

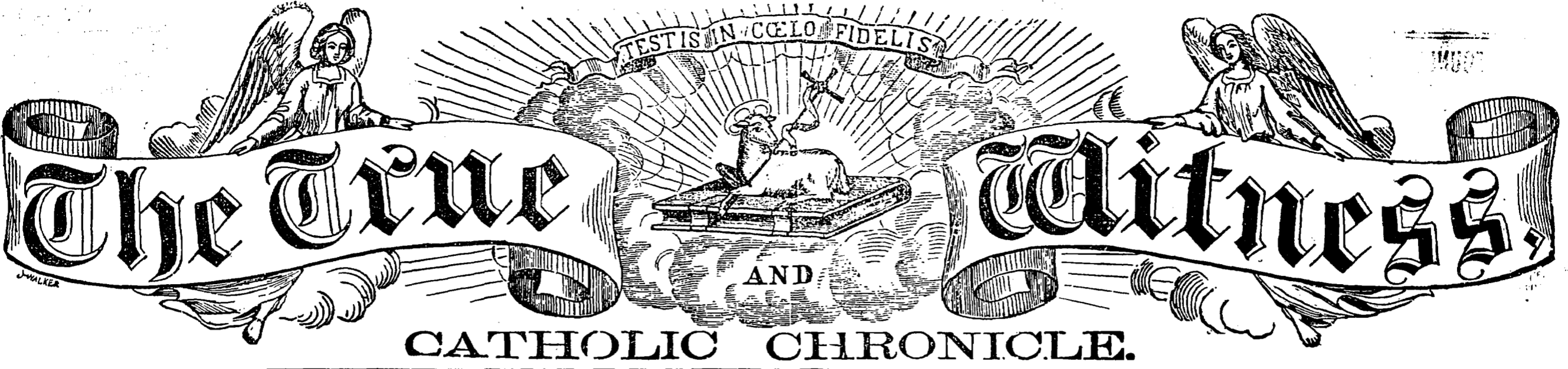
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THE O'GORMAN MAHON.

A correspondent of the New York Sun gives the following picture of an interesting figure on the Irish political scene...

and will beat on till death closes my eyes in the service of my country." He declined to be a candidate for a seat, and was quite content to continue in his old role of meeting foes in any dusky spot where they preferred that arbitration of political disputes...

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

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

TO WHAT SCHOOL?

A PAULIST FATHER ANSWERS THE QUESTION FOR CATHOLIC PARENTS. "What shall I do with my child next year? To what school shall I send him?" These questions are being asked by the anxious parent during these days when the school term is about to begin...

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

Lady Dufferin is giving a great deal of practical help to the Little Sisters of the Poor, who are constructing a large convent at Caucuta. The Princess Clementine, youngest daughter of the King of the Belgians, will present as a Jubilee gift to the Pope a series of original drawings descriptive of the legend of St. Genevieve...

BRITAIN'S CRISIS.

Mr. Redvers Buller anticipates a rising in Ireland—Can the Irish Leaders Prevent It?—Magistrates and Constabulary Siding with the League—Police Losing Confidence—What Mr. O'Brien Will Have to Do if He Goes to Prison.

Who, sir, are you? inquired that functionary, the first man of the place and the second in rank. He was an Irishman, but had been in India and had acquired a curious enunciation, blending the cadences of West-ye, according to the story, with the clipped accent of the sons of Connaught...

Everybody remembers the famous scene in the House when Gladstone, expatriated by the irritating tactics of obstruction, 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.

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

The Most Rev. Peter Richard K'riwick, 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 sent ten thousand francs to the Archbishop of Messina, and four thousand to the Administrator Apostolic of Malta for distribution among the families of the victims of cholera in their respective dioceses. His Holiness sent four thousand francs for the victims of the landslide at Zoog.

THE MONTH OF THE ROSARY. The month of October has been dedicated by the Sovereign Pontiff in a special manner to the devotion of 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 aid and invoke her aid in the struggles which the Church has with her enemies in the world.

The incident, trivial, if ludicrous, had effect. It was the first collision between O'Connell's friends and the "government," and after the victory in the House itself, by which the majority of the votes declared firmly for the Liberator to take his seat, the first man for whom he provided a constituency 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.

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IRELAND'S DEVOTION TO THE POPE. DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—Mgr. Perrier, the Papal delegate in Ireland, in a sermon here yesterday, said that he was gratified at the devotion of the Irish to the Pope. The devotion was manifest throughout Ireland. He stated that he was grieved at the poverty which existed in the West of Ireland, but rejoiced that in other parts of the country such an unhappy state of affairs did not so largely exist.

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

By the Author of "The Banker of Bedford."

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

Oliah, two years younger, and not quite so tall, is yet in physical strength his brother's equal.

The brothers were alike and yet dissimilar. They had shared equally the same advantages; they played together and studied together.

Their political sympathies were different as their dispositions. Although of the same family, they had actually been taught opposite political creeds.

Sixteen years have wrought a wonderful change to Irene, the foundling. Her parentage is still a mystery, and she bears the name of her foster parents.

Irene could not have been loved more tenderly by the plaster and his wife had 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.

Sixteen years had made some change in the planter. His hair had grown whiter, his brow more furrowed with care, and his eyes about with a heavy case.

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, and he came not.

Sixteen years had wrought a great change in Uncle Dan, towing his tall and sinewy form. His face, which he had always kept smooth shaven, had grown sharper and thinner.

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 Joe, the time, mid-summer of 1860, the place the banks of a creek at the foot of the mountains, not more than two or three hundred feet from Uncle Dan's cabin.

Then the book says God made man out of clay. Josephus says he called the first Adam, because Adam means red, and he made him out of red clay.

Filling his hands with mud, he set vigorously to work. No sculptor could have been more in earnest than Crazy Joe.

Joe then informed the storekeeper, the village postmaster, and a few others, of his remarkable piece of handiwork, and asked them to come and see it.

Now I have accomplished almost as much as God did, so I only remain for him to speak and move, and he will be equal to me.

He went to the cabin and acquainted Uncle Dan with the wonderful work he had performed, and asked him to come and see it.

Joe then informed the storekeeper, the village postmaster, and a few others, of his remarkable piece of handiwork, and asked them to come and see it.

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.

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 oil for tracks of the missing mud man.

Patrick Henry Diggs, whom we met in his boyhood as the youthful orator at Mr. Tompkins' was, in 1860, a lawyer. His parents were dead, leaving him a limited education, a superficial knowledge of law, and a very small property.

Mr. Diggs thought, were his side-whiskers, which were short and dark, growing half-way down his small, red cheeks and coalescing with his short mustache.

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"We must prevent Lincoln's speaking here, if we have to mob him. He comes not only to deprive us of our slaves, but to destroy the flag of Washington and Marion, the glorious Stars and Stripes I, for one, am in favor of saying he shall not speak."

"So am I," said another. "And so am I," said a third. "And I, and I, and I," came responses from many voices.

"Well, now, do you make them pints, when we have our meeting 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.

All over the village could be seen groups of men, from five to twenty in number, discussing the propriety of allowing "Abe Lincoln" to speak in the village.

The uproar and confusion of tongues was hushed, and all awaited the speaker in anxious silence.

A call was made on any one present to state the object of the meeting. A man sprang at once to his feet, and succinctly informed the chairman that the "object of this meeting" is to determine the question whether or not it is best to "mob Abraham Lincoln, the great Abolitionist, to speak in the town."

Several others spoke in the same vein, and then Mr. Diggs rose. His speech of an hour proved not far so long. It was full of empty-sounding words and borrowed ideas, for there was little originality about Mr. Diggs.

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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, on 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 from the nearest railroad station, bearing the two disputants, with friends of each in attendance. There was an eager craning of necks, and a hushed whisper went through the vast audience as the two opponents for the highest political honors of the country descended from the carriage.

"Who are they?" "Where are they?" "Is that big, two-hundred-and-fifty-pounder Douglas?" "Is that short, stout-built man, with big bushy hair, 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. The New York reporters were present with note-books and pencils.

The first speaker introduced was Mr. Stephen A. Douglas. His speech—eloquent, patriotic and straightforward—generously concluded with an exhortation to the audience to listen calmly, without any expression of bitterness, to his opponent, who chanced to differ from him on the great question of the day.

Mr. Tompkins rose and introduced Mr. Abraham Lincoln, a tall man, wearing short, dark whiskers on his chin, and with hair 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 audience, Mr. Lincoln began speaking. He talked mildly and candidly, yet freely, notwithstanding the feeling evinced by some of his hearers.

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.

Oliah was in a gloomy mood. He had listened with angry impatience to the exposition of views so different from his own, and that his father should have presided over the meeting, and stood openly side by side with the Abolitionist, stung his Southern prejudices 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. and Mrs. Tompkins, Abner and Oliah, sat for some moments in silence—a silence both painful and awkward, and, in this family circle, unusual; but Irene entered the breakfast 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 Oliah. "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 contemptible old demagogue reasoning, do you?" asked Oliah, astonished and indignant. "I certainly do," replied Abner. "His reasoning appeared to me clear, and his conclusions logical."

"And I," cried Oliah, laying down his knife and fork in his excitement, "I declare I never before heard so much sophistry, and not very plausible sophistry, either."

"You are prejudiced," said Abner, coolly. "It is you who are prejudiced. Why he actually asserted we would be more prosperous if there was not a slave in the United States."

prejudiced against Mr. Lincoln," said the father, good-humoredly. "You may call it prejudice or what you like, father," Oliah answered, his flushed face showing how deep was his feeling; "but if Mr. Lincoln is elected you will not have a nigger when his term is over, if he should be permitted to take his seat."

"Why, my son, you can't think he would not be permitted to take his seat?" "That is a question, father. Each State has its rights. Southern people have rights, and rather than be cheated of them they may resort to force."

"Now, Oliah," 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 body of intelligent people could be found who would be unfair enough, or foolish enough, to attempt to prevent him from taking his seat?"

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

"That has nothing to do with it," said Oliah, 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 everything. They have nothing to lose—we, all. Our interests conflict. They see an upstart and growing South, and have set their inventive Yankee genius at work to compass its ruin. Our cotton fields, our rice fields, our sugar 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 fancied 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 we can see the danger in time to avert it."

"You are crazy, Oliah," 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 treason, 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 Oliah. "I know nothing about either side," the girl answered, lightly; "so how can I choose?"

Mrs. 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 the only question on which she and her husband differed, and it was avoided by both as much as possible, yet sometimes, in spite of their precautions, it would creep into their family conversations.

"Irene is the proper one to act as judge," said Abner. "Why?" Irene lifted her eyes in wonder. "Because you know nothing about it." "Do they make the best judges who know the least?"

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

"I beg pardon of the court," said Irene, rising from the table, "but I can not sit on this jury. I am prejudiced on both sides. I have friends on both sides, and I could not render an unbiased verdict."

"That's no excuse," said Abner. "If it's not, the new piece of music you bought me, so I leave you to your discussion, and hope you may effect a happy compromise." 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 flashed through Oliah's mind, and, as usual, the mobile face betrayed his thoughts. Every one seemed almost to understand his feelings.

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 greeted Mr. Diggs as he scrambled to his feet and picked up the glasses which he had lost in his fall.

"By Jingo, Diggs, ye look like Crazy Joe's mud man now!" cried some one from the crowd. This was too much for the candidate, and, with something very much like an oath, he hurried away to change his clothes.

As the day advanced, the crowd increased, and as electioneering progressed, the crowd became very noisy.

There was Mr. Snag, a direct descendant of the founder of Snagtown, who claimed political honors. He was a candidate for County Judge. He had been one of the pioneers, had bought Indians, bears, wolves, growing country. He had always 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 harshness of voice and manner grew subdued. He became not agreeable only, but accommodating and charitable. He attended church and the bar-rooms regularly, and was developing into a general favorite. He was welcomed in the most ardent circles, yet he was not exclusive. No man was too ragged, too dirty, or too drunk to cause Mr. Snag to be ashamed of his society. He was more than changed; he was completely metamorphosed.

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 poll 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 fallen 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-natured candidate, who tried to restore peace, followed by a couple of constables, who at once arrested the malcontents.

In the afternoon Abner and Oliah went up to the polls. The two brothers had been silent during the forenoon, both seeming to avoid the political question which was agitating 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 constitutional unionist Bell?"

"Neither," Abner answered. "Who, then, is your man?" asked the inquisitive Mr. Diggs, thrusting his hands 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. Diggs, 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 Oliah's heart. He stopped suddenly, and laid a detaining hand on Abner's arm. "Abner, you surely do not intend to vote for that Abolitionist?" 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 indignation.

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

But three votes were polled in Snagtown for Abraham Lincoln, and Abner Tompkins, his father, and Uncle Dan, were supposed to have cast them.

Late that evening Mr. Tompkins and his sons rode home. The trio were silent and thoughtful, but their little dreamt what that day's work would bring forth.

Great was the consternation of the Southern leaders when the result of the election became known. Reports were fluctuating from the first, yet soon 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 sectional 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 1st 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 secession, and their Senators and Representatives left their seats in the American Congress.

On the 4th of February, delegates from six of the seceded States met at Montgomery, Alabama, and formed a union under the title of the "Confederate States of America." For provisional President they elected Mr. 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 Senate.

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

On the evening of the 23d of December, 1860, Mr. Tompkins and his family were assembled 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 howling winds and falling snow without.

No thought of the approaching holidays seemed to have entered the minds of any of the group. The brothers were silent and thoughtful. The clock, so small as to be scarcely discernible, was growing larger and overshadowing each. It had first been visible on election day, when they parted on the way to the polls. Though no allusion had ever been 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 produce disagreeable feelings.

(To be Continued.)



THE TRUE WITNESS... THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. Limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line (single), first insertion.

WEDNESDAY... OCTOBER 12, 1887

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, in whom Britain's titled 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 new dress.

THE sentiment in favor of Commercial Union is growing. Attorney-General Blair of New Brunswick, speaking at Woodstock, last Thursday, declared his views in favor of Commercial Union in a speech noticeable for its boldness and its eloquence.

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

History tells a terrible lesson concerning the use of foreign mercenaries. Invariably they pillaged more than they protected, ending by quartering themselves permanently on the people who were so foolish as to invite them into their country.

With a truly loyal smick the Witness rose the other day to remark:— "On Victoria received a Jubilee offering of £70,000 from the women of England. Like a good and wise woman Her Majesty devoted this amount to the training of nurses. No letter was could be thought of."

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 tongue save that used by the fathers of the Republic. This is an English speaking country and it must remain so."

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 perfectly well informed quarter that a host of detectives and bunnies have been employed to shadow them in all their doings.

WE heard a leading city merchant say the other day that reputation 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 hoodlum, and economy would give us better service." There is some truth in what he said.

OVERCAST 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 refugees for homeless dogs. Why not extend the same charity to homeless human beings?

A VERY extraordinary speech by Grand Duke Nicholas, affirming alliances 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 Russia, whose mission is the destruction of liberty everywhere it can be got.

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of the Montezuma. Without endeavoring to reclaim any of the buried treasures 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 Morbi and Sevet, India, does not go in for a slice of the Northwest, it will not be the fault of Senator Sanford, who has him 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 potentates and his senatorial 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.

THE subsequent proceedings are thus detailed: They went as far as Gladstone, and on the way up examined Mr. Sanford's magnificent herd of cattle. The cattle had been placed in the lake and presented a fine sight. The line stretched for half a mile and the cattle stood two and three deep. 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 rangeland procedure in this country, and he is likely to invest some money in that direction himself.

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 today," this is what the Leinster Leader of Sept. 21st says, "the assurance of victory, which then depended on the justice of our cause, has the help of men willing and able 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 British tyranny. They will hold their meetings just as if proclamation had never issued. A few of them, perhaps, may be sent to jail for their patriotism. 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 out the spirit which animates the people in this great struggle. The branches will meet in public if they can, in secret if they must. But meet they will, under any circumstances and any conditions, and their proceedings will be reported by a Press determined at all hazards to take its share in the responsibilities which attend the people's struggle in the present emergency. The League defies its prohibition. It is as legal and constitutional to-day as it was before Corcoran 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 Gaelic thundering. The people carried out their Plan of Campaign organization in spite of the blustering of the policemen. Even less in placid North Kildare, with Saxo-Weimar's proclamation before their eyes, and under the very noses of our country and his armed cohorts the Campaigners of Clongroy collected their rents, and lodged their money in the War Chest. Their determination was crowned with victory. What the people did then they are prepared to do over again with the double assurance that it is not a blow against an individual landlord 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 men. Firmly, steadily, prudently, without disturbance and without fear, maintaining their organization under those whom they can trust, relying on the justice of their cause, and the certainty of their ultimate success."

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU'S SNUB TO HIS EX.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Kozool is a genius who deserves to be rewarded with a string of the very best cornucopis to be found on St. Ann's market. Occasionally, however, he is outdone by the other genius who presides over the "leading" department at Montreal. This morning's Kozool 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 Eminence Cardinal Taschereau a letter of thanks for the offer made by the Dominion Government, at the instance of Lord Lansdowne, of the use of His Excellency's quarters at the Seminary. His Eminence graciously expresses his obligation. For the friendly courtesy extended to him, but says that as he is already temporarily installed at the Seminary, 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 secured by being in a fire-proof vault, and, therefore, he desires 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 Kozool 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 Popsin his Chair to the man at the door. Archbishop Lynch refused 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 descendant of cabbage—for all be or his forbears ever had they got by cabbage—talk about "my quarters in the Citadel"? The family of a row of very small potato 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 he has had advantages of "high" society. But he has used his power to inflame the most hor-

rible of tortures and miseries on five hundred poor, industrious Irish peasants. The Church of Christ never countenanced such conduct, and Lansdowne 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.

DOGMAIC FREETHINKERS.

Mr. A. F. Marshall, 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 hypothetical, or speculative freethinker; (3) the pessimist, or gloom loving freethinker; (4) the patronizing; (5) the polite; (6) the aggressive, or down with everybody freethinker; (7) the Anglican, or church-haunted freethinker. 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 antiquarian point of view, because in the days long past it guarded literature;' but 'now that science and philosophy, and (above all) the newspapers are common property, the old religion is an anachronism and a stop the way.' The London Times, which lords it over the British world of opinion, is mentioned as a type of this class. The pontifical freethinker Mr. Marshall describes as 'one who is more dogmatic over his negatives than any Pontiff 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 appeal.'

JOHN BRIGHT'S FALSITY.

John Bright has written a letter. It appeared in THE POST 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. "Peace at any price," was their motto; but those who have studied the British "trader, 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 "fully" overlooking that sanctimonious hole.

And now this John Bright accuses the patient, suffering Irish tenantry of crime, disorder, conspiracy, when the only crime the world can see is the conduct of those who, under the name of law, are trampling all law under foot, the only disorder that existed 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. Gladstone has caught the inspiration of the Ages, which is to do right. True Englishmen will compel their hypocrites to drop coat, 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 knob 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 ablest, most treacherous brat in the 'private crew. With Hartington—that shadow of a lost tradition—and such mighty statesmen as Randy Daudy Randolph Churchill, and Joe Chamberlain casting their giant shadows over Ireland and the sea!

Is it not enough to give the gods of the gutter a verger?

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.

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 monopolize them with the sole purpose of making all the money they can out of the public. Undoubtedly 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 government. The only way we can see of avoiding the despotism 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 least, and what each State may need in the future may be safely left to the legislatures. 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 dangerous to popular liberty they can be deposed. 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 Vanderbilt 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 other people. Nevertheless, all must yield to the general good, and if the prevailing system will be found to clash with what is good for all, then a remedy will doubtless be found. The evil will cure itself.

Meantime dangerous elements are gathering strength, and the forces of law and order must combine against them. The trouble, however, comes from above, not below, in commercial affairs. The eagerness to accumulate large fortunes in a short time, without 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 trampled under foot. It is quite natural they should cry out in their agony, and, when

they are many, that they should combine to better their condition. Vast wealth in a few hands means vast poverty among many, since all wealth proceeds from labor. 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 be said in the fact that the army of idlers is on the increase. Had we secular institutions similar to those established by the Catholic Church for absorbing the redundant energies of certain 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 reorganization of society and the virus spreads 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 YORK.

New York papers received to-day contain extended reports of the reception given to Mr. Parnell's chosen delegates—Arthur O'Connor, M.P., and Sir Thomas H. G. Esmonde, Bart., M.P., Mr. Charles Dana pre-ide-d.

"I wish," said he, "that some of those English theories could be here to-night. They would get some idea of what American sympathy for Ireland really amounts to. They say it is a lie."

"The sympathy for Ireland will never die in America. We don't any of us love England too well. We Yankees have been there and we are going to stay, just as Ireland is when she gets there."

A tall, ministerial looking man, in very blue, broad, black hair and dark, 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 seriousness: It was Mr. O'Connor.

In speaking of the increase of population in England during the fifty years of Queen Victoria's reign, whose name was greeted with a storm of hiss, a speaker in the House of Commons said:—"When her reign began the population of Ireland was eight millions. Instead 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 pitch high interest when the comments broke in and ended the tide. There was a burst of laughter, but it took some time to cool down."

"We know that in this we shall succeed," continued Mr. O'Connor. "We know that there will be evictions, imprisonment and a long period of trial. I may be in prison myself before six months are up."

READY FOR IT.

"But, gentlemen, we are ready to go to prison. Every jail in Ireland has been a graduating school for politicians. We have kept up through a long and dreary day. It has been no laughing matter. The substantial and every ready aid we have received from our countrymen and friends in this country has been invaluable. 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, so, we feel sure, that we can depend on it in the future."

"We have Wales with us now, and the party is the progressive party of England is now a vigorous advocate of home rule."

"The rainbow of national hope is hanging in the Irish sky."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read by Judge Noah Davis with great deliberation and judiciousness, and were adopted by acclamation with loud and repeated ringing cheers:—

Resolved, That we, the citizens 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 seek to substitute despotism for liberty and to stifle freedom of speech and the press. We denounce the recent slaughter at Aldershot as the direct result of that policy and as a crime against humanity.

Resolved, That citizens of a great Republic, strong in the love of its people bear for the free institutions which are our greatest pride and the most precious heritage we can leave our children, we will be false to every principle underlying our citizenship if our sympathies did not go out warm and fervent toward those struggling for the rights we ourselves enjoy. We, therefore, bid Godspeed to the efforts of William E. Gladstone and Charles Stewart Parnell to end the feud of centuries by establishing home rule in Ireland.

We hail with delight the evidence that the people of England are realizing the wisdom of having justice replace force, as manifested by the recent elections.

Resolved, That we express our confidence in the Irish Parliamentary party and its splendid leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, and we extend a hearty greeting to those present with us as the genuine Arthur O'Connor, M.P., and Sir Thomas Henry Graves Esmonde, M.P.

We trust their mission in this country will be fruitful of substantial aid to the people of Ireland in their struggle against coercion until victory shall crown their efforts.

Knowing our pledges to stand by the cause 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 powerful in the struggle which the Irish people are so gallantly making for freedom and independence.

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THE DOMINION'S FINANCES.

HOW THE PUBLIC DEBT STANDS. OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30 last have been finally closed, and the statement shows the total receipts on account of the expenditure \$83,717,202, showing a very satisfactory surplus for the year of \$182,004.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The statement of the public debt on September 30 shows a gross debt on that date \$273,003,570, assets \$185,722,393, leaving net debt \$87,281,177, which is a decrease of \$1,122,930 during the month.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE. The expenditure on capital account for the fiscal year ended June 30 was \$9,838,618, made up as follows: Public works, including railways and canals, \$8,975,269; Dominion lands, 102,244; Subsidies to railways, 1,406,533; Northwest rebellion, 292,572.

THE EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT for the three months of the current fiscal year up to 30th September has been \$1,536,825, divided as follows: Public works, including railways and canals, \$787,849; Dominion lands, 210,763; Railway subsidies, 210,763; Northwest rebellion, 52,450.

REVENUE. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures on account of consolidated fund for the month of September: Revenue, \$2,140,457; Expenditure, 146,487; Balance forward, 104,819; Public works, including railways, 207,382; Miscellaneous, 65,971.

Grand total, \$8,077,440. Expenditure for the month of September, 1887, \$1,006,286. Expenditure to 31st August, 1887, 5,081,257. Total, \$6,087,543. Showing a surplus of \$1,239,636.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Powderly's Address Sure to Win Him Many Friends—A Live Fight for Offices Expected. The effect of Powderly's address yesterday has been generally good, and it is thought he will gain friends by the sentiments expressed, although they were somewhat un-appealing. His expressions with regard to his alleged connection with socialism and anarchy were very well received, and have won much comment in his favor. It is stated that the report that a large hall would be made in the convention over the new constitution is not wholly without foundation. In fact, the talk is quite general, and the delegates to come up in the convention and quite likely to come up in the convention and quite likely to come up in the convention.

WELCOMED TO TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—Cardinal Tscherning, accompanied by Mrs. Alton, 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 clubs. There was a mounted escort of ten, and about forty carriages and two hundred men were in the procession. 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 hymn was presented from the clergy, laity and French residents of the city. His Eminence received the choir singing his pleasure at the cordial reception accorded him. Tomorrow afternoon His Eminence will hold a levee at St. Michael's palace for ladies and another in the evening for gentlemen.

THE GOLDEN HAND.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—The Russian adventures known by the name 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, and returned to her native land, where 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 was not unfamiliar with her future abode, Siberia, as she was condemned to transportation once before by the Moscow tribunal. She had, however, not been there long before the chief overseer of the prison in which she was confined became enamored of her, and ran away with her to Constantinople, where a marriage took place. She soon left him, and returned to her native land, where she was again taken by the police after two years' absence. She speaks fluently Russian, German, French, English and Roumanian. The lawyer entrusted with her defence has had an opportunity of experiencing her skill as a pick-pocket. When he went to see her in prison after the trial she assured him of her gratitude, and asked him to accept as a token of her affection a watch which she placed on the table before him. He at once recognized it as his own, which she had just picked from his pocket.

A TRAGIC INCIDENT.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 5.—A thrilling tragedy was enacted in the Circuit Court this morning. Sam Branch, a colored man, was on trial for larceny. As the jury filed in, the defendant turned pale. "What is the matter?" asked the judge. "Guilt, grand larceny," said the foreman. "What is the sentence?" "Five years in the penitentiary." As these words were uttered, Branch exclaimed, "God knows I am innocent!" and pulling a large knife from his pocket he thrust it into his throat. The blood spouted over the jury box and judge's desk, and the negro was dead in thirty minutes.

AN ACTRESS' MISFORTUNE.

New York, Oct. 4.—The fan says: Miss Sarah Jewett, formerly the leading lady of the Union Square Theatre, applied, yesterday, to the Actors' Charity Fund for money to buy the necessities 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 a great deal of sympathy expressed against her. It is said that opium is at the bottom of all her troubles.

DANGERS OF THE ALPS.

STORIES OF MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS.

Men who Have Met Death in Pursuit of a Queer Ambition—Recent Disasters in the Snows—Confessions of an Ascensionist.

A few years ago, writes a correspondent of the Herald, I was one of a party invited to dine with Gustave Lore. I had anticipated that I would hear from this great artist—knowing that he was a brilliant talker—new theories about art and color, in fact an artistic conversation about painting as bold and as extravagant as was his un-governed genius itself. We found it very difficult to lead him to that subject. He talked of painting, or rather answered our repeated questions, curiously and without interest, as one who did not want to enter the channel of a conversation so tedious to him. On the topic of a he talked of the highest mountain. Accompanied, however, to be lionized wherever he went, and, if not somewhat vain, not dissatisfied of the effects produced by his conversation, he suddenly dropped with our aesthetic problems and highly colored expressions, and like an eagle with a mighty swing of his wing soared out of the valley, leaving us astonished after him on one of the peaks of the Bernese Alps.

We were agast. "What do you go there for?" inquired one of the party. "To gratify my only hobby in life," he answered, and with more animation than he had hitherto betrayed, continued: "I am an ascensionist! (and not one of us dared to suggest that we had thought until this moment it was painting, or rather, that we were in the habit of occupying his life.) I have done the best of that range one after the other. The collection is complete. I use the word collection, because I have climbed to such and such a summit out of a range of heights does not stamp one as a serious ascensionist, but to be worthy of that distinction he must be able to claim the proprietorship of that part of the world's crust forbidden to ordinary mortals."

Instead of a painter, we had before us an enthusiastic 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 as these heights where no noise of the earth disturbs the ear, and where the great distance of the sky and the great height of the peaks seemed to have sealed the secret in those contemplations of exclusive nature.

He entered heart and soul into the descriptions, and with what might he emphasized the horrors of certain moments of danger experienced during those excursions. "Going up is nothing," he said, "except a word with out meaning. It is *down*. That ought to be the motto. We face the greatest difficulties in descending, and was to the unwary one who has forgotten to fix firmly on his way upward the small tacks in the rock connecting the tread— an invention of Theseus—to guide him in coming down, so that he can find the place for his foot, or the step in the apparently polished surface of the rock. 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 waving and swaying to and fro in your face, while below hundreds of feet await the victim of the fall. The wind is the enemy of the ascensionist, and he must be ready to repay the ascentist in his fall, and to repay 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. Arched by snow now seem to be the waves, and some of the sun's rays appear to strike on the blue mounds the vision is so dazzling that the eyesight cannot bear it."

THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF A RUSSIAN ADVENTURER KNOWN BY HIS HANDSOME.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—The Russian adventures known by the name 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, and returned to her native land, where 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 was not unfamiliar with her future abode, Siberia, as she was condemned to transportation once before by the Moscow tribunal. She had, however, not been there long before the chief overseer of the prison in which she was confined became enamored of her, and ran away with her to Constantinople, where a marriage took place. She soon left him, and returned to her native land, where she was again taken by the police after two years' absence. She speaks fluently Russian, German, French, English and Roumanian. The lawyer entrusted with her defence has had an opportunity of experiencing her skill as a pick-pocket. When he went to see her in prison after the trial she assured him of her gratitude, and asked him to accept as a token of her affection a watch which she placed on the table before him. He at once recognized it as his own, which she had just picked from his pocket.

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AN UNCHRISTIAN ACT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Mr. Jarman, of London West, yesterday (Wednesday) applied to the resident Methodist minister in the village to have his child baptized, as there was every reason to believe it was far from death. The clergyman promised to come after dinner, but never appeared in an emergency. It is morning Jarman again visited the minister's house with the same request. However, he was told he would not come, as visitations from clergymen to diphtheria patients were not allowed according to the rules of the Board of Health. The chairman of the board denies such allegations, and says the minister has made up the story out of whole cloth as a means of getting away from a quarantined against ministers, doctors, or other persons who wish to comfort the afflicted. The unfortunate child died this forenoon, and the grief-stricken parents are indignant at the unchristianlike treatment received from one of the disciples of Him who went about doing good, healing the sick, and comforting the afflicted.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

&lt;





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., 108 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. A cloth wrung out of cold water and wound around the neck is said to be good for a sore throat. Common cheese cloth makes an excellent strainer for acid fruits.

CHOOSING HOUSES.

In selecting a house, or a site for a new one, remember that where the sun will fall in the house for some hours a day one element of good 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 inevitably becomes contaminated by taking up carbonic acid gas in its passage, is not suitable for inhaling. 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 latter is 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 mortar. 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 exposed to the weather, 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, and to prevent the ground damp from rising up the walls a damp-proof course of slates in cement or a bed of asphalt should be laid in the full thickness or width of the wall, just above the ground level. This climate is so essential to health that any building which in its floor, walls or roof fails in admitting moisture, should be rejected as a place of residence by those who value their health. In tropical climates buildings are constructed to keep out the heat, but here we build to retain the heat and keep out the cold.

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PROVISIONS.

MEAT.—There is a fair enquiry for mess pork. Quite a number of sales of short cut Chicago clear pork have been made at \$18.50. There is no Canada short cut, pork in the market. Lard has met with a good enquiry, and sales aggregating about 3,000 barrels are reported at 9c to 9 1/2c for Fairbanks and Armour's, and at 8c for Anchor brand. Smoked meats are quiet. We quote as follows:—Montreal short cut clear per cwt, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Canada short cut clear per cwt, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Chicago short cut clear per cwt, \$18.50 to \$19.00; new York, western, per cwt, \$18.00 to \$18.50; India mess beef per cwt, \$0.00 to \$0.00; hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb, 10c to 13c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 9c; bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb, 6c to 8c; tallow, common, refined, per lb, 4c to 4 1/2c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—A very unsatisfactory market has been experienced during the week, owing to the absence of any export demand of any importance. The market is quiet, with a few sales from the local trade for fine goods. We quote:—Creamery..... 21 @ 23; Townships..... 19 21; Morrisburg..... 18 20; Brockville..... 16 20; Western..... 15 18; Low grades..... 13 14.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The shipping season has commenced, and large quantities are going forward by this week's steamer. There has been a 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 arriving, and are being shipped to Liverpool and other U. K. ports. Peaches.—The large receipts previously mentioned have been mostly worked off, and under a good demand prices have improved. Flemish Beauty, Virgilio, Howells, etc., having been sold all the way from \$5 to \$8 per bbl, about 150 bbls. being mentioned as sold at within range of above prices. In baskets sales have taken place at 75c.

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 troubles 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 own colleagues together. The discussion touched generally upon all the points of dispute, and suggestions were made as to matters which it would be well to look up closely in order that the Government might be prepared to meet any arguments raised by the negotiations on the part of Great Britain. Messrs. Putnam and Angell will remain here for a day or so in conference with the secretary and in the examination of the voluminous official literature relative to the treaty, which it is necessary to study and which can be more readily obtained here.