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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 10

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

## THE O'GORMAN MAHON.

A corresp ndent of the New York Fun gives A corresp ndent of the New York Fun gives the following pen picture of an interesting figure on the Irish political field:—
The most picturesque figure which the century has produced in Irish politics has just respected in the House of Commons.

Tris all but sixty years since the great seem

It is all but sixty years since the great scene was enacted by which Daniel O'Connell broke the bonds that had excluded the Roman Catholies from Parliament. The place was the courthas from Parnament. The prace was the courrhouse in Enris; the occasion was the election of a member for Clare. The town was filed with 30,000 prople, not counting the military. The Court House was packed, and suddenly all ever were factened upon a during young man, who, promote table in the gallery, or anxious to Clark his clares, and thereby promote the changes. play his colors, and thereby promote the chances of his condidate, had cooly florg hims-if over of his condidate, had cooly find ministrative the railing of the galler, and sat almost suspended in a narrow ledge, his legs daugling in horizontal in the galler, and his legs daugling in horizontal in the properties. His continue was as remarkable as his mover received a challenge in my life. I always solition. Glessy trousers of Irish tabinet proclamed at once a fize pair of legs and a fondars for hone manufactures. He had thrown off his former manufactures. He had thrown off his discount his blue and white striped the idea of force as a means of winning back the for lone in 1.1 actives. He had thrown off his vaistoon, and his blue and white striped that was open at the neck, "in which," wore a circumstantial chronicler of the day, "the strength of Heroules and the symmetry of Antin us were combined." A hand-sime and mobile face, exhibiting courage and complacency, was crowned by a profusion of jet-black curls funtastically festioned across his brow; while his droll but firm mouth was parily bidden in bushy black whistors. Across his breast was a wide given sash bearing the legerd, unin-nitined by Froissart or Burke, legerd, unm-mioned by Froissart or Burke,
"The Order of L beratore." He kept his dangerous post, not without difficulty, but with
perfect composure; and until the high sheriff
and he had finished their conversation business

"Who, fir, are you?" inquired that func-tionary, the first man of the place and the occa-in. He was an Irishman, but had been in India and had acquired a curiou enunciation, blending the cadences of Weel-y, according to the story, with the clipping accent of the sons of Conveners. The reas on the words wildlish the story, with the clipping accent of the sons of Connecus. The man on the perch mimicking his manner, called down amid rears of laghter, "My name is O'Gorman Mahon." The high sheriff, determined that no insigntathould be wern in his presence unauthorized by the queen, called up in rejoinder: "I tell that putlement to take off that budge." Holding to his perch with one arm, the elevated patrioused the other in gesture, and, laying it upin his breast, retorted: "This gentleman tells that gentleman," pointing to the sheriff, "that if that gentleman presumes to touch this gentleman," again spreading his palm across the badge. "this gentleman will defend hisself against that gentleman, or any other across the radge. this gentleman will detend himself against that gentleman, or any other gentleman, while he has the arm of a gentleman to protect him." Aristocracy, clergy, county squires, and rustic peasants, all commingled in adense mass of excited partisans, theered with occimpulse, until the sheriff, dumbfounded by the illogical but menacing reply, gave up the task of bringing the scarf off the breast of O'Gorman Malon, or the wearer of it off his

could not proceed.

The incident, trivial, if ludicrous, had effect. victory in the Heuse it-elf, by which the medifestion of the cathe permitted the Liberator to tke his seat, the first man for whom he provided a coastituency was O'Gorman Mahon and the seat was the one which that eccentric lieutenant had done so much before the contest in the court house, as well as after it, to procure for the great agitator. The then young man was not long out of Trivity College, and was studying for the trish bar. He remained in the House but a short time, and disappeared from politics for fitten years, when he returned to Pariament exactly forty years ago, remaining five years, and disappearing again for twenty years. During these intervals, although unheard of in Westminster he was one of the best known men socially in all Ireland. Although called to the bar, he never practiced. Although he could carry any constituting open to a Nationalist in Ireland at any time of his life, he stubbornly refused to be a candidate. He preferred to maintain his political convictions in a more militant way.

He is, perhaps, the solo surviving type, having national reputation, of the fighting poli-tician. He could always use his tongue well enough, but he preferred another weapon. The in Iteland was the regulation mode of settling all difference for a long period after O'Connell forewore it. Amon; the men of the world there was no other me hod for salving wounded honor, and the bullying and insolent manners by which the few stalwart advo-cates of Irish national rights were encates of Irish national rights countered by the laudlord set made any ther at an earlier time possible. fight was as necessary for a man as to eat; and after O'Connell had abandoned the code, the duty of repelling slanders upon him fell often to O'Gorman Mahon, who participated in at least thirteen duels. On one occasion, during the repeal aritation, O'Connell, in meeting an attack upon himself intended to provoke him to challenge his assailant, declared firmly that he would neither give nor accept a challenge. O'Gorman Mahon stood up the moment the old chief sat down, and said, with tranquil demension. meanor: "Mr. Chairman, it may be useful to state that I have made no such resolution. God

In 1873, when the conference was held at Dublin to form the Home Rule League, of which Issac Butt was the head, until a few years later Parnell supplanted him in the confidence of the country, O'Gorman Mahon made his periodic reappearance. For nearly a quarter of a century the men who were the prime organizers of the new enterprise had neither seen nor heard of him. Time had been doing its work upon his physique. His jet black locks were turned to allver white, and white was the long flowing beard which rolled adown his breast like a Druid's. His tall, splendid figure confessed no exter or decay, while his sharp Roman features, his white beard, and snowy hair falling in uncut wares upon his shoulders gave him, when his lion-like eyes were lighted with excitement, a majestic aspect.

Ho was a colonel in Her Majesty's service. There was a furtive feeling that there might be trials for treason arising out of the conference, and great curiosity was manifested about what he would say. When rising he reached his full tature and faced the conference. Every voice was stilled. He spoke with modesty, but with precision. "I am ready," he and, "to lay down my colonel's commission and go forth a recruting sergeant in the cause of the people."
When the wild cheering had ceased headded, with smilling pathos: "I am but a shattered remnant of those who is a shattered remnant.

and will beat on till death closes my eyes in the service of my country." He declined to be a candidate for a sest, and was quite content to continue in his old role of meeting fors in any dusky spot whenever they preferred that arbi

terment of political disputes.

During the Home Rule conference he dined in state with a number of distinguished men-including several ecclesisation of high station The du-l came up as an incidental topic; and one of the latter, to softer, as he designated, the implied aspersion upon the gallant old man said deprecatingly that he did not think any blame should attach to him, who merely accept ed a challenge since a refusal meant dishonor and s cal ostracism, going on to excuse what he believed to be the only fault of which O'Gorman Mahon had been guilty. The gallant gentleman could not suffer such injustice in allence, and broke out with: "G relemen, I an b und to declare on my honor as a gentle-man that, h wever unfortunate I may have

of individual force, he rather illigically opposed the idea of force as a means of winning back the legislative judependence of his country. In his Home Rule conference address he distinctly avowed himself an advocate of moral sussion and that alone. He doubtless knew too well the futility and madness of Ireland striving unaided against the military strength of Great Britain. He was one of the first to feel and ex-press confidence in Parnell, whom he finally proposed as the leader of the Home Rule party, and then he accepted once more the seas for Clare, to which he had been originally elected just fifty years previously. He was a striking figure in the Parnell phalaux in its young and mbstreperous days. He rarely spoke; but when he did he compelled attention, not only by the

cobility of his personal appasrance, but by the compactness and brevity of what he said.

Everybody remembers the famous scene in the House when Gladstone, exasperated by the the House whea Gladstone, exasperated by the initiating tactics of obstinction, and resolved to rule the House without the Irish members if they would not let him rule them in it, determined upon their suspension as a body. They refused to go out, denying the legality of the proceeding, unless compelled by force. Parnell was the first to give this refusal. He waited quietly until the sergeant-at-arms touched him on the shoulder. Then, descending from his place, he faced the speaker, bowed courteously, and withdraw. Every man went out his own way, some contemptuously, some with comic way, some centemptuously, some with comic crin, some with anger. When O'Gorman Manon's turn came he looked up into the face of the sergeant and saw that of an old associate and friend, whose hair was as white as his own. They gazed a moment on each other, with glances of blended amusement and regret ; and grasping the official's hand kindly, he waived service, saluted the speaker with courtly grace, and strode out like a king, with supreme indifference.

O'Gorman Mahon is now eighty four years of age. It was enough for Mr. Parnell to know that he was willing to take the vacant seat for Carlow to assume to him for it, and he was elected without contest. He firmly believes that he will live to see restored to its old home in Dublin the Irish National Legislature, re-I'was the first cellision between O'Conaell's moved theuce only three years before he was friends and the "government;" and after the horn. He is the oldest man ever elected to Parliament, and the oldest, except, perhaps, Lord Brougham, who has occupied a seat in either House, with faculties perfectly vicorous.

## THE MONTH OF THE ROSARY.

The month of October has been dedicated by the Sovereign Pontiff in a special manner to the devotion to the Holy Rosary. Recognizing the all powerful influence of the Blessed Virgin with her Divine Son, our Holy Father, Leo XIII., has exhorted all the faithful to have recourse to her and to invoke her aid in the struggles which the Church has with her enestruggles in the world. That her aid has not been asked in vain is shown by the number of remarkable successes the Caurch has met with in late years in dealing with the great powers of Europe. Since the inauguration of the dedication of the month of October to the Holy Rosary the Church has schieve glorious victories over her enemies. has been called upon to mediate between most powerful monarchs in the world, to settle difficult and perplexing questions, and his decisions have been cherfully and meckly submitted to. Peace has been restored to the Church in Germany, and the Iron Chancellor, who had sworn to exterminate it, root and branches, has been conquered and converted into a friend and ally of the Papacy. In name rous instances has the intercession and aid of the Blessed Mother of God been seen and felt, and hence it is that the Holy Father urges the faithful to still practice the devotion of the Holy Rosary, and to say their beads at least every day during the present month. The Church is still and will forever be at war with the powers of darkness, and it will ever need the strong arm of Almighty God to assist it in its struggle Its supreme head, the Sovereign Pontiff, is a present surrounded by many dangers and diffi-culties, and he calls upon all his faithful children to implore the assistance of God to enable him to overcome the obstacles which surround his path. It is for this reason that he especially recommends and urges devotion to the Blessed Virgin, knowing that her influence with God is all powerful, and that He can refuse her nothing. Let us all, then, practice this beautiful and salutary devotion to Mary during the present month, and, when we can, attend the services of the Rosary each evening at church.

A CRISIS NEAR AT HAND. LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, Mr. Morley and Lord Rosebery are at Hawarden, where they will hold a conference with other Liberal leaders, to-morrow. It is believed that they will consider an important pronuncismento, which it is said, will be made at the Nottingham meeting next week, as well as the speech to be delivered by Mr. Gladstone at the meeting. The Liberal-Unionists will hold a meeting in London, on Monday next. Lord Hartington will preside. The Govern-ment's failure in Ireland will be considered. It is expected that a Cabinet council will be held at the end of next week. The concessus of opinion is that a crisis will arise before the end of the month, which will force a modification of the Cabinet.

IRELAND'S DEVOTION TO THE POPE. DUBLIN, Oct. 10.-Mgr. Persico, the Papal delegate to Ireland, in a sermon here yesterday said that he was gratified at the devotion of the Fussy old maid (entering baseball grounds):

Self-sacrifice to which the noble women of the winters whiten the hair upon my head, they have not chilled my brea; t which still beats, let was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening in the suburb of St.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF OUR HOLY FATHER, POPE LEO XIII.

O golden is the light that gleams When noonday sun is high, And golden are the parting beams That flush the western sky;

And golden the phosphoric rays Illumining the ses,
And golden is the light that plays
Around thy jubilee.

And gold is hidden in the mines Of many a sought for land, And grains of golden lustre shine In eastern river sand:

And crowns of gold and gems combined Imperial rulers wear,
But the gold of thy great heart and mind Is far more rich and fair.

I love thee, Father, we'l, aithough I ne'er have seen the face; Its look I scarcely care to know, Or on my mind to trace;
Not for thy peerless dignity
Thy wisdom or thy fame,
But I behold our Lord in thee,

So thou my love dost claim.

Nothing am I. but millions more Have placed their hearts on thee, And turned in vision to the shore

Of beauteous Italy,
Where thou dost dwell, an uncrowned king,
The royal banner forled; Yer, soaring as on an eagle's wing, Thou still dest rule the world.

And so we come, with heart and voice, Thy jubiles to greet, With thee exultingly rejoice, In spirit kiss thy feet.

O if on earth such life is given,

Thy heart and roul to fill. What wilt thou be when raised to heaven? "Lumen in coslo"—s.ill!

## CATHOLIC NEWS ITFMS.

Lady Dufferin is giving a great deal of practical help to the Little Sisters of the Poor, who are constructing a large conventat Calcutta. The Princess Clementine, youngest daughter of the King of the B-kans, will present as a Jubiles gitt to the Pope a series of original drawings descriptive of the legend of St. Genavieze.

Monseigneur Marchal, Bishop of Lival, who was consecrated only six weeks ago at Versailles, and had only just entered on his duties in the Cathedral city, died suddenly a few

The Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, recently attained his eightieth year. He has been a priest fifty five years, a Bishop forty-six years, and an Archbishop forty years.

The Pope has created a bishopric at Monaco. The occupant of the new see is Monsignor Theuret, who is the Titular Bishop of Themopolis. A cathedral church is to be erected, and the Princess Radzivill, nee Blanc, and Princes Roland Bonaparte are prepared to subscribe handsomely to the fund for building it.

Archbishop of Messina, and four thousand to the Administrator Apostolic of Malta for distribution among the families of the victims of cholern in their respective dioceses. His Holiness sent four thousand francs for the His victims of the landship at Zoug.

A letter on the promotion of the Hely Rosery has been addressed by the Pope to the Bishops of Italy. His Holmess speaks of the anti-Christian efforts of the sect, and of the difficulties of his own position in the Eternal City, and says that he feels in consequence the greater necessity of invoking the aid of God and the protection of the Virgin Mother.

One would have supposed that if any institution on the face of the globe had been rafe from the "encroachments of Popery," it would have been the Kirk of Scotland. But it is not so. The authorized hymnal used by that body is full of Popery; the Jesuits have had a hand in its composition—as usual. This, at least, is the conviction of one of the "placed ministers" of the Kirk-the Ray. J. Primmer, of Townhill. This gentleman spent a Sunday afternoon not long ago in decouncing to his flock the hymns put into their hands by the General Asembly of his own Kirk! He objected to the well-known has the Land and the second of well known line, "Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes," and to many other hymna which contained the insidious and dangerous

word "cross." The widow of the late Alfonso of Spain against whom the Carlists fought so stubbornly, has been cordially received by the people near Bilbao and Santander, who were among the most determined of Carlists some years ago. The explanation of their present loyalty and quietude is simple. They have been guaranteed the liberty of managing their own affairs, and the regulation of their own taxation-in other words, Home Rule. In addition, money from the State is to be expended on the conatruction of a mi itary areenal and a port of refuge in their district. Give Ireland the same, and disburse money in the encouragement of industrial enterprises, and Ireland, too, will smile with content.

Last week we quoted an account of an at-Last week we quoted an account of an attempt to make French children licentious by means of school prizes This is the sequel. The Mayor of St. Oueu, Dr. Hassat, who so diligently promotes atheism and socialism among the children of the lay rebools of his locality, has been relieved of his functions. The inspector of the schools hearing of the scandals resulting from the distribution of prizes, gave and matters of the orders to the masters and mistresses of the schools to send him the volumes given as prizes; the parents willingly forwarded the objectionable books; the Prefect of the Seine and the Director of Public Instruction were thus enlightened as to the morals of Dr. Basset, and suspended him immediately. The ex Mayor now threatens to take an action against the journalists who denounced his vile proce-lytism; he deems it an honor to have intro-duced a "socialistic innovation" in the distribution of prizes at St. Ouen. He is seconded by M. Labre, his adjoint, who was attending the funeral of a directress of the Ecole Maternelle; in the speech he made over the grave he gloried in having been one of those who selected the licentious books for the children.

## CLOSING A NOVITIATE.

On Thesday last, Miss Katie Harrington (in religion Sister Euphrosyce) made her profession at Loretto Abbey, Wellington Place.

She was formerly a pupil of St. Gabriel's Academy, that popular educational institution which, under the direction of the widely known and highly effected Rev. Father Salmon, has acquired its present enviable reputation. Part of the reward due to the Reverend Father for his until program in the inverse of the reademy. his untiring zea' in the in'erest of the academy zea' in the in'erest of the academy zea' in the welfare of his pupils has already been obtained by him, for in the fact that a number of the young ladies from St. Gabriel's have entisted in the service of the Saviour, to occupy their lives in works of charity and mercy he must have experienced feelings of mercy, he must have experienced feelings of intense pleasure, satisfaction and pride. The several orders thus benefitted are:—Sisters of the Holy Cross, Sisters of the Congregation. Ladies of the Secred Heart, and the Rever nd Ladies of Loretto, Several young men from St. Gabriel's, also, have entered the ranks of the priesthood, and others in the academy are now studying hard for the same honor. Lorotto Abbey has a wide reputation as an educational establishment of rare merit, and the good Sisters are generally recognized as highly desirable and able teachers; this fact being admitted by Protestant as well as Catholic families. Therefore, Miss Harrington has made an excellent choice in selecting Loce:to as her furure home. The interesting and affe ting ceremony on The day last was writessed by the parents of Sister Euphrosyne and a number of personal friends. Among the latter was Mrs. J. Macnamara, of Sr. Gabro l's, who was a close and personal friend of Miss Harring on.

## TO WHAT SCHOOL?

A PAULIST FATHER ANSWERS THE QUESTION FOR CATHOLIC PARENTS.

"What shill I do with my child rext year! To what selool shall I and tim?' These quetons are being asked by the anxious parent during these days when the school term is about to begin, and they must get a practical

Of course it is the ardent wish of every good parent to give his child a thorough education, so that he might not only be fitted to cope with others in the cace of life, but also to secure his sternal salvation. Both these objects must be secured by an education that is worth the name. A school that does not either teach the child to reat, write, and reckon well, or does not certainly train the child's sonl, is no school at all, and should never be patronized by a parent who is succeedy auxious for his child's welfare. Both these sims are essential to a good education. Neither one nor the other can be omitted without detriment to the child, and culpable to gloct on the part of the parent. The child's mind must be filled with knowledge, so that the child can earn a living for itself, and a so, and even more par-ticularly, its heart must be trained to virtue, so that it can do God's will in all things. Virtue

The Pope has sent ten thou and france to the heat and mind is only given now a days in the Christian school.

There are other schools that may train the child to read and write well, but tray overlook the most important duty the child has—that is, the duty towards his God. They never instill into the child's beart sound principles of Ceres-tan mora ity: They teach him to be elever, but not dutiful. They teach him external re-spectability, but say no hing of what is vas ly spectability, but say no hing of what is vasily more important before Almighty God—internal clearliness of heart. "Blessed a e the pure of heart, for they shall see God."

Knowing these things well, a good parent can not long hesitate where to send his child. If he is within reach of a Christian school, he fails

in his duty to Almighty God if he does not send

his child to that school. Home training is very good, but in the peculiar state of affairs in this great city the home life sedom supplies an adequate amount of religious training to a child. Practically, it is in the school where it must be done, if done at all; for there the child spends the best part of the day; there the child's mind is being developed, and the education of the heart ought to go hand in hand with the development of his mind; there the child spends the best years of his youth, the time that is necultarly set apart for learning. So that it is during this time while the child is at school that he must be

taught his religion. Sunday-school, too, may help, but two or three hours in the week, under the most favorable circumstances, with good teachers and excellent discipline, does not ordinarily suffice to deeply ingrain into the child's soul that most ult of all sciences.

Hence, dear parents, do you wish your children to grow up to be an honor to you?—do you wish them to be good men and women?—do you wish them to be a strong staff on which you might lean when your own step has grown un-steady?—train them, then, to virtue when they are young; let the knowledge of their religion be thoroughly instilled into their minds; let the thoughts be solidly anchored to the eternal principles of morality. This is best done now a days by sending them to the Christian school. A wise parent will not long hesitate, then, in deciding the question for bimself where his child will go to school.

## CHARLES THE SECOND'S LAST HOURS.

(From the London Tablet.) To all students of history, and more especially to such as are Catholics. any document throwing light on the last hours of the "Merry Monarch," is of interest. Consequently, the following paper, extracted from the pages of Merry England, giving Father Hudlestone's "It will be remembered by 'every sixth form boy' that Lord Macaulay, speaking of Charles II.'s reception into the Church on his death-

bed at the hands of Father Hudlestone, says: The honest monk was so illiterate that he did not know what to say on an occasion of such importance; he, however, obtained some hints from a Portuguese ecclesiastic, and, thus instructed, was brought up the back stairs. In refutation of this a bookworm has unearthed the following narrative printed in 1688, and entitled brief account of particulars occurring at the happy death of our Sovereign Lord King Charles II. in regard to religion, faithfully related by his then assistant, Mr. John Hudlestose, Priest, of the Holy Order of St. Bennet.' At this time of Royal Commemorations it is interesting to give this unvarished tale of a

sent for in hoste to the Queen's back stairs at Whitehall, and desired to bring with me all things necessary for a dying person. Accordingly I came, and was ordered not to stir from thence until further notice. Being thus obliged to wait, and not having had time to bring alor with me the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar with me the Alost Holy Sacrament of the Altar, I was in some anxiety how to procure it. In this conjuncture (the Divine Providence so disposing) father Bento de Lemos, a Portuguese, came thitter; and, understanding the circumstances I was in, readily proffered hims If to go to St. James', and bring the Most Holy Sacrament along with him. Soon after his departure I was called into the King's bedchamber, where, approaching to the high; a nucl kneeling down approaching to the bidsi 'e and kneeling down, I in brief presented His Majesty with what service I could p-rform for God's honor, and the happiness of his soul, at this last moment, on

which eternity depends.

The King then declared himself that he desired to die in the Faith and Communion of the Holy Catholic Church; that he was most heartily sorry for all the sins of his life part, and particularly for that he had deferred his reconstitution as a large that the was the sins of the large situation as a large that the was the sins of citiation so I mg; that, through the merits of Christ's passion he hoped for salvation. That he was in charity with all the wirld. That with all his heart he pirdoned his enemies, and desired par ion for all those whom he had any ways offended; and that if it pleased God to spare him longer life, he would amend it, de-testing all sin. I then advertis'd His Majesty of the benefit and necessity of the Sagrament of

Penance, which advertisement the King most willingly emb acing, made an exact confession of his whole life with exceeding communicion and tenderness of heart, which ended, I desired short act of contrition: 'Ob, my Lord Cod, with my whole heart and soul I detest all the sins of my p st life, for the love of Thee, when I love above all things; and I liemly purpose, by the Holy Graze, never to offend Thee more. Amer, sweet desus, Amen. Into Thy hands, sweet Jesus, I resommend my sonl; mercy, sweet Jesus, mercy? This be ponounced with a clear and audible voice, which done, and his Sacramental Penance admitted, I gave him

"After some time thus spent, I asked His Majesty, 'if he did not also desire to have the other Sacraments of the Holy Church whainistered to him?" He replied, 'By all means; I desire to be a partaker of all the helps and succors necessary and expedient for a Catholic Ceristian in my condition." I added, 'and doth not your Majesty also desire to receive the precous Body and Blood of our dear Saviour Jesus Christ in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Eocharist? His answer was this: 'HI are worthy, pray fail not to let me have it.' I then told him, 'It would be brought to him very "After some time thus spent, I asked His with knowledge, so that the child can earn a living for itself, and a'so, and even more particularly, its heart must be trained to virtue, so that it can do God's will in all things. Virtue will not grow spontaneously in the heart of the child. The heart is like a field where, if we want to have a crop, we must sow the seed and let it geninate and grow to maturity. It is then only that we can reap a harvest. So in the child's heart the seeds of virtue must be sown and tenderly nourished and cay d for. Only after this has been done can we expect a harvest of virtues in the child's soul.

Worthy, pray fail not to let me have it.' I then that him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the would give malence to Extreme Unction. He replied, 'With all my heart. I then arough d him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the would give malence to Extreme Unction. He replied, 'With all my heart. I then arough d him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the would give malence to Extreme Unction. He replied, 'With all my heart. I then arough d him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the would give malence to Extreme Unction. He replied, 'With all my heart. I then arough d him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the third His Majesty that in the would give malence to Extreme Unction. He replied, 'With all my heart. I then arough distinct in the would give malence to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the did him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the did him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the did him, 'It would he brought in the him that in the would give malence to him the him the would give malence to him whe lead to he with the Him him vit would he brought in the him that in the did him, 'It would he brought in the him the him the harvest of virtues in the child's soul.

This kind of an education that trains both

His Majesty to repose himself; God Almighty

who saw his heart, would accept of his good intention. The King then having again recited the fore-mentioned Act of Contrition with me, he received the Mot Holy Sacrament for his Viaticum, with all the symp toms of devoten imagicable. The Com mumon being ended, I read the usual prayers termed the 'recommendation of the soul,' ap pointed by the Church for Catholics in his con dition After which the King desir'd the Ac of Contrition, 'O my Lord God,' etc., to be re-peated. This done, for his last spiritual en corragement 1 said: 'Your Majosty hath now received the comfort and benefit of all the Sacraments that a good Chris ian (ready to de part out of this world) can have, or desire. Now it rests only that you think upon the Death and Passion of our dear Saviour Jesus Christ. o which I present unto you this figure ' (showing him a Crucifix). Lift up therefore the eyes of your soul, and represent to yourself your sweet Saviour here crucified, bowing down His head to kiss you; His arms stretched out to embrace you; His body and members all bloody and pale with death to rodeem you. And as you see Him dead and fixed upon the cross for our redemp tion, so have His remembrance fixed and fresh m your heart: beseech Him with all humility that His most precious blood may not be shee in vain for you, and that it will please Him, by pardon and forgive you all your offences, and finally to receive your soul into His blessed hands; and when it shall please Hun to take it out of this transitory world, to grant you a joyful resurrection and an eternal crown of glor-in the next. In the name of the Father, and o the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. So recommending His Majesty on my knees, with all the transport of devotion I was able, to the Divine Mercy and Protection, I withdrew out

of the chamber. An way name. hereuato subscribe my name. "Jo. HUDLESTONE."

## HATRED FOR THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Oct. 10.-Hulep Singh has written a seditious letter to the native papers, in which he says that England had offered him \$700,000 in settlement of his claim against the Govern-ment, on condition that he would not go to India. He rejected the offer. His arrest at Aden, he says, converted his loyalty to bitter hatred of England, and he has solemnly resolved to devote his life to freeing his country from the British yoks. He declares he will serve his new sovereign, the Czar, with his life's blood. It is expected that the letter will induce the journals published in the Indian vernacular to attack

## FRANCE'S NEW FIREARMS.

Paris, Oct. 10 .- Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, opened the Lycce at Chartreuse vectorday Hedelivered an address, in which heesid that the manufacture of the new rifles for the army wa manufacture of the new rines for the wigor. If being carried on with undiminished vigor. If referred to the Caffarel affair, and sail: "You need not anticipate the slightest weakness in dealing with faults gainst order and discipling the higher the military position of the guilty parties, the more severely I shall deal with them The errors of one man do not stain the honor of the whole army, but keep intact the consideration and esteem in which you hold it."

## BRITAIN'S CRISIS.

Sir Redvers Buller Anticipates a Rising In Ireland-Can the Irish Leaders Prevent It ?-Magistrates and Constabulary Slding with the League-Police Losing Confidence - What Mr. O'Brien Will Have to Eat If He Goes to Prison.

LONDON, Oct. 9 .- A crisis is evidently drawing nearer every day. Magistrates and the policy are beginning to aide with the League. The Coroner's jury at Mitch llstown will doubtless bring in a verdict of wilful murder against the police who first on the crowd. In that case the Attorney-General will enter a nollo prosequi.

## THE CONSTABULARY LOSING FAITH.

The constabulary are now being subjected to an unprecedented strain. Their ochet in the power of the Government to help them out of their difficulties is manufestly deconing. If the constability generally weaken, while Gadstone and the Liberat party is backing up the Leading the final struggle will be close at hand. Hence it will be seen that the Trich process was never so serious in this generation as it is to day. Sir Redyers Buller is said to be impressed with the imminence of danger. In common with many other close observers he anticipates a popular rising during the winter.

## CAN THEY STEM THE RISING TIDE?

The Irish leaders would avoid this if possithe trial fragers would await cans a possible, but can they control the agitation they have successfully excited? She waters are out and it may be beyond any man's power to turn them back into their former channes.

People begin to be less that the government salready beaten. This assurence may any day lead to extreme measures and a cotast

Sir West Ridgeway commonds no confidence anywhere. Why he was appointed no one knows. The Russians outwitted has easily, and it will be wonderful indeed it lish ing nuity cannot baffle him.

## WHAT NO CORRECTON, BILL CAN 1-D.

As usual in ravolationary times, the assailants are united and conflict, while the defenders are tied and bound 1 y necessary a herence to constitutional forms which 10 coercion bill can altogether override. The tension is much too great to last.

Lord Ailesbury's exploits have given rise to

renewed acitati a for a reform in the House of Lords, which is likely to increase before next session. The resistance will be very faint. The Lords themselves are greatly in layer of great changes. Many wish the exclusion of notoriously incompetent or unworthy members; others desire to see a section of the House made elective; others wish to be free to contest seats in the lower house.

I believe a vote in the House itself by ballot

would give a large majority for sweeping re-forms, and therefore do not noticitate any great popular exc. tement over the question.

## CHURCH DISESTABLISHEAT.

The disestablishment of the Church, so advoitly pushed forward by til astone, will cause much more stir and shake the country from one end to the other.

#### THE POLICE DISTRUSTIUL. Attacks on the police are giving serious anx!

iely to the authorities, and reader the police districtful of themselves. The result is that the outcasts of London daily assume a holder and more defiant tone. They have practically taken possession of certain parts of the parks and public squares, driving out the respectable people. All the loafers of London are hovering like a dark cloud over the West End.

## A MENACING SPIRIT IN THE AIR.

It is absolutely dangerous to go along certain thoroughfares after dark. A menacing spirit is in the air. The Cass case and Mr. Gladatone's recent raids on the police demoralize the force. I hear talk among the tradesmen and others of a combined movement to protect their property if the symptoms assume a much more threaten

ing character.
Dunlin, O.t. 9.—An issue of the last official report on Irish prisoners and their management furnishes the occasion for a brilliant review of the statistics by the Freeman's Journal. By collating these it is enabled to give the following prognosis of what Mr. William O'Brien's menu will be during his three months' imprisonment, if the Court of Appeal has not the cour ge and decency to reverse his conviction :

#### O'BRIEN'S PROBABLE MENU. Prison diet for convicted prisoners is arranged

nto three classes and varies according to the length of imprisonment.

As an evidence of how this thing works take the case of Mr. O'Brien. If he should go into gaol his diet for the first month would be as follows:-Ilis breakfast would consist of ounces of bread, one pint of cocon and threequarters of a pint of new milk. His dinner on Sunday and Toursday would be five ounces of bread, six ounces of a composition called "suct pudding," and three-quarters of a pint of new milk. On Wednesday and Friday his dinner would consist of five ounces of bread, eight ounces of potatoes and three-quaters of a pint of new milk. On the remaining three days of the week he would get for dinner thirteen ounces of bread and half a pint of soup.

LIGHT SUFFERS. For supper during the first month his diet for supper during the area month and died would be:—Bread, five ounces; cocoa, one pint; new milk, half a pint. During the last two months Mr. O'Brien would get for breakfast a pint and a half of "stirabout," made out of Indian meal and oaten meal mixed in equal proportions, and three quarters of a pint of new milk; for supper, eight cunces of bread and a

pint of cocca.

Dinner varies according to the days of the week. On Sundays, one pint of meat soup, with four ounces of beef without bone and a pound of pitatoes. On Wednesday and Friday, eight cunces of bread and fourteen ounces of potatoes, and on the remaining days of the week, fourteen ounces of bread and one pint of

#### vegetable soup. WHEN HE COMES OUT.

What Mr. O'Brien would look like and how ong it would take to re-establish his health after three months of that kind of thing we

leave our readers to judge.

Few here believe that his conviction will be reversed, inasmuch as after the Lord Mayor fiasco the Government dare not let its judges add to their misfortunes. -N. Y. He-ald.

## Writing a letter is, to many people, an itk-some task; but it isn't half so itksome as it is

to hear a lawyer roading your letter aloud five years afterwards in open court.

## IRENE THE FOUNDLING:

Or, The Slave's Revenge.

y the Author of "The Banker of Bedford. CHAPTER V .- Continued.

Oleah, two years younger, and not quite so tall, is yet in physical strength his brother's equal. He has the dark hair and large, dark, lustrous eyes of his Southern mother.

The brothers were alike and yet dissimilar. They had shared equally the same advantages; they had played together and studied together. Playmates in their childruilled the smooth surface of their existence. Yet they were dissimilar in temperament. predominated over his prejudice. Oleali was rash, impetuous and bold, and more liable to be moved by prejudice or passion than by reason. Abner was the exact counterpart of mother.

Their political sympathics were different as their dispositions. Although of the same family, they had actually been taught opposite rolitical croeds-one parent in a halfplayful way, unconsciously advocating one idea; the other as tirmly and unconsciously uphoiding another, and it was quite natural that the children should follow them. But this difference of opinion had bred no dis-

Sixteen years have wrought a wonderful change to Irene, the foundling. Her parentage is still a mystery, and she bears the rame of her foster parents. She is just budding into womanhood, and a beautiful woman she promises to make-slender and graceful, her small, shapely head crowned with dark brown hair, her cheeks dimpling with smiles, mouth and chin firm and clear-cut, and large dark-gray eyes beneath arching brows and long silken lashes filled with a world of tenderness.

Irene could not have been loved more terderly by the planter and his wife had she been their own child. They lavished care and affection upon her and filled her life with everything that could minister to her comfort and delight, and every one knew that they would make generous provision for the little waif who had gained so sure a place in their hearts.

Sixteen years had made some change in the planter. His hair had grown whiter, his brow more furrowed with care, and he went about with a heavy cane; yet he was vigorone and energetic. He had grown more corpulent, and his movements were less brisk than of yore. Father Time had dealt leniently with his wife. Her soft, dark hair was rearcely touched with allver; her cheeks were smooth and her eyes were still bright and lustrens. Her voice had lost none of its officer rings her manner none of its queenly

No ray of light had pierced the darkened mind of Crazy Joe. All these long, weary years he had been waiting, waiting waiting, for his father Jacob to come down into Egypt, out he came not. He still talked as if it was but yesterday that he had been cast into the pit by his brethren, and then taken out and sold into Egypt. He spent his time in turns at the planter's and Uncle Dan's cabin. He was well known throughout the neighborheed, and pittied and kindly treated by all. His strange hallucination, although causing pain and perplexity to his shattered mind, worked no change in his gentle disposition; his sad eyes never flashed with anger; no emotion varied the melancholy monotone of his voice. When at the bome of the planter. Joe divided his time between the stables, the not been discovered by Mrs. Tompkins that these backs only tended to increase the darkness in which his mind was shrouded, and she had them kept from him. At Uncle Dan's mountain home he passed his time in hunting and trapping, becoming expert in

Sixteen years had wrought a great change in Uncle Day, towing his tall and sinewy form. His face, which he had always kept smooth chaven, had grown sharper and thin-ner, and his long hair hanging about his shoulders, had turned from black to gray yet his eyes were as true and his hand as steady as when, in his youthful days, he carried away the prize at the shooting match. His visits to the plantation became more frequent and his stays longer, for the old man grew lonesome in his hut, and he was ever a welcome guest at the Tompkins mansion.

Sixteen years had a wonderful transformation in the politics of the country. The Whig party had been swallowed up by the Republican or Abolition organization. The seeds of freedom, sown by Clarkson, Brown and others, had taken root, and, in the Fall of 1860, hade fare to ripen into a bounteous harvest. The Southern feeling against the North had grown more and more bitter, and the low, rumbling thunders of a mighty storm have been heard-a storm not far distant, and whose fury naught but the blood of

countiess thousands could assuage. "In the beginning, God created heaven and the earth, and all that was in them, in six days, and rested on the seventh."

The speaker was Crazy Joo, the time, mid-summer of 1860, the place the backs of a creek at the foot of the mountains, not more than two or three hundred feet from Uncle Dan's cahin.

Then the book says God made man out of clay. Josephus says he called the first furious. man Adam, because Adam means red, and He made him out of red clay. Now, if man could once be made out of clay, why not now? Maybe God will let me make a man,

Filling his hands with mud, he set vigorously to work. No sculptor could have been more in earnest than was Crazy Joe. He rolled and patted the mud into shape, first the feet, then the legs, then the body. Oceasionally the body would tumble down, but he patiently set to work again, persevering until he had body, arm and head all completed. His mud and man was a little over five feet in height, and greatly admired by his maker and owner.

Now I have accomplished almost as much as God did," solilcquized Joe. "I have made a man of clay; it only remains for him to speak and move, and he will be equal to

any of us.' He went to the cabin and acquainted Uncle Dan with the wonderful work he had performed, and asked him to come and see it. The next day he went to view the object of poor Joe's two days' labor, greatly to Joe's delight. Uncle Dan then returned to his cabin for his gun, and Jde went to Snagtown. which was between Mr. Tompkins' plantation and the hunter's cabin.

Joe there informed the storekeeper. the village postmaster, and a few others, of his

heavy rain. The creek overflowed and Joe's mud man was washed away. He conducted a party of hunters to the spot next morning, but the man of clay had vanished.
"He must have walked away," said Joe,

shaking his head in a puzzled manner. "He has gone off, though I cautioned him to wait until I came back.

The hunting party explained to Joe that his mud man had become tired of waiting, and left, and went off themselves, leaving the mortified Joe searching about the coil for tracks of the missing mud man. His search for the trail took him to Snagtown.

Patrick Henry Diggs, whom we met in his boyhood as the youthful orator at Mr. Tomphood, friends as well as brothers in their young manhood, no one could question a doubt of their brotherly love. Where one had been, the other had always been at his small property. The paternal homestead was sile. No slightest difference had ever yet mortgaged, but Mr. Diggs still kept old Mose, for the sake of being a slaveholder and maintaining aristocratic appearance. Mr. Diggs had but little practice, and found it a difficult Abner was slow and cool, but perhaps more than but little practice, and found it a difficult determined than his brother, and his reason thing to make his own living. He was about twenty-eight years old, short and plump like his father. The most peculiar portion of his anatomy was his head. The forehead was low, and the small round head more nearly nis Northern father, Okan of his Southern resembled a cocoanut painted white, with bair on its top, than anything else to which we can compare it. The hair was very thick and cut very short. The eyebrows were heavy and close together, the eyes dark-gray and restless, his nose small and straight. The most admirable portion of his physicgnomy, Mr. Diggs thought, were his sidewhickers, which were short and dark, growing half-way down his small, red checks and coalescing with his short mustache. Mr. Diggs was exceedingly aristocratic, and were

gold-rimmed spectacles on his short nose. These glasses, which gave him a ridiculous appearance, were removed when he wanted read or exercise his unobstructed vision. His friends tried to persuade him to give them up, but in vain. And with his glarses on his nose, his head thrown back in order to see persons of ordinary height, and his fat little hands in his pockets, he strutted about

the streets of Snagtown.
Mr. Diggs, like his father, was a politician. In the campaign of 1860 he was a candidate for the district attorneyship of his county. His dingy little office, with its scant furni-ture and exceedingly small library, was deserted, and he exeat most of his time on the streets, discussing the political issues. On the day that Crazy Joe was in search of his mud nan, Mr. D ggs, as usual, was strutting about the streets, his hands in his pockets, his glasses mounted on his nose, wherefrom a very evident string extended to his neck.

"I tell you," said Mr. Diggs, closing his little fat right hand and striking therewith the ralm of his little fat left hand, "I tell you, ser, I-I do not favor outlawry, but I do believe one would be doing our country s acryice by hanging every man who votes or attempts to vote the Abelition ticket."

"Oh, no, Mr. Digge," rad Abner Tomp kins, who clared that cay to be in Snag town, and overheard the remark; "the bollet is a constitutional privilege, and no man should be deprived of his right."

"Yes-ahem-ahem! but you see, when there is a man on the track who, if elected, will set all our niggers free, we should of ject. You know-to, you don't know, but we lawyers all know-that private property can not be taken for public use without a just compensation, and still the Abolition caudidate will violate this portion of our constitutional law.

"You con't know yet; Mr. Lincoln has not yet declared what he will do," replied Abner.

"Has not? Hem, hem, hem!' Mr. Diggs stumped about furiously, his head inclined backward in order to see his companion's face through his ornamental glasser. while he cleared his throat for a fresh hurst of thunder. "Has not, hey! Hem, hem! He might as well. We all know what he garden and the library. He would have been will do if elected. And I'll tell you some a constant reader of the Bible, Josephus, tring more," he added, walking back and Socrates, Milton's "Paradise Lost," had it forth, his hands plunged in his rockets, while seeming to grow more and more turious, "if Lincoln is elected there will be war! (Great emphasis on the last word.)

At this moment Crozy Joe, who had reached the village in search of his mud man, came up to the excited Diggs, and, laying his hand on his arm, in a very serious voice

"Say, why didn't you stay where I put you until I showed you?"
"What do you mean?" demanded Mr.

Digge, pausing in his agitated walk, and gazing furiously into the lunatic's face, for he suspected some one of attempting to play a

"What made you go away before I showed you?' said Joe, earnestly, gazing down upon the furious little fellow.

"I-I don't understand what you mean, said the puzzled Mr. Diggs, drawing himself up to his full height, which was hardly im-

posing. "When I make a man of mud, and go off and leave him, to get people to come and look at him, I don't want him to go off, as you did, before I come back."

Abner Tompkins, and several others, who had heard the story of Joe's mud man, were now almost bursting with suppressed merri-

ment.

"I can't tell what the deuce you mean?"

said the angry Mr. Diggs.
"I made you out of mud and clay, and left you standing by the big tree at the creek while I went to get some people to show you to, that I might convince them that man was made out of clay, but before I got back you walked off. Now, why didn't you stay until

I showed you?" The men gathered about Mr. Diggs could no longer restrain themselves, and burst into peals of laughter, which made Mr. Diggs

"This is some trick you are playing," he oried, and, turning upon his heel, he strutted away to his office, where he shut himself up

for the next two hours.
"The joke spread rapidly, and in two hours every one in the village knew that Crazy Joe claimed Mr. Diggs as his mud man; while poor Joe, satisfied that he had found the object of his creation, consented to go home with Abner.

## CHAPTER VI. A TRANSITION PERIOD.

All Snagtown was astonished one day when flaring handbill announcing that Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas would speak in that unpretentious little village. Their presence there was due to the accident of missing connections in passing frem one city to another.
It would have been hard to say whether

the citizens of Snagtown were more as-tonished or indignant. A public meeting was called the day before the Abolitionists were advertised to speak, to determine what means could be taken in this emergency. The Mayor presided, and the residents, not only of the village, but of all the surrounding country, urged to be present.

"I tell you, gentlemen—hem! hem!—it will never do," said Mr. Diggs, as he strutted remarka le piece of handiwork, and asked about, his glasses on his nose, casting upward glances into the faces of those who were disgo the next day, if Joe would stay all night cussing the question. "Hem! hem! heatile threats of the opponents of free in the village.

I tell you it will not do at all," and he ex. speech. I tell you it will not do at all," and he exJoe atreyed, and that night there came a restorated spitefully upon the payement.

I tell you it will not do at all," and he exThe occasion had been so thoroughly ad"Confess now, Oleah, that you are a little the middle of the street, and Mr. Diggs

(To be Continued)

I we have to mob him. Be comes not only to deprive us of our slaves, but to desiroy the flag of Washington and Marion, the in favor of saying he shall not speak."

"So am I," said snother. "And so am I," said a third. "And I, and I, and I," came responses

from many voices. "Hem! hem! hem! began Mr. Diggs, shrugging his shoulders, and moving afout furiously, indicating thereby how much in earnest he had become. "I tell you we must not permit it. Why, it's treason. Yes, law-abiding citizens, not to permit him to descended from the carriage.

speak." "Well, now, do you make them pints when we have our meetin' to-morrow night,' said an illiterate Virginian.
"Hem, hem, hem! began Mr. Diggs

thrusting his hands deep into his pockets, his head on one side, kicking his feet alternately one against the other. "I will. Henr, hem! I am going to make a speech just about an hour long-ha! ha! ba!-so that no one else will get a chance to put in a word, and we shall have it all our own way. The young lawyer, highly pleased with the favor that he flattered himself he was gaining politically, finished his sentence with a glee ful chuckle, and strutted about, swelling with his own importance.

Lincoln" to speak in the village. Amsjority Abraham Lincoln, a tall man, wearing short, seemed opposed to it, and a few of the more dark whiskers on his chin, and with hair reckless spirits talked of tar and feathers and fence rails.

The evening for the public meeting, which was to decide the all-important question, arrived. The town hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Tompkins and his two sons were present, and so was Uncle Dan, he mountaineer. The meeting was called to order and the Mayor took the chair. He was a man part the meridian of life, a slaveholder and a royal Southerner. The long, white beard falling down upon his breast gave him patriarchal look.

The uproar and confusion of tongues were hushed, and all awaited the speaker in Luxious silenco.

A call was made on any one present to state the object of the meeting. A man aprang at once to his feet, and succinctly informed the chairman that the "object of this meet n' is to determine the question whether or not it is hest to 'low Abraham Lincoln, the great Abolitionist, to speak in the town. I believe them's ail the pints to be discussed. and he sit down. Another and more voluble speaker arose and addressed the meeting. He was of the class called "fire-enters," and was strengly and directly opposed to Lincola's visit to Sasgiowa. His spe ch was replote with the vilet vi uperations his brain could conceive, or his tongue utter, against the Republican party. He regarded them as robbers, as enemies who should be shet down at sight, and he was in favor of greeting Abe Lincoln with ter and feathers if he cared

Several others spoke in the same vein, and then Mr. D ggs rose. His speech of an hour proved not half so long. It was full of empty-sounding words and horrowed ideas, er there was little originality about Mr.

show himself in Saugtown.

All, so far, had been against the proposed debate between Lincoln and Douglas, but now a man rose in the audience whose word always carried weight. It was Mr. Tompkins, the planter.
"Mr. Chairman," he began, in even, modu-

lated tones, "I am, indeed, surprised that men of intelligence should give vent to such expressions and such feelings as we have heard this evenlog-men who know the law, and claim to be law-abiding citizens. Are we saveges or burder ruffians, that we must be swayed and convolled by meb law? Have we not a Constitution and Constitutional privileges? Have we not statute laws blush of shame on all our good citizens by strucking, like outlaws, a stranger among us? Our Constitution gives to all freedom of speech, and we have no right to dery any

nan this Constitutional privilege." Mr. Tompkins proceeded quietly, but forcibly, pointing out to the mulcontents the error of their plans. In conclusion, he said: though I be alone. I will oppose with iclence the attempt to injure Mr. Lincoln. You are not compelled to vote for him, even to hear him spork; but if Mr. Lincoln comes here, by Heaven! he shall speak."

So say I, au' I swar if suy sorry hound attempts the mobbin' business, he'll have to ross my carcass fust." The speaker was Uncle Dan, and as he spoke he drew up his tall figure by the side of Mr. Tompkins, holding his ominous-looking rifle in his hand. Abrier also rose and took his place at his father's side, but Oleah kept his seat. This was the first visible difference of opinion be-

tween the brothers.

Several who had been emboldened by Mr. Tompkins' words now declared that they thought it best not to oppose Mr. Lincoln's speaking there, as it would increase his popu-

larity in other localities.

One or two of the more fiery replied, maintaining that their case was beyond the remedy of civil law; that mob law was the only law which should be meted out to scoundrels and Abolition thieves, and if some of the citizens intended to espouse the cause of Abe Lincoln, and fight for him, now was as good as any to acttle the matter. A riot seemed inevitable, but a laughable event now happened, changing anger into mirth.

Mr. Diggs, fearing that his legal knowledge would be called into question, now rose and

"I wish to make one other statement. in order to put myself right before the people. I knew the Constitutional law referred to by Mr. Tompkins, giving every man freedom of speech, and I can give you the book and the

page..."
"Oh, you need not," said a wag in the audience. "Answer this question instead: Are you Crazy Joe's mud man, and why did you leave before he came back to exhibit

"Oh, stop that nonsense! I came here to talk sense, not to hear of a fool's ravings,"

cried the indignant Mr. Diggs. But everybody had heard the story of the mud man, and hostile feelings now gave way to laughter. The laugh was kept up until Mr. Diggs became coraged and left the assembly, swearing that they were "all a pack

of fools."

A compromise was effected. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas were to be permitted to speak in a grove near the village, but not in the village itself. The next day Mr. Tompkins and Abner, and a few others, with the aid of their negroes, erected a speaker's stand, and arranged seats for an audience of over two thousand persons. There were still low murmurs of discontent, but the most bitter malcontents had been overswed by the firm stand taken by Mr. Tompkins. Many others had caught his spirit, and defied the

We must prevent Lincoln's speaking here, | vertised by the meeting and the threats and opposition of those who wanted to prevent it. that the whole country for miles around turned out. People on foot, on horseback, glorious Stars and Stripes! I, for one, am in carriages and in wagons, came until thousands were on the spot, many prompted by curiosity to see the bold Abolitionist who dared invade the sacred soil of Virginia and propound his infamous doctrine.

About ten o'clock two carriages rolled in not be permitted to take his seat?" necks, and a hushed whisper went through recort to force." that vast audience as the two opponents for sir; he teaches treason, and it's our duty, as the highest political honors of the country

> Is that big, two-bundred-and-fifty-pounder Douglas?" "Is that short, stout-built man with big burns.des Lincoln?" and a hundred other questions of a like character were

asked. A few preliminaries were arranged. Mr. George Washington Tompkins was chosen chairman, and took his place on the stand. Two New York reporters were present with note-books and pencils.

The first speaker introduced was Mr. Stephen A. Douglas. His speech-eloquent, patriotic and atraightforward—generously coacluded with an exhortation to the audieuce to listen culmly, without any expression of bitterness, to his opponent, who chanced All over the village could be seen groups to differ from him on the great question of of men, from five to twenty in number, ais. the day. When Mr. Douglas took his seat, cussing the propriety of allowing "Abe Mr. Tempkins rose and introduced Mr. slightly streaked with gray.

A subdued hiss from many lips was heard

as the great "Abolition candidate" arose.

After a smile as of compassion upon his andience, Mr. Lincoln began speaking. He talked mildly and candidly, yet freely, not-withstanding the feeling evinced by some of his hearers. Those deep, rich tones rang through the surrounding grove as he clearly and forcibly expounded the principles of the Republican party, showing them to have been either misunderstood or misrepresented by his opponent. Many who had come to prevent the hated Abelitionist from speaking now listened with interest. This was not such iniquitous doctrine after all. Every point made by Mr. Douglas was successfully met, and his own argument arrayed against him. Mr. Lincoln spoke for two hours, and and aver at the conclusion of his address his bitter avertit." enemies were forced to admit that he was a man of immense power. His oratory was so grandly sublime in effect that when he took his seat an outbreak of applause, which could not be suppressed, could not be restrained,

burst from the spell-bound audience. Mr. Tompkins went to the meeting a Douglas man, but he left with the full determination to vote for Abraham Lincoln at the coming Fall election, as did Uncle Dan and many others. This was truly a transition period, as the whole world was to learn in a few short months. The Whig party was dwindling away, and slavery was withered and scorched before the fiery eloquence of Lincoln, Sumner, and other similar orators. Freedom was dawning, but it was to be ushered in with fire, and sword, and death.

Mr. Tompkins and his sons were late in coming home that evening. Abner and Oleah sat side by side in the family carriage, yet neither spoke. Hitherto, every event had the only question on which she and her husbeen fully discussed; every feeling shared by band differed, and it was avoided by both as the brothers; but a silence that was almost much as possible, yet sometimes, in spite of coolness now sealed their lips. A thousand their precautions, it would creep into their conflicting thoughts swept through their minds.

Abner was convicted, converted, by the new doctrine to which he had listened, and the melodious voice of the orator was still ringing in his ears as the carriage rolled homeward. He still seemed to see the tall, rugged form and plain face, lit up with some thing rarer than beauty by his eloquent pleading for four millions of enslaved human beinge.

Oltah was in a gloomy mood. He had tened with angry impatience to the exposi- panel." may inflict? Then why retort to mob law? tion of views so different from his own, and Why diegrace our fair State and put the that his father should have presided over the that his father should have presided over the rising from the table, "but I can not sit on meeting, and stood openly side by side with the Abolitionist, stung his Southern preju-

dices and vexed him to the soul. The trio were driven home in silence, and parted for the night, without any reference

to the events of the day. At the table the next morning the discussion of the day before was alluded to. Mr. "I may be the only one in the Louse who and Mrs. Tompkins, Abner and Oleah, sat opposes these views, but as one I say this, for some moments in silence—a silence both painful and awkward, and, in this family circle, unusual; but Irene entered the break-fast room, bright and unconscious, eager to know all that had passed at Snagtown the

day before. "We heard an excellent speech," said Abner.

"Yes; Douglas did well," put in Oleah.
"I mean Mr. Lincoln," said Abner.
"Douglas' speech was good, but his position was entirely demolished by Mr. Lincoln's

eloquent reasoning."
"You don't call the harangue of that cortemptible old demagogue reasoning, do you? asked Oleah, astonished and indignant.
"I certainly do," replied Abner. "His

reasoning appeared to me clear, and his con clusions logical."
"And I," cried Oleah, laying down his

knife and fork in his excitement, "I declare I never before heard so much sophistry, and not very plausible cophistry, either." "You are prejudiced," said Abner, coolly.
"It is you who are prejudiced. Why he

"Yes, and proved his assertion," said Abner.

"Oh, you let him pull the wool over your yes." There was a speer in his voice. "I ever." tell you there was neither logic nor reason in what he said. No logical conclusions can be drawn from false premises; no assertions can stand unsupported by proof. "What did he assert that he did not

prove?" asked Abner. What did he prove that he asserted?" "You evade my question by asking

another." "Precisely the same plan Mr. Lincoln adopted," replied Oleah. You are prejudiced against Mr. Lincoln.

Oleah. Now, tell me what he said that any fair-minded man in the world can not agree to ?" "He said that slavery should not wither

and blight another inch of territory if he could help it." "What objection can even a believer in slavery have to that? We have an immense scope of country where slavery is permitted; then why extend it to Territories where it is

unpopular ?" "But can you not see what lies in the background?" said Olcah, bitterly. Mr. Lincoln lifted the curtain high enough for one who was not blinded by his elequence to see what was behind it. I would not fear to wager everything I own that Mr. Lincoln, if elected, will set free every slave in the United States, before he has been in the presidential chair a twelvemonth."

"Did he not say that such emancipation would be unwise policy? "He said so, but his tone and manner be-lied his words."

prejudiced against Mr. Lincoln," said the

father, good-humoredly.
"You may call it prejudice or what you like, father," Cleah answered, his flushed like, father," Oleah answerd, his flushed face showing how deep was his feeling; "but if Mr. Lincoln is elected you will not "Why, my son, you can't think he would

from the nearest railroad station, bearing the "That is a question, father. Each State two disputants, with friends of each in at has its rights. Southern people have rights, tendance. There was an eager craning of and rather than be cheated of them they may

"Now, Oleah, said Abner, "you don't for a moment suppose that if Mr. Lincoln should be chosen President by the voters of the United States, that any considerable bedy of intelligent people could be found who would be unfair enough, or foolbardy enough, to attempt to prevent him from taking his seat?

"I certainly do," answered Oleah, with an air of conviction. "You are a Democrat; do you not hold with us Democrats that the majority should

rale ? "That has nothing to do with it," said Cleah, hotly. "The North and the East outnumber the South, and they have formed a combination for her ruin, and the impoverishment of her people. They have nothing at stake in Lincoln's election; we have every thing. They have nothing to lose—we, all Our interests conflict. They see an opulent and growing South, and have set their inventive Yankee genius at work to compare its ruin. Our cotton fields, our rice fields, our augar crops, our tobacco crops, are the production of slave labor, and the abundant wealth of the South excites the emulation of the cold and envious North. If they can deprive us of this slave labor, they will have killed the goose that lays our golden eggs, and may surpass us in wealth and power. This they have determined to do. They have tried it by legislation, and so far have failed. They outnumber us in votes, because there every worthless fellow's vote counts as much as that of a Governor or a man who owns a thousand slaves. How can they accomplish our ruin? By electing as president a man whose every breath is poison to slavery; a man who may, at any time, under the faucied exigencies of the moment, declare all slaves free. Their plans are deep and shrewd, but there are heads in the South as wise as their's,

and even that can see the danger in time to "You are crazy, Oleah," said Abner

"Your very words are treason."
"If treason, then his mother is infected with the same disease, and, in the language of Patrick Henry, 'If this be treasen, make the most of it,' " said Mrs. Tompkins, with a laugh, in which all joined. "I am sure we ought to get at the truth of

this question," said Mr. Tompkins; "we have both sides represented." "Who will judge between us?" asked

Mrs. Tompkins. "All have taken sides except Irene. Which side are you on ?" asked Olesh. "I know nothing about either side," the girl answered, lightly; "so how can I

choose ?" birs. Tompkins' love for her sunny land was next in her heart to her love for her husband, and forced her to espouse a cause which, to her, seemed patriotic. This was family conversations.

"Irene is the proper one to act as judge,

aid Abner. "Why?" Irene lifted her eyes in wonder. "Because you know nothing shout it." "Do they make the best judges who know

"Frequently; and a juror who knows anything of the case he is to pass a verdict on is incompetent, so you are a competent juror, any way, Irene; and as one woman is equal to twelve men you can complete the entire

"I beg pardon of the court," said Irens, this jury. I am prejudiced on both sides. I have friends on both sides, and I could not

render an unblased verdict.' "That's no excuse," said Abner. "If it's not, the new piece of music you bought me is, so I leave you to your discussion, and hope you may effect a happy com-promise." She was gone.

There was a moment's silence, and then the rippling music of her voice filled the halls

and rooms of the great house,
"I wish the name she bears was rightfully hers, though I am glad she is not my sister," Abner said to himself. The same thought flushed through Oleuh's mind, and, as usual, the mobile face betrayed his thoughts. Every one seemed almost to un-

derstand his feelings. Irene had just returned from school, an accomplished beauty and an acknowledged belle.

No wonder strange emotions attrred the hearts of the brothers, and that thoughts gained entrance in their breasts which might prove more disastrous than mere political differences.

## CHAPTER VII.

THE ELECTION AND THE RESULT.

The election of 1860 was an exciting one. No means were spared to poll every possible vote. Lincoln was the Republican candidate, Douglas a Northern, and Breckinridge actually asserted we would be more prosper- a Southern Democrat, and Bell the Whig ous if there was not a slave in the United and "Know-Nothing" candidate, and all

four parties worked vigorously.

Mr. Tompkins and his sons reached Sungtown early in the morning. The village was already alive with the stir and excitement, The polls opened at sunrise, and men were soon crowding around them, quarreling, disputing, joking. The morning air was crisp and frosty, and the people were compelled to walk about briskly to keep from being chilled.

A dirty faced urchin, with a pumpkin under one arm and some turnips under the For provisional President they elected Mr. other, paused in front of the polis, and, stretching out his neck like a young rooster achieving his first crow, bawled out:
'Hurrah for Douglas!"

It was the first patriotic wave which had caused an undulation of his infantile breast. There chanced to be another boy, more dirty than the first, sitting on a fence near neglected. by gnawing an apple-core. His "pa" was a On the Breckinridge man, and, regarding this out-

core and fell with fury upon him of the pumpkin and turnips. Coming head first into the stomach of the Douglasite, he sent boy, pumpkin, and turnips into the gutter. The enraged young Douglasite scrambled to his feet, and, leaving his vegetables be-

burst as a challenge, he threw away the apple-

hind, started in hot pursuit of the now fleeing Breckinridgeite, while shouts and cheers went up from the many spectators.

Mr. Diggs came along, engaged in conver-

action with a farmer whom he was trying to perauade to vote for himself and Breckinridge, for Mr. Diggs was a candidate for the office of District Attorney. On account of his small stature, the candidate was compelled to walk with upturned face, in order to watch the effect of his words upon the Virginian.

struck his toe with such force against the abandoned pumpkin that he was thrown down, and, falling on the pumpkin, he rolled with it into the gutter, which was half full of mud and water. Shouts and yells of laughter greated Mr. Diggs as he scrambled to his have a nigger when his term is over, if he feet and picked up the glasses which he had lost in his fall lost in his fall.

4 By jingo, Diggs, ye look like Crazy Joe's mud man now!" cried some one from the

This was too much for the candidate, ard, with something very much like an oath, he hurried away to change his clother.

As the day advanced, the crowd increased, and as electioneering progressed, the crowd

became very noisy.

There was Mr. Spag, a direct descendant of the founder of Snag'own, who claimed political honors. He was a candidate for County Judge. He had been one of the pioneers, had bought Indians, bears, wolves, panthers, and rattle nakes, to satablish this growing country. He had alvays been the workingman's friend, and was now ready to

sacrifice himself on the official altar. Mr. Snag had been a clothing merchant, noted for close dealings with his customers and oppression of his employes; but two or three months before he announced himself a candidate, a change came over him. His barshness of voice and manner grow subdued. He became not agreeable only, but accommoduting and charitable. He attended church and the bar-rooms regularly, and was developing into a general favorite. He was welcomed in the most scheet circles, yet he was not exclusive. No nan was too ragged, too dirty, or too drunk to cause Mr. Sang to be ashamed of his society. He was more than changed; he was completely metamor. phosed.

On election day he was more affable than ever. He was at hand to lift a drunken rowdy who had fallen over the pumpkin, and led him at once to the voting place, to pell his vote for himself and Breckinridge. But

the pumpkin remained. Later in the day, two rowdies, from the country, having imbibed too much of the electioneering beverage, got in a quarrel. One struck the other, and he fell by the pumpkin. A friend of the fullen man seized the pumpkin, and broke it into fragments over the other man's head, bringing him to the ground, of course. A general melee was averted only by the appearance of some good. netured candidate, who tried to restore peace, followed by a courle of constables, who at

once arrested the malcontents. In the afternoon Abner and Oleah went up to the polls. The two brothers had been silent during the forenoon, both seeming to avoid the political question which was a i tating the Nation.

"Who are you going to vote for," Abner?" asked Mr. Diggs, strutting up to the young planter with a smile he thought becoming a District Attorney. "Is it Breckinridge, Douglas, or censtitutional unionsit Bell?" "Neither," Abner answered.
"Who, then, is your man?" asked the in-

quisitive Mr. Diggs, thrusting his hends deep into his pockets, and tipping first on his heels, then on his toes, as he looked up, with an engaging smile, into the face of the man before him.
"I shall vote for Abraham Lincoln," Abner answered, firmly.

"Pshaw! you are joking," said Mr. Digg, his little eyes twinkling idiotically behind his glasses.

"I was never more in earnest."
"Why, man, they'd hang you if you voted for Lincoln ! 'I shall risk it, at all events." His brother's words brought a sharp pain to Oleah's heart. He stopped suddenly, and

laid a detaining hand on Abner's arm. "Abner, you surely do not intend to vote for that Abelitionist?" he said, with a ring of defiance in his voice.
"I do," was the firm reply.

"For heaven's sake, think what you are about. Do you want to ruin the country?" Entreaty and distress was melting his indig. nation.

"No, I want to save It," was the calm reply.
"How can it be that you will vote for an

abolitionist?" "Because his principles and mine are the same," said Abner, earnestly. The brothers were nearer a quarrel than they had ever been in their lives. Oleah's

feelings were wounded, and he turned away, leaving his brother to go his way alone.

But three votes were polled in Songtown for Abraham Lincoln, and Abner Tompkins,

his father, and Uncle Dan, were supposed to have cast them. Late that evening Mr. Tompkins and his sors tode home. The trio were silent and thoughtful, but they little dreamed what

that day's work would bring forth. Great was the consturnation of the Southern caders when the result of the . 1-ction became known. Reports were fluctuating from the first, yet roon began to show favorable returns for Lincoln. Betting was heavy in Snagtown. In a few days the leaders began to threaten a dissolution, and, no sooner was it ascertained beyond a doubt that Mr. Lincoln was elected than they proceeded to put their menaces into execution. At this time secession was rife, the very air was full of it. Southern politicians alleged that Mr. Lincoln was a sestional candidate, pledged to the overthrow of slavery. On the 20th of December, 1860, a convention in Charleston declared that "the union before existing between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, was dissolved."

By the let of February, 1861, through the influence of the press and the devices of a few leaders, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, following the example of South Carolina, had passed ordinances of secussion, and their Schators and Representatives left their seats in the Ameri-

can Congress.
On the 4th of February, delegates from six of the seceded States met at Montgomery, Alabams, and formed a union under the title of the "Confederate States of America." Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, who had been a Colonel of some note in the Mexican war, a member of Pierce's cabinet, and a prominent advocate of Southern rights in the United

States Sanate. But we must now attend to the individuals in this history, whom other historians have

On the evening of the 23d of December, 1860, Mr. Tompkins and his family were atsembled in the large, cheerful sitting room. The fire-place was piled with blazing logs, and the light and warmth of the room seemed more pleasant, contrasted with the soughing winds and falling snow without.

No thought of the approaching helidays seemed to have entered the minds of any of the group. The brothers were silent and sat apart. The cloud, so small as to be scarcely discernable, was growing larger and over-shadowing each. It had first been visible on election day, when they parted on the way to Though no allusion had ever been the polls. made to this conversation, their brotherly union had been shaken. They drove, rode, and hunted together as usual, but there was one question they could never approach without disagreeing, and disagreement was apt to

( To be Continued. )

ALL WILL COMERIGHT AT THE POLLS.

The old man lay sleeping before them,
His chic on his collar reclined,
His calmers made something come o'er them
That saddened the joy of their mind,
The smile round his this lips that fluttered,
Though a linless confounded their scale. The same round has and appeared intered,
Though gainless on founded their souls,
When list hims they head the se wordsmuttered, "Twill all be set right at the polls."

Said Randy, "The old chap is dreaming, His must be a comical head, So accustomed his brain is to scheming. Twill likely reheare on when h's dead." Says Smith, with an air of compassion, Old age and defeat bring their doles, When the lips in a s-tisfied fashion, Said, "All will come right at the polls."

There came along "B ummagem Josif," And pausing awhile near the spot,
Like the doubter be is, said. "Who knows if The old man is sleeping or not, His failures of sense have bereft him, He's feu dered on quicksands and shoals, His course has been wrong since I left him."
Said the lip., "Twill come right at the polis."

With strides that in length were gigantic Two legs wan fered over the floor,
People knew by the chatter pedantic
Twas Balfour's hard cranium they bore. I e said. "Ha! the bugbear. coercion, Ti e dreams of the old un controlls." Said the s ceper. with firmest assertion, "Twi.l all be set right at the polls."

He opened the right eye and winked it, He roused from that sleep be'd been in, Panell offered his arm and he linked it, And the smile broadened into a grin. I think they have run their full tether, Yes. I'm sure when the record unrolls, If we just keep moving together, That all will come right at the polls." -T. S. Cleary in United Irc'and.

## THE LOVE OF MOTHER.

(From the Atlanta Constitution)

He was about to die for a cold blooded murder. Standing beneath the gallows he made a short talk. He spoke of his impending death with slight emotion. Then of his people" with some sign of tears. Then of his wife with sobs and a trembling voice. Then of "his old mother"—and there he broke down completely and gave way to uncontrollable grief.

Ab, yes! It is right there that we all break down. At the thought of the old mother with her graying hvirs, her kindly face, acress which time and care are cutting their furrows, and her faith and affection that never wavers or

It is to "the old mother" that man's heart It is to "the old mother" that man's heart turns at last when trouble or affliction or remorse overtakes him. Other loves may be stronger and the passions of other loves may obscure this for a time. The wife clinging in absolute happiness to the arm, or the little ones clambering, fond and trustful, about the kee, may effice all thoughts of "the old mother." But when a great crisis comes and the strong man is bending beneath a burden to the strong man is bending beneath a burden to grievous to be borne, the vision comes to him of one, idealized in his heart at least, who never doubted, who never wearied, but who loved all the time with a love that passeth understand-

The wife, wondering at this at first, accepts it at last, quietly acquiescing, but happy in her mother's heart to know that from her own children in the days to come this same miracle should be rendered unto her.

## VERY VALUABLE.

"Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and topid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

## CANADA'S HOLY SHRINE. THE MIGACLES WROUGHT—BUFFERINGS THAT PASS

On the north shore, opposite the lower and of Orleans Island, stands the church known over the world as "La Bonne St. Anne." It is the the world as "La Bonne St. Anne." It is the Canadian loretto, the sbrine of holy pilgrimage, and to it thousands and tens of thousands flock each year. They come, not singly, but in whole parishes, headed by their curé. A motley criwd; the aged and the young; the white-haired grandam and the toddling child; the strong and weak; the sick and well; the rich and harry the man with park of boars and the same por: the man with perfect body and the cripple wretched in his deformity, all throng to this shrine close by the St. Lawrence tide at the base of the Laurentian hills. Why do they come, these thousands? What charm is in this place potent enough to draw so vasta multitude? What good or gain do they obtain by coming? Fair quesor gain do they obtain by coning? Fair ques-tions and fair shall be the answer. They come because they claim they get greet good in coming to soil and body both. Some come because they are heartsick and would say their prayers in some holy spot, and seek help of God through the interceding of a pure soul long gone, who stands as one of the saints before Him, and hence has favor in asking. But others come because they are sick in body, and tormented with physical pair, and are pressed dire with mortal ailments, so that the bright days are full of misery and the long hours of dark night with rouning, and these—the man with the stout staff to aid him hobble on, the cripple with his needed crutch, and others yet who may not walk, are borne on litters and mattress-all these came to seek help of the all-healing God, through this sweet saint, and deliverance from their dreadful maladies and the mortal ills that sorely beset them. Great miracles, and they do say-I question not the truth of it, for I have asked to the end of answering years ago, and beyond it, and to day only note what I do see in wandering, and let the answer go undebated they say that in this spot, under the Laurentian hills on the St. Lawrence River, in the year of our Lord. 1887, great miracles are wrought, even as of old times, and that the sick are healed, the blind are made to see, the deaf to hear, the lame to walk with ease, and those nigh unto death have atrength and those nigh unto death have atrength and those nigh unto death have atrength and early, and through the intercession of that once good woman and now pure soul, the good Ste. Anne. Nor is proof lacking of the truth of this, her you see the crutches that crimbes, who hold for you see the crutches that cripples, who hob-bled to the altar on them with much effort, threw from them on the instant that they prayed; and staffs and stout sticks numberless; and bandages, too, such as open sores have over them; and splints and many ingenious con trivances to strengthen structural weakness and lessen human pain. Lo i are they not all here in heaps where they have been thrown from the hands of the recovered and healed, as with great joy and a happiness indescribable they dashed the hateful things away, as prisoners might dash their chains down on the dungeon floor when, after loog waiting, they were suddenly freed of them

tome puzz'ed reader may ask. My dear sir, or madam, or old time friend, I make nothing of it. I don't even try to make anything of it. I have done of asking questions of oracles where lips are more silent than stone; but this I know, that there be deep things of God that no human plummet may even sound the bottom of. I paddled professionally over these deep depths for years, and dropped my little plus of lead lattened to a little Calvinistic twins cord trovided every theological students at the seminaries; and I talk profoundly of what there was below the surface of life, and in the deep abysims of human nature; and I bld men, even as I had been taught, all about God; how He existed, and why He seted, and what He would and wouldn't do. I know now I was a feel at that time, not a natural but a professional fool, made so by the wis stools who taught me such arrogance and made me like themselves, blind to my own littleness and ignorance, even as they were bat blind to their's. But this one true and sensible thing I did. When I discovered I knew nothing; and had no right to talk as if I did, I stopped talking; and then men called men a fool for the only wise thing I had even done looked to I thing I had ever done—looked at, I mean, largely.

No, no, my dear sir, or madam, or old time hearer of my speech. I know nothing about

"But what do you make of it, Mr. Murray?"

these wonders wrought, mercifully wrought, for wretched men and women at the shrine yonder, under the Laurentian hills, save what I see and know as the results. I know that there men and women are healed of ills, and lacking the use of needed members are made whole again; but how they are healed or by whom, or by what power or powers, immediate or intermediate, I know not at all, and am not, believe me, even curious to know. Enough for me to know that a fingment of old time Palestine is in Canada; that the sea of Galilee empties one of its ancient springs into the St. Lawrence; and that there is one spot on the American conits ancient springs into the St. Lawrence; tinent where theologians are puzzieo, scientists are silenced, and a positive medicine in opera-tion that some grasping Yankee cannot patent and monopolize.

W. H. H. MURRAY.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE! That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their werk. And what they do,

they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

## BEING CALLED A LIAR.

A boy, who says he is seventeen years old, asks if a person should knock another down for calling him a liar, or what he should do. He says it seems to be customary to look upon a fellow as a coward, it he allows anybody to call him a liar, and does not resent it, and yet, if a person takes up every such statement, he is liable to have a blick eye half the time, and he asks advice about it.

asks advice about it.

Now, while it may be a custom to fight at once on being called a liar, we would advise young men to gra-ually break themselves of the habit both of lying and fighting. A man or a habit both of lying and fighting. A man or a boy is not nec-ssarily a coward because he does not engage in a brawl at being called a liar. If a man calls you a liar, and you are a liar, it does not help the matter for you to thump him, and be arrested for disorderly conduct. Your fight will not convince him that you are not a liar, and everybody who hears of the row will liar, and everybody who hears of the row will say you are a bully as well. No gentleman will say you are a bully as well. No gentleman will call a man a liar, and if a man is a loafer, you can afford to ignore him, and go about your husiness.

Un the other hand, if a young man selects respectable company, is kind to everybody, high and low, rich and poor, speaks well of all, or says nothing, and never, knowingly, does an injury to any person, he can go through life and never be called liar, and never have occasion to fight. He can so conduct himself that if a person should call him a liar, he would not get time to fight, for every friend he had would know the charge to be false, and they would insist that the person making the charge should take it back and apologize, such a monstrous injustice it would seem to the friends.

But if a young fellow is a liar, and talks to much, constantly saying things about people behind their backs that are not so, and he is selfish and mean, and would not do a kindly act except he could make a point by it, and have eve yoody know it; it he is a har, and a mean and the court of the anguish and one, who cares nothing for the anguish and heart aches he may cause by his lies, he is liane to be called a liar any time, and for such persone, it is, perhaps, best to resent it and light, for they will occasionally be mauled, and that will do them good and teach then a lesson.

WITHOUT EQUAL. Wilson Montrose, of Vicena, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as nged people troubled with diarrhoa it has no equal."

## SIGNOR CRISPI ON THE CONFER-

ENCE. BERLIN, Oct. 5 .- The Frankfort Zeitung publishes an interview with Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister. Signor Crispi attri-buted his journey to Friedrichsruhe to Prince Bismarck's desire to see him. The conversation which took place there between the two statesmen had no reference to any special political objects. The Roman question, Signor Crispi declared, did not exist for Italians. Italy's position toward the Vatican is an Italian internal matter with which Italy would allow no interference from any quarter. Signor Crispi stated that he had called Prince Bismarck's attention to the senseloss newspaper conjectures upon this subject. The chancelor was much amused, and said, "There could be no question respecting such matters between you and me.' Signor Crispi declared that Italy only desires to maintain peace, and the European equilibrium, and on this account had joined the Austro-German alliance. Italy, like the other powers, had reason to fear an advance by Russin towards Constantinople, and she could not permit the Mediterranean to become a Russian lake.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage s Catarrh Remedy cures.

#### OFFICIAL "GAZETTE" APPOINT-MENTS.

The last number of the Quebec Official Gazette contains notice of the appointment of Pierre Lamy, merchant, John McTavish, merchant, and O. Raymond, physician, of Montreal, to the commission of the peace for the district of Montreal. His Honor the Administrator has been pleased to appoint Messrs. Louis H. Henault. Chas. F. Lalonde, Theodore Cypiotte, Paul Desjardins, Louis Fortier, Joseph A. Roch Leonard and Joseph Luttrell, commissioners for the summary decision of small causes for the parish of Ste. Cunegonde, County of Hochelaga, commission of the 28th of July, 1880, revoked.

It is ordered that a special term of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa shall be held in the City of Hull, from the 12th to the 15th of

HAVE YOU TRIED IT. HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

If so you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhæs, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it...

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—In the opinion of the best posted railway officials there will be a permanent and radical reduction of freight rates between Chicago and the Mississipi river.

## Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor-

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

Respectfully, Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Branch Office: 37 Yonge St., Toronto 32—L

It is said that hawks are frequently seen fly-ing southward on the approach of winter, but are never seen on the return flight, though found again in the North when the winter is past.

WILL POSITIVELY CURE SICK HEADACHE and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills.
This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose.
See advertisement, Small pill. Small dose.
Small priige.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 5.—[Special.]--The Local Ministers sat in council from 11 o'clock yesterday morning until six o'clock in the after-

THE MONEY WILL BE RAISED.

yesterday morning until six o'clock in the afternoon and then adjourned until II this morning.

It is understood that Mr. Norquay
explained the particulars attending his
mission in the East and that the railroad
eituation was generally discussed. The subject, however, is by no means exhausted, and
what decision will be arrived at concerning it is
past conjecture. Another offer for bonds is
said to be under consideration, and as far as consaid to be under consideration, and as far as can be judged the Government are fully determined to complete the road if possible. Lariviere was seen concerning the matter, but was very reticent:-"In that interview with you, published this morning, you stated that money might yet be raised from sources outside the province, and that money could and would be had; do you still adhere to that statement?"

"Yes," replied the Provincial Treasurer. "I am still confident that money will be obtained upon very acceptable terms either in New York or in London, where our correspondents are still at work, and, from last accounts, with far better

success than a few days ago."

Reports from Southern Manitoba say wheat is thrashing out from 32 to 40 bushels to the acre, and in no case is it under 30 bushels. James Trow, M.P., leaves for the East this

evening.

Col. Otter, of Toronto, arrived from the East last night. He is accompanied by Major Rae, of the 96th Battalion.

## OBITUARY.

THE LATE J. H. WADDELL. The many comrades who served with the late J. H. Waddell, of "C" School of Cavalry, will hear of his death with profound regret. The sad event took place at his father's residence, the Kingaton House, Craig street, Montreal, on Friday, 30th September last. Deceased was only 23 years and three months old. He was born in this city, and resided here all his life, except the period he passed as a volunteer in the North-West rebellion. In that campaign, although but a young soldier, he rendered excellent service in the field, and obtained the warm approbation of his superior officers. In all athletic and social affairs connected with In all athletic and social affairs connected with his corps he was always an active and invaluable mover; and would, doubtless, have been blessed with a long, useful life were it not for the contraction of that dreadful diseease, consumption, from the exposure to which he was subjected during the rebellion. The affiction of his death at so early a period of life is deepened by the fact that he was an only ton. His father, Mr. T. H. Waddell, has the warm sympathy of the community in his sad bereavement. community in his sad bereavement.

#### THE HALDIMAND CONTESTED ELEC-TION CASE.

CATEGA, Ont., Oct. 7—At the conclusion of the proceedings last night in the Hal innand contested election case, which opened here Tue-day, it was agreed, after consultation between counsel, to drop proceedings and have a new election.

## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

IN NERVOUS, MENTAL OR PHYSICAL EXHAUSTICN. Dr. N. S. Read, Chandlersville, Ill., says:-It is of the highest value in mental and neryous exhaustion, attended by such functional disturbances as sick headache, dyspopsia, diminished vitality, etc."

has led to the atandonment of many antiquated remedies of questionable value, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones, Prominent among the latter is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly celebrated Blood Purifier, a comprehenrive family remedy for liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, loss of physical energy, and

A colored and white camp meeting has re-cently been held in Ulster County. Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery

There is a great scarcity of water in Louis-ville, but the Mayor has not telegraphed appeals to other towns for contributions of demijohns of

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have sold at retail since the 4th of December last 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Cil, guarantee ing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly Ulcerated Throat, after a physician penciling it for several days to no effect, the Eclectric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter it never failed to relieve almost immediately,"

might be easily and pleasantly obviated. Conc, piles, hurts, corns, lame back and swelled nack are also among the troubles which it cures.

made in Delaware that the peach crop of this

The chestnut crop is reported to be so abun-

The Southern or Western city that hasn't as exposition running now is a freak. PAIN FROM INDIGESTION, dyspepsis, and too

dinner Don't forget this.

expected to whistle for it." Workers in Manufactories.—The remarkable remedies which have been discovered and perfected by Thomas Holloway, and which have

fected by Thomas Holloway, and which have for more than forty years been successfully used in every quarter of the globe, are especially use-ful in all the manifold ailments which afflict those who by reason of their occupations are confined for years, or all their lives, in crowded buildings and workshops. Holloway's Pills and Outment are associated remedies, the former Ointment are associated remedies, the former restoring the vital powers when diminished, and always acting us an efficient blood purifier, whilst the latter relieves local maladies, checks inflammation, and acts as a cleansing and healing ugent in cases of bad less, bad breasts, ulcers and unhealthy sores of all kinds.

That "Tocsin of the Soul, the Dinner Bell, as Byron calls it, suggests no pleasing reflec-tions to the dyspeptic, bilious sufferer. He partakes, of course, but the subsequent forment

LONDON, Oct. 4 - Speaking to a deputation at Hawarden to day, Mr. Gladstone said that although the Liberals sustained defeat at the last election, the present year was full of signs that the judgment of the nation when again pronounced would be far different. The Irish question continued to cast into a deep shade very other question. It was to the interest of all parties to have the question settled. It would be an unfeigned joy to him if the Tories relieved the Liberals of the task of solving the problem by presenting to Ireland the measure of justice which she is entitled to receive. Such an event would cast upon him the delightful duty of as-sisting the Tories to attain a righteous and necessary end. (Cheers.) He did not believe that the end would be long delayed. Little progress would be possible in English and Scotch affairs until the Irish question was brought to a happy consummation. It was said that he had caused the block in the last session of Parliament. The fact was that he had not made a single proposal during the whole session. It was not by him or his triends that the progress of affairs had been stopped. It was because the Government found it necessary to occupy the time of Parliament with miserabl and mischievous retrogressive proposals. (Cheers.) Referring to the Liberal Unionists, he said he would not find fault with their conscientious opposition. At the same time their whole conduct was animated by animosity and hostility to Ireland, and they did every-thing in their power to deprive the Liberal party of all influence and vitality. It was a deplorable position for gentlemen professing Liberalism. (Cheers.) Sympathy with them was the dominant sentiment in his mind. There had always been weak-kneed Liberals. present cave was not the first one which Liberals had formed. The freedom of judgment which prevailed in the Liberal party made it liable to that calamity. Time would show that those who had left the party were egregiously wrong. It was a mission or call these men Liberal Unionists. There was no unionism in them. Theirs was a policy which tended to destroy the union. It was equally difficult to describe them as Liberals while they supported a government of coercion not coercion to supported a policy but coercion-not coercion to suppress crime, coercion to suppress freedom of speech, public esemblage and even the freedom of the press He had recent v seen indications of police interference with public meetings in Loudon. Tuis resulted from the proceedings of the last ression of Parliament. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") The Liberals had warned the propie of England that the cause of Ireland was their cau-e. He had then no idea that the warning would be so soon verified. If the reports were true that the police had called at midnight at the houses of persons who intended to speak at a London meeting, demanding to know the objects and programme of that meeting, it was a gross outrage. Such action was contrary to the whole spirit of liberty and violently at variance with the traditions of England. From a mera party point of view he night say let the Government go on. The more offensive their proceedings the sooner would they bring about the great object of his life. His constant prayer was for a speedy

he autumn campaign at the conference at Nottingham.

Judge Walton, of Corsicana, Tex., has performed the marriage ceremony for 785 couples during the past eighteen months. His revenue from this source exceeds \$6,000.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL ENLIGHTENMENT female complaints.

to those afflicted in like manner."

water for the sufferers.

One of the attractions of Sacramento, Cal. is a mummy show—the remains of people of the Aztec race, it is supposed.

Many people make drug shops of their stomachs in the attempt to relieve a simple attack of liver complaint, when with a dose or two of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil the complaint

The strangely unseasonable announcement is year was a failure.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is plea eant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

dant that nobody need feel under obligation to add anything to it.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after "Mr. Featherly," said Bobby, ignoring his mother's signal to keep still, "did you ever hear pa whistle?" "No. Bobby," laughed Featherly, "I never have had that pleasure." Well, you will," went on Bobby. "He told me he lent you five pounds last night, and he

Holloway's Pills,-Factory Operatives and

partakes, of course, but the subsequent tormeus is egregiously out of proportion to the quantity of food he eats, which lies undigested, a weight like lead in his unhappy stomach. There is a remedy, however, and its name is Northrop & the first time, and a jubilee of his priesthood Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Vegetable will be celebrated at Rome by most imposing ceremonies. Cardinal Manning and other Eng-

## GLADSTONE ON THEIRISH SITUATION THE OUTLOOK FOR VICTORY BRIGHT.

and satisfactory settlement of the Irish quition. (Cheers.) In conclusion he said tion. (Cheers.) In conclusion he said he would defer giving fuller expression to his views regarding Ireland until the op ning of

## EXTRAORDINARY DOINGS OF A PARTY OF BURGLARS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 .- A most extraordinary crime was committed at 473 Canal street, the house being robbed, its tenants chloroformed and bound and the buildings fired. The first floor of the building was occupied by Frank Macha. He utilized the front rooms as a saloon and billiard hall and lived with his tannly in and billiard hall and fived with his family in the rear. The upper story is occupied by five families, mostly Bohemian. Mecha closed his saloon last night as u ual at twelve o'clock and retired. About two hours later a noise below in the saloon roused the lady occupying the front room upstairs. She suspected that all was not right, and, looking out of the door, she saw three men acceed the stairs. They placed a bundle of ascend the stairs. They placed a bundle of papers under a sink and applied a match to it, then fled. The lady, who was watching this proceeding, with the aid of her husband, easily extinguished the fire. They had scare ly turned and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it been bound hand and foot, and being awakened by the suffocating smoke, was vainly endeavor-ing to arouse her husband. Mr. Macha made no response to the call, and presented the sp-pessince of a dead min. He had been chloro-formed. After vigorous efforts the fire was extinguished. Macha was rotbed of \$143, which he had placed under his pillow. The loss by fire was about \$1,000.

#### WRYCKED IN THE STRAITS. FIVE LIVES LOST.

MACKINAO CITY, Mich., Oct. 4.—The propeller California, commanded by Capt. Trowell, left Chicago on Saturday night, bound for Montreal. She was I den with 20,000 bushels Montreal. She was I den with 20,000 bushels of corn and 700 barrels of pork, and carried a crew of 22 persons and 3 passengers. She encountered a heavy wind early on Monday morning off the Beaver's, and at 4 p m. the sea had increased so that it was impossible to steer her and 300 barrels of pork were thrown overboard, but without helping her much. About 11 p.m., when just about 5t. Helena, the sea broke in the gangway and put out the nice. She then swung around in the trough of the sea and began breaking up. The captain ordered the boats lowered, but she was so badly listed it was impossible to lower more than one. The captain went into the cabin to get the passengers out, but when he returned found that the tirst mate and several men had left with the boat. The steamer now began rapidly breaking up, and soon all hands were struggling in the water. The captain and engineer succeeded in getting a boat loose from the wreck and picked up the second engineer, cook and one lady passenger. Their boat drifted down along side of the propeller A. Folsom, which was anchored under St. Helens, and was picked up and brought here. Another boat had succeeded in getting ashors near Point-a-Barb. The steamer Factor picked up one man who was drifting down the Straits on some wreckage. Among the lost are Geo. Foley, purser; Cornelius Connerton, of Detroit, a passenger; Ella Pappa, stewardess; Arthur Hazard, cabin boy, and Robt. Grant. The shore for five miles above here is atrewn with wreckage. Capt. Trewell says all were supplied with life preservers, and it is probable that all

with life preservers, and it is probable that all the bodies will be recovered.

TOBONTO, Oct. 4.—The propeller California, which foundered in the Straits of Mackinaw this morning, was owned by Crangle & Geddes, of this city. She was built in 1873 by Robertson Bros., of Hamilton, and in 1883 she was lengthened and underwent other repairs at a cost of \$18,000. She was 900 tons, rated A 2 in Thords' bull segitars and was using there as Lloyds' hull register, and was valued there at \$27,000, but her owners valued her at \$30,000. She was insured in a pool, but for what amount

her owners refuse to say.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 4.—Several families in this city have been troubled by the loss of the propeller California. This was until lately the home of the captain and his father, Captain Trowell, of the Captain and his lather, Captain Trowell, of the Algerian. He telegraphed as soon as he could of his own safety and that of four others. He mentions one woman as safe, and great anxiety is manifested as to who she is. There were but two women employed on the propeller—one a Miss Brooks, of Toronto, and the other Miss Ella Pappa, daughter of a printer in this city. Mr. Pappa has been informed that she is missing, but the sender of the message from St. Ignace was not aware who composed the party with the captain.

JUBILEE OF POPELEO'S PRIESTHOOD

lish prelates will attend, bearing an offering for which collections are being made in all Catholic churches. Deputations will be received on Jan.

10. The Irish deputation will include Archbishops Walsh and Croke, with all the leading prelates of Itish birth from other parts of the kingdom, and they will present a block of Itish marble, which will be laid as the foundation of a cathedral in bouor of St. Patrick in Rome.

## TELEPHONIC PROBING

FOR BULLETS IN THE HUMAN BODY. New YORK, Oct. 1.—A successful experiment was made, to-day, at Bellevue hospitel with a telephonic probe for the location of bullets. A man named Schroeder, who received a bullet in his body a couple of nights ago while attempt ing a burglary, was the subject. A small steel plate was placed on the man's leg. To one end of this was attached an insulated wire connected with a telephonic receiver, which, in turn was connected with another wire, at the end of which was a problez needle. This needle was inserted in the young and an electric current established. The needle was pushed in through the wound until a slight clicking sound heard by the operating surgeon, who held the receiver at his ear, notified him that the current had been broken by the needle touching the bullet sought for. Further probing showed that the bullet had been correctly located in Schroeder's liver. The probe used to-day is an improvement on that of Prof. Bell with which it was sought to locate the bullet in President Garfield's body, but failed, because, as Prof. Bell explained, it

## SAD FATALITY TO A YOUNG MAN AT MATTAWA.

was too crudely constructed.

MATTAWA, Oct. 5—A young man named Ercest Aspect, dit Desarne, a resident of Buckingham, Que., was shot dead here about halfpast seven o'clock yesterday evening. The deceated, who was about 20 years of age, was in the employ of Mrs. N. Timmin, and was sitting in the kitchen engaged in conversation with ting in the kitchen engaged in conversation with a Mrs. Sutcliffe, a fellow-servant, when an eight year old son of the latter picked up a doublebarrelled gun which was standing in the corner of the room only a few feet distant, one barrel of which unfortunately proved to be loaded. Presenting the weapon towards the deceased and his mother, he cocked the locks, pulling first one and then the other trigger, the second of which caused the discharge of the piece, lodging the whole of a heavy charge of shot in the throat of the unfortunate young man, whose death must have been instantaneous, as he never moved from the chair on which he was seated. Judge Durin, stipendiary magistrate and coroner of the district of Nippissing, was immediately telegraphed for, and after holding an investigation decided that an inquest was unnec-ssary.

## ILLEGAL SEALING

THE BEHRING SEA UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF

THE UNITED STATES. VICTORIA, B.C., Oct. 4.-[Special.]-The revenue cutter Rash arrived at noon to day from sitka, bringing with her lifty Indians and twelve white men, sailors and hunters, aboard the seized scalers. She also brought news of the trial of the British schooner W. P. Saywood and the American schooners Annie Sylvia, Hardy, Lillie L. Kate, and Ansa Alpnia, and Annie E. Algar. All were found guilty of illegal scaling, the claim being that all the Behring Sea is under the jurisdiction of the United States. The schooners, cargo and property were all forfered to the American Govern ment. A couple of American schooners were valued and the owners deposited bonds to the amount and left for San Francisco. The counsel for the British and American schooners give notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court

L. C. McAdam was charged in the police wart to-day with forging two notes on Vanathenburg Bros., for a small amount.
Seventeen Alaska Indians arrived by last steamer from Sitka, and will tour through the States in the interest of the Alaska missions to

Indians. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 4 -- The revenue cutter Rush arrived at noon, to-day, from Sitka, bringing with her flfty Indians and twelve white men, sailors and hunters aboard the seized sealers. She all o brought news of the trial of the British schooner W. A. Saywood and the American schooler Annie Sylvia Hardy, Lithe L. Kate, Anna Alphap and Annie E. Algar. All were found guilty of illegal scaling, the claim being that all Behring sea is under the jurisdiction of the United States. The schooners, cargo and property were all forfeited to the American Government. A couple of American schooners were valued and the owners deposited bonds to the amount and left for San , rancisco The counsel for the British and American schooners gave notice of a peal to the Supreme court of the United States.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY ROAD. Winningo, Man., Oct. 4.—[Special]—An important meeting of the Local Cabinet will be

held this afterneon, waen the question of calling the Legislature together will be decided. Premier Norquay places a great deal of importance on the aid to be given by the city of Winnipeg to the Red River Valley Railroad. It is understood the city will assist to the extent of \$250.000 atthough the city will be atthough the city wil \$250 000, although some of the aldermen are unfavorable to the scheme. Mr Hugh Ryan, contractor, says he was not influenced in his section by other than financial con iderations, and says he will go ahead with the work as soon as the estimates are paid. He will not work, however, in defiance of injunctions and thus make himself liable to imprisonment.

Chief Justice Walbridge delivered judgment this morning in the celebrated Browning in junction case, holding that the Public Works Act was not sufficient authority for the prosecution of the work, but throwing Browning out of court on the ground that he was the agent of the C. P. R, and had purchased lands for the sake of obstruction. The decision was therefore given in favor of the province and the injunction not continued. An appeal will be

## A STARTLING AVOWAL.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4 .- Father O'Leary, of St. Louis in delivering an oration on Patrick Sarsfield at Limerick yesterday, avowed that he was a socialist and rebal at heart, as was every Irishman. He denounced the police as the vermin of Ireland, and said they censed to be Irishmen when they donned the Government uniform.

## THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

PESTH, Oct. 4,—The Pesther says the interview between Bismarck and Crispi is with the full knowledge and sanction of Austria. The triple alliance thus consented to cannot fail to have a startling effect on those powers which appear anxious to disturb the peace of Europe.

## FIGHTING AGAINST EVICTION.

Dublin, Oct. 4.—Crowds of people assembled to Gweedore yesterday to witness the eviction of Widow Bonar. After a desperate struggle between the bailiffs and tenants, in which the former were badly used, the officers succeeded in entering the house, and dragged its inmates out.

After the police had left the scene, the crowd reinstated the tenants.

## TWO MURDERERS HANGED.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 8.—Silas Hampton and Seaborn Green were hanged here yesterday for murder. Both men faced their fats with great calmness and died game. Both confessed. The crime for which Green was hanged was the murder of three deputy marshals, all of whom he attacked while asleep. Hampton murdered en old white man named Lloyd on the night of Dec. 8, 1886, and gave as his reason that there were too many white men in the nation. This is the 94th man hanged by the present hangman.

## MURDERED HER FAMILY.

TALLEDGA, Als., Oct. 8.—David Ogletree. his wife and two children were poisoned yester-day by drinking whiskey in which strychnine had been placed by Mrs. Ogletree. They are

QUEEN OF THE MOST HOLY ROSARY.

The month of October was dedicated by our Holy Father, Lao XIII, to the Mother of God under the above File, which he also ordered to be added to the litary of Loretto. We doubt not that all of our young readers know how to pray the Rosary, and do pray it often, but some of them might ask: What is the origin of the Norman. the Mosary? To please and instruct them we have collected the following it formation.

In the thirteenth century those was a class of sectarians in southern Franco called A bigenses. They simed at the destruction of religion, des-troying whatever offered resistance to their abominable tenets. Pore Innocut III. commissioned St. Dominic to convert the Albigenses. He carnestly prayed to God, through the intercession of his Blessed Mother, to give the intercession of his Blessed Mother, to give him strength to conquer these enemies of our holy Faith. After three days of devout prayer, the Blessed Virgin appeared to him in great magnificence. Accompanying her were three queens surrounded by fifty virgins. The first queen was clad in white, the second in red, the third in dazzling gold. The Mother of God explained the meaning of this vision to St. Dominic These queens represent the three chaplets :

the fifty virgins who form the train of each queen represent the fifty Hait Marys of each Rosary. The white color reminds you of the Rosary. The white color reminds you of the joyful mysteries, the red color of the sprrowful mysteries, and the gold color of the glorious mystories or of the incarnation, birth, life, passion and death of my divine Sen, together with His and my glorification. To this is added the Lord's Prayer and the angelical salutation. That is the Rosary or crown, wherein I shall place all my joy. Spread that prayer overywhere. Heretics will be converted, and the faithful shall persevere and obtain eternal life."

It must, however, not be supposed that the It must, however, not be supposed that the custom of repeating the Hait Mary had its origin with St. Dominic. It is related of the audient fathers in the desert that they repeated

these prayers a hundred times a day and used small stones to count them. Let us resolve to obey the desire of the Holy Father, and say the Rosary daily during this Thus we can rely in this world upon month. the protection of the Holy Mother of God, and

## in the next upon an unmediate, or at least an early entrance into Heaven.

DEVOTION TO ST. FRANCIS.

The Holy Father has granted to all the faithful the privilege of making once yearly the five Sundays in honor of St. Frances of Assisi, as was long ago granted for the six Sundays of St. Aleysius. These five Sundays may be chosen at any time, but they must be consecutive. His Holiness grants for each of the afore-aid Sundays a plenary indulgence to all the faithful. who, having duly confessed and c minumicated, shall visit any church or public oratory, and pray therein for the intention of the Sovereign Partifferther by way of melitation, reciting some vocal prayers or, performing some other exercises of devotion in honor of the Sacred Stigmata of St. Francis.

## NAPOLEON AND RIS PAGE.

When Napoleon I, was at the height of his when Map deon 1. Was at the height of his glo y, be went one night to the theatre, taking with him one of his young pages, whose name was Kohan Chamboi, Prirce of Leon. The Emperor paid littleatiention to the performance, and amused himself in observing the speciators. Then he fixed his attention on his follower, who also seemed to take no part in what was going on, and who kept his hand concaded under the folds of his cloak, evidently occupied with something else. On a sudden Napoleon serzed the hand, and discovered that he was occupied in a contract that he was occupied in mand, and discovered that he was occupied in saying his Rosary. This unexpected discovery of what he was doing caused the young prince not a little alarm, and he expected a severe reproof. But quickly Napoleon set his mind at rest, saying to him: "You are raised far above this trilling spectacle. You are animated by the right spirit, and you will one day he a thorough man. Continue to say your Bosary." ough man. Continue to say your Rosary." Not many years thereafter Prince Rohan was raised to the archiepiccopal see of Besaucon, and he bequeathed to his diocese, through his apostolical spirit, many monuments of piety

## LONGFORD LEAGUERS.

and beneficence.

Dublin, Oct. 9.—A league mass meeting was held at Longford to day. During the proceedings the platform collapsed and a Government reporter was injured. T. M. Healy, M. P., chaffed the reporter on his first treat of a plank bed. Continuing, Mr. Healy said that there would soon be no landlerds left in Ireland. He would deal with the landlords in securing their rights as he would in driving rats from a hay stack. The landlords were more bothered by the plan of campaign than they were by the killing of bailiffs. The dead best place to hit them was their pockets. He hoped that the mortgages of Lord Granard would not leave him a brass farthing to bless himself with. The Irish were strong enough to subdue the paltry

### loyalist crew. HOMELESS SUFFERERS DEMAND

EITHER WORK OR BREAD. LONDON, Oct. 8.-Two hundred of the poor, hornon, our o,—Iwo nundred of the poor, nincless, unemployed persons who sleep at night in Trafalgar square, to-day paraded in a body through the principal streets in the West end. They carried a black banner bearing in white letters the insertion. (A.V.) white letters the inscription, "We will have work or bread." A large force of police, mounted and on foot, accompanied the procession, which eventually returned to Trafalgar square with the followers attracted, and held a meeting. The orators described the hardships of those whose only resting place in London at night is in a public square, and declared that the only means they had of drawing the attention of the public to their condition was by such a demonstration as they had just made. meeting adopted a resolution to reassemble in the same place next Monday, and to continue to parade daily until relief is afforded.

#### THE NEW YORK CHOLERA. AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SITUATION—A MEXI-

CAN QUARANTINE DECTABED. New York, Oct. 8.—Health Officer Smith has prepared a brief report of the cholera cases that were thrust upon his hands by the steam-ship Alesia from Naples. It states that the disease has been very virulent and rapid in its fatality in the majority of cases. In several instances the patients were well at one inspec-tion and nearly pulseless twelve hours later. The report also tells how the ship was fumiated, It was thoroughly washed with boiling water twice and afterwards with a solution of corrosive sublimate. All clothing and textile fabrics were soaked in boiling water for hours and 100 pounds of sulphur was twice burned in the hold. Of the eight cases removed from the ship on her arrival five died and three recovered. Of those which have developed since the removal to quarantine nine died, four recovered, five are convalereent and the remaining two are seriously ill. Dr. Smith thinks the infection now entirely destroyed. A despatch from Merida, Mexico, says that port has been closed against the United States on account of the epidemic of cholera in New York. No additional deaths were reported to the quarantine commissioners to-day.

Rev. John P. Reilly sailed yesterday, from New York, for Rome, to assume the duties of the office to which he was appointed by the pro-paganda. He will act as intermediator between the Vaticanand the American bishops, and conduct correspondence between them.

The elections in Bulgaria, Saturday, were orderly. All the Government candidates in Sofia are elected. Zankoff is elected at Ralova. The results in the provinces are favorable to the Government. Election affrays in which blood was shed are reported at Pleyna, Cattorvitza and Ralovitza. A crowd of citizens made an enthusiastic demonstration this evening at the

The death is announced of Mr. 17. H. Jones. late chief clerk in the office of the cretary of l State.

palaces of the Premier and Prince Ferdinand.

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WEDNESDAY ...... OCTOBER 12, 1887

As a such law has picked the lock for Lord May be Solf Con, as it did for Daniel O'C muell. When is all it is coercion fully to cease?

Sin C. Turren has been unseated. We fail to observe the same joyous cavortings by the Kazoot that it indulged in when Mr. Lovitt got the bounce in Yarmouth.

An evening paper has the effrontery to suggest that two city papers, whose names it does not give, are organs of the civic boodlers. The insinuation is as mean as, we believe, it is false. When an investigation involving the honor of public men is proceeding, justice demands that the papers should refrain from comment. That is what THE Post has done and intends doing.

Anonema is very virtuous. But we all know her taciff. This is written apropes of the boodle charges. Gas, gentlemen, gas.

" Divided Boodle! Book Pool Book Boodle-Boodle Book"

Sir John Macdonald has played this old game of "Stop thief?" till everybody, not a born fool, sees his hand. If he wants to ruin Mercier he will have to take another degree in "the

THE New York Mercury comes out squarely on the language question.

"The Federal Government has ordered that no Indian language shall be taught in the schools under the supervision of the Interior Department. This is right. There is no room for any tangue save that used by the fathers of the Republic. This is an English speaking country and it must remain so."

Montreal will reap vast commercial advantages from the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Railway. There will then be a complete system for transportation between here and the Many priceless possessions of the people of United States. When it is completed, we will hear no more of the Red River Valley difficulty, for it will make no matter to the CP.R. what becomes of the monopoly clause of their con tract. The ir crease of business this way will be enormous, and Montreal will rapidly rise to the status of one of the greatest cities in America.

IRISHMEN who took prominent parts in the O'Brien movement here had better be careful of all their actions. We are given to understand from a perfect'y well informed quarter that a host of detectives and bummers have been employed to shadow them in all their doings. The object is of course to put up a job on them to get them into the clutches of the Government. We believe this office enjoys the particular attention of these gentry, but they and their masters will learn that we live in America, not Ireland, and any trumped up charges they can make will be understood and treated accord-

WE heard a leading city merchant say the other day that repudiation of state, city and other public debts is not without justification. "Montreal for instance." he said, "would be better off if it had no credit. We would then be more careful of our money and what we did with it. There would be no charges of boodling, and economy would give us better service." There is some truth in what he

OUTCAST London has made another bitter cry. Of course it is quite possible that the nightly occupants of Trafalgar Square may have become destitute through their own vice and improvidence, but a city so wealthy ought to find some means to house the poor wretches during the night. There are in that vast metropolis hospitals for cats and refuges for homeless dogs. Why not extend the same charity to homeless human beings?

A VERY extraordinary speech by Grand Duke Nicholas, affirming alliance of Russia and France in a future war against Germany, was no doubt delivered with a view to the hereditary policy of Russia. France, with its republican institutions and extreme radicalism, is an active political volcano that Russia would smother in blood, as she crushed a similar spirit in Poland. If France knows her business she will have nothing to do with Rus.ia, whose mission is the destruction of liberty everywhere it can be got

THE success met by Buffalo Bill, ex-cowboy, in penetrating the "exclusive" circles of English nobility, and even dining with the Princess of Wales, has fired the heart of Mr.

Mr. Sullivan has only to go in and win, for the doors of England's aristocracy, though closed to American gentlemen and scholars, are open to the riff-raff of America, ia whom Britain's litled peers seem to find their social peers.

In the press of other things we neglected to notice the vast improvement recently made in our old adversary, the Ottawa Citizen. It has been increased in size and is resplendent in an entirely now dress. All the departments are well sustained and show increased vigor. Mr. James Johnson still fills de editornal chair with his usual vigor, and, while we oppose all his work and will fight against his Toryism to the bitter end, we feel that respect for him which is always due to a gentle uly foe. -

THE sentiment in favor of Commercial Union is growing. Attorney-General Blair of | The subsequent proceedings are thus detailed: New Brunswick, speaking at Woodstock, las: Thursday, declared his views in favor of Commercial Union in a speech noticeable for Commercial Union in a speech noticeable for line awarting inspection and presented a fine its lodness and its elequence. Mr. Blair sight indeed. The line stretched for half a was quite right in caying that the time has not arrived for the discussion of details. There are, as a matter of fact, no details to discuss until the matter has reached a noint where there can be negotiation between the contracting parties. The St. John Globe thinks his declaration in favor of the principle is a good omen for the success of the undertaking, and the great majority of the people of New Brunswick will read of that declaration with intense satisfaction.

What must be thought of the government of a country which has to import armed merceraries from abroad to protect life and property?

History tells a terrible lesson concerning the use of foreign mercenaries.

Invariably they pilleged more than they protected, ending by quartering themselves permanently on the people who were so foolish as to invite them into their country. Any one who reads the history of Italy during the middle ages will find to what abjectness a country comes when defended by such people. Civil law was destroyed, war became a mere parsile, and the whole country was brought to rule. Ling ago the writer advocated the establishment of a provincial police and detective force. Recent events show the necesity that exists for it.

With a truly loyal smirk the Witness rose the other day to remark :-

"Queen Victoria received a Jubilee offering of 270,000 from the women of England. Like a go d and wise woman Her Majesty devo es this amount to the training of nurses. No letter use could be thought of."

This is directly contrary to the fact. English papers are asking the Queen what has become of the \$400,000 which the women of Eugland raised as a jubilee fund, and which was to be divided among deserving charities. The presumption is that it will go into her private sum raised in gratitude for the Prince of Wales' recovery from sickness. The fact is that the avarice and penuriousness of England's Queen if they must. But meet they will, under is a terrible appropriate to her people. She England, heirlooms of pictures, plate, tapestry, etc., have been quietly stored away among he, goods, and latterly she affected to be much surprised when told that certain jewels and pictures were not ber own Her Majes y wants the whole earth. That's what's the matter with

WE are glad to learn from the Chicago Citizen that the stories of differences between the Irish and Germans in the United States have no actual foundation. The remarks of the Citizen have a meaning for us in Canada. It says:-"While it has to be admitted that there exists no ancient political bond of friendshi between Germans and Irish, such as that which for a long time has existed between the Irish and the French, it has also to be admitted and the French, it has also to be admitted that there is no more cause for Irish and Germans not being on friendly trins with one another in this country than there is for Swedes and Irish to be at variancy. It Irishmen cherish an old and well deserved friendship for Franco, they have at the same time no casus belti with Germany. Besides, it should be remembered that the masses of the German people are not responsible for the acts of their government. There are nearly, if not quite, as many Germans who hate B smarck as there are Irish who hate him. Irish and Germans may be different in many things, but there is no carthly reason why they should hate one another in America. There are imporlant business relations between them in almost every State in the Union; many Irish are employed by Germans; many Germans are employed by Irish; and if any real quarrel exists between them, it must have been originated by the cranks of either nationality.'

Mexico is the land of romance on this continent, the country with a history more faccinating, mysterious and almost unreal than that of any other portion of the American continent. Reaching far back into a certain dim and misty past that is full of romantic color and indescribable interest that history is almost unique among the records of ancient or modern civilization, and possesses a certain weard fascination which poets and novelists have not been slow to recognize. Owing to the fruitful relies of the past that lie thickly buried all over Mexico th's country is a most delightful field of research for the archeologist, and has repaid his efforts in the richest possible manner. In 1882 the idea and now they are work out and replaced by new of organizing and equipping an expedition of the first-class to thoroughly investigate the ancient cities and unearthed ruins of Mexico was independently and simultaneously presented in France by M. Desire Charmay and in the United tates by Pierre Lorillard. Through a little diplomacy of the real sort these rival and, on some accounts, conflicting interests were harmonized, and M, Charnay went to Mexico at the head of a joint then on parade. In response to the call of expedition, the results of which were of the England, these thirteen hundred had sprung utmost importance and interest. Thanks to hat successful undertaking the museums of Paris and Washington were enriched with valu-Sullivan, pugilist, to cross the briny deep and able collections and even the museum of the try his fortune. If the distinguished John can Mexican capital received valuable additions, "tap the claret" of a "juke" or two, or if he thanks to this exhibition of outside enterprise,

of the Montezuma. Without endeavoring to reclaim any of the buried tressures on their own account these people did not hesitate on several occasions to confiscate important collections made by M. Charnay, and their peculiar notions of honor did not even suggest the propriety of repaying him the money expended in the work.

IF His Highness Thakore Sahib, of Moribi and Sevet, India, does not go in for a slice of the Northwest, it will not be the fault of Senator Sanford, who has bim in tow, and is showing off his Manitoba possessions to the best possible advantage. A correspondent of the Winnipeg Call, detailing the doings of the Indian potentate and his sepatorial guide, philosopher and friend, says the party arrived at that town in the "Wanderer," a private car of Vanderbilt's. The car was detached from the express at that point and transferred to the M. & N. W., where a special train was made up and was waiting to convey them on the line.

They went as far as Gladstone, and on the way up examined Mr. Sanford's magnificient herd of cattle. The cattle had been i mile and the cattle stood two and three ocep. His Highness expressed himself greatly pleased with all he saw, and particularly Mr. Sanford's ranch. The party stopped off at Westbourne coming back, in order to allow the Prince to examine minutely the ranching procedure in this country, and he is likely to invest some money in that direction himself.

It will be a nice little investment for this dian Prince to buy Canadian land and hold it for a rise, while hone t farmers in the neighborhood. by their labor, make the speculation very profitable for him. Who knows that His Liighnees Thakore Sahib may not be enabled by the speculation, on the track of which he has been put by Senator Sanford, to make a significant addition to his already large harem. But how will the North West farmers fare in the meantime?

## HOW THEY STAND.

On the 13th October, 1881, Mr. Parnell telegraphed to the Kildare Convention-"I rely upon you, as sterling men, to act as if I were with you, firmly, steadily, prudently, without disturbance and without fear, maintaining your organization under those whom you can trust, relying on the justice of our cause and the certainty of our ultimate success." The Tribune of the people was then under arrest. His words are as true to-day as they were then. "Only to day," this is what the Leinster Leader of Sept. 24th says, "the assurance of victory, which then depend don the justice of our cause, has the help of men willing and atle to obtain for it victory. The Government have taken the step of prohibiting the League branches in portion of the country. It is not impossible that they may extend their infamous policy to other parts of Ireland. But the people need have no fear for the exercise of this brutish tyranny. They will hold their meetings just as if proclamation had never issued. A few of them, perhaps, may be sent to carl for their patrictism. They will be sent only where the best of Irishmen have preceded them, to cells which the presence of our priests has made holy. But assuredly the worst efforts of the Government will fail to stamp purse, where also went another equally large out the spirit which animates the people in this great struggle. The branches will meet in public if they can, in secret any circulastinces and any conditions, and absorbs everything and gives away nothing. their proceedings will be reported by a Press determined at all fazirds to take its share in the responsibilities which attend the people struggle in the present emergency. The League defies its prohibition. It is as legal and constitutional to-day as it was before Correion made its way through Parliament, and its members are prepared to assert legality, and to preserve its privileges and their rights intact despite the violent emittings of the Caetle thundering. The people carried out their I'lan of Campaign organization in spite of the blusterings of the policemen. Even here in placid North Kildare, with Saxe-Weimar's proclamation before their eyes, and under the very noses of our county and his armed coherts the Campaigners of Clengorey | St. Ann's market. Occasionally, however, he is crowned with victory. What the people did then they are prepared to do over again with ! the doub ensurance that it is not a blow against an individual laud! rd that they will be dealing, but preserving to themselves that organization which high authority has declared to be their salvation; which has won for them every concession they have obtained, and which will, please God, live through all the difficulties and all the troubles that it is threatened with to win for them concessions of greater moment, and, greater than all, the right to pass their own remedial measures. They will act as sterling mez, 'Firmly, steadily, prudently. without disturbance and without fear, maintaining their organization under those whom they can trust, re'ying on the justice of their cause, and the certainty of their ultimate success.""

> THE COLORS OF THE 100TH REGIMENT. Acting on the suggestion of our friend and well-wisher, Lord Dufferin, Her Majesty graciously ordered that the old colors of H. M. "100th or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment" should be sent to Canada to find here their final resting place.
>
> On Thursday last these notable relics arrived from Calcutta at the Denartment of the Same

from Calcutta at the Department of the Secretary of State, where they await the decision of the Government to be placed in a position of honor, which they also will honor after been borne and viewed by thousands of our fellow subjects in three quarters of the globe for the last three decades. A generation has gone since the colors first waved above the 100th regiment, ones presented to the regiment by Her Excellency, the Consort of the Vicercy of India.

One can imagine the emotions with which an old soldier, who followed these colors in many climates and under the varying feelings inspired by the houes of youth and the thoughts of age. would take them into his hands; his memory would travel back to the day on which they would braves once to see day on which they were consecrated by the chaplan of the forces and then through the hands of the Prince of Wales—his first public act—placed in the keeping of the loyal thirteen hundred Canadians forward from all conditions of life to that of arms, to avenge the brutal massacres of the in famous Nana Sahib and his bloodthirsty sepoy fana.ics. The vengeance, however, was accomplished without the aid so quickly and cheerfully volunteered by the Canadiaus. Before the regiment was fully equipped or drilled sufficient. ly to take the field, British valor hid

and a handful of their countrymen had swept the country of the murderous crew; peace reigned in India, although at such a sacrifice as Christianity and civilization will never for-

The colors of the 100th Regiment are now with us; that is, all that remains of them, for in their various vicissitudes they have been blown and worn to mere threds, scarcely enough of either of them being left to make a shabby looking ragged necktie. They are still attached to their original staffs, and the feeling of us all will be that they should receive at our hands such bonors as they are entitled to after their long service and wanderings, and such as is accorded, in the mother country and all other countries, to flags that have served their time No longer useful in the fie'd, from age or defacement, they are put in position to be viewed by those who have served under them and simi lar emblems of the nation's honor, inspiring in all, especially in the young and ardent breasts of the rising generation a desire to emulate their predecessors in the field of glory or duty in the maintenance and aggrandizement of an empire, the like of which, for vastness, the world has never known.

Brown Wallis, late lieutenant 100th P. W. R. C., in the Ottawa Journal, is the author of the above article. We copy it, but because there are attached to those colors memories which we do not care to awaken, we feel that we can add nothing to what our old comrade

#### JOHN BRIGHT'S FALSITY.

John Bright has written a letter. It appeared in THE POST of yesterday, somewhat shortened by the telegraph. With profound pity we see that old man going back on the professions of a lifetime. Whenever and wherever a people were struggling for "liberty," he and his school of Manchester philanthropists were ready to pour out blood and money to help them. "Prace at any price," was their motto; but those who have studied the British 'rader, understand exactly what he meant. Peace at any price that would put a balance to his credit in the bank.

Did not these same Quaker humanitarians sell their own children into slavery? Read the history of the port of Bristol, and the story of somebody's "felly" overlooking that sanctimonious hole.

And now this John Bright accuses the patient, suffering Itish tenantry of crime, divorder, conspiracy, when the only crime the world can see is the conduct of those who, under the rame of law, are trampling all law under foot, the only disorder that created by the police, the only conspiracy that of the unhung descendants of robbers and pirates!

If Englishmen, those deserving of the name, would save their country from a general rising of the nation to wipe her out, they will begin at once to do justice, nor permit their magnificent institutions to be smothered under the abominable plug hat of a spurious respectability. Giadstone has caught the inspiration of the Ages, which is to do right. True Englishmen will compel their hypocrites to drop cant, whether it be of religion or philosophy, and shake hands with the mourning and sad-hearted group who gaze wistfully for that recognition which never comes from the British slave driver. England has no friend on earth save Ireland. That friend has been long suffering. Let the knot of scamps who have gotten possession of the Government take care not to drive that friend to madness.

Just look at that Government! Its leader, Salisbury, a ponderous bag of offal; Balfour, a anguid jackanapes, like Cloudsley Shovel's powder monkey, yet the slyest, most treacherous brat in the private crew. With Hartingtonthat shadow of a lost tradition-and such mighty statesmen as Randy Dandy Randolph Churchill. and Joe Chamberlain casting their giant shadows

Is it not enough to give the gods of the gutter

But England will get rid of the gang. Her conscience has been awakened and, under the leadership of her latest and best statesman, will strive to redeem the past.

#### CARDINAL TASCHEREAU'S SNUB TO HIS EX.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Kazoot, is a genius who deserves to be rewarded with a string of the very best corncobs to be found on collected their rents, and lodged their money in outdone by that other genius who presides over the War Chest. Their determination was the "headings" department at Montreal. This morning's Kacoot gives fair examples of both their styles. Take them as they stand :-

> "THE CARDINAL'S GRATITUDE EXPRESSED FOR LORD LANSDOWNE'S KINDLY OFFER.

"OTTAWA, Oct 6 -Sir Hector Langevin has received from His Emmencs Cardinal Tasche-reau a letter of thanks for the offer made by the Dominion Government, at the instance of Lord Lausdowne, of the use of His Excel-lency's quarters in the citadel. His Eminence grac ously expresses his obligation, for the friendly courtesy extended to him, but says that as he is already temporarily installed at the Se minary, it will be most convenient for him to remain there, as his quarters, although not as spacious as those offered him, are close to the archives of his diocese, which were fortunately saved by being in a fire-proof vault, and it will, therefore, be easier for him to conduct the affairs of the diocese from the Seminary than it would be from the viceregal quarters."

Now it will be observed that the telegram is quite excellent in itself as an item of news, fairly written. But look at the heading. Observe how the vindictive spirit that was born with the Kazoot and resides within it still, perverts the despatch with a deliberately false impression,

The idea sought to be conveyed in these two headlines is that Cardinal Taschereau snubbed the Governor General. We congratulate His Ex. and his "government" on their agility in tumbling to a meaning. There is no sympathy or desire to bandy compliments with the Evictor of Luggacurran in the breasts of anyone not a brute or a fanatic, from the Pope in his Chair to the man at the door. Archbishop Lynch retused to shake his dirty paw, and now Cardinal Taschereau refuses to occupy his quarters, even after they have been fumigated.

But, is it not humiliating to hear this descend. ant of cabbage-for all be or his forbears ever had they got by cabbaging—talk about "my quarters in the Citadel ?" The family of a row of very small potatce hills and few in a heap Look at them! Petty, Fitzmaurice, Keith Why shouldn't such upstarts be snubbed by a Prince of the Church? How dare such people extend insolent unsought hospitality to the first of living gentlemen in Canada?

Yet those who know him say Lansdowne is not a bad sort of a fellow personally. His father was able to give him an education, and

rible of tortures and miseries on five hundred they are many, that they should combine to poor, industrious Irish peasants. The Church of Christ never countens uced such conduct, and Lansdewne will find the backs of all true Catholics turned against him till he repents and makes restitution for the terrible wrong he has done. We have no direct authority to speak for His Eminence, but this is Catholic doctrine.

## DOGMATIC FREETHINKERS.

Mr. A. F. Marshal, writing to the October Catholic World, says :- "It seems to me that there are eight kinds of freethinkers who are now engaged in educating or diverting us, and that they may with accuracy be classified as follows: (1) the scientific, or prove everything freethinker; (2) the hypocritical, or speculative freethinker; (3) the pessimist, or gleem loving freethinker; (4) the patronizing; (5) the polite; (6) the aggressive, or down with everybody reethinker; (8) the Anglican, or church-mantled freetbinker. The writer, describing the patronizing freethinker, says that patronage is not peculiar to the great scientists, but is a weakness of the ordinary English leading article writer," who insists that "though the Church is and has been the bitter foe of religious liberty, progress; and enlightenment, it is useful from the enti- M.P. Mr. Charles Dana pre-ided, quarian point of view, because in the days long past it guarded literature;" but all) the newspapers are common property, the died out.

"The sympathy for Ireland will rever die foot with any of us love Product." "now that ecience and philosophy, and (above old religion is an anachr nism and a stop the man and a stop the man and a stop the way." The London Times, which lords it over in America. We don't any of us live England too well. We Yankees have been there and we type of this class. The pont fical freethinker gets there. Mr. Marshall describes as "one who is more degmatic over his negatives than any Pontoff ever yet was over his affirmatives. He combines the scientific, the hypothetical, the patronizing (but not the polite) attributes of freethinking, and he only differs from other freethinkers in that he thrones himself as Supreme Pontiff, from whose decision no church or state may dare to appeal."

Journalistic absolutions is not the weakness of the London Times alone. It belongs to the whole class of Freethought publications. Their freethinking is of the patronising and pontifical sort. There is nothing sacred or profane that fails to square with their whims or prejudices, at which they do not cut up and slash. Disputed questions in religion, morals or history are disposed of with more than pontifical dogmatism. Witness the reference to the proposed canonization of Mary, Queen of Scots. Every calumny which the convicted liar Froude has conjured up against the character of the illfated queen is recited with Satanic cynicism and levity, and the Catholic saint is made out to be a scarlet sinner of the deepest dye. The history of a degenerate postericy is added as a no laughing matter. The substantial and ever settler.

As between libertine free-thinking on the one side and the aggregate wisdom of even the "Romish" Church on the other, the sober in-"Romish" Churon on the control of the Romish" Churon on the control of the party furne.

"We have Wales with us now, aminthe party the party of the it is not necessary to accept this alternative. The preponderance of historical authority, both Catholic and Protestant, is in Mary's favor, the Irishsky." Fronde, the lying historian and calumniator of Mary, is the chief authority. It cannot accept Froude on the Irish question. Why is he gospel in Queen Mary's case ?:

## ROCKS AHEAD:

The question is arising in the United States whether it would not be better for the Government to own the telegraphs than that Jay Gould and men like him should monop them with the sole purpose of making all the money they can out of the public. Undoubtadly the consolidation of railway, telegraph and telephone lines in individual hands is rapidly bringing about the day when the Government will have to expropriate all these systems. It is not a pleasant idea to contemplate the concentration of powers so enormous in the hands of a party William E. Gladstone and Charles Stewart Darmell to end the fend of contents to work the efforts of William E. Gladstone and Charles Stewart Darmell to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains to work the result to end the fend of contrains the result to end th government. The only way we can see of avoiding the despatism of monopolists on the one hand and the despotism of a centralized government controlling these vast lines on the other, is for each State to assume absolute ownership of all such property within its borders, and conduct them by an interstate board to be elected by the people annually.

It will be said against this scheme that it would check private enterprise. We think not. Private enterprise would find other fields for exertion. Besides the railway business has been greatly overdone, in the older States at lovet, and what each State may need in the future may be safely left to the logislatures. The great difficulty to be overcome is the venality of men composing the legislatures. Jay Gould, Vanderbilt and other financial magnates, can, with their enormous wealth. control legislation. A remedy for that lies in the old principle that when any man or set of men become danger that. I see by the glivare of the eyes before me to popular liberty they can be deposed. of their native land." Nations have banished their kings when they found them no longer true to their functions or opposed to the popular will. Constitutional England has set a couple of noted examples of this kind. Gould and Van lerbilt are kings practically ; kings without responsibility—a still more dangerous condition.

Great wealth carries great responsibilities, yet it is doubtless true that the conditions of life in which these men are placed compel them to play for big stakes. Gobble or be gobbled is as true in their case as in that of thousand soldiers in Ireland now, and they'll other people. Nevertheless, all must yield need thirty thousand or forty thousand more to the general good, and if the prevailing system will he found to clash with what is good for all, then a remedy will doubtles be found. The evil will cure itself. Meantime dangerous elements are gather-

ing strength, and the forces of law and order | ernments. must combine sgainst them. The trouble, however, comes from above, not below, in commercial affairs. The eagerness to accumulate large fortunes in a short time, with. out much regard to the sufferings of those from whom those fortunes are drawn, is the besetting sin of the age. In a rush so tremendous, some must be driven to the wall or respect the law when it somes to us through trampled under feet. It is quite natural men who have do e dirty obe for Dublin Cast's. tap the case of thigh "society. B. | trampled under foot. It is quite natural which must have been something of a revelation triumphed, and the Nata was a fugitive in the last used his power to inflict the most hor. they should try out in their agony, and, when most ly relief army or navy officers. A nan trampled under foot. It is quite natural

better their condition. Vast wealth in a few hands means vast poverty among many, since all wealth proceeds from lator. If everybody took to speculating and nobody to work, the wheels of the world would come to a stop. There is no fear, however, of such a catastrophe. Still there is much to feer in the fact that the army of idlers is on the it. crease. Had we secular institutions similar to those established by the Catholic Church for absorbing the redundant energies of cer. tain classes of men, it would be well for us, Since we have not, they fall a ready prey to agitators of wild theories for the recryaniza. tion of society and the virus apreads through the working classes to break out whenever a period of hard times comes. Here lies the danger.

IRELAND AND AMERICA RECEPTION OF O'CONNOR AND ESMONDE IN NEW

New York papers received to-day combin extended reports of the reception given to Mr. Parnell's chosen delegates-Arthur O'Contror, M.P., and Sir Thomas H. G. Esmonde, Bart.

"I wish," said he, "tilet some of those I'm. ish tories could be been to-night. They would get some idea then of what American symmathy

are going to stay, just as Ireland is when she too A tall, ministerial looking man, in very bluck

beard, black hair and dark thee was waved to the front by Mr. Dana. There was nothing of the humorous about him. Every line in his face and every move of his hand told of serions ress. It was Mr. O'Connor. In speaking of the increase of pupulation in England during the fifty years of Queen Vic

toria's reign, whose name was greeted with a storm of hisses, the speaker said :"When her reign began the population of Ireland was eight millions. Irstead of increasing it has fallen away until now the population

does not number five millions!"

"The curse of God be on her!" shouted a young man in the audience. The list ners had been worked up to a pitch of high interest when the comment broke in and turned the tide. There was a burst of laughter, t. at it took some

time to cool down.
"We know that in time we shall succeed, continued Mr. O'Connor. "We know that there will sti'l be evictions, impresemment and a ong period of trial. I may be in prison myself before sex months are uc.

#### READY FOR IT.

"But, gentlemen, we are really to go to

prison.

"Every jail in Ireland has been a graduating We have kent up school for politicians. We have kept up through a long series of drawbacks. It has seen ready aid we have received from our country men and friends in this country has been in valuable. It is doubtful if we could have kept up the fight but for that aid. Just as we have known in the past that we could depend on it

that is the progressive party of England is now a vigorous advocate of home rule.

"The rainbow of national hope is manging in

## THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read by Judge Nosh Davis with great deliberation and inpressiveness, and wer adopted by acelamation with round after round of ringing cheers;-Resolved, That we, the citizens of New York, hesolved, That we, the charges of New York, in mass meeting assembled, record our earnest protest against the policy of the Tory Government as a blot on the civilization of the age—an attempt to turn back the wheels of progress. Ignoring every principle of right, these rulers siek to substitute despetism for liberty and to stiffe freedom of speech and the press. We de-nounce the recent analyster at Minocellstown as

the direct result of that policy and as a crime against homanity. Re-olved, That citizens of a great Republic. strong in the love its people bear for the free institutions which are our greaters pride and Parnell to end the f-ud of centuries by estab

islung home rule for Ireland.
We hall with delight the evidence that the p ople of England are realizing the wisdom of having justice replace force, a remanifested by the recent elections.

Resolved, That we express our confidence in

the Irish Parliamentary party and its splendid leader, Charles Stewart Par etc., and we extend a hearty greeting to his collegues preent with us this evening, Arthur O'Connos, M.P., and Sir Phomas Henry Gratian Economic, M.P. We trust their mess u in the country will be fruitful of substantial and to the people of Ireland in battling successfully against coercion

until victory shall crown their efforts. Renewing our pledges to stand by the cuse of home rule until the end is reached, we ask the men of New York to rally around the banner of the Irish National League and make it a powerful aid in the struggle which the Irish pe ple are so gallantly making for freedom and happi

## WATERED BY I EISE BLOOD.

" I heartily favor the sentiments of these tosolutions," said he, "for we Americans all con-aider home rule as a birthright. Wherever there is oppression or injustice, there goes the hearts of the American people. The growth of England has been watered by the blood of Irish-

Then the acclamations were turned upon Sir Thomas H. G. Esmonde. A smooth, clear cut, young looking face it was that he turned upon the hundreds of eyes that had been trying to pick him out from the other gentlemen on the platform. We want you 'to all understand, gentlemen,

where want you to altunderstand, gentlemens said he, "that 'my colleague and myself are here as Irishmen. come to talk to Irishmen.
"We are not here to in; any way mingle in American politics. We don't kn w anything about them, and we don't want to." (Cheers.)
"Now, to tell you just how things are in the ald country. "How case the ald horse? is what old country. How goes the old horse? is what an Irishman always asks. The English Govern-ment has between thirty thousand and forty

soon, too. Then there are about two va thousand police and a swarm of magistracy, regular

## "WE HAVE THE PROPLE."

"They may have the Government with them, but we have the people with us, and they are the kind of people who make and unmake Gav-ernments. We have no army in Ireland. We are not allowed to carry arms, the first rights of a man being denied us, but we do not lack dis-

cipline. Riery man in Irrand is a soldier.
When a country has people with such spirit it has the finest spending army in the world.
"They say that we do not respect the law of a roof

When a stream of water somes out of a rock pure it is a delight, but waen it runs through a cesspool it is an offence. Now, how can we who has presided at a drum head court martial a reason, since he makes no attempt to furnish

always wrong.

THANKS FOR AMERICA.

"We can never thank America enough for what she has done for us. We shall always be in debt to you."

"The newspapers that denounced Daniel

Pursell, of Rochester.

Among the gentiemen on the platform were Messys. T. C. Clifford, Joseph J. O'Donohue, P. McCartner, I. C. Clifford, Benjamin Justin, Charles M. O'Rielly, James Haggerty, James J. Corgan. Bryan J. McSwyney, Father John Larkin and the Rev. Dr. Brandt.

Governor Benjamin T. Biggs, of Delaware, closed the meeting with a few remarks that had the ring of heartfelt interest in the cause.

SOME HISTORICAL POINTS, RE THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Conservative papers would show more wisdom were they to await the presentation of Mr. Mercier's programme for the Provincial Conference before pitching into it. But, we suplose, Sir John's refusal to take part is cue sufficient for them.

They take the ground that Mr. Mercier's design is to combine the provinces for a big raid on the Dominioa treasury. Such is not, never was, his intention. Chaploanism is beneath evictor of Luggacurran must be indeed a born Mr. Mercier.

It will be remembered that confederation was a compact between the original provinces, out of which grew the federal government. The proviaces were in existence, enjoying certa'n rights and powers. The Dominion could only come into existence by the consent of the provinces to confer on it a part of their prerogatives. The strength of this argument is not affected in the least by the circumstances that Ontario was betrayed into confederation by an unholy alliance be

an Imperial power in North America as an our agriculture, our imports (tree imports) of all offset to the Republican institutions of the United States. Nor was it a bad substantive by this development of cur natural resources, idea to dismantle the frontier fortifications, and that there is no exaggeration in the descripwithdraw the troops and disband the Canadian Rifles. These acts were intended to lull the American Government into confidence. The old forts were worthless, anyway, for purposes of modern warfare, the troops were required elsewhere, and the Rifles were of no use whatever. But hidden below these pretences of abandonment was laid the scheme of developing by the arts of peace a power which could be used when the proper time arrived for overthrowing the American Constitution and tearing the Declaration of Independence into tatters. A large section of the people of the United States was to be relied upon, when properly educated, to aid in the work. Just as Herr Most and his gang of Anarchists are in the pay of Russia to frighten the lovers of law and order in America into an abandonment of maintenance, or in their caprice clear them off altegether. It is plain as any proposition in the principles of liberty laid down by Jefferson. Washington's private correspondence shows factures, or even maintain ourselves in our him to have been a Tory at heart. He would at | present any time have made terms with the King, but I the greater minds about him and the patriotism of the people kept him in a place he never liked | we may certainly call our own, and which no and from which he was glad finally to retire.

These historical points are merely mentione here because of their bearing on the issue raised | this tashion :by the proposal of Mr. Mercier to settle forever the status of the provinces in relation to the of funds which are destined to the payment of Federal Government, so they may not be wiped | wages. These funds are of two kinds: First, out of existence whenever it suits the policy of Ergland to use them against the liberties of the the stock which is over and above what is people of the United States. The contending principles, here as elsewhere, are those of Imperialism and liberty. Already, without being has a greater revenue main his own family, perialism and liberty. aware of it, the peop e of this country have lost employs either the whole or a part of the surplus their liberty. Men known for their liberal in maintaining one or more mental servines ideas are marked as they are in Russia, and Increase this surplus and he will naturally i ideas are marked, as they are in Russia, and mistakes of confluct so as to make them obnoxious to law and order. Wines and drugs are
used to injure their health and intellect. Even their food is not safe from the horde of naturally employs one or more journeymen with rascals, male and female, who will do anything the surplus, in order to make a profit by their for money, and who are to be found in all places in the pay of foreign tyrants. The object is to

"The demand for those who live by wazes

We do not suppose that Mr. Mercier has taken these points of policy into consideration, but his instincts of statesmanship have prompted him to make an effort to put a limit to without. It is not the actual greatness of the encroachment of the Federal power. He sees plainly that if a clear frontier of rights and duties be not established between the Dominion and the provinces, his people—the French.

Canadians—the open stable at the rights and the ways of labor are highest. England the ways of labor are highest. England Canadians—are certain either to be swamped is certainly in the present times a much richer or reconquered. There was more than what country than any part of North America. The appeared on the surface in the Mail's threat to "smash Confederation into its original atoms," and its demand for the destruction of French yet so rich as England, it is much more thriving, treaty rights along with the suppression of the power of the Catholic Church in Quebec.

Clearly, then, it must appear to any one who gives attention to the foregoing points that the people of Canada have to guard against an insidious, far-reaching policy, which contemplates the destruction of these institutions secured to them by the bloody sacrifices of their forefathers. A duty of the greatest weight lies upon the governments of the provinces now held by Liberals to combine for the purpose of putting a limit on federal encroachments. Therefore, we hope and trust Mr. Mercier will be sustained and that the Provincial Conference will be a success.

## AN INSULTING SUGGESTION.

Some person at Quebec, who, it appears, was unwilling to disclose his identity, suggested that the citizens entertain Lansdowne to a banquet. Here is the way the Telegraph, of that city, regards the proposition :-

"A correspondent of the Morning Chronicle who wisely in his own interests withholds his name, writes a letter to suggest that the Duke of Luggacuran should be wined and dined by the citizens of Quebec. Why on earth a suggestion so insulting to the common sense and good feeling of our people should

who has presided at a drum head court martial is no more fit to preside in the courts of justice than a bumb at woman is fit to navigate an ironclad.

"But they have no need to know anything of the law, because whatever the Government does is always right and what the people do is great majority of our people wished to the law, because whatever the Government does is always right and what the people do is great majority of our people wished a vine rate the manner in which they appreciate the name evictor's comines and goings here, it would not be by any means in the shape of a public diener.

Let the admirers who flutter in the sur shore of the vice-regal court it the Ciral I move in the direction of a banquet to Lord Lausdown, if they will, and our word toric, they will not take "The newspapers that denounced Daniel O'Connell are of the same ilk as those that force the signature of Mr. Parnell."

Letters of regret were test from Governor Hill, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and William Pursell, of Rochester.

Among the gentiemen on the platform were Messys. T. C. Clifford, Joseph J. O'Donohue, P. McCartner, I. C. Clifford, Benjamin Justin, P. McCartner, I. C. Clifford, Penjamin Justin, P. McCartner, P. McCartne of my "noble lord" himself. The name of Lansdowne is loathed by every man worthy of the name, who has a heart for the sorrows and sufferings of his tellow man. The meanthaly story of the evicted of Luggacurran is not new to the people of Quebec, but every time that in memory is called up by the idicite praises of such individuals as the Chronicle's "Inc. g.," it

weighs new upon the heartstrags of all good men and true, and arouses the old spirit of detestation agains: the man who has placed him-self in the position of being used as the repre-sentative of the class of Irish landlocd evicors After all, it might be as well that the Citadal consider an, it might be as went that the Chad I crowd or their satellites should try the imprudent experiment of getting up a public dinner in Quebec to Lord Landowte, in order that they might, one and all, be taught a decidedly worked and contact their contact that useful and salutary lesson. We want to see as little as possible in Quebec of anybody of Lord Lansdowne's kidney, and the man that will attempt to induce our people to wine and dine the

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.]

## RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

ABRIDGED FROM THE APRIL NUMBER OF THE "DUBLIN REVIEW," 1853, (Br W. McK.)

We confess to a great prejudice in favor of any cause which we find in conformity with the ancient or Brehon laws, for on the coolest and most impartial consideration of our history we feel perfectly satisfied that under George Brown, and that Nova Scotia was juggered into it by Sir Charles Tupper and a Tory Legislature. The principle remains the gacurran exterminator) have no conception— our fisheries were followed as a source of nation-The idea was formed in England of creating all wealth and power, next only in importance to the conveniences and luxuries of life were in full proportion to the market prepared for them tion of the country by the Italian pet of the

tenth century, quoted by O'Halloran : "Far westward Les an isle of ancient fame, By nature blessed, and Scotia is her name, Enrolled in books. Exhaustless in her store Of veing silver and of golden o:e:

Her fruitful soil forever teems with wealth, With gems ber water, and her air with health, Her waving furrows yield with bending corn, And arts and arms her envied sons adorn,"

It is quite clear that under them we had no periodical tamines. It will be seen from what Adam Smith says, that we can have no menu-factures till our farmers have a surplus produce beyond what is necessary for their ma ntenance and employment, and they cannot have the surplus except by accident, and for a short time, so long as they are the tenants at will of other people, who, when they find them in possession of the surplus, can appropriate it to themselves, and make them work for their bare mathematics that we cannot succeed in manupresent numbers and position, but must gradually disappear by emigration and decay, till not one of us remains unless we can get some employment, the surplus produce of which man or body of men can take from us. The absolute necessity of such a surplus to national prosperity is demonstrated by Adam Smith in

"The demand for those who live by wages cannot merense but in proportion to the increase the revenue which is over and above what is necessary for the maintenance, and secondly, necessary for the employment of their masters. When the landlord accumulant, or monied men, has a greater revenue than what he judges crease the number of those servants. When maintain himself until he can dispose of it, he

deprive the reopie of leaders and leave them naturally increases with the increase of the like sheep when the wolves come down on the revenue and stock of every country, and cannot presibly increase without it. The increase of revenue and stock is the increase of national The demand for those who live by wages, therefore, naturally increases with the increase of national wealth, and cannot possibly national wealth, but its continued increase, which occasions a rise in the wages of labor. It wages of labor, however, are much higher in

North America than in any part of England.

\* \* \* But though North America is not and advancing with much greater rapidity to the further acquisition of riches. The most decisive mark of the prosperity of any country is the increase of the number of itt inhabitants."-B. I.

From all this it is clear that without a surplus produce we cannot maintain laborers, and without laborers we cannot have manufacturers. Next, therefore, in importance to the food ques-tion, and inseparably connected with it, comes the labor question.

## ( To be Continued. )

CARDINAL TASCHEREAUIN TORONTO TORONTO, Uct. 10.—The magnificent banquet given by the Catholics of Toronto to night, in the Rossin House, brought to a close the festivities attending Cardinal Taschereau's visit. Over 220 guests attended, including high prelates, clergy, influential laity and Protestants of various denominations, many from long distances. Before the banquet His Eminence gave a reception to the guests Hon. Frank Smith a reception to the guests Hen. Frank Smith presided at the banquet, supported by Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop Lynch, Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. G. W. Ross, Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieut.-Governor, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice, the Hon. Senator Plumb and others. The vice-chairmen were Bishops O Mahony, of Toronto, and Walsh, of London, Mgrs. O'Bryen, Paral Ablegate, and Marois, secretary to His Eminence. Vicar-General's Ro ney and Laurent. ence, Vicar-General's Ro ney and Laurent. The banquet was a magnificent success. The toast of the Cardinal's health was drunk with enthusiasm, and speeches were made by the be made we are certainly at a loss to discover, and certainly "Incog," as the author of the epistic in question styles himself, wou'd appear to be at a loss himself for

## SPIRITUALISM.

THE INSIDE SCIENCE OF SPIRIT-UALISM REVEALED.

It is Made I'p of Mumbug and Jugglery, Calcurated to Deceive the Credulous or Feeble Minded.

(From the Scientific American.)

After an extended and pains aking investiga-After an extended and pants axing investigation, a commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania, to see what there was in "Modern Spiritualiam," have concluded their labors. They find that it is made up of equal parts of humbug and jugglery, calculated to decrive only the credulous or feeble mind-d.

The appointment of this Commission, it will be remembered, is the result of a codicil to the will of the late Henry Seybert, of Philadelphia, whereupon the sum of \$60,000 was left to found a Chair of Philosophy in the University, on the condition that it should lend its name to the inquiry. In his later years Mr. Seybert fell a prey to the wiles of a coterie of slate writers, spirit form projectors, and banjo players, and he believed that such an investigation would prove n ritualism to belong to the sciences, rather

th in as now, to the arts.

The committee appointed by the University was composed as follows: Dr. Joseph Leidy, pr. fessor of anatomy, and a well-known naturalist; George A. Koenig, professor of chemistry; the Rev. George S. Fallerton, professor at moral and incellectual philosophy; Coleman S. Il rs, civil engineer; Dr. Wm. Papper, provost of the University; Professor R. E. Thompson, and Dr. Horace Howard Furness, one of the trusters of the University. th m as now, to the arts.

the trustics of the University.

In their summing up, they say they did not, it all their investigations, discover a single noted fact and are "forced to the conclusion. notel fact and are "forced to the conclusion that spirit lism, as far, at least, as it has been shown before them, presents the melancholy

speciacle of gross fraud, perpetrated upon an uncritical portion of the community."

This is a broad and very sweering statement, and to the minds of many who do not believe in supernatural in u festations, but, nevertheless, bave been mystified by certain phenomena, oft recurring, and more or less related to the subject, it is not likely to prove altogether satisfactory.

Even if Slade, and the other meniums ex animed by them, were unable to do anything that could not be equily well done by an acknowledged and skillful juggler, like Heller, they were so fortunate as to have with them, it explained; and it would seem, since so many have been and are puzzled to a count for them, not beneath the dignity of science to separate them from the mass of humbug by which they are surrounded, and enter upon their explana-

Among these phenomera may be classed "table tipping and walking," the curious, and well authenticated "knocking," and above all, what is known as "clairvoyance." Is the Seybert Commission parpared to say that these manifestations are meessarily fraudulent?

It so, they should have their abention called to the indings of an equally reliable commission, formed of the deliberg professors, who, after the same careful investigation, recorded the contrary opinion; one of their number, Herr Heinemann, a Professor of Physics in Heidelberg University, writing an interesting and interesting the interesting on the result of and instructive little treatise on the result of regards then, as the expression of a natural force, the characteristics of which he attempts to explain while admitting ignerance as to its

origin.
Wholly outside the circle of professional spiritualists and jurglers, there are those who possess unconsciously strangs powers. Witnesses testify that tables follow them ab ut a room, and other phenomena occur unasked, as they are uncanny, come at unexpected moments.

Increduleus and intelligent persons have been astounded by the revelations made to them by certain so-called "clairvoyants" as to circumastounded by the revelations made to them by cortain so-called "clairvoyants" as to circumstances and happenings in their earlier lives; things of little consequence, of which their intimate friends even were never apprised, and of which it seems incredible that these "clair voyants" could have any means of informing nave any themse ves in advance.

In his "Transcendental Philosophy," that eminent physicist, Baron Karl von Reichenback, attempts an explanation of a similar phenomena, which he attributes to a force he calls "odic," or the force of "od." "Od," says an expounder of his theory, "pervades a nature, and is akin to the great physical forces of electricity, magnetism. chemical affinity, heat, light, etc., and a companies them, so that wherever they are in schon, "od" is developed, and are in action, "od" is developed, and the shrength of its most active development is often in proportion to the energy of their action. As in electricity and magnetism there is a polar dualism, so there is in od. It has two poles, the positive and negative, which company respectively with the electric and magnet c positive and negative poles. The human bedy is of positive on the left side, and od negative on the right. This gradation of amorphous bodies from od negative to od positive, is called the od chemical order, and is found to correspond with the electro-chemical o der established by Berzelius. The odic radiation can be seen and felt by certain persons called 'sensitives,' who have a peculiar nervous susceptibility; while the major ty of mankind, called 'non-sensitives, are entirely insensible to the odic influences and impressions Olic sensitives have many symptoms, among which liability to somuaniculism, inability to sleep on the left side in the Northern hemisphere, dislike of strong yellow colors, fondness for blue, as opposed to yellow; dislike of growds and close rooms, and dislike of fatty, and fondness for sourish victuals. The cause of many singular phenomena, not hitherto inderstood, are explained by the odic theory.

Emmanuel Kant, the great metaphysician recognized the existence of physical manifesta ious, and he so classified them that they might be completely separated from the knowable and though he was unwilling to admit the con clusions of Fichte, as expressed in the latter's "Revelations," he virtually admitted that he was not altorether prepared to deny the truth of what related to the phenomena.

The spirit of the age tends toward investigation. Supposing "spiritualism is a fraud," as this Committee says it is, and innumerable other investigations have shown it to be, may there not be something in the so called "second not be something in the so called "second sight" and other physical phenomens? May they not be the expression of a natural force, not any more related to the supernatural than are electricity and magnetism?

## ST. ANDREWS' BAZAAR.

A most successful bazaar in aid of the poor of St. Andrews was held in the town ball of that town, beginning on Tuesday, the 4th iast. and closing on Saturday evening the 8th. It was conducted by the Sisters of Providence under the patronage of Rev. M. Berard, the rev. pastor, and the following lady patronesses: Mrs. Telmosse, of Montreal, Mrs. Fletcher, of Carillien, and Mrs. Mackay, of St. Andrews. On Friday a concert was given by the Misses Boucher and their pupils of Ste. Cunegonde; these names are a sufficient guarantee of the high character of the various selections; unstinted applause testified to the satisfaction of

audience During the bazaar a poll was opened, resulting in the election of Mr. Isrnel Sauvé, of St. Andrews, by an immense number of popular votes. In his closing remarks, Rev. Father Beraid referred to the large number in attendance and the great generosity displayed. A pleasing feature was the presence of representa tives of every creed and nationality, a glowing tribute to the esteem and veneration the kind Sisters are held by all classes of the

## THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

CABLE.

A steamer, owned by the Morelli Company, was wrecked yesterday in the Bay of Bormes, and twenty-two passengers drewned. It is stated that the Emperor of Brazil has

throne, owing to his health being impaired. The Pope yesterday received the Bishop of Manchester and the Curate of Nashua, N. H., who presented to His Holiness the Jubilee gifts of which they were the bearers.

The alliance of Italy, Germany and Austria has been renewed for five years, Italy reserving the right to maintain absolute neutrality in the event of a Franco-German war.

Fremier Crispi and Prince Bismarck in their recent interview discussed the Su z canal question, and agreed that as England and Italy were in accord on the subject the three powers should act uniformly in connection with the canal.

John Neve, the anarchist, has been sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude. The counts on which he was convicted were as follows: Preparing to commit, and inciting others to commit, high treason; centravening the explosives' law; circulating forbidden prints and committing perjury.

The Loudon Radical clubs are making arrancements to hold a general meeting to urge another trial of the Chicago Anarchists and to consider the advisability of sending a deligation to America to speak in behalf of the condemned men. Several Radical clubs have adopted resolutions condemning the sentences.

AMERICAN. A child died of cholers on Swinburne Island yesterday. This makes the seventeenth death on the island.

Rev. Royal G. Wilder, for thirty years a miscionary in India, died at his residence in New York, yesterday, after a long illness, aged 71.

The revenue cutter Richard Rush has arrived at San Francisco from the Arctic sea. She reports that during the season she had seized twelve seeding schooners, with a t-tal of nearly 7,000 skins. The Russian authorities have seized three sealers on the Siberian coast, one American, one British and the third nationality unknown.

The Merchants' and Miners' bank, of Iron Mountain, Mich., closed on Saturday. It is reported that the cashier abscouded to Canada with \$15,000.

Citizens of Decatur assert that the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railway, between Deca-tur and Pekin, 164 miles, is in a dangerous conditions, and that unless the rotten bridge at the Mackinaw stream is repaired, there will soon be a repetition of the Chatsworth catastrophe.

General Superintendent Nash, of the railway service, has recrived a telegram from Post-master Edge at Tampa, Fla., in which he says that the disease now prevalent there is not yellow fever, but dengue fever, and that funi-gating the unils would not prevent the spread of the disease. of the disease.

A collision occurred at Cairo, Ill., Sunday night between the railroad transfer steamer W. Butler Duncan, of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and the steamer New South. The Dancan sank with a train of 16 freight cars loaded with flour, meal and coal, which were all partially submerged. Damage \$30,000.

Cn Saturday night a check for \$264, purporting to be drawn by Steven Remington, was his investigation, where, under the title of the passed over the counter of the Trades' National passed over the counter of the Trades' National bank, in Rochester, N.Y., by a young man.

The check was discovered to be a forgery, but when the young man was sought for he was supernatural attributes, but on the contrary, he found to have left the city. The police have traced him as far east as Albany.

The banking house of Morton E. Post & Co., of Cheyenne, Wis., suspended yesterday. The officials claim that owing to absolute impossibility in collecting moneys due the concern upon loans to meet heavy continued drawing of funds from the bank, they are forced to suspend payment and make an assignment for the benefit of

their creditors. The assets exceed the liabilities About 100 prominent citizens of Chicago left

large sized Mississippi river boats, so that the products of the country may be carried from the Lakes to the Gulf without breaking bulk. The Knights of Labor assembly convened in Minneapolis at the usual time yesterday with but little business of importance done. was consumed in hearing reports and appointing committees. Among the majority there was an unmistakable feeling of satisfaction at the centiments presented by Mr. Pow-derly in his report on the attitude of the order and the Catholic Church.

## CANADIAN.

Ewing & Co, mouldings, frames and mirrors, corner of Front and Lorne streets, are in financial trouble and have called a meeting of their creditors, who are mostly United States Their liabilities are placed at \$25,000, with assets considerably less.

Edward Graham, who, on the 12th August last, threw vitriol in the face of Louis Sievert, was yesterday sentenced by the police magis-trate of Toronto to imprisonment for life. The court room was crowded, and when the sentence was delivered there was vigorous applause. Figham never moved a muscle.

A number of the lumbermen of the Upper Ottawa amongst others Messrs. Timmins and forman who hold limits bordering on the Georgian Bay are not going to ship their winter cut by rail to Quebec. They propose utilizing the water route, by way of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron for reaching the market. It is said there will be a great deal more equare timber business done next season than last.

#### THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE REALLY A HUGE COMBINATION AGAINST RUSSIA

Rone, Cet. 5.-Signor Crispi, the Italian wime minister, has returned from Frederics.
The was met at the station by the Minister. ter of Marine, and his first words to the latter

were "I bring peace."

BERLIN, Oct. S.—Since Signor Crispi reported to King Humbert the result of the former's conference with Prince Bismarck, the King has exchanged personal salutations with the Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph, expressing his satisfaction at the conclusion of he peace alliance. The press continues to teen with surmises as to the terms of the alliance The Pesther Lloyd, in an article emanating from cr inspired by the Austro-Hungarian foreign office, says: "The conferences between Count Kalnoky and Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispi travelled over the whole ground of inter national politics. It provided for all eventuali ties, not merely generally but down to details No territories were given away nor conquests discussed, but an agreement was concluded to prevent others from land grabbing, and check aggrandizement by conquest. Italy, by joining Austria and Germany, has won a prestige never before her possession, besides gaining the cer-tainty that she will attain all the territorial which she has in view in order to secure such extension in Europe and other parts of the world as becomes a great power." The latter words obviously contradict the preceding assurance that no territories would be given away, and imply that Italy has been promised compensation in the event of her sharing in a European struggle. Diplomatic circles credit the report that if Austria obtains an extension to be compensationally will probably be coded the Salonica Italy will probably be ceded the Italian Tyrol and part of Istria, and if there is a new dislocation of the Turkish Empire will also acquire Tripoli. As the aims of the a!liance develop it becomes more and more apparent that it is a deadly menace to Russia. In the official account of the interview between Prince Bismarck and Signor staffs, if the Go Crepi, it was stated that the latter said: office, in Dublin.

"Italy has every reason to dread the advance of "Italy has every reason to dread the advance of Russia to Constantinople. We cannot allow the Mediterranean to become a Russian lake." These words, which were quoted in the North German Cascath, were trought out by Prince Bismarck, who informed Signor Crispi that the Czar meant to attack Constantinople at an early date if the central powers remained neutral Paince Bismarck, while declining to place. tral. Prince Biemarck, while declining to pledge such neutrality, has answered the Russian in trigues by cementing the alliance of the central powers. Signor Crispi's remarks about the Mediterraneau apply equally to France, debarring either an extension toward Tripoli or the annexation of Morceco. The disclesures of the Czar's designs enraged the Czar and created cou-Czar's designs enraged the Czar and created consternation in Russis. The Russian ministers, led by M. De Giers, have sent heated denials to the Sultan, who has responded by breaking up the negotiations with Russia for mutual action in Bulgaria. Among the first military movements resulting from the new tripartite alliance, the Cologne Gazette announces that Austria will raise her effective troops in Bosnia from 3,000 to 10,000 men. It is reported also that Austria is trying to receive a convention p ess boasts.

#### RUSSIA'S WARNING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8 .- The Journal de St. Pitershury, referring to the article published recently in the North German Gazette on Signor Crispi's interview with Bismarck, says, ropa desires peace, but it must be based on the treaties forming the laws of nations. Any work aspiring to consolidate peace must maintain the treaties and re-establish them where they have been infringed."

THE CZAR'S ABSENCE EXPLAINED. BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The Vossiche Zeitung rays the Czar refrained from meeting Emperor William at Stettin because he saw documents which showed that Germany's policy regarding Bulgaria was inimical to Russia.

## CABLE NOTES.

Paris, Oct. 10.—Maurice Strakvitch, brother-in-law of Mile. Patti, is dead.
BRUSSELS, Oct. 10.—The Emperor and Em-press of Brazil have gone to Par.s.
VIENNA, Oct. 10.—The Austrian steamer Hapsburg to-day colleded with and sank a Bayarian steamer on Lake Constance. Many passengers in the cabin were drowned; the

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Post, commenting on the fisheries dispute, says the main contention of the Americans is that no nation has the right of the Americans is that no action has the right of juri-diction over the sea beyond a three note limit. In the "acidic America is acting in that contradiction to any such principle of interstate comity or treaty rights. British vessels have been arrested far outside of the limit and l their captains fined and crews imprisoned. In some cases the vessels and cargoes have been forfeited. America's Pacific claims form an excellent counter argument to America's Atlantic claims, and as such will be of great and direct value to Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—In the case of the Pacific seizures by the United States authorities, the

Morning Post further says: It remains a fault that they occurred whose the translation and newspapers are unknown, as it seems thus translation unchromation to be local officials can thus translation unchromation. cials can thus provide an unch ceked account of their proceedings. Mr. Chamberlain, it says, in the absence of information from independent sources, is helpless to contend against American evidence, and it urges Lord Salisbury to collect evidence, lest Mr. Chamberlain be hampered in

the negotiations.

Lines, Col. 10.—In the house of Madame
Limonson, who has been arrested in connection with the Cafferd case, there were discovered about 300 letters to M. Wilson and others from M. Hevet that if the Government had known the extent of the scandal Gen. Cafferel would not have been arrested. Baron Kreinmayer, the German implicated in the affair, was ostensibly a horse dealer. It is suspected he and Madama Limonson obtained and translated military

Papers for Germany
ROME, Oct. 12.—The experiment of calling out the Landsturn throughout the pennsula was successful. The drills showed that Ita'y has a well organized and powerful army re-

Premier Crispi has offered the foreign port folio to Count Sigra, and has notified Prince Bisharck, who favors the appointment,
New York, Oct. 10,—The Herald's London despatch say : The law officers of the Crown are confident that the decision of the magistrate in the case of the Lord Mayor of Dublin will be Ministerial authorities deny any mistake has been made and throw all the blame upon the magistrate.

## THE RED RIVER ROAD.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 10 .- [Special] -Mr. Haney was button-holed in the Queen's Hotel and asked a few pertirent questions. He shook his head; but finaly stat d that he did not think work would be recommended on the Red River road this fall. He was staying in town now for the purpose of settling up matters he tween the contractors and the Government. Being pressed, he stated that if they resumed operations on the road for the Government it would hardly be on the basis of the old contract. On Saturday the staff of Mr. Stewart, Government engineer, who have been e paged drawing out plans for the railway station, buildings, etc., were relieved from their duties. The staff were admittedly good, being all provincial sur veyors and civit engineers, and can be re-or

ganized at short notice.

Mr. W. Murray, member for As-inibola in the Local Hone, resigned his seat Saturday to accept the municipal commissionership.

## A COMMERCIAL CUT OFF.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 10,-The Commercial Quotation Company, which was cut off fr in the privilege of disseminating the Buard of Trade narket, reports on Friday because of is alleged service to the bucket shops, has sent out the fol lowing circular to all its customers:—"The arbitrary action of the Board of Trade and its evident collusion with the Western Union Com pany in its determination to secure a monopoly of quotation service in Chicago, makes it neces sary for me to notify our customers that we have no recourse but to discontinue our service in your We think our patrons city after this date. for the support they have afforded us. We will keep our line in o der and our instruments and property intact. If the time ever comes when we can receive just and reasonable consideration, we may resume business. If not, we will use the property we have in Chicago

## KILLED ON THE TRACK.

BARRIE, Ont., Oct. 10.-John Nixon, a farmer, living about two miles south of here, was run over and instantly killed near Allandale on Saturday night, by the Hamilton express. The engineer saw him lying across the rail but not in time to stop the train. The doctors think he fell in a fit while walking on the track, it being nearest way home. He leaves a widow and four children.

## LORD MAYOR SULLIVAN LEFIANT.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—Lord Mayor Sullivan, in his paper, continues to publish reports of the proceedings of suppressed branches of the league. The Nation mentions as an indication of the support upon which it can count in defence of the liberty of the press that several influential English and Scotch newspaper proprietors have offered the use of their premises, machinery and staffs, if the Government closes the Nation

#### A PROBABLE MURDER. A BRUTAL ASSAULT AND OUTRAGE ON AN ELDERLY COUPLE AT ST. PHILOMENE.

A French Canadian contemporary publishes the following story:—An old couple named Lefebvre reside outside of the Village of St. Philomene, Chateauguay County, with an adopted daughter, azed 17 years. Mr. Lefebvre is 92 years of age and his wife 96. On Saturday night a man named Joseph Pitt, aged 30, knocked at the door of their residence and informed the occupants that thieves were coming to break in, and he had arrived with the intention of protecting them. They refused to admit him, whereupon he started to break open the door. The girl escaped from a back window, and running to the village got some of the neighbors to come to their assistance. They got Pitt, who was drunk, to go with them, and one of the men took him into his house until he had sobered up. About midnight he seat him home, but instead of going there he returned to the dence and informed the occupants that thieves alliance, the Cologne Gazette announces that Austria will raise her effective troops in Bosnia from 3,000 to 10,000 men. It is reported also that Austria is trying to recure a convention with Servia to permit of the passage of troops to Rulgaria and the use of the railway into Turkey. Clearly the alliance does not give the full assurance of peace of which the official assurance of peace of which the official in his hand, he struck him with the axe and in his hand, he struck him with the axe and knocked hun over. Finding that the young girl was gone, he assaulted Mrs. Lefebvre, and, on her resisting, stabbed her several times with the knife. Heafterwards returned to his family, and it was only when the young girl returned home next day that she found her parents almost dead. The news quickly spread, and Pitt was subsequently arrested. He was lodged in Beauharnois jail, and in the meantime the antemortean depositions of Mr. and Mrs. Lefebvre have been taken.

## POWDERLY ON THE CONDEMNED ANARCHISTS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11.—In the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor yesterday, James. E. Quinn, of New York, presounted a resolution expressing sorrow that the seven men in Chicago were doomed to death and that the convention use every endeavor to se-cure the commutation of the death sentences passed upon them The convention was at once thrown into the wildest excitement, scores of the delegates trying at the same time to obtain the floor. General Master Workman Powe erly decided the resolution out of order. Joseph Evans, of Pittsburg, appealed from the decision. passengers in the cabin were drowned; the exact number is as yet unknown. Two bodies have been recovered. Divers are working at the scene of the disaster.

Paus, Oct. 10.—To-day, for the first time since the revolution of 1793, the religious ceremonies connected with St. Dennus were suppressed.

London, Oct. 10.—The Post, commenting on purpose of the order by the passage of any such resolutions. It was the hottest speech Powderly was ever known to make. This was the principal episode of a rather quet

## SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

day afternoon, at Levis, a red yester-shooting accident, which had and fatal families into grief and mourning. Yesterday three years of had a layerdigre, about twenty-friends. QUEBEC, Oct. 10 .- There occur

three years of the Laverdore, about twenty-friends. See, started in company with his and the large of the lar In fired and naturally ran to pick up the bird. Imagine his horror, surprise and grief to find that the contents of his gan had been buried in the head of the unfortunate Laverdiere, who was mortally wounded, although neither Laverdiere nor Montminy knew as yet the extent or gravity of the wound, because when the later addressed the wounded man be appropriated. gravity of the wound, because when the latter addressed the wounded man, he answered, "It is nothing at all, nothing at all." Thirty minutes after having said those words, notwithstanding that doctors Hamelin and Ladriero did all in their power for him, he was dead. An inquest is being held.

## PETROLEUM AS A MEDICINE.

Dr. Blache states that a refiner of petroleum bution of petroleum in medicinal doses, the fact led to an inquiry being made as to its alleged utility in affections of the chest—the native petroleum from Pennsylvanialand Virginia being that first experimented with. Dr. Blache states, as the result, that in chronic bronchitis, with abundant expectoration, it rapidly diminishes the amount of secretion and the paroxysms of coughing, and in simple bronchitis rapid amelioration has been obtained; its employment in phthisis has been continued for too short a time. as yet, to allow of any opinion being delivered as to its efficacy, beyond the fact that it diminishes expectoration, which also loses its nurulent character. The petroleum is popularly taken in doses of a teaspoonful before each meal, and, after the first day, any nausea which it may excite in some persons disappears.—Hulletin de Therapeutione.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

Half the pepper sold consists of p's. The home circuit-Walking about with a

Much of the wages of sin is spent on Saturday night.

Court plaster-Damages in a breach of pro-

"I was rapped in slumber," said the tramp as he policemen hit him with a truncheon. Queer, is it not, that baseball should depend

very much upon the litcher and cricket upon the bowl? The fellow who asked a hotel waiter what they fed mock turtle on is the same fellow who

blew out the gar. Why are country girls' cheeks like good cotton prints? Because they are warranted to wash and keep their color.

Green: Since he had that slander suit, Pryor has gone out of business. Brown: Why, what was his business? Green: Other people's.

Herr's humor.—Herr: I valis ordt to der moors mit mine gun. Mac: An' what did ye shoot? Herr: Nodings-only mine gun.

"Miss, what is your exact age? asked a gentleman of a young hidy at the soirce." When I go out with my papa I am 15 years of age; whem I am with mamma only 12." Wife: Dear, I wish you would invite young Professer Y. some day. I hear he is so dreaf-fully absent minded; perhaps he will take our

"What is the matter with the baby?" asked a lady of a little girl whose baby brother she had understood to be ailing. "Oh, nothin' much," was the answer. "He's only hatching eeth."

Europe's annual expenditures for armies and fleets is \$3,867,500,000. The national d-bis incurred by war aggregate \$24,113,057,655, on which \$1,000,600,000 is annually paid out for

interest. Compassionate Clara-Isn't is sad. Poor Mr. Littlewit has gone cut of his mind. Satirical Sallie-I wonder he stayed there as

long as he has. Awfully cramped quarters, you "Johnny, here you are at the breakfast table and your face is unwashed," said his mother. "I know it ma. I saw the mimalculæ through pa's microscope in the water last night, and I ain't going to have those things crawling over my face with their funny little legs."

# Beef, Iron and Wine

## THE CARDINAL'S VISIT.

He Meets with an Eathustastic Reception in St. Patrick's Academy-Floral Tributes to His Eminence.

Quite a stir was noticed in Catholic circles Tu sday when His Eminence Cardinal Tascherau arrived here. This is the second of his visits since his elevation to the dignity of a Prince of the Church, and at his last visit—when conferring the pellium on Archbishop Fabre—he was tendered a public reception. Yesterday His Eminence was met at the Dalhousie square depot by a deputation from the clerpy and congregation of St. Patrick's, comprising Rev. Father Dowd. Rev. Father Ouislicierpy and congregation of St. Fattick's com-prising Rev. Father Dowd, Rev. Father Quioli-van, Rev. James Callag au, Rev. Martin Cal-laghan, Rev. Father Toupin, Rev. Father McCallan, a large number of French Canadian

M. P. Ryan, and a large number of others. The Cardinal was accompanied by his secretary, and after the members of the diputation were introduced, His Eminence proceeded to St. Patrick's presbytery, and immediately called upon Archbishop Fabre at the place.

At 5 o'clock His Eminence visited St. Patrick's academy, on Alexander street. The visit was a red letter day in the history of this, one of the leading educational establishments in Canada, and will be remembered for many a day by the rupils and by the Cardinal, who seemed deeply touched and rejoiced at the seemed deeply toucked and rejoiced at the seemed deeply toucked and rejoiced at the seemed was seated on a throne at the head of the spacious audience hall, and the children and young ladies, to the number of children and young ladies, to the number of some two hundred, all dressed in white, were sested in front. As His Eminence entered the hall the pupils, who formed an orchestra playing on violins and five pianos, played the "Sacred College March." A fiscal greeting of beautiful and rarest flowers was tendered to His Eminence by the little girls. The pupils then joined in the grand chorus "Sit Nomen Domine Benedictum." An operetta was prepared specially for the occasion and was repared by the pupils. Three young ladies dressed to represent angels and named Patrice, dressed to represent angels and named Patrice, Josephine and Marie, spoke the libretto of the operetta and sang the solos, while about thirty sweet little singers joined in the chacuses. The entertainment was a beautiful one and the poetry and music of the operatta of the sweetest kind. The following address was also rend to His Eminence by Miss Charlotte Lane:

## To His Eminence, ELZEAR ALEXANDRE TAS-(HEREAU, Cardinal, Archbishop of Quebec:

May it please Your Eminence,-Many and varied festivals have been celebrated within these walls. They have oft re-echoed to the tones of love and gratitude and delight. Filial affection and deep respect mingled in our hearts have, at times, filled them to overflowing with sweet emotions; but, to.day, a higher degree is reached; joy unbounded, reverence most deep, animates each and every one of the happy in-mates of this house. For the first time our annalist shall proudly inscribe upon her page the name of the highest diguitary of the Mother Church of this fair continent.

Vour Eminence, wonder not atour emberance.
We are the children of Erin, and in our souls lies deep a fount of feeling triple like the immortal shapprock, our emblem. "Tis admiration mortal shamrock, our emblem. 'Tis admiration for noble deeds, gratitude for favors received, reverence for the Priest of God. The presence of Your Eminence in our midst has unsealed that fountain, and to day the waters gush forth unchecked as we recall the heroic acts of your youthful ministry to our fathers exiled from their native land and stricken down far away from kindred and from home.

We would fain say more, but the striking coincidence of this happy occasion now directs our thoughts. "Tis the month, almost the festival, of the Holy Rosary! The fifteen roses in the fauries' fragrant crown symbolize mysteries doubly dear to every child of "La Congregation de Notre Dame." They mark not only the years of a chiepiscopal labors, but also the number of Your Eminence's illustrious predcessors in the ancient Sea of the Saintly de Laval. in the ancient See of the Saintly de Laval. Does not this point most clearly to the solution of our problem:—How express our thanks, in what words say our gratitude? Oh, yes! and to Mary we shall go; at her shrine we shall kneel, and there, mid the sweet murmur of kneel, and tholy "Aves,"

We'll breathe in accents low, but true, the wishes fond May nowels in your pathway strew the roses choice of May we, your children, one and all, our Convent Mothers, too, Around your throne, in Mary's realm, a Rosary be to Thus pray the favor'd little ones that gladly round you Awaiting look and word and smile, your hand uprais'd to bless.

For well we know the precious gifts, more precious ne'er have been,
Than those you'll call from heart most pure of our Glorious Rosary Queen.

Congregation de Nothe Dame. St. Patrick's Academy, Oct. 4, 1887.

His Eminince, after the programme had been concluded, addressed the pupils in a quite familiar manner. He remarked:

I am neither a poet nor an orator, nor even a musician, and yet I can and do appreciate the simple and innocent poetic effusious, the playelocutionary varieties and the decidedly masterly p and executions of the lady pupils of St. Patrick's Academy, under the direction of the Congregation of Notre Dame. I imagined myself to be in a garden of flowers, so profusely have the dear children of Ireland flung them about me on all sides. I am much consoled that they are but the fascinating and enchanting expression of the Christian virtues implanted in your youthful hearts by your excellent mistresses. Once more in your midst I am a child again, and seem to forget the responsi-bility of a Prince of the Roman Catholic Church, so cunningly have you stolen away my mind from the cares of life, to relish with you the sweets of an age ever dear to me, but into whose sweet waters I can no longer hope to cast my old and time-beaten bark. As a mark of my sincere and undying gratefulness, I appeal to heaven to bless you, and now, prostrate as you are in my presence, I invoke upon you my blessing, and also on your dear Irish pa rents, whose solicitude for your religious training is one of the brightest features in their

A vocal quintette, "The Crown of Roses. and some instrumental music, brought the entertainment to a close.

Amongst those present at the banquet last evening at St. Patrick's were His Eminence Cardinal Tatchereau, His Grace Archbishop Fabre, His Lordship Bishop Healv, Monsignor O'Bryan, Monsignor Marcois, Vicar-General Marechal, Rev. 1'Abbé Marcoux, Vicar-General Marechal, Rev. 1'Abbé Verreau, Rector of Laval University; Rev. 1'Abbé Verreau, Rector of Model School; Rev. Beaubien, curé de Sa. Anicet; Rev. Mr. Bayle, ex-Superior of Seminary of St. Su!pica; Rev. C. Sentenne, curé of Notre Dame; Rev. Mr. Lecocq, Superior of Grand Theological Seminary of Montreal; Rev. Mr. de Lavigne, Superior of Grand Philosophical Course of Seminary of Montreal; Rev. Mr. THE BANQUET. cal Course of Seminary of Montreal; Rev. Mr. Deguire, Director of Montreal College; Rev. Mr. de Foville, Faculty of Arts of Laval; Rev. Fathers of St. Patrick's.

## PLEASED WITH THE RECEPTION. The following telegram has been sent by one

of the Cardin at's courtiers to his conferre, Mgr. Bolduc, in Quebec, relative to the reception accorded H s Eminence at St. Patrick's Aca-"Sister Aloysius has made the most brilliant,

"tasteful, cordial and successful public reception to H s Eminence we could wish for. MGR. MAROIS.

St. Patrick's Church was filled Wednezday, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Charles Frontenac Bouthilier to Miss Marie Louise Emma Adel. Sills, grand niece of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. High Mass was said by the Cardinal himself, assisted by the try Bickle's A customary deacons and attendants, and who have used upon the conclusion thereof he performed the interesting ceremony of uniting plaints. The the happy ocupie. The groomsman was Mr. sant as syrup.

Frank Rolland and the bridesmaid Miss L. G. Johnston, dauguar of Judge Johnston. There were also present in the sanctuary mr. Frank Routh, nephew of His Eminence, Lady Routh, sister of His Eminence, and Mr. V. B. Sills. After the ceremony the newly wedded couple were the receiving of the correspondence of were the recipients of the congratulations of their numerous friends.

## IRISH NOTES.

HOW POLICE AID THE MOONLIGHTERS-STARTLING EVIDENCE OF A CRIMINAL-ANOTHER BRAVE CONSTABLE-A HUMILIATING

POLICE. Dublin, Oct. 5 .- Callinan, the moonlighter who was one of the party that killed Constable Whelehan at the Sexton homestead at Lisdonvarna on September 11, and who has turned Queen's evidence, was to-day taken to Enn's to testify against his accomplices in the tr'al McCallan, a large number of French Canadian clergyman, Hon. Thos. Ryan, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Edward Murphy, Mr. James O'Brien, Ald. Farrell, Mr. B. J. Caughlin, Mr. Mr. Owen McGarvey, Mr. J. H. Semple, Mr. Mr. P. Ryan, and a large number of others. The Cardinal was accommanied by his secretary, and admitted that he har planned a funder moonlight raids in Kerry and Clare. He said that he had been in the pay of the police for the last five years, and that he had received from Constable Whelehan, just before the raiding of Sexton's, a small sum of money in payment of his share for arranging the raid. This statement caused a great excitement in court. While returning to jail the prisoners were cheered by the crowds in the streets. The police charged

the crowd and used their batons freely.

Dublin, Oct. 5.—The work of eviction was continued at Gweedore to-day. The inmates of Widow Bowles' houss stoutly resisted the evictors by throwing boiling water upon them. The bailiff demolished the house, and the chimney having tumbled the debris took fire. Seven persons were arrested. Owing to the hostile demeanor of the spectators, the police were or-dered to prepare to fire, whereupon Constable Haughrey advanced and threw down his rifle, declining to obey orders. He will probably be

arrestrd. LONDON, Oct. 5.-Lord Rosebery spoke at Ipswich this evening. In the course of his speech he said that the ghastly scene Mitchellstown illustrated to the English people the system of misgovernment in Ireland which provoked civil war. The Government, by suppressing the National League, had turned a legitimate society into a secret one. The whole policy of the Government was a humiliating one

notice of the Government was a numinating one in the eyes of the world.

Dublin, Oct. 5.—The farmers of Tipperary have received notices through the post threatening them with death if they attend a proposed auction sale of the cattle of a deceased farmer. The notice describes the auctioneer as "The accursed and eternally d—d Judge Keogh."

## B.B.B STOOD THE TEST.

"I tried every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relicf, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all allicted as I was." Henry Smith, Milverton, Ont.

## THE CALIFORNIA DISASTER.

CONFLICTING STORIES ABOUT THE CAPTAIN'S CONDUCT.

St. IGNACE, Mich., Oct. 5.- Joseph Lago, Grat mate, Paul Santery, fireman, and Adelard Brinet, wheelman, of the 1st propeller California, who were supposed to have been lost, reached this city last right. They were swept ashone some distance above the scene of the wreck. The mate says the California's hulwarks were knocked out by realing nia's bulwarks were knocked out by rolling burrels of pork, and the sea came in filling the hold so as to put out the fires. The engine stopped at 12 o'clock and she foundered at 1. He gives the following list of the lost: Miss Pappa, Indies maid; young Connerton, son of Mrs. Connerton, of Detroit; another fireman named Harny; Arthur Hazard, the cabin boy; Robert Hill, second cook; Billy Tough, fireman; a lady passenger named Miss Membray; George Foley, purser; a watch-man named Joe Ard, and a deck hand, name unknown. The sea has gone down and the wreck was visited to-day in search for the bodies. The craft lies in thirty feet of water and will soon break up. Peter McMann and others openly charge the captain with deand others openly charge the captain with deserting them. He says that after the cabin collapsed and those inside succeeded in breaking away through the window he saw the captain, the engineer and two ladies in a large boat a considerable distance from the ship, and that considerable distance from the ship, and that he refused to return when called. Other memhers of the crew say the same, but not so open ly, and if their theories are true the captain must have left the ship long before the cabin collapsed. No effort was made to organize men into a boat crew, boats were not even ready for lumphing, and it was "everybody for him-

## QUITE ANOTHER STORY.

MACKINAC CITY, Mich., October 5,-Mrs. Connerton, who was saved from the wrecked California yesterday, is loud in her praise of Capt. Trowell and his crew. She thinks they did all in their power to save their vessel. Mrs. H. Blood, the stewardess, and the second engineer were caught under the cabin roof changes were caught under the cabin roof when it collapsed and were imprisoned nearly half an hour before they were released. A hand satchel and trunk picked up on the beach identify the young lady passenger who was lost as Miss Minnie Membray, of Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., where her mother resides. Miss Membray and Cornelius Connerton, of Detroit, were the only passengers drowned; seven of the crew were drowned. The body of Navier Dant, deckhand, was washed ashere two miles abuse here. The was washed ashore two miles above here. The names of some of the lost are not known. The bodies of eight victims of the disaster have been washed ashore at Cecil Bay and McGulphin's Point. Teams have been sent for them. Among them are those of the purser and chambermain and Miss Membray, of Sackett's Harbor, N.Y.

OTHER LAKE DISASTERS. ERIE, Pa., Oct. 5.—The schooner Henry W. Hongs, Captain Nelson, 269 tons burden, loaded at Saginaw with 350,000 feet of lumber and bound for Tonawands, went ashore at Rapley, twenty miles east of here, last night. Her cres

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 5.—The schooner Holmes loaded with lumber, is reported ashore at Middle Island.

GLENHAVEN, Mich., Oct. 5.—The schooner Arctic is high and dry. She sprang a leak and the captain beached her. The schooner Pulaski, of Toledo, loaded with coal for Manitowoc, is ashore in Good Harbor bay.

Tononto, Oct. G.—Eleven of the crew of the ill-fated California arrived here to-night. They all speak in terms of praise of the conduct of Capt. Trowell, and say it is absurd to charge Capt. I rowall, and say it is absurd to charge him with deserting them, as the vessel went down almost instantly. They were trying to beach her, and each had on a life-preserver in case of emergency. They attribute her foundering entirely to stress of weather, as she had been knocked about all day on Monday by the violence of the waves.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 6.—A. J. Pappa was notified to-day by the Toronto agent of the line to which the ill-fated propellor California beonced that his daughter's remains would reach here on Saturday morning.

AN UNDOUBTED OPINION. "I was severely troubled with diarrheea and having used some of the wonderful Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry, I was in a short time completely cured. I can recommend it as a splendid medicine." Wm. A. Stafford, Shedden, Ont. . .

Scorus is the pretty name of a postoffice recently established in Missouri.

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such com-plaints. The little folks like it, as it is as pleaJOHN BP IGHT AGAIN.

HE CAN SUPPORT T' AE GOVERNENT'S IRISH POLICY -WHY AND W GEN FORCE SHOULD BE USED. London, Oct. 5. John Bright has written not support the Government's Itish policy because he hal detarted that force was no remedy for the troubles in Ireland. Ar. Draws says dis mionists, whether under Mr. Gladstone in England or Mr. Parnell in Ireland, are not car eful as to the truth of the statements. Force is no remedy for just disputes, but it is a remark, and often the only remedy, for all order and violence against which our laws proved. the suppression of the Land League and disorder in Ireland, and I now support the Government in its efforts to suppress the National League, which is the Land League under another name. My sympathy for Ireland was not borne of a

A STRUGGLE FOR PLACE AND PAY. It was as strong as long as thirty years ago, before Gladstone, Harcourt and Merley, and their followers, had a word to say in favor of the Irish tenantry or the sufferings of any portion of the people. Recent events have attempthened my sympathy. We have delivered the tenants from all that was unjust and oppressive in the laws affecting the tenure of land. It is needful to feet them from the wicked con-It is needful to free them from the wicked con-spiracy which is leading them to dishonesty and crimes. The leaders of the conspiracy teach the tenant that his true interest is to plunder his landlord and to cherish a bitter hatred for England. Industry, honesty, and regard for the law are dispused and condemned. It is this conspiracy with which the bulk of the Liberals are saked to ally themselves. The leaders of the Liberal party, forgetting whatever is honorable in its past history, as follow-ers march in the path which will lead only to party disgrace and unional disaster; I would save the Liberal party, with which I have been much longer associated, and for which I have worked more than any of the present acting leaders, from the humiliation with which it is menaced; I would, with my sympathy for Ire-land, save the populace from the future conduct of men who are answerable for much of the present suffering, and all of the disorder with which the country is now afflicted and disgraced.

#### A PLEASURE SHARED BY WOMEN ONLY.

Malherbe, the gifted French author, declared that of all things that man possesses, women alone take pleasure in being possessed. This seems generally true of the sweeter sex. Like the ivy plant, she longs for an object to cling to and love—to look to for protection. This being her prerogative, ought she not to be told that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the physical salvation of her? It banishes those distressing maladies that make her life a burden, curing all painful irregularities, uterine disorders, inflammation and ulceration, prolapsus and kindred weaknesses. As a nervine, it cures nervous exhaustion, prostration, debility, re-lieves mental auxiety and hypochondria, and promotes refreshing sleep.

## THE LEAGUES DELEGATES GIVEN A HEARTY WELCOME.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5. - A reception was given at Cooper Union to-night to Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmond and Arthur O'Connor, two nembers of the Irish parliamentary party, who have come to this country to present the'r cause ing the meeting, he said he wished some of the English Tories were present to witness the meeting he was addressing, so they might know whether American sympathy or aid for the Irish cause was wanting nere. Of the 60,000,000 of people in the United States 10,000,000 are either of Irish birth or Irish descent. It is Victoria (hisses) the population of Ireland decreased from 8,000,000 to 5,000,000, while the population of Great Britain increased from 21,000,000 to 35,000,000. After giving a history of the Irish Land and National Leagues and of the Coercion bill passed by the Liberal party, Mr. O'Connor said the Premier, who exultantly announced the arrest of Mr. Parnell, has since introduced the Home Rule bill. The tide of popular feeling in favor of Ireland is rapidly rising in England, but there is still a trial before the Irish people. Their spirits were never more buoyant, their determination more litred than now and even the Tories admit that firm than now, and even the Tories admit that even Home Rule is only a question of time. Ex-Judge Noah Davis read resolutions declaring that the citizens of New York protest against the policy of the Tory Government as a blot on the civilization of the age, denouncing the recent slaughter at Mitchellstown, excreasing sympathy for the efforts of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, and extending a greeting to Messrs. O'Connor and Esmonde. They were adopted with cheers.

"WHAT DRUG WILL SCOUR THESE ENGLISH HENCE!"

Wicked Macbeth, who murdered good King Duncan, asked this question in his despair. The usands of victims of disease are daily asking "What will scour the impurities from my blood and bring me health?" Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do it. When the purple life-tide is sluggish, causing drowsiness, headaction and loss of appetite, use this wonderful vitalizer, which never fails. It forces the liver into perfect action, drives out superfluous bile, brings the glow of health to the cheek and the natural sparkle to the eye. All druggists.

## STARVED TO DEATH.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A PARALYZED WOMAN BY A DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

Quebec, Oct. 5 .- Last week, it will be ra membered, a despatch was sent saying that Mrs. Michel Vaillancourt, of River John, eight miles from this city, had died under suspicious circumstances. The coroner's inquest was comnence i yesterday and concluded to-day, resulting in a verdict of manilaughter against the husband of the deceased. In consequence of the rumors which were current concerning the cause of death, the Rev. Mr. Holfman, Cure of Charlesbourg, refused to allow the body to be buried until certificate had been obtained from the corone or a medical doctor, and as the deceased had had no medical aid for the last twenty-three months, since which time she has been para lyzed, this could not be obtained until an in quest was held with the above verdict. body of the deceased presents a frightful sight, According to the doctors it is covered with bedsores and vermin. In addition to other vermin, worms had commenced to devour the body of the victim, even during life, and it is doubtful whether the deceased or has bed here bed over these produces. her bed linea had ever been moved or washed since she was stricken by paralysis nearly two years ago. A brother of the deceased and several other neighbors were examined, and their testimony was pretty much all alike and disclosed a frightful amount of brutality on the part of the unnatural husband. It was said that he habitually left his wife all day alone locked in the house without food, that he was in the habit of wasting whatever money he carned in whiskey, spending most of his evenings out. The only food supplied of his evenings out. The only tood supplied his wife, and that in very small quantities, seems to have been celd potatoes with an occasional piece of bread. He slept himself in a separate room in order to avoid the vermin. We have to thank Providence for the liberty we

Some of the witnesses had occasionally spoken some of the winnesses man occarionally speak to the deceased through a window at the back of the house, but none of them had courage enough to report her case to the authorities, for Vaillaucourt has the reputation of being a for Vaillaucourt has the reputation of being a terribly violent and vindictive man, and ever since the death of his wife is said to have threatened anyone who would interfere or interfere the corner of the case. Vaillancourt has been louged in later and will be sent to Queen's Bench. He is 60 years of see, and an exceedingly passionate looking man. This is by no means his first encounter with criminal justics. At least twice previously he has been been becaused of complicity in cases of muster. uspected of complicity in cases of mu: ler. Many years ago he was tried for the alleged killing of a man named Marcotte at Besuport, but was acquitted. Still later, and before was married to his late wife, the remains of the body of their illegitimate infant were found in the cellar of the house partially devoured by

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

F. P. Tanne, of Neebing, Ont., says he has not only found B.B.B. a sure cure for Dyepepsia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B.B.B. is the great system regulator.

#### BULLDOZING BULGARIA. RUSSIA AND TURKEY UNITED UPON COERCIVE

MEASURES. St. Petersnurg, Oct. 5.—M. De Giers, minister of foreign affairs, has written a letter to Chakir Pasha, Turkish ambassator to Russia, announcing Russia's acceptance of the Porte's proposal to send an Ottoman commissioner to Bulgaria to act in conjunction with a Russian lieutenant general of princely rank, but instead of the latter being subordinate to the Otteman commissioner, Russia proposes that the Ottoman commissioner shall have second rank. Russia also proposes that the term for which the appointments be made shall be four months instead of three, as mentioned in the lorte's proposal. According to some reports, Russia urges that the question of the participation of Rounelian deputies in the effect on of a prince of Bulgaria by the Sobracje be submitted to the consideration of the Powers, while according to other reports Russia insists that the Roumelian deputies shall not sit in the Sobranje. The Porte's acceptance of the Russian General Ernroth as lieutenant-governor of Eulgaria is regarded as pledging Turkey to support the Russian proposals, involving, if necessary, Turkish initiative action in Bulgaria.

## BIGOTRY RUN MAD,

READING, Pa., Oct. 5.—The national grand lodge of the Junior American Frotestant as-ociation, in session here to day, adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Pittsburg school board in electing a Catholic priest as principal of the Monong hela public school and declaring that "the Catholic Church is secretly and insidiously at work establishing herself in our midst for the destruction of that moglorious privilege, liberty of conscience, which to preserve inviolate should be the purpose of Protestant citizenship and Protestant Christianity.'

#### WHAT IS WM. O'BRIEN? OPINION OF A CANADIAN PRIEST NOW IN LURGAY, IRELAND.

Recently the Baron de Maudat-Grancey paid a visit to Ireland, remaining there some months, and the information which he acquired was considered by him of such importance that he undertook to write a book thereon. As the have come to this country to present their cause to Americans. On the platform were a number of Catholic clergymen of this city and vicioity, Joseph J. C'Donoughue, ex-Judge and exceedingly brilliant theorist; but as an Noah Davis. S. J. Moany, Governor Biggs, of Delaware; Michael Gaven, of Memphis, Tenn., and other well known gentlemen. Sir Thomas and Mr. O'Connor were escorted from their hotel to the hall by the 69th Regiment, the Hibernia Rifles, and members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, presided. In opening the moeting, he said he wished some of the execution or sound judgment. The views of such persons as he was brought into contact with in Ireland he seems to have reported with a somewhat literary accuracy, as a man would do who falled to grasp the meaning of what w. a charles A. Dana, of the Sun, presided. In opening the moeting, he said to him and tried to convey to his readers the exact words spoken, in the hope that they would understand what was incomprehensible to himself. There is in this way a certain fidelity in Baron de Grancey's notes of travel; but it is, the fidelity of the parrot, that repro-duces what it hears without being aware of the signification of what it utters. Mr. de Grancey is a remarkable instarce of the blissfulness and omniscience of igeorance.

The book thus referred to by the Dublin Nation has also occasioned a reply from Rev. Nation has also occasion d a reply from Rev.

Abbi Emile Piché, a Canadian priest, who has been in Ireland for the past five years and who has just written a book to refute certain theories expounded by the Baron, and to which reference was recently made in these columns. This same Liberty loving priest, who has had considerable opportunity of studying the wrongs under which Ireland suffers, having recently been asked by a C tizen of Ottawa as to his opinion regarding Wm. O'Brien and as to whether he was a rovolutionist or a liberator, has written the follow ing letter :-

## LURGAN, Sept. 11, 1887. My DEAR FRIEND.—The city of Ottawa merits a crown for having accorded hospitality to that disinterested patriot, Wm. O'Brien,

who is filled with a courage almost unheard of in this century of joy and prosperity. In our days when politica consists in securing for one self a good place on the Government benches and in giving to one's friends and relatives last-ing jobs, it is an extraordinary thing to meet s man such as O'Brien, who is eacrificing his whole life for his country and who distributes to the poor, the following morning even, the sums which popular acknowledgement have presented to him. No, this is no longer the fashion, I know it. Invitations to a ball are more agreeable than the tyrannical arrests for having told the truth and condemned iniquity. It is easier to stand, head uncovered, before a judge and to receive his sentences of eviction for thousands of families than to say to him, "Non licet." "This is not allowed, sir," O'Brien has preferred to follow another line of conduct and has preferred the "non licet" of the Gospel to the Herods of Dublin Castle. He has preferred to stand by the oppressed poor, to serve them as father and mother and to make himself the echo of their sufferings. A convinced and practical Catholic, be loves his poor people in a christian manner, unknown to the editors of La Lanterne of Paris. His respect for authority is as great as his love for the oppressed. The poor Irishmen who come to us in Canada have never asked to go there and would have willingly remained at home if misery and tyranny had not shown them-It misery and tyrainy had not shown themselves so cruel toward them. The day when Ireland will be legislatively free and prosperous the Irishman will cease to fill the ports and cities of America, and, more respected by others, he will cease also to mix up in all political agitations to secure power. He will find in his own country sufficient to satisfy his lepitimate ambition and his national apritudes. bition and his national aptitudes.

One day an American was obliged owing to a heavy rain to enter a restaurant in Paris. At the hotel keeper's request the American agreed to have a drink and called for a glass of and a cake. When the American had finished lunch the proprietor presented himself and said:
"It's three francs, sir."
"What! Three francs for a glass of wise and

cake?'

a case?
"Yes, sir," was the auswer, "for you see this fine furniture, this gilding, fine glasses and statues; all this costs money."

"Leave that aside," responded the American, because I did not ask for the ornaments, and it is foolishness on your part to try and make me pay for articles that I was not looking for."
Thus the Irishman, pursued by a shower of oppression, is forced to take refuge elsewhere when everyone invites him to partake of some thing—at his own expense—and to the profit of the country that receives it. Then, under the plea of acknowledgement, we try to force him to favor this particular party, to aid this particular ministry, to pay for this particular improve-ment. Paddy answers, sometimes: "I asked for none of that, and if you will only send me home that is all I request."

enjoy, but in the shade of our trees let us not NATIONAL GOLDNIZATION LOTTERY forget the people who since three hundred years have struggled to attain the same benefit that we enjoy. Do not judge the stronger so severely, Tyranny lowers man and upsets the bapaiest characters, who subsequently become hard and obnoxines.

My friend, my letter 1- a little "green," but may it bud and produce the fauits of blessings for the poor exiles of the Emerald Isle.

EM. PICHE, Priest.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LEAGUE. LAKOR CROWDS WAITING TO GREET LORD MAYOR SULLIVAN AND WM. O'BRIEN ON THEIR WAY TO STAND THEIR TRIAL.

Dublin, Oct. 6 .- The Francisco Journal pub-International Court of During the Processor's Journal publishes, to-day, four columns of reports of National League meetings held on Sunday in the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry and Wexford. At all the meetings resolutions were passed denouncing the attempts of the Government to suppress the League, and the prosecution of Mr. O'Brien and Lord Mayor Suilivan, of Dublin of Dublin, Oct. 6 -The trial of Lord Mayor

Dublin, Oct. 6—The trial of Lord Mayor Sullivan and Mr. O'Brien, for publishing in the papers respectively controlled by them reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League, will open at the Mansion Court this afternoon at 130 p.m. Great crowds of people line the route which will be taken by the L rd Mayor and Mr. O'Brien and the carporation of the city which will accord to the carporation of the city, which will attend them in state during the trial

SUGAR OF MILK is the most important constituent of mother's milk. It is used as the basis of the celebrated Lactated Fcod, and to its properties of overcoming irritation of the bowels, restoring diges tion, and correcting acidity of the stomach is largely due the great success which this food has schieved. Con bined with it are the best properties of wheat, barley and oats, forming a food which is unexcelled as a diet for infants or invalids. Sold by all druggists in three sizes: 5c., 50c and \$1.00. It is recommended by physicians, nurses and mothers book "Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," giving most important information. Wells RICHARDSON & Co., Montresl, Que.

## THE CHOLERA VICTIMS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 6.-Rev. Dr. Maynard, who was a passenger on the Alesia, says: "We were about twelve days out when the plague broke out. A young Neapolitan died. It was given out that heart disease was the cause, and there was at the time no grounds for supposing other wise, and yet in some unaccountable way all on wis, and yet in some unaccountable way all on board ship, who had previoudly been unusually cheeful, became seized with a misgiving. I have no doubt that the condition of mind of those people had a good deal to do with the swift headway which the disease made after it began its work. They stemed as limp as rags. They made no struggle with fate, but sat or moved about li-tlessly and lifelessly, and seemed actually to invite death by their dread of it. The discipline on board was perfect, and the doctor and his assistance were untiling in the doctor and his assistants were untiling in their efforts. The captain maintained his joility of demeanor throughout the entire trial in a manner which I now confess was inspiring. There were no more funerals after the first. The concealment of the true state of affairs lasted but a short time, and the victims were given to the deep one after another. I believe that no one really knows how many died on board; every day brought its list of fatalities

#### VICTORY FOR THE LEAGUE. THE CHARGE AGAINST EDITOR SULLIVAN DIS-

MISSED. Duelin, Oct. 6.-The trial of Lord Mayor Sullivan and Mr. O'Brien for publishing in the papers respectively controlled by them reports meetings of suppressed branches of the of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League, opened at the Mansion house this afternoon. The Lord Mayor was driven to court, followed by John Dillon, ex-Lord Mayors Gray and Dawson, ex Sheriff McDona.d and others. The city marshal led the civic dignitaries, who were all arrayed in the full robes of office. Mr. O'Bri-n joined the procession soon after it started. The streets through which it passed were throughed, and the Lord Mayor and passed were thronged, and the Lord Mayor and Mr. O'Brien were the recipients of a great ovation. Policemen wandered singly through the crowd. A cordon of police surrounded the

After the case had been called a warm dispute occurred between the police attendants in the court and Mr. Dillon, M.P., and High Sheriff of Dublin, arising from the desire of the lutter to place the city sword and mace before the magistrate. The police attempted to prevent the placing of the city emblems on the table, whereupon Mr. Sexton and other municipal officers seized the sword and attempted to place others seized the sword and attempted to pince it there by force. The police and municipal officers struggled for possession of the sword, while the spectators in the gallery cheered Mr. Sexton and exhorted him to "hold on." After a few minutes both sides desisted, a compromise was effected and the sword was placed on the

Mr. O'Brien did not enter the court to answer the summons against him. The case of Mr. Sullivan was proceeded with. Mr. Carson appeared as counsel for the Crown and Mr. Timothy Healy appeared for the defence. After hearing the defence, the court dismissed the case, on the ground that the Crown had not proved that the meeting reported in the Nation was a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National league.

The spectators and crowd outside were wildly enthusiastic over the decision. Mr. O'Brien's case will be called to-morrow.

case will be called to morrow.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The Freeman's Journal publishes to day four columns of reports of National league meetings held on funday in the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry and Wexford. At all the meetings resolutions were passed denouncing the attempts of the Government to appropriate the league and the prosecution of Management of Management of Management of the Covernment to the countries the league and the prosecution of Management of the Covernment to the countries the league and the prosecution of Management of the Covernment to the countries the league and the prosecution of Management of the Covernment to the countries of the Covernment to the Covernment to the countries of the Covernment to the Covern suppress the league and the prosecution of Mr. O'Brien and Lord Mayor Sullivan of Dublin.

PRESS OPINIONS.

London, Oct. 7.-The Chronicle (a Government organ) referring to the trial of Lord Mayor ment organ; reserving to the trial of Lord Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, says: It is impossible to deny that the break down of the first prosecu-tion under the Crimes Act must seriously damage the prestige of the Government. The whole case against him seems to have been prepared by Dublin Castle, as if they were stage-manaring one of the farcical scenes in an opera bouff. What makes matters worse is that in this instance we cannot blame a partisan jury for untoward failure of justice. The acquits! of the Lord Mayor was ordered by a paid magistrate of the crown, whose professional interests could not possibly tempt him to be lenient to the prisoner, against whom the Crown was proceeding.

The Post, another Government organ, says the counsel for the defence very properly insisted upon every part of the case being strictly proved, and through what we cannot help thinking was inexcusable management, the case

of the Crown broke down.

The Times says: It remains to be seen whether legal advisers of the Government have left themselves equally unprovided with eviience which would settle the issue in their favor n the case of the meetings illegally reported in this week's Parnellite journals. If so, it cannot se denied that a grave error of judgment has been committed.

The Standard says: The Nationalists and their friends have a perfect right to rejoice at the ridiculous collapse of the proceedings against Mr. Sullivan.

The News says the dismissal was because the leral talent of Dublin Castle was unable to comp y with the requirements of the law. Dublin, Oct. 7.—The Express (Conservative) states that the magistrate who heard and disnissed the case of the Government against Lord Mayor Sullivan, was fastidious in his interpre-tation of the law. The paper deprecates yester-day's proceedings, and characterizes the result

The Freeman's Journal prophesies a similar result for all future attempts of the Government to prevent the publication of reports of National League meetings.

Under the Pa'.conage of Rev. Father Labelle Established in 1984, under the Act of Quebec, 32 View, Chap. 86, for the Benefic of the Discrean Societies of Colorization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D-Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. The Fifth Monthly Drawing will take p'a: eon

## WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1887, At 2 o'clock p.m. PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00

FIRST SERIES: PRIZES VALUE S50,000.00 Prize Value Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES. 

1000 do do ..... Value, 859 000 2147 Prizes TICKETS - \$1.00

20

10 0 Silver Watches.....

SECOND SERIES. Prizes Value \$10,000.00 Principal Lut-1 Real Estate worth \$1,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES : 

1957 Prizes Value, \$10
TICKETS - 25 CENTS. Value, \$10,000 Cffers are made to all Winners to pay their prizes in asb, less a commission of 10 p. c.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

## PALMO-TAR SOAP.



CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT.

ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SCAP." AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAWS & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited) MONTREAL.

Litantreliof, Final cure and never returns. No indellency. Author and all lowed troubs. See specially constitutions and all lowed troubs.—especially constitutions—can ed like marie, Successed Missan and American distributions. A R. A. R. A.

COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



# CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billou, state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drownines, Distress after cating. This in the Side, see. While their most remark-able success has been shown in caring

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pitts are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and conditions the lowers, wen if they only cure

# HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those winsuffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them wil, find these little nills 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 cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe et purge, but by their gentle action piease a 'who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five '. 31. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., -New York City.

## NO MORE PILLS! MOTHERS LIKE IT!



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

CONSTIPATION OR COSTWENESS PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

# LOW COST HOUSES

AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 rooms up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustrating overy detail and many original ideas in regard to decorating. Houses adepted to all climates and all classes of perple. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION,

Constitution of the second transfer

Have you a Pain Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' 'Pain Killer" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

## THE DOMINION'S FINANCES. HOW THE PUBLIC DEBT STANDS.

Oftawa. Oct. 7.—The accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30 last have been finally closed and the statement shows the total receipts on and the statement shows the total receipts on the statement shows the statement shows the statement shows the statement shows the statement of a statement shows the statement of a statement shows the statement of a statement of statement of statement shows the statement of statemen and the statement shows the total receipts of count of counties lidsted fund to have been \$35,899,846, and expenditure \$35,717.202, showing the very tatisfactory surplus for the year of \$182,604. THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the public debt on September 30 shows gross debt on that date \$273,063,-570, assets \$45,722,395, leaving net debt \$227,341,475, which is a decrease of \$1,152,986

during the month. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The expensiture on capital account for the field year ended June 30 was \$5,838,618, made up as follows :-Public works, including railways and

Northwest rebellion. The expenditure on account of capital account for the three menths of the current fi-cal year up to 30th September has been \$1,536,825, di-

vided s follows :-Public works, including railways and 

SEPTEMBER'S FINANCES. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures on account of Consolidated fund for the month of September:

Revenue.	
Castoms. Excise. Post dice. Public works, including railways. Miscellaneous.	\$2,140,455 446,489 104,849 297,382 65,971
Total	
Expenditure for the month of September, 1887. Expenditure to 31st August, 1887.	1,806,286 5,031,527
T tal. Showing astrolus of \$1,239,636.	\$6,837,813

# THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Powderly's Address Sure to Win Him Many Friends-A Lively Fight for Offices Experted.

The effect of Powderly's address yes erday has been generally good, and it is thought be will gain friends by the rentinents expressed, although they were somewhat an iquated. His expressions with regard to his alleged connection with socialism and anarchy were very well received, and have won much comment in his received, and have won inner comment in his favor. It is stated that the report that a big right would be made in the convention over the new constitution is not wholly without foundation. In fact the talk is quite general among the deligates to the effect that such a fight is made the least to generate in the convention and the deligates to the effect that such a fight is quite likely to come up in the convention and that the constitution will be bitterly opposed by the "Antis." What strength they will be able to develop is not known. A prominent Eastern Knight converge the against that the dissatisfaction expresses the opinion that the dissatisfaction over the matter is very much stronger than the administrati n men have any idea. The "antis" would have to poll a two thirds vote. "antis" would have to poll a two-thirds vote. The principal point of opposition among the "ontis" seems to be that they do not like the idea of the general officers holding office for a two years' term. They also make the claim that at least two of the present general officers, Secretary Litchman and Treasurer Turner, are wholly incompetent. The administration delegates state emphatically that the charges of in sympetency made against Turner and Litchman gates state emphasically that the charges of in empetency made against Turner and Litchman are suitrely without foundation. They say that two better men for the position named could not be found in the organization. It is quite evident that the two factions in the convention

General Secretary Lirchman presented his report to-day. It says: The number of members reported in good's anding at the last session of the second se the general a-sembly was 702,924, and the numhad expired the rush again commenced, and the result was to bring to the organization a mass of material that proved itself to be a weakness rather than a s rength. For the six months following the session of the general assembly at Bichmond the papers of the country have been filled continually with assaults upon the order, upon the general officers, and everything pos ibedone to disintegrate and destroy the order Yet, in spite of all this opposition, the total number of members reported in good standing on July 1st, is, in round numbers, 486,600. Add to this the nearly 50,000 who are in the same relation to the order as were the 26,753 reported as in arrears up in the last report, and we would have the metastraphip of the order 585,000 on July 1st., 1887. This would indicate an apparent decrease of about 195,000 members. The receipts for the fiscal year ending July 1, are shown to be \$388,731, giving with the balance on hand a grand total of \$508,617. Consideration of the question of establishing a ci-operative saving association was recommented; also that other assemblies should be made compulsory instead of permissive. The general assembly at Richmond after adopting certain amendments to the constitution, referred the balance of the report to the committee on law, together with such other changes as had been presented to the general assembly to a special committee of evision. It was ordered that the committee, in conjunction with the general executive board, should prepare a revision of the constitution should prepare a revision of the constitution and submit the same to a vote of the local assemblies of the order. The result of the deliberations of this committee on revision was submitted to the local assemblies as provided under the vote under which the committee was appointed. The assemblies were requested to vote upon the constitution product as the first proposition, and stitution proper as the first proposition, and upon the article relating to national trade remblies as the second proposition. The re-2,363 local assemblies voted yea on the proposi-tion and 1,046 voted no; that 2,363 local assembles voted yes on the second proposition, and 926 no. Secretary Litchman, in conclusion, said his office had been anything but a bed of thes, and that enemies among the order had

The general secretary makes a number of secommendations which may be summarized as ollows: -That the subject of establishing a coperative saving association be considered by he committee on the state of the order, and if t is deemed advisable proper authority liven to secure an act of incorporation for the organization and management of such an institution. The primary object of this will be to establish a home for the order every town or city where the order exists. hat the general secretary have entire control of his office force. That state assemblies be made compulsory instead of permissive. That the proper committee consider the demand for me sort of regalia for members to be worn at unera's. That there be legislation which will make more stringent the prohibition of the use of the same of the order or any of its symbols or business purposes. On this point the secretary says:—"I think the general assembly wild be justified in passing a law placing an effectual begant on every article upon which he initials. initials of the order or any of its symbols ere used without the senction of the general recutive hard." There are a number of minor ations covering proposed changes in

other's work. WOMEN WORKERS. Mrs. Leonora M. Barry, the general in-

vestigator of the order, made her annual report to the convention, to-day, embracing the results of her enquiries into the condition of the working women of the count v. Sheeve "Having no legal authority I have been unable to make as thorough an investigation or many places as I would like and after the di charge of Sister Arnie Conboy from the silk mill in Auburn, in February last, for baving taken me through the mill I was obliged to refrain from going through establisments where the owners were opposed to our order, lest some of our members be victimized. Consequently, the fac's stated in my report are not all from actual observation, but from authority which I have every reason to believe truthful and reliable. Upon the strength of my observation and ex rience I would ask of officers and members of this order that more consideration be given and more thorough educational measures be adopted on behalf of the working woren of our land, the majority of whom are entirely ignorant of the economic and industrial question which is to them of such vital importance. Once more we appeal to you, brothers of the Krights of Labor, to uproof the corrupt system that is making slaves—not along of pov-city, but slaves to sin and shame—of those who, by right of divine perentage we must all call sisters." Mrs. B rry recommends that it be made compul-ony mean every district as-tembly, sale assembly or national trades assembly, to have, a cording to membership and jurisdiction, one or more educators for the purpose of teaching the principles of the order. Also, the formation of productive and distributive congretive enterprises, particularly in the manufacturing of men's, women's and children's garments, as in this branch of injustry we men suffer the most from poor wages. In conclusion, Mrs. Burry said: "In Pittsburg women are employed in the manufacturing of barbed wire, underground cable, cork works, pickle factories, bakeries, sewing of all kinds, and all the other b anches of business at which women are employed elsewhere. I visited a large establishment, a part of which is to be fitted for the

WELCOMED TO TORONTO.

employed."

manufacture of nails, at which women are to be

TORONTO, Oct. 6 .- Cardinat Tascheresu, accompanied by Mgr. Marois, arrived by the Canadian Pacific express at North Toronto station at 8.20 to night. He was met at the station by a reception committee, headed by Hon. Frank Smith, who welcomed him, amidst great cheering, to Toronto. A large number of Roman Catholic citizens and clergy had assembled, and after His Eminence was escorted to a carriage in waiting, a procession was formed, which included delegates from the various Catholic societies and citiz ns. There was a mounted execut of ten, and about forty carriages and two hundred mea were in the procession. On arrival at St. Michael's Cathedral, which On arrival at St. Michael's Cathedral, which was packed with people. His Eminence was welcomed by Rev. Father Laurent, parish priest, and then Archbishop Lynch read an address of welcome in Latin. The procession then moved along the aisle to the sanctuary, where a idresses were presented from the clergy, laity and French residents of the city. His Eminence replied bri-fly, expressing his pleasure at the cordial resent on accorded him. To morrow afternoon His Eminence will hold a levee at St. Michael's place for ladies and another in the evening for gentlemen. evening for gentlemen.

"THE GOLDEN HAND," THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF A RUSSIAN ADVEN-TURESS ENDED BY BANISHMENT.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—The Russian adventuress known by the nickname of "The Golden Hand" has been condemned by the tribunal of Moscow to transportation for life to Siberia. This extraordinary woman has been married no less than sixteen times, and is described as being remarkably handsome. Her husbands have belonged to all nationalities and creeds. She ran away from two in France and three in Germany, carrying off as much of their property as she could lay hands on. She was in Vienna in 1878 under an assumed name. She has robbed her different husbands altogether of more than 300,000 roubles. When travelling, she invariably made dupes and then disappeared with their money, jewels and even with their watches. She is not unfamiliar with her future ab de, Sibaria are the respondented to tennance. Siberia, as she was condemned to transportation once before by the Moscow tribural. She had, however, not been there long before the chief overseer of the prison in which she was confined became commoured of her, and ran away with her to Constantinople, where a the apparent membership of the order as then reported 729,677. The tremendous growth in the early part of 1886 will be remembered. People came into the order by the hundred thousand, so that a suspension of initiation for forty days was ordered. After the forty days was ordered. After the forty days the rush again commenced, and the lawyer entrusted that the rush again commenced, and the lawyer entrusted the rush again commenced and the lawyer entrusted the rush again. experiencing her skill as a picknock-t When he went to see her in prison after the trial she ne went to see her in prison after the trial she assured him of her gratitude, and asked him to accept as a souvenir a gold watch and chain, which she placed on the table before him. He at once recognized it as his own, which she had intertained from his tradition.

#### A TRAGIC INCIDENT. SUICIDE OF A TENNESSEE PRISONER WHEN CON-

SICTED BY THE JURY. CHATTANOGA, Tenn, Oct. 5.—A thrilling tragedy was cancted in the Circuit Court this morning. Sam Branch, a colored man, was on trial for larceny. As the jury filed into court, he trembled and turned deadly pale. "What is your versict?" asked the judge. "Guilty of grand larceny," said the foreman. "What is the sentence?" "Five years in the penitentiary." As these words were uttered, B-anch exclaimed, "God knows I am ipnocent!" and who, independent of all the physical qualities are large knife from his pocket he thrust exclaimed, "God knows I am innocent!" and pulling a large knife from his pocket he thrust it into his throat. The blood spurted over the jury box and judge's desk, and the negro was dend in thirty minutes.

AN ACTRESS' MISFORTUNE. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.-The fun says: Miss Serah Jewett, formerly the leading lady of the Union Square Theatre, applied, yesterday, to the Actors' Charity Fund for money to buy the necessaries of life. Miss Jewett was the bright particular star of the cast in the "Two Orphans," "Rose Michel," and in the other well-known pieces in which Miss Jewett's creations were continually successful. There was never a breath of scandal whispered against her. It is said that opium is at the bottom of all her



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DANGERS OF THE ALPS.

STORIES OF MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS

Nen who Have Met Death in Pursuit of a Queer Ambitton-Recent Disasters in the Snows-Confessious of an Ascensionist.

A few years age, writes a correspondent of the Herata, I was one of a party invited to dine with Gustave Dore. I had anticipated that I would hear from this great artist—knowing that he was a brilliant talker—new theories ab u art and color, in fact an artistic conversation about painting as bold and as extravagant as was his ungoverned genius itself. We tound it very difficult to had him to that subject. He talked of painting, or rather answered our rejeated questions, curtly and without interest, as one who did not want to enter the channel of c oversation chosen for him. On the topic of art he played the listless ignorant. Accustomed, however, to be lionized wherever he went, and, it not somewhat vain, not disdainful of the effects produced by his c nversation, he of the effects produced by his conversation, as suddenly dropped with our aesthetic problems and highly chored expetives, and, like an eagle with a mighty swing of the willey, let us astonished after him on one or the piece of the Bernese Alis.

We were aghast. "What did you go there for?" inquired one

of the party.
"To gravify my only hobby in life," he answered, and with more animation than he had litherto betrayed, continued: "I am an ascenitherto berrayed, continued: "I am an ascensicist! (and not one of us dared to surgest that we had thought until this moment it was painting, that dresm unattainable for him, which occupied his life.) I have done the heights of that range one after the other. The colliction is complete. I use the word collection, because to have climbed to such and such a summit out of a range of heights they were as the summit out. of a rarge of heights does not strmp one as secious ascensionist, but to be worthy of that distinction he must be able to claim the progressionship of a I that part of the world's coust forbidden to ordinary mortals."

Instead of a painter, we had before us an en

thu destic ascensionist, and during the dinner nothing else but mountains, glaciers, and pics were spoken of. We fancied as we listened to him expressing that solemn grandeur of nature at these heights where no noise of the earth dis-turbs, that we were watching the gifted illustrator sketching one of his fairy lindscopes, of which he seemed to have stolen the secret in those contemplations of exclusive nature.

He entered heart and soul into the descriptions, and with what i lich he emphasized the horrors of certain moments of danger experienced during those excursions, "Going up is nothing," he said: "excelsior is a word with at meaning. It is retro. That ought to be the motto. We face the greatest difficulties in description and was to the unwary one who has He entered hear; and soul into the descrip scending, and wos to the unwary one who has forcotten to fix firmly on his way upward the small tacks in the rock connecting the threadan invention of Theseus-to guide him in coming down, to that he can find the place for his feet and hands in the apparently polished surface of the rock. Ah! the moments are long while you wait and hesitate to decide where to place next your foot! If there is a light wind at these heights, that mountain of rock upon which you are clinging seems to be waying and swirging to and fro in your arms, while below hundreds of feet await the victim of a fall e step. But what sights repay the ascensi-nist for his dar ng and cour-age. The view of a glacier is one of the finest that can be offered to the eyes of man. A sea of ice spreading endlessly, and often jammed by mountains crowned with pines. Arcs of hard ened snow seem to be the waves, and some of

them forty or fifty feet in height, and if the sun's rays happen to strike on those glistening mounds the vision is so dazzling that the eyesight cannot bear it."

This confession of a man proving that his senses had only thrilled before such spectacles when the world thought the survey. when the world thought the supreme gratifica-tion of his life would sooner have been caused by the production of his "Dante," "Don Quixote," and other novels, got up on Chinese vellum with special loke, has been present in my mind repeatedly since the ead fate of the six young man who, the other day, started to climb the sides of the Jungfrau at Interlaken. They had undertaken intrepidly the ascension of that summit crowned with etercal snows, disdainful of the advice and escort of guides They had confidence in their temerity, but at They had connence in their therity, but at a certain height either they must have been surprised by a tempest or overtaken by an avalanche. None has lived to tell. Their ix bodies were found in the lowest depth of a precipice seven bundred yards deep.
Emile Zeigmondi, the bold young Austrian physician, who sa ned a reputation as an ascensioust, c ndemued the attempt when under-taken alone, or those who confided in their mere black to c nquer the dangers. He said that minety-nine times out of a hundred the undertaking might succeed, but the hundredth time would fail. So little was needed, a second of inattention, a sincle mis-step would throw the traveller into a crevice from out which only his nect-sary in every accessionist nuct possess in addition intelligent gifts. He needs to be able addition intelligent gits. He needs to be able to find his way through the fog or the dark, which gifts Zsigmondi declared to be neither intuitive nor instinctive, but the result of a well trained intelligence, which training all are not capable of. For this a very acute observation of the smaller details is necessated to the smaller details of the smaller details in precedular to the smaller details. sary. They must be remembered and class d; besides, at any moment, the guide must be able to know in what direction he is progress ing. For this purpose a quiet survey of com-pass and chart is necessary. But, in spite of all precaution, the accident is ever on the alect watching for its prey. The faculty of orientation, the decision, the prudence, none was wanting in the ascensionist Zugmondi, but all these qualities, added to a marvelous experience, did not prevent him from meeting his voux. A rope deficiently tied caused the calamity. As he said himself, there are moments when one forgets to test the solidity of the stone upon which the foot will be placed, or to plant with a firmer hold one's alpenstock. Then it is death. fate in the ascent of the Meije north of the

How many prodigious difficulties he had over-come. Born in 1861, he had accomplished at the time of his death, in 1885, 180 accensions.

## AN UNCHRISTIAN ACT.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 6.—Mr. Jarman, of London West, yesterd y (Wednesday) applied to the resident Methodist minister in the village to have his child baptized, as there was every reason to believe it was not far from death. The clergyman promised to come after dinner, but never put in an appearance. Tris morning Jarman again visited the minister's house with the same request. However, he was told he would not come, as visitations from clerkymen to diphtheria patients were not allowed according to the rules of the Board of Health. The chair man of the board denies such allegations, and says the minister has made up the story out of whole cloth, as the infected houses are not quarantined against ministers, doutors, or any one elsa who wish to comfort the affi cied. The unfortunate child died this forencon, and the grief stricken parents are indignat at the unchristianlike treatment received from one of the disciples of Him who went about doing good, healing the rick, and comforting the afflicted.

"What are you doing there, you rascal?"
"Merely taking cold, sir." "It looks to me as if you were steading ice." "Well, ies, perhaps a will have that construction."



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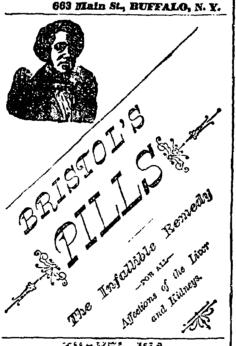
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Sainfitian, Wednesday, sept. 21
Sharifitian, Wednesday, sept. 22
Thursday, 8ept. 22
Thursday, 0cc. 6 Tasseingers, if they so dosfre, can embark at Montreal adder S. p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's \*\*Silling \*\*These eleanners carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Hates of passage from Montr at or Quebec: Cabin, 160; \$70 and \$80 (according to accommodator). Intermental, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Extra Service, sailing from Liverpool and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at herry to receive passengers from treland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

railing.

These steamers carry neither eatile nor sheep.

Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec: Canin, 250, 260 and 370 (according to accommodation); intermediate, \$40; Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

Cuchec, \$20.

The Stoamers of the Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

Buenos Ayrean.

Buenos Ayrean.

About Sept. 5

Biberian.

About Sept. 12

Grectan.

About Sept. 12

Grectan.

About Sept. 12

Grectan.

About Sept. 12

Grectan.

About Cept. 28

Cardauginian.

About Oct. 13

Buenos Ayrean.

The steamers of the London, Quebec and Montreal for London, sar follows:

Canadian (for Liverpool).

The Steamers of the Free Fool, Queenstewn, St. tended to be de-patched as follows:

The Steamers of the Free Fool, Queenstewn, St. tended to be de-patched as follows:

FROM HALIFAX.

FROM HALIFAX.

FROM HALIPAX.

Nonday, Sept. 12

Peruvian. Monday, Sept. 12

Caspian. Monday, Sept. 26

Pales of passage between Halifax and st. John's :

Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage \$3.00. . \$ 20.00; Btoerage \$6.00 The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry Galway and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow direct:

FROM BOSTON. 

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:

FROM PHILADELPHIA

Hibernian

About Sept. 16

Manitokan

About Oct. 2

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Persons desirons of bringing their friend from America can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. An experienced zeon carried on each vessel.

on each vessel.

Iterths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to the points in Canaba and the Western States, with Italias, Boston, Editimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow via Baitimore Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quaid Corleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Botdeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queens town; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street E. C., London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., 209; H. Bourlier, Teronto; Thos. Cook & Sor, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1363 St. James street, opposite St. Law rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLIAN.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland, 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

# May 3, 1887.

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stee them for a lime and then have them return accept, a come a radical cure. I have made the disease of PTIS, Evince Sy of PALL-ING SIGKNESS at His claim study. I wait and it is remain for made to cure the worst cases, here also reflict to me some for not now tree Belving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Pres Bottle or not proportion for not now tree Belving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Pres Bottle or not proportion for a treatise and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a telal, and I will cure you. Advers bill. 10. Royar. Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

to 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE I lines no under the horses feet. Write Brawstra's Savery Rum Holder Co. Holy Mich 143-G

## GRATEFUL-COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

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

Made simply with boiling water or mile. So donly in Packets by Grocers, labell d thus:

JAMKS EPPS & CO., Homeoparatio Chemicas,



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

#### HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Matches should always be kept in a stone or

earthen jar, or a tin.

Never use for cake milk that has been boiled. A paste of plaster of paris and water will fasten on the brass cover to an inkstand. by these who value their health. In tropical climates buildings are constructed to keep out

A cloth wrung out of cold water and wound around the neck is said to be good for a sore throat.

Common c'eese cloth makes an excellent strainer for acid fruits. Lime water is good for chilblains. Use strong

and hot. A saturated solution of alum in water, used hot, is also a curative. Earing onions and horseradish is claimed to

relieve dropsical swellings. If any person is swallowed, drink instantly

If you have nictures hanging against an

onter wall protect them from any possible damp by covering the backs with sheet lead, cr less keep it can from contact with the wall by corks fastened to the lower ends of the frames. To remove machine oil from cotton goods rub the spots with there's ap and soft water, as soon as they are observed, and they can be easily

Keep sa't in a dry place and cheese in a tin

An excellent salve for bruises is the follow-

Don't hang a picture so that it will be necessary to us unt a stepladder to view it. Hang it so that the center will be about five feet and a half from the floor, a little below the vision of a person of average height.

Linn's select furniture whose "means of average for a pro-

Don's select furniture whose "means of sup port" do not appear adequa'e. Chairs with spindielegs inclined too fur inward or outward have an apparent tendency toward discuption an fare constant tarors to callers. Straight. sutstantial legs suggest strength and inspire confidence.

Don't treat a hallway as though it were a dooryard, and no part of the house proper. A hall should be inviting and hold out to the visitor a promise of the beauty of the inner

Don't put a piece of furniture into a room merely because it is pretty and will fill up. Every article should have its real or apparent use; as a general thing the necessary pieces will ccupy all the space that should be allotted to furniture. Don't put paper on the walls of a nursery; it

is better to either paint or kalsomine.

Don't have a drawing room so filled with frail and delicate brica brac that the least movement is fraught with danger of costly and wholesale breakage. This does not conduce

Don't have dark carpet and walls in a room that is deficient in light. Only apartments open to the outer light will stand gloomy tones

Don't hang a picture from one nail. Aside from the mere question of safety, the use of two nails, the cond stretched across them so as to come down squarely to the corners of the frame has a symmetrical effect, and makes the walls I of very much more finished.

Don't bay a carpet patterned with gigantic to ies or other actual flowers. They harmonize with nothing. The colors in a carpet should, in a great measure, complete the color scheme

adopted for the room.

Don't place a picture or a bit of decoration where it does not serve some artistic purples. If a picture is intended to be seen in a strong light do not put it in an obscure corner, and, on the other hand, if it be painted in a high color key, do not bring it within the direct influence of a brilliant sunburst.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

The most popular boot is made of soft kid with a narrow but not pointed toe. Sometimes the vamp is of patent leather. The "common sense" is a wide boot, but does not suit all people; it is not always comfortable, and fre-quently women acquire a shuffling gait. The low-cut shoes and Oxford ties are very dainty and worn with a black silk stocking could not be prettier. The laced boots are very stylish, and a boot of soft leather in the natural hue with ribbon to much and soft and yielding to the foot as a giove to the hand, is the desired effect by women of fashion in this particular article of wear.

To be well-booted and well-gloved is to be well dressed. In gloves the undressed mousquetaire four buttons, with plain stitching on the back, is for street wear. Shades of tan are shown and vary from a light color to a deep dark color. In black the undressed kid is dark cold. In tidak the undressed hid is generally used; the seporth kid for the time is discarded. A glove should not fit tight, but he well fitting, and every part of the finger should have no winkler,—the fingers of gloves now are not all the same length as in former times, and better to wear no glove at all than to have one b dly fitting.

A men may be able to paint a town red from end to end and yet possess none of the cardinal V.rtues.

## CHOOSING HOUSES. HOW TO GET ONE WITHOUT MAKING ANY MISTAKE

(Chambers' Journal.) In selecting a house, or a site for a new one, remember that where the sun will shine on the house for some hours a day one element of g od house for some hours a day one element of g od is secured, especially if the sunshine enters at the windows of the living rooms, or rooms most used during the daytime. After the aspect has been found to be suitable, and that a plentiful supply of sun and air is insured, attention should be given to the general position and construction of the house. If the ground is at all porous, a layer of concrete not less than six inches thick, and composed of cement or lime, and broken bricks or gravel, should be spread over the whole of the ground covered by the building. This will prevent the passage of ground air up through the floors. Air will travel through the ground for some distance, and as it invariably becomes contaminated by taking up carbonic acid pas in its passage, is not suitable for ably becomes contaminated by taking up the boaic acid was in its passage, is not suitable for it haling. The house acts as a sucker on the ground; and if, unfortunately, the site is one on "made" ground—that is, composed of all the refuse of a town—the ground becomes the medium of disease. No houses should be built without a well-ventilated air space between the earth and the ground floor, especially if the layer of concrete on the surface be omitted. The walls should be built of good hard burnt brick or non-porous stone, set in lime or cement morter. Common under-burnt bricks or porous stones hold moisture, which evaporates with a rise in the temperature, and so chills the air in the house. If the bricks or stones of the walls are suspected of holding moisture, the whole of the external surface should be covered with cement, or tiled or slated above. The foundation of the walls should rest on thick beds of concrete bedded in the earth, bonic acid pas in its passage, is not suitable for above. The foundation of the waits should rest on thick beds of concrete bedded in the earth, and to prevent the ground damp from rising up the walls a damp-proof course of slates in coment or a bed of a phalt should be laid in the full thickness or width of the wall, just above the ground line. Dryness in this climate is so essential to health that any building which in its floors, walls or roof sins by admitting moisture should be rejected as a place of residence. ture, should be rejected as a place of residence

SUMMER FLOWERS ARE ALL NOW FADED!

the heat, but here we build to retain the heat and keep out the cold.

Summer joys are all past and summer hopes are dead forever, but hope springs eternal in the human breast. Remember the 210th grand mountly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which will take place without fail on Tugaday (always Tugaday), November string claimed by some housewives that a little kerescale added to boiled starch will impart a nice gloss.

Before using new earthenware, place in boiler with cold water, and heat gradually till it boils; then let remain until the water is cold. It will not be liable to crack if treated in this manner. son ave., Chicago, Ill., through Southern Express Co.; one to Cris. F. Netz. 127 West North ave., Chicago, Ill., through Southern Express Co.; one to Albert Evans, through First National Bank of Pueblo, Col.; one to F. Epstein, Roodhouse, Ill., through Roodhouse Bank; one to Paul Kilner, runner Union National Bank, New Orleans, for a depositor; one to Frank Gillett, Norfolk, Neb., through Southern Express Co., etc., etc. Ticket No. 95,272 drew the Third Grand Prize of \$20,000; to Mrs. Francis W. Siddall, Canton, Ohio, through Southern Express Co.: one to National Commercial Bank, Mobile, Ala.: one to Char. An excellent falve for bruises is the following:—Take the leaves of catalip and bruise with gapplied to flesh wounds and bruises of any kind it will at once allay the inflammation.

Stains of fruit on good table linen can be removed without injury by using the following with care:—Pour boiling water on chloride of lime, in the proportion of one gallon to a quarter of a pound, bottle it, cork it well, and in using be careful not to stir it. Lay the stain in this for a meront, then apply white vinegar and boil the table first.

Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give relief almost instantly.

DECORATIVE DONTS.

WHAT TO DO AND WHAT TO AVOID TO MAKE HOME
HAPPY.

Don't hang a picture so that it will be neces-New Orleans (La.) Times Democrat, Oct. 6.

THE HARVEST. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.-The report of the Demutment of Agriculture makes an increase of only one-half of one per cent, in the condition of one. The indication is now for a yield of a small fraction over twenty bushels per acre The test of threshing has not materially en-larged the average rate of the wheat yield, which appears to be one and one-eighth bushelor four tenths of a bushel less than last year. The yield of oats is slightly below an average of about twenty-five hushels per acro. The product is fully 600,000,000 bushels. The tarley yield is nearly 20 per cent. less than a medium yield, or about twenty tushels per acre. The yield of tye is one and one-fith bushels per acre and the product about 24,000,000 bushels. There has been a drop in the condition of buckwhen from 89 to nearly 77. The condition of potatoes has declined from six and seven-thirds to six and one-fifth. The condition of cotton has further declined; the general average has been reduced from eight and two-eights to seven and six fifth.

FOR THE RELIEF and cure of the inflammation and congestion called a "cold in the head" there is more potency in Eiy's Cream Balm than in anything else it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a preliant auccess as a remedy for a cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrh and hav fever atter all other modes of treatment have proved of no avail.

## PREPARING THEIR CASE.

Washington, Oct. 8.-Messrs. Putnam and Angell, the two gentlemen who, with Secretary Bayard, will represent this country in the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the fishery trouble arising under the treaty of 1818, arrived in this city yesterday, and held a preliminary conference with Secretary Bayard, at which a mutual interchange of views and a general discussion of the subject of negotiation took place. The secretary had not met the gentlemen since their acceptance of the position offered them, and he desired to talk over matters with them, and also to bring his two colleagues together. The dis-cussion touched generally upon all the points of dispute, and suggestions were made as to matters which it would be well to look up cosely in order that the Government might be prepared to meet any arguments raised by the negotia-tions on the part of Great Britain. Messrs. Putnam and Angelt will remain here for a day or so in conference with the secretary and in the examination of the voluminous official litera-ture relative to the treaty, which it is necessary to study and which can be more readily ob

Knowledge is Wealth -- Accident Insurance Agent—"How many insurance tickets did you dispose of to-day?" Railroad Ticket Man—"Only one." A. I. A.—"Only one? What fools travellers are!" R. T. M.—"I should say so." A. I. A.—"Only one secident ticket sold to day, ch? Well, well! Who bought that?" R. T. M .- The Superintendent of Construction.

"How strange," said a fond wife; "every time l'eler comes home from his lodge he goes to bed with his hat or boots on. But I suppose it is some more of those Masonic doings."

## COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.-The flour market has lapsed into a FLOUR.—The flour market has lapsed into a decidedly quieter tone during the past week, the volume of business having been considerably curtailed both on local and export account. Several lots of new, Manitoba flour have been received, showing splendid quality, considering they were the product of all new wheat. Sides of this flour have been made at \$4.25, whilst old wheat Manitoba flour is bringing \$4.35 to \$1.0, and smaller lots \$4.50. In Ontario flour there whest Manitoba flour is bruging \$4.35 to \$1.40, and smaller lots \$4.50. In Ontario flour there have been sales of Superior at \$4.05 to \$1.10, and of extra at \$3.90 to \$3.921. Ontario patents have sold at slightly lower prices, although we do not alter our quotations, 75 per cent. being placed at \$4.50, and 90 per cent. at \$4.20. Newfoundland buyers are holding off, expecting lower to the prices of the property of the prices. prices, and although enquiries have been made for English account, these limits have not came for English account, these limits have not came up sufficiently to lead to much business. Sales of 5,000 bbls. of low grades are reported in Chicago on English account at \$2.35 to \$2.45. We quote:—Patent, (Ontario) \$4.20 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Amitoban) \$4.25 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.10; Extra Superfine, \$3.90 to \$4.95; Fancy, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Spring Extra, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Superfine, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Middings, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Pollards, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.85 to \$1.95; Ontario bags (sperfine), \$1.60 to \$1.75; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55. OATMERAL.—At the late advance a moderate business has been done. business has been done.

Bran, Erc.—The market continues firm for bran, and last sales of cars were \$15.50 to \$16, shorts \$16.50 to \$17.50. WHEAT .- There is little or no new business

whear.—I here is little or no new business on spot, and a very limited trade on through bills. The general tenor of advices from the West is that farmers will not deliver at present prices to any extent as they expect higher figures later in the season. Canada red and white winter and spring are nominally quoted at SOC to SIC; and new Manitoba No. 1

Breton is quoted at \$3.20 to 3.25 in cargo lots, and at \$3.40 to 3.50 for broken lots. In lard later is the season where the season is quoted at \$3.40 to 3.50 for broken lots. In lard hard at 84: to 85c.

CORN.-There is nothing doing on spot, and what through business is reported is on the basis of 50c to 51c in bond.

PEAS.—There has been a more active enquiry for peas following the advance in Liverpool, and

per 66 lbs., holders now asking 74c.

Osts.—The market is quier, although some dealers report a steadier terling and we quote 29c to 31c. It is believed the crop of Lower Canada will turn out shorter than was expected.

By There is no change whatever in this Ryr.-There is no change whatever in this

cereal, and prices remain nominal at 45c to 50c.
BUCKWHEAT.—The crop is turning out very bad in St. Therese and surrounding districts, the yield in quite a number of fields being reported 50 per cent, less than last year's crop.

Barkey.—There has been a good demand for barley since our last report, and quite a number of sales have been made for loc at and United States account, at 550 to 600 per bushel in car lots, and one choice lot of malting barley brought

62c. Feed barley, 45c to 4 c.
Malt.—Several sales of Montreal mait have been made on Eastern account at about former prices, which we quote as follows:-Montreal Se to 90c, and Ontario 70c to 80c per bushel in

SEEDS .- There is no change, and prices are nominal as follows: Canadian timothy \$2.75 and American \$2.50 to \$2.60. R.d clover seed \$5.50 to \$6 per bushel. Alsike \$5.50 to \$6.25, and flax seed \$1.05 to \$1.15.

## PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.-There is a fair enquiry for niess pork. Quite a number of sales of short cut Chicago clear pork have been made at \$18.50. There is no Casada short cut pork in the mar-There is no Canada short cut pork in the market. Lard has met with a good enquiry, and sales aggregating about 3,000 pails are reported at 19c to 19c for Fairbanks and Armsur's, and at 9c for Anchor brand. Samked meats are quiet. We quote as follows:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; Cheago short cut clear per bbl., \$18.00 to 18.50; India meas beef per tee., \$00.00 to 00.00; hams, city cured per lb., 11c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 00c to 13c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 9c to 19c; lard, Canadhan, in pails, per lb., 9c to 0c; bacon, Canadian, in pails, per lb., le to 0c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 69c to Se; tallow, common, refined, per lo., Le to 47c.

## DATRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-A very unsatisfactory market has been experienced during the week, owing to the absence of any export demand of any note, the chief enquiry coming from the local trade for fine goods. We quote:

Townships 19 Morrisburg 18 Brockville......16 Western, 15 Low grades 13 14

Cheese.—The market has assumed a dull, dragging, and unsatisfactory phase, with an easier feeling on both sides of the Atlantic, and a drop of 2s. in prices during the week according to public cable, and 4s. as per private cables, 56s, being wired from Liverpool yesterday. In this market quite a number of factorymen, who would not contract, have sold their balance of scason's cheese at prices ranging all the way from 9½2 to 11½c, as to the respective merits of the lots offered, a few small lots at 12c. We quote:-

## FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The shipping season has com-menced, and large quantities are going forward by this week's steamers. There has been a great improvement in the market since our last great improvement in the market since our last report, prices having advanced fully 25c per bbl., sales of good to choice stock having been made at \$1.50 to \$1.75 in car loads, and at \$2 in smaller quantities. Winter varieties are ar-riving, and are being shipped to Liverpool and other IL K ports other U. K. ports.
PEARS.—The large receipts previously men-

tioned have been mostly worked off, and under a good demand prices have improved. Flemish Beauty, Virgilo, Howells, etc., having been sold all the way from \$5 to \$9 per bbl., about 150 bbls, being mentioned as sold at within range of above prices. In baskets sales have

range of above prices. In baskets sales have taken place at 75c.

Peaches.—Canadian peaches are still arriving and selling at 50c to 75c per basket. They are holding out remarkably well this season.

Grapes.—Receipts have fallen off considerably, and dealers have been enabled to make the formula every local sized sales of Constitution of the co better figures, several good sized sales of Con-cords having been made at 3c to 31c per 1b. lingara at 5c, and Delaware and Rogers, 4c to 5cper lb.

ALMERIA GRAPES.—This fruit is easier, and prices are a little lower with sales at \$4.75 to \$5 Onanges. -There has been a fair demand for

the season, with sales of Jamaica at \$7.50 per bbl., and of Brazil at \$5 per case. LEMONS.—A fair trade is reported for the time of year, Fancy Maiora bringing \$4 per case, and Messin, \$3. Naples in cases are

steady at \$7.50.

BANANAS.—The receipts are very free, three carloads of Yellow Januara having come to hand this week, which are selling at 50c to \$1.25

per bunch, see riding to size and quality.

Channennes.—There is a fair enquiry, and prices are stiffening with sales at SS to SO per bbl. for Cape Cod.

Onions.—The market is quiet, with prices slightly in favor of the buying interest. Cana-

dian selling at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for reds, Spanish onions are steady at \$1.25 in crates.

POTATORS.—The market is steady under a better enquiry. Sales have been made at 65c to 70c per bag of 90 lbs., and some holders ask 75c ear late. car lots.

SWEET POTATOES .- Goods are arriving in

solendid coddition, and sales were enade at \$4 per bbl., very choice at \$5 per bbl.

CABBACES.—The market is firm and prices are well in distained, business being done at \$4 to \$5 per 100 as to quality. A lot of 1,000 was sold at \$16. The crop is said to be short, and growers have been getting good figures for some time.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

Overens.—The favorite Malpeques are coming in pretty freely, but are meeting with good d-mand. Several lots of choice hand picked having changed hands at \$3,75 to \$4, to with the ordinary run of receipts selling at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl. Considerable supplies are

with the ordinary run or receipts selling at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl. Considerable supplies are said to be on the way from summerside, and some dealers look for easier prices.

Pickled Fish.—Labrador are arriving in larger quantities, three more vessels being at hand with about 4,000 barrels. Sales during the week have been made of several thousand barrels at \$4.75, and it is believed that \$4.50 would be accepted for around quantity. Smaller quantities 250 to 500 per br'. a ided for jobling lots. Dry cod is in good demand with last sales at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per quintal. Green col steady at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per quintal. Green col steady at \$4.00 to \$4.25 for No. 1. Salmon steady at \$22 per tierce for No. 1 Newfoundland. A lot of 9 bbls. of small No. 1 at \$15.

Smoked Fish, etc.—A fair enquiry is reported for scaled herring, which are quieted at 18c to 20c per box. Bloaters are quiet but steady at 90c to \$1.25 per b x. Finnan haddies 7c to 8c per 1b. Ciscoes \$2 to \$2.25 per 100. Boneless fish 4½c to 7c as to quantity and quality

Boneless fish 42c to 7c as to quartity and qual-

ity.
FISH OHS.—Seal oil is steady, and it is believed that lowest prices have been reached, and we quote prices from 37c to 38c. Cod oil is and we quote prices from 37c ranging from 32c firmer, and prices are higher, ranging from 320 to 33c for Newfoundland in r and lots, and at 30c to 31c for Halifax, although it is said that it

coal the advance previourly reported by us has been maintained. Stove and Chestant being firm at \$6.25, and Egg at \$5.75 per net ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs. -The market holds about steads at 18c for good stock. Packers, we undersand, are commencing to take their limed stock out of the vats, sales of which have shrendy been made for future delivery at 17c, but nolders are asking 17gc for spot goods. It is said that dimed eggs are turning out very line this seas m, awing to the perfection attained in the art of pickling. Receipts are rather light from the West, owing to the late further advance in New York.

Beans.—The mark at continues steady at \$1.40 to \$1.75 per builel, with sales at within that range during the past few days. Chace hard picked are held at higher figures.

HONEY.—A lot of several cases of Eastern Townships strained honey was in-de at 11c, smaller lots having sold at 12c for choice. In comb we hear of sales of choice white clever at 14c to 12c, and of dark colored at 94c to 10c. Adulterated glucose mixtures, 8c to 9c.
Hors.—Eastern Town hips and Western growers are offering their new crop more freely,

nd in order to sell they find that lower pric s have to be accepted. Ashes.-The market remains steady, with last sales reported at \$4.50 for first pots, and we quote \$4.45 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

Little Jack has been forbidden to ask for desert. The other day they first to serve him, and as Jack is very obstient, he remained silent, although much affected. "Josephine," said the father, "pass mea plate." "Won't you have mine, papa?" cried little Jack; "it is very cleau."

## MARRIED.

DANIELS - MUNRO. - In the Ann's Church, on Sept. 27th, by the R-v. Father Capelle, Thomas Dani-ls, to Chirlotte, fourth daughter of the late Wm Munro, fermerly of Mount Pleasant, Quebec. Quebec papers please copy

McMAHON-On Sunday, 9th inst., Bernard McMahor, ged 75 years, a native of the County Monaghan, Ireland. [Quebec and Brockvihe papers please copy.] MALONE.-On the 5th inst., at his resi-

dance, St. Columba, Quebic, Jeffery Malone, culter, in the 52nd year of his age. MULLINS .- In this city, on the 5th inst

Robert Mullins, aged 68 years. BECKINGHAM.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Martha, daughter of John Beckingham,

of the Salvage Corps, aged 6 years and 1 month. PEGNEM-In this city, on the 4th inst., Charles Pegnem, aged 62 years. SULLIVAN, -In this city, on the 2nd inst., of congestion of the luogs, John Sullivan, aged

70 years, native of County Cork, Ireland. MULLER.—In this city, on the 4th inst., of consumption, Mary McQnillan, aged 33 years, beloved wife of Carroll Muller. MULLARKY .- At Halifax, N.S., October

lst, Peter Mullarky, commercial traveller. LYNCH.—In this city, on the 6th inst, John Joseph Lynch, aged 18 years and 4 days, son of Joseph Lyach.

CLANCY.—In this city, on the 7th instant, Bridget Louise Clancy, beloved daughter of James Clancy, aged 15 years and 11 months. BOLLAND .- In this city, on 6th October, John Bolland, aged 30 years 6 months.

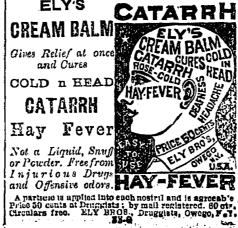
HEANEY .- In this city, on the 7th inst. Mary Anne, aged 1 year, 10 months and 20 days, beloved daugher of Charles Heaney. PICHE—In this city, on the 7th inst., Marie Blanche, aged 4 years and 9 months, infant daughter of R. Piche.

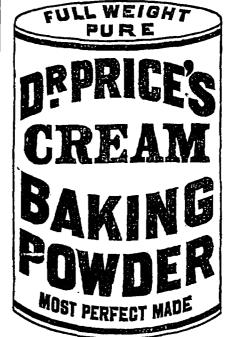
HOWLEY.—On the 6th October, at his residence, 15 St. Francis street, Point St. Charles, ALLEN.-In this city, on the 10th instant,

Mary Josephine, aged 2 years, 5 months and 22 days, third daughter of Michael Allen. RAWLEY.—In this city, on the 9th inst., William Rawley, and 9 months and 20 days, infant son of Wm. Rawley.

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## Capital Prize, \$150,000. M Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only.

Halves, \$5; Fifths, 82; Tenths, 81. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 8150,000... \$150,000 1 GRAND PRIZE OF F0,000... \$0,000 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000... 20,000 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000... 20,000 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 20 PRIZES OF 200 500 100.... 60,000 APPROXIMATION PAIRES. 100 Approximation Prizes of 100 8300.... 830,000

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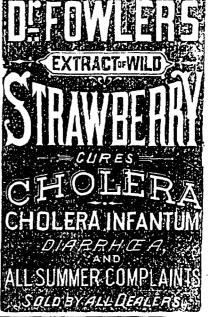
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REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

RESEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Adeline Constantineau, wite of Jean Beptise Dore also Poray, carter, of the City and District of Montreal, and duty authorized a ester of justice, has instituted an action of separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 4th October, 1887.

P. A. AUCHAMBAULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Alice McGarvey, wife of Argent Neveu, heretofore trader, of the City and Bistrict, of Alontreal, and duly authorized a ester injudice, has instituted an action of reparation as to property against ver said husband.

T. A. ARCHAMBAULT. Attorney for Plaintin.

## CARSLEY'S COLUMN

NEW IRISH POPLINS

Irish Poplins in Elack. Irish Poplins in Seal. Irish Poplins in Tabac. Irish Poplins in Navy. Irish Poplins in Gray.

Irish Popins in Darlia. Irish Popins in Garnet. All from the celebrated makers, Pim Ilcos., of Dublin, S. CARSLEY.

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Another delivery of new French Vicana Cloth for Ladies' and Mi ses' Falt C stames, in all new shades at d black, also suitable trimmings to match.

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New Costume Tweeds in all the fashionable New Costume I we us in an one assummane materials, including Cheviots, Inverness, Banneckbarn, Athele, Drap, d'Alma, Cemel's Hair, Foule, Drap de France, Aurania, &c., suitable for Ladies' Tailoring Cestumes, in single and distribute 634 double fold.

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Just put to stock a fresh supply of Children's Plush Hoods, all of the latest styles. Prices S. CARSLEY.

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MONTREAL, October 7th, 1887.

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