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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

VOL. XXXIX. -- NO. 5.

THE OHRISTIAN CHURCH IN

HISTORY.

Sometimes an old truth strikes us with new force, and its familiar features take on an expression of unwonted impressiveness. This occurred to us the other day when we are the

pression or unwoneed impressiveness. This occurred to us the other day when we read the following sentence in the introduction to Van following "The French Revolutionary Epoch":

She sea.

But what were those services to which Van
But what were those services to which Van
Lann refers—services rendered by the clergy of
the Christian Church to the cause of civilization
the Christian Church to the cause of civilization

for 1200 years? At the date of its fall and dis-

entire past. The light of the world had lifek-ered never so low; but there was eft one ark of safety—only one. That was the Christian Church. In the midst of interminable wars

heaven-inspired humanty was lever once the theorished upon their alters.

Touching this topic we have found a passage in the "Human Physiology" of Dr. J. W. Draper, which is so eloquent and so just that we cannot forbear to quote it here:

"In the history of the European, from the the European for the former of Constanting to the

"In the history of the European from the time of the Emperor Constantine to the eighteenth century, the ecclesiastical element so greatly preponderates as to constitute its almost essential feature; and, after all, it is impossible to do justice to the effects which ensued on the establishment of Christianity and its education by the chief was a his religious.

adoption by the white man as his religion. The

civil law exerted an exterior power in human relations; this produced an interior and moral

relations; this produced an interior and moral change. The idea of an ultimate accountability of personal deeds, of which the old Europeans had an indistinct perception, became intense and predict; the sentiment of universal charity was assemblied, not only in individual acts.

exemplified, not only in individual acts, the re-

membrance of which soon passes away, but the more permanent institution of establishments

for the relief of affliction, the spread of know-ledge, the propagation of truth. Of the great sodesiastics, many had risen from the humblest

ranks of society, and those men, true to their

racks of society, and those men, whe to their democratic instincts, were often found to be the inflexible supporters of right scains might. Eventually coming to be the depositaries of the knowledge that then existed, they opposed intellect to brute force, in many instances successfully and by the opposization of the Church

fully, and by the organization of the Church.

which was essentially republican, they showed

how representative systems may be introduced into the State. Nor was it over communities and nations that the Church displayed her chief

power. Never in the world before was there such a system. From her central seat at Rome

her all-seeing eye, like that of Providence itself.

ould equally take in a hemisphere at a glance,

or examine the private life of an individual.

Her boundless influences enveloped kings in

their palaces, or relieved the beggar at the monastery gate. In all Europe there was not a

man too obscure, too insignificant, or too deso-late for her. Surrounded by her solemnities,

every one received his name at her altar, her bells chimed at his marriage, her knell tolled at

his funeral. She extorted from him the secrets

of his life at her confessionals, and punished his faults by her penances. In his hour of sickness and brouble her servants sought him out,

teaching him by her exquisite litanies and prayers to place his reliance on God, or strengthening him for the trials of life by the example

of the holy and just. Her prayers had the efficacy to give repose to the soul of his dead. When even to his wriends his lifeless body had become an offence, in the name of God she re-

coived it into her consecrated ground, and unde ber shadow he rested till the great reckening day. From little better than a slave she raised his wife to be his equal, and forbidding him to

bave more than one, met her recompense for those noble deeds in a firm friend at every fire-

side. Discountenancing all impure love, she put around that fireside the children of one mother,

and made that mother little less than sacred in

wheir eyes. In ages of lawlessness and ra-lyine, among people but a step above sav-ages, she vindicated the inviolability of her pre-

sges, and vindicated the inviolating of her pre-curets against the hand of power, and made her temples a refuge and sanctuary for the despairing and oppressed. Truly she was the shadow of a great rock in many a wesry

THE CROSS. Quains though the construction be of the folwing poem, yet never has the story of the ross been told with more truthful simplicity:

Blest they who seek, While in their youth, With spirit meek, The way of truth,

following sentence in the introduction to Van following sentence in the introduction to Van Lam's "The French Revolutionary Epoch": Such were the services of the clerky for more than 1,200 year, and how they were apprechant 1,200 year, and the reward mankind distance of the Christian provided in the civilized world." This is in effect a statement that for world." This is in effect a statement that for world." This is in effect a statement that for world. "This is in effect a statement that for world." This is in effect a statement that for world. "This is in effect a statement that for world." The Christian era the civilization of two-thirds of the mind as a brief, flecting sea themselves to the mind as a brief, flecting sea, passed like a troubled dream in the long table of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval the civilization of the whole medieval th The way of truen,

To them the sacred Scriptures now display,
Christ as the only true and living way,
His precious blood on Calvary was given,
To make them heirs of endless bluss in Heaven,
And e'en on earth the child of God can trace
The glorious blessings of his Saviour's grace.

For them He bors
His father's frown,
The sham He work

For them He wore The thorny crown; Nailed to the Cross, Endured its pain, That His life's loss Might be their gain. Then haste to choose That ketter part, Nor e'en dare refuse

Nor e'en dare retuse
The Lord thy heart,
Lest He deciare
"I know you not."
And deep despair
Should be your lot.
Now look to Jesus who on Calvary died
And trust in Him who there was crucified.

ANTIQUITY OF THE CROSS.

Cardinal Wiseman in his charming work, "Fablola," thus speaks of the great love manifested for the cross as the symbol of

the Christian Church to the cash of the christian Church to the date of its fall and disfor 1200 years? At the date of its fall and disformemberment the Roman empire embodied the science, the literature, the philosophy and the science, the literature, the philosophy and the art of Europe. Its overthrow was in resulty a return to savagery, and it was a question whether the whole result of human progress, "the long result of time," would not be swept away and buried in oblivion beneath one universal flood of barbarism, and whether the profound darkness of that night which had never been broken beyond the limits of Roman conquest would not settle forever over all the classic shores of the Medit remean. The brute force of an immemorial savagery had to all appearances at last prevailed over the inventive, constructive and organizing genius of the world's entire past. The light of the world had flickentire past. The light of the world had firefred never so low; but there was eft one ark of ered never so low; but there was the Christian man's redemption : mans renemption:

"The Christians," said Calpurnius, "are a foreign sect, the founder of which flourished many years ago in Chaldes. His doctrines were brought to Rome at the time of Vestignature. pasian by two brothers named Peter and Paul. Some maintain that these were the same twin brothers as the Jews call Moses and Aaron, the second of whom sold his birthright to his brother for a kid, the skin of which he wanted to make gloves of. But this identity I do not admit, as it is recorded in the mystical books of the Jews that the church. In the midst of interminable wars and ceaseless rapine, where one barbarian chieftain after another achieved by pillage and bloodshed a brief authority, the Christian pricethood stood steadfastly by the principles of law and order, and taught without ceasing the way and means of useful and progressive industry. They were the farmers, the architects, the physicians, the teachers, the jurists and the statesmen of the Middle Ages. Theirs were long the only library and the only art galleries in the westerr world. They alone preserved the remains of Grecian and Roman civilization. Over against the rugged castle of the rude marauder they built the temple and monastery, and when the night was at its larkest the sacred flame of a heaven-inspired humanity was lever once extinguished upon their alters. second of these brothers, seeing the other's victims give better omens of birds than his own, slew him, as our Romulus did Remus, but with the jaw-hone of an ass; for which he was hung by King Mordonaeus of Macedon, upon a gibbet fifty cubits high, at the suit of their elster Judith. However, Peter and Paul, coming, as I said, to Rome, the former was discovered to be a fugitive slave of Pontius Pilate, and was crucified by his master's orders on the Janiculum. Their followers, of whom they had made many, made the cross their symbol and adored; it and they think it the greatest honor to suffer stripes and even ignominious death, as the best means of being like their teachers, and, as they fancy, of going to them in a place some where among the clouds."

THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL FINISHED!

AN APPEAL TO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE AT HEART THE HONOR OF MONTREAL.

The Cathedral of Montreal, the work of which had been suspended owing to financial difficulties, offered a sad spectacie four years ago. The uncovered walls and the half-comago. The uncovered walls and the nati-com-pleted dome appeared destined to fall into ruin, thus threatening to deprive Montreal of a magnificent temple which was commenced with the hope that it would be one of the grandest monuments in America, and which had already cost

a considerable sum. To day the aspect is changed; a roof covers the walls, and the exterior of the main dome which rises to the height of 260 ft. is completed. St. Peter's of Montreal is secured to our coun try—thanks to the religious and patriotic zeal of the children of the diocese, who, in three years, have contributed \$70,000. The difficulty of the architecture and the fabulous sum judged of the architecture and the tabulous sum judged necessary for the construction of such a monument, made many believe that the completion of the work would be impossible for a new country like curs. These fears are now dispelled and those who were the most incredulous are at present the most earnest in pushing forward the great enterprise.

the great enterprise.

The part executed up to the present, compared with what remains to be completed, leaves no room to doubt that the building can be finished. Since \$300,000 could be collected for the undertaking when it appeared impossible to so many, have we not reason to hope that we can obtain without much difficulty. \$150,000, which will suffice, strictly speaking, to fit for divine service this cathedral, which is now not only a possible work, by one of necessity. Can we doubt that a diocese such as Montreal, which is perbaps the finest in America, is able to raise a sum sufficient to erect an edifice which will be forever the glory of our Canada: when we see rural parishes of the same diocese constructing churches at a for the undertaking when it appeared impossithe same diocese constructing churches at a cost of more than \$100,000?

Our horse of a happy issue are based on the good feeling exhibited by our friends when the work was re-commenced. The smout subscribed before resuming work was about \$10,-000 and the total receipts up to the time of completing the dome amounted to more than \$6,000. pleting the dome amounted to more than \$6,000. Whose names we were unable to ascertain. The state of the subscription of \$100,000, it does not appear to be above the means and liberality of the 400,000 Catholics of this diocese, when we consider that it supposes only about one cent per month during two years, twenty-five cents per head once for all, or 10,000 subscribers of per head once for all, or 10,000 subscribers of conclusion of the service the procession of the service the procession. consider that it supposes only about one cent per month during two years, twenty-five cents per head once for all, or 10,000 subscribers of \$10 each. The promises that have been made and the gifts which have been received in the past make us believe that subscribers will once more manifest their great generosity. If there were in the past donations of \$1,000, \$2,000 and even \$4,000 when the work was regarded by

good understanding. With these conditions itere will be infallible success.

To attain so desirable an end we propose to form an association of ladies and gentlemen who would labor for the interests on the undertaking. The gentlemen will solicit unbeription; the ladies will collect every month dur-ing two years, in a certain number of families, me cent, which is asked from every Catholic in the diocess.

The persons authorized to fill one or the other of these offices, will have a written document showing the part of the diocese in which they will have to exercise their zeal.

Besides these, there will be a promoter for each decade. The amounts collected could be ransferred to their hands every month and remits d by them to the procurator of the cathedral, who will keep an account of the amount collected by each lady or gentleman. Money should be given only to those persons who are authorized to receive it.

Those who will give or have already given \$10 will receive a certificate of subscription. This certificate (16 x 20), artistically worked, contains the portraits of Bishops Lartigue, Bourget and Fabre, and a view of the Cathedral. It also shows what has been paid by each sub-scriber since the beginning of the work in 1870. It is to be hoped that every family will procure this teseimony of faith and patriotism, and thus perpetuate a remembrance of the part they have taken in the erection of one of the principal re-

ligious monuments of our sountry.

Let us unite our forces and make a last generous effort to complete this great edifice, in order that the commercial metropolis of Canada, whose population is principally Catholic, may rejoice in the possession of a Cathedral dral, after having been deprived of one for

nearly forty years.

A strong proof of our profound veneration for the sacred character of our worthy Archibishop would be to present him on returning from his voyage ad lumina with a list of subscribers that will furnish means sufficient to complete a temple suitable for the exercise of

his high and holy functions.

Archbishopric, Montreal, Aug. 28, 1888.

Z. RAGIOOT, Priest,

Procurator of the Cathedral.

The old cathedral was burnt in 1852; it is probable that the new cathedral if the work is pushed with activity can be opened for divine worship in 1892.

LAID AT REST.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. FATHER O'BYAN, D.D. [Quebec Telegraph, August 25.]

This morning the funeral of the late and deeply lumented Rev. Father Patrick Sarsfield O'Ryan, D.D., took place at the parish of St. Colombe de Sillery. At 8 o'clock the steamer Pelerin left the Champlain market wharf, having on board a large representation of the Quebec Branch of the Irish National League, as well at many representative citizens. as well as many representative citizens. At 9,20 o'clock the tuneral procession formed at the 9.20 o'clock the funeral procession formed at the re-idence of deceased's father, Mr. Michael O'Ryan. The sanctuary boys of Sillery parish church, students of theology undergoing their studies at the Grand Seminary, Quebec, and strange priests, all wearing their surplices, Mgr. Legare and Tetu, representing the Uardinal. Rev. Father Casgrain, parish priest of Sillery, received the body of the deceased at the door of his father's residence, where the cession as mentioned moved towards the the church. The coffin containing the last remans of the deceased was borne by six young gentlemen of the parish. The pall-bearers were kev. Father O'Leary, P.P., of Laval, Oo. of Montmorency, Casimer Drolet, of Ottawa, Edmond Verret, curate of Sillery parish, Hubert Leasard, curate of St. John's Church. Quebec, and were preceded by twenty 30mg boys, carrying floral emblems forwarded from friends of the deceased from all parts. One young man carried a large and magnificent floral harp, as emblem of national fidelity and respect, from the Quebec branch of the Irish National League, of which the deceased during his life sime was a staunch member. The chief moarners were Mr. Michael O'Ryan, father of the deceased, and Joseph O'Ryan, brother, who were followed by the members of the Irish National League, 100 strong, headed by their President, Mr. Lawrence Lynch, and other officers, wearing mourning rence Lynch, and other officers, wearing mourning badges, then came a large concourse of gentlemen representing all classes, creeds and nationality. Amongst the many we noticed Mr. James Timmons, mayor of Sillery, and members of the Council, Messrs. John Roach, H. Sharples, Councillor R. H. McGreev, and sons; Charles Fitzpatrick, advocate; J. Gallagher, westerful city engineer of Oushes. Haben gher, assistant city engineer of Quebec; Heber Budden Dr. Coote, Dr. Howe, Dr. Brophy, ex-Courtilor John Power, James McGuire, E. assNaughton, George Humphrey, Councillor ames Carrel and other well known gentlemen. When the mournful procession entered the church, which was draped in deep mourning, a solemn high pontifical mass was celebrated. The

and Indees were Fathers Ordini, C.S.S. In Drolet, Octave Audet, Neville, P.P. of St. Sylvestre, Megantic, David Falardeau, Hubert Tessier, Coffee, of the Rimouski College, Frater Shields, C.SS.R., and many others whose names we were unable to secretain. The sile each. The promises that have been made and the gifts which have been received in the past make us believe that subscribers will once more manifest their great generosity. If there were in the past donations of \$1,000, \$2,000 and even \$4,000 when the work was regarded by many as impossible, we have reason to expect greater acts of charity now that the enterprise is on the way of being completed. reformed in the same order as it entered the on the way of being completed.

This sum of \$150,000 will defray the expense of the four smaller domes, the portico, the interior of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame of the same transparent of the main dame of the prices was conveyed to St. Patrick's Cemetery and consigned to the same transparent of the same transparent

in theology and where he graduated with great Waldersee more. It is young, not old, Gerdestinction, taking the degree of Doctor of many that Europe has to deal with.

Livinity. He was ordained priest on the 7th LONDON, Aug. 31—The condition of the wheat of June, 1884 and was immediately attached to the Sceninary and appointed Protestor of Theology and English, up to 1886 when he was son to the St. Danston College, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Afterwards in 1887 he was appointed to the St. Danston College, Washington appointed to the St. Danston College, Washington appointed the St. Danston College, Washington appointed the St. Danston College, Washington and Market Washi Curate of the parish of St. Ferdinand de Halifax, County of Megantic which position he resigned a short time previous to his death in the meantine though not enjoying the best of health, he was occupied translating a catachism for His Eminence the Cardinal; also other works. On the death of Father O'Ryan, the Irish lost a true patriot, he church an eminent scholer and brilliant divine, and his parents a loving and good son. To all his family we again tender our heartfelt sympashy in their sad sfliction, but they must remember that the loss is also great to the Catholic Church and oppressed Ireland. May is soul rest in peace.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

London, Aug. 28.—I hear from an authorita-tive source that the Government is likely to have some trouble in the highlands during the winter. There is every prospect of considerable distress, especially in Lewis, and further deer raids are expected. The people in trouble gen-erally complain of the loss of friends, but Invernesshire crofters have no lack of political sym-pathizers, for there are three Liberal candidates in the field. Gilbert Beith represents official Liberalism, while Mr. Mackenzie (editor of the Scottish Highlander), and Donald MacFarlane, who formerly represented Argyleshire, pose as independent candidates. A year or two back leaders of the crofter agitation would have nothing to do with official Liberalism. Since then more amicable relations have been estab-lished between the Liberal party and the irate Highlanders; but there is some prospect of another rift. The faint henchmen with one accord have declined invitations to visit the High-lands during the recess, and this has caused a good deal of annoyance to the Highland League. I was shown to-day some very angry correspon-dence between the parties in question, William O'Brien desired to deliver a lecture

in the Holborn town Hall, on the advantage to be gained by a union of the English and Irish be gained by a union of the English and Irisu democracies, and it was proposed that the silvery toughed Lord Mayor of Dublin should take the chair. Application was made to the Holborn Board of Works, but the building was

refused.

The Daily News says those who are best acquainted with the journal in which the Par-nell libels appeared, including some members of its own staff, are loudest in declaring that every possible obstacle will be raised in the suit being heard at all. A stranger and more significant comment could not be imagined up-on the taunts repeatedly hurled at Parnell from the same quarter, that if he did not trust to an English jury he would not go before a Scotch one,

of Parliament and a priest and an editor have of Parliament and a priest and an editor nave been arrested "charged with offenses under the crimes act." That was a pretty good piece of work in one day, even for "Bloody" Balfour. It is clear this pretty tyrant "clothed with a little brief authority" determined to keep his cheanly won rauntation with "firmags." Yet. cheaply won reputation with "firmness." Yet the plan of campaign goes steadily on; boycotting is as rampant as ever, and coercion still fails to coerce, in spite of Balfour and in utter diaregard to the Papal rescript. Indeed, Arch-bishop Walsh's contribution of £50 to the Par-nell fund for prosecuting the Times, has had the effect of encouraging the Nationalist movement all along the line, and Father Kennedy's action in holding a meeting of a "suppressed branch" of the National League at Dunellow is duplicated almost daily in every county in Ireland. The more the Irish are oppressed, the hereer becomes their opposition; and every ar-rest of Balfour's agents make fresh converts for Home Rule in England and weakens the Tory party in every bye-election. In reality Balfour is playing his enemies' game, and English radi-cals point to his administration as a complete justification of their alliance with the Parnellite party.

RENT ON KILLING DILLON.

Mr. Labouchere says: It really looks as if Balfour is bent on killing Dillon as he did Man-Heber y, ex. I eville. Dillon is loaing half a pound of ex. E. Dillon is loaing half a pound of the flesh a week, and hasn't many pounds to lose. His mind—assuredly a great and generous mind if ever there was one—that a the best times been, as Sydney Smith would have said, "almost indecently ex posed by his frail, delicate body." Now the of the question is: "Does Balfour mean to kill Dillon," Balfour told Blunt he thought if Dillon were to be put into jail he would probably die. He was put into jail and he is probably dying. My orinion is Dillon will die out of pail like Mandeville and that when he is dead some Dr. Barr will be forthooming to say it was solemn high pontifical mass was celebrated. The Rev. Father Rouleau, Assistant Principal of the Quebec Normal School, officiated at the mass, assisted by Father McCaffrey, C.SS.R., of the St. Patrick's Church, of this city, as deacon, and Father O'Reilly of the Quebec Seminary as sub-deacon. Amongst the priests who assisted at the Mass and Libera were Fathers Cronin, C.SS.R., Drolet, Octave Andet, Neville, P.P. of killed him. If Dillon dies in jail or of "home Comforts" into after his release he will die do comforts. comforts" just after his release he will die de-liberately slaughtered by "Bomba Balfour," just as indubitably as if Balfour were to go to Dundalk and stick a knife into him. If he does die the verdict will be one of wilful murder against Balfour, the only verdict which a con scientious coroner's jury can by any possibility return.

LONDON, Aug. 80.—The deficit in the wheat coop excites the liveliest interest among economists. There will inevitably be a large demand mists. There will inevitably be a large demand for Canadian and American wheat. The estimates made it the Vienna grain market put the needs and prospective buying of the old world at from seventy to south the inevitable more than is ordinarily bought. Canada is looked for to send 103,000,000 bushes to market. Russia has been credited with extra fine crops, but this is now deemed uncertain, as accioes from there are now proving unfavorable. Carmany, Italy and the Netherlands are buying made than in ordinary seasons, and France has a pobe crop.

This sum of \$150,00 will defray the expense of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing and oppressed.

Truly ale was the shador of power, and made her the four smaller domes, the nave and the transpassion of the four smaller domes, the nave and the transpassion of the four smaller domes, the nave and the transpassion of a great rock in many a west to despairing and oppressed.

Truly ale was the shador of power, and made her an especially and oppressed.

Truly ale was the shador of remainder can be done gradually also the demand for American wheat is being with gent of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the nave and the Netherlands are buying or dinary seasons, and France has a pole originate solice upon or dinary seasons, and France has a pole originate solice the wherein are buried the remained the tweetin are buried the remained the tweetin are buried the remained the same of the wherein are buried the remained the same of the wherein are buried the remained the tweetin are buried the remained the subscriber. Father McGauvren, in his father.

The beauty of the four smaller domes, the post of the wherein are buried the remained to the wherein are mos

many that Europe has to deal with.

LONDON, Aug. 31—The condition of the wheat
market holds the attention of the speculative
world. The condition of the crops cabled yesterday attracts the attention of the entire world. and is of more pressing consequence than all diplomatic questions in the eyes of business men. For months there has been no advance in the price of cereals. It is not confined to any one month, as is the case in a manipulated market, but extending to all options, though December wheat has been for a month most largely dealt in. Among the wheat trade the situation is regarded as the most bullish known for eight years. Besides the short crop the

recent ukase of the Russian Govern-ment, whereby Russian railroads may make advances to peasant farmers, may have the effect of influencing exportations from that quarter. Heretofore the peasant class have been at the mercy of Hebrew usurers and rack rents and been compelled to sell their crops at a sacrifice to meet pressing demands. Now that crop can be withheld till the most opportune moment.

opportune moment.

I pity the sorrows of the Czar. With all his power and wealth he can get no real rest. Nihilists hunt him and haunt him wherever he goes; and all his guards cannot keep them at a safe distance. The reign of terror which the police keep at without the palace is fully equalled by the reign of terror which constant fear of assassination

creates within.

Prince Ferdinand is as plucky in his way as the Czar is nervous in his way. The Prince will go out when he is put out, not before. His de claration that if Russia and other powers want him to leave Bulgaria they will have to put him out, is courageous and at the same time puzzles the Czar and the powers. They will ultimately take the Prince up in their hands and set him down somewhere, but just when and how to do it is what worries tham. Bulgarians, of course, will have nothing to say about it, for home rul s not dreamt of in south-eastern Europe.

LONDON, September 1st.—White Chapel turns out a curiously horrible murder. The victim was a woman who was knocked down by an unknown man and attacked with a knife, Her head was nearly severed from her body; which was literally cut to pieces, one gash ex-tending from the pelvis to the breast bone. This is the third murder of the kind in a short time. The last one was a victim who was stab-bed 39 times. All the three victims were women of the lowest class; all the three murders occurred about the same hour in the same district, and were marked by the same inhuman

Some weeks ago, when Gladstone was pre-paring a Nineteenth Century article on Foster and Ireland, Joseph Chamberlain sent a sort of ambassador to Gladstone with a message, not unlike a menace, warning him not to say certain things about Chamberlain's relation to the Kil-mainham treaty. Whether the message bore tains little anybody could object to.

The new German Emperor is atunned by the result of his first effort in politics. He had made known his wishes in the most imperative and imperial way, but the followers of Herr Liebknecht have paid no more attention to him than if he were a ward politician, Herr Liebknecht was not only elected, but was chosen by a majority so large as to be really astounding. It is a square blow between the eyes of young Wilhelm. Wholesale arrests availed nothing, and Liebknecht whips all three opponents out of sight. Meanwhile Europe looks on with astonishment at such majorities as Boulanger in France and Liebknecht in Germany obtained against the established order of things.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The mysterious white Pacha at Bahr-El-Ghazel is evidently a good fighter. He is reported from Khartoum to have repulsed three expeditions sent out by the Mahdi against him. Weeks have elapsed since the first rumor of his arrival was carried down the Nile to the ancient capital and thence seaboard to Suakim. According to the story that was told by Bongos who had dealings with the Darfour tribes and who live in the old province of Bahr-El-Ghazel, they must have been familiar with Emin's name, station and adventures, and their neglect to identify the white Pasha with him would be inexplicable if heading an expedition into that country. Now that the mysterious stranger has held his ground against three assaults, the silence respecting Emin in the rumors from the Soudan indicate anew that he cannot be the white Pasha. As there is only one other European in that quarter of Africa, Stanley's identity seems to be estab-lished beyond controversy. He must be leader liahed beyond controversy. He must be leader of the native army recruited among the Nyam-Nyams, who has defeated the Mahdi's forces. Professor Ravenstein, leading member of the British Geographical Society, in the course of a long interview published in the London press fully confirms this theory and produces much evidence in its favor. He recalls the fact that Stanley started from the Congo in July, 1887, with stores for only two months. When the explorer failed to carry out his original intention of marching across the swampy country to Albert Lake, he must have been compelled to go north in order to obtain supplies. The Nyam-Nyam country would have been directly on his route if he were searching for friendly tribes, and his arrival their would naturally have been reported among the Bongos, who are on the edge of the Bahr-El-Ghazel district. Professor Ravenstein believes Stanley is with the Wellemaqua, a tribe of the Nyam-Nyams, and that he succeed ed long ago in opening communications with Emin. This would have been easy, since the tribe is known to have been on friendly terms with Emin.

One other fact seems to fit in with this expla One other tact seems to fit in with this explanation. Emin apparently prepared a force in April for an expedition northward. The Zanzibar version was that he had received a summons from the Mahdi to surrender and was marching against him. When the weakness of his force against him. Where the weakness of his lorge and his lack of ammunition are borne in mind, this seems grossly improbable. Is it not more reasonable to conclude that he was descending the Nile in order to join forces with Stanley.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN IN ENGLAND. Mr. William O'Brieu, M.P., speaking to s large assembly in Bristol on his way to a demonstration at Plymouth, said: "It is with great pride I meet so many of my connrymen here, and feel that your fidelity to the (rish cause will soon be rewarded, You have now acquired a position of honor and tofluence among your English fellow-citizens, and what we ask is that in your lives and acts you will corroborate us when we say the deep duire of the Irish heart is reconciliation and peace with the English people" (cheers.)

The ignerance of one man may be higher

MORE FUNDS FOR PARNELL. THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA RALLIES TO HIS AID.

FIVE CENTS

LINCOLN, Neb., August 29-The following latter has been addressed by President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National league of America, to the different State delegates, and explains itself.

PRICE.

DEAR SIR,—Owing to the refusal of the Salisbury Cabinet to grant the Irish members of Parliament an investigating committee to examine into the truth of the charges made against them by the London Times, and owing to the evident collusion between the members of the Cabinet and the proprietors of the Times in dralling the Royal Commission bill, which a brutal machine majority carried through the British House of Com-mons, it would be absurd to expect an impartial verdict from a tribunal so constituted.
The Royal Commission can have but one object, and that is to evade investigation inte the authenticity of the Times' letters and to screen its proprietors and their friends in the Cabinet from the punishment that strict jus-tice should accord to forgers and moral thugs.

Mr. Parnell seeks from a Scottish jury the justice that could not be obtained from the British Parliament nor from London law courts liable to the interference of corrupt Governnent officials. Armed with unanswerable evidence, Mr. Parnell asks a jury of honest Scotchmen to convict the proprietors of the Times of attering forged letters and of attempting by such criminal means to destroy the reputation of honest men. Great issues hang upon this trial. A verdict against the Times will cover with deserved infamy the cowardly and murderous Cabinet of Lord Salisbury and disgust every man not altogether blind to decency with a Government capable of descending to measures so unutterably vile to defeat its political opponents.

To prevent that result and its attendant consequences, the coffers of the London Times will be supplemented by the secret service money at the disposal of the Government, and no means that can safely help to defeat the ends of justice will be left untried by this Cabinet, se experi-enced in all the darksome ways abhorrent to honest men. In such a oritical position Mr. Parnell must not be left to fight unaided. The Irish race must not permit their leader to fail in his efforts to secure a fair hearing of his cause for mere want of funds to carry on what must be an expensive suit. It is our cause he is fighting. It is we who through him are assailed by this oombination of perjurers and forgers and it is incumbent upon us to stand loyally by him and give him that support which the circumstances may demand. A Parnell defence fund should be inaugurated in every State without delay.

The need is imperative, and the fund collected should be remitted promptly to Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, at Detroit, Mich. It is a cause that appeals not only to Irishmen, but to every man who believes in the good Amerian virtue of fair play esty against corruption backed by England's treasury, and Mr. Parneli's triumph will be the avant courrier of a still greater triumph when this Cabinet of murder, forgery and perjury will be driven from power to make

way for honester men. Yours very faithfully, JOHN FITZGERALD President I. N. L. A.

FIGHTING FOR THEIR HOMES. EVICTORS MEET WITH STRONG OPPOSITION FROM TRNANTS ON THE CLANBICARDE

ESTATE. DUBLIN, Sept. 1 .- The evictions on Lord Clanricarde's estate were resumed to-day. The evictors first attacked the house of a man namnd Tully, at Cloncoe. The house faced the river Shannon. A deep tranch had been dug about the building, the roof of which was banked with clay and stones, Trees had been sunken in the ground, parallel with the walls, which were made much stronger thereby. The first attack of the battering ram was beaten off by means of stones and boiling liquid, which the garrison used with good effect. The attacking party was compelled frequently to retreat. Then the constables were ordered up on the roof of the house, but many of them were hurled down into the ditch by the defenders, who captured many of the boarding party's rifles and an officer's sword. The police made repeated attempts, and finally, after a hard fight of an hour and a half, succeeded in capturing the house and evicting the inmates. The next house attacked was one occupied by a man named Tucky. The fight here was shorter, though equally terrific. Eighteen young men of he garrison were arrested. The majority of them had sustained severe sword outs on the face and arms and on various parts of their bodies. Three other families were evicted at Domas.

LEARN TO BE SELF-RELIANT, -- People who have been bolstered up all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes they look around for somebody to cling or to lean upon. Once down they are utterly helpless, and can never find their feet again without assistance. Such silken fellows no more resemble self-made men who have fought their way to position. making difficulties their stepping stones, and deriving determination from defeat, than bushes resemble oak. It is unwise to deprive young men of the advantage swhich result from energetic action by assisting them over obstacles which they ought to be able to surmount alone. Did a man ever learn to swim well who placed his whole confidence in a cork jacket? The assistance may be of advantage for a few lessons but he who would learn to take care of himself must cast aside a'l such supports.

Dublin, August 29.-Five families were evicted on the Clanricarde estate at Woodford to-day. The work was done by a force of soldiers and police. An aged sick woman, who was evicted, was carried to a place of than the intelligence of another. There may be shelter by some English visitors. The sum of very large memory and a narrow consolous of £100 has been subscribed to the Parnell fund at Waterford Bright Control of the Control of the

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] TWO CHRISTMAS EVES.

SERVICE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS EVE.

The sun was setting slowly over the hills in the mountainous county of Westmoreland, and the dark green trees stood out in hold relief against the gold and crimson sky. To the right and left as far as the eye could reach lay vast fields of snow, touched here and there with gleams of the eplendour of the dying sun. Silence reigned supreme and nature was alone, except for the presence of a girl who was leaning against a wooden fence which divided one large field from another. She was apparently deep in meditation, and that of no pleasant nature, for from time to time was heard a low agonizing sob, and she muttered to herself in a despairing voice, "Oh, if I knew, if I even knew, even the worst—anything is better than this cruel sus-

Madeline Austin-for this is the name of the girl—is tall and slight, of about two and twenty years of age, not pretty to the casual observer, but possessing an attraction far greater than out possessing an attraction far greater than that of mere prettiness. Her chief and, to many, her only beauty is her auburn hair, of that peculiar shade that Paul Veronese and painters of his school loved to depict; her complexion is of the pale, clear type which generally goes with auburn hair, and her eves are gray in some lights her detractors are eyes are gray in some lights, her detractors say green, in others. She is attired in a long scarlet cloak bordered with dark tur and wears a fur tuque on her head. Her face is worn with grief and pale from sleepless nights and distress of mind, yet through all her grief and anxiety no tears had dimmed the clear steadfastness of Madeline Austin's eyes, for hers was one of those natures which can suffer and be strong. Even those with whom she lives, her father and brother, have no she lives, her father and brother, have not had the faintest conception of what she has suffered during the past three weeks, for she gives no sign but goes about her daily duties with the same energy as in her unclouded life before this great trouble came. I cannot help thinking how well it is for those happy mortals who can relieve their burdened hearts by tears, and how much less they suffer than those strange natures who seldom or never weep.

Presently a heavy step comes crunching over

the crisp snow and a loud voice says, "Good evening, Miss Madeline, a penny for your thoughts."

"Ah! Squire Marston," answers Madeline "I fear they are hardly worth even the pro-

verbial penny."

"Oh, no," rejoined the Squire with a laugh;
"I am the best judge of that; but stay, have you heard the news about Geoffrey Lyndon?"

you heard the news about Geoffrey Lyndon?"
"What," says the girl, turning pale and stretching out her right hand to support herself against the fence. What—what about him?"
"Why, I'm surprised you haven't heard," goes on the Squire, prosily. "Judge Moore has found him guilty of theft and manslaughter, and has sentenced him to penal servitude for life, and served the young scamp." ho reply. A moment or two masses, and tha No reply. A moment or two passes, and the Squire looks at his companion. She is deadly

Squire looks at his companion. She is deadly white; her hands are grasping the rails of the fence convulsively and her eyes are full of horror and despair. The Squire is roused at last. "Why, Madeline," he says, "I had no idea you cared. The girl interrupted him quickly, and says, in a strange, far-away voice, "Don't speak to me now, please; indeed, I cannot bear it" and turning har heak on him walks slowly it." and, turning her back on him, walks slowly towards her home,

Squire Marton watches her retreating figure it is out of sight, then gives a long, long low whistle, which expresses volumes of compressed astonishment. I must say a word about Squire Marton. He is a typical English gentleman of the fox-hunting type—a man of forty-six—in person stout and of redium height, red-faced, with straight black hair and small, sleepy blue eyes, dinmed by much beer drinking. So much for the outer man, his character may best be described by negatives, for with one exception—
his love of fex hunting—he had no decided
tastes. He was not, as you doubtless have
guessed, overburdened with brains and the few
he did possess were lying dormant for want of
exercise, for having a comfortable income of
£5,000 a year and a good estate, he considered

all exertion quite superfluous.

Now John Marton had long cherished for re incapable of that in its highest and most bling sense. He, like the Laird of Cock "at his table head thought she'd weel." Madeline had loss hed Madeline Austin, a secret likeing. I cannot dignify it by the name of love, such natures as his are incapable of that in its highest and most look weel." Madeline had long been aware of his sentiments through the medium of her father, who was anxious to see his daughter comfortably settled, more especially that his son-in-law elect had promised to pay him (Austin) £3,000 on the wedding day. But Madeline's heart was given elsewhere. For the last two years she had been secretly engaged to Geoffrey Lyndon, a young man possessed of little as yet but talents and indomitable energy, and, with these, what is impossible? He had been for three years studying law in the Middle Temple in London, and was only in the neighborhood of W—— (the county town near which Madeline lived) at Christmas and during the long vacation. These holidays he spent with his widowed mother, who lived in a small dower house, not far from Austin Manor. Of course it was out of the question that Madeline and Geoffrey should marry for some years yet, but they were perfectly content to wait, happy in their great trust of each other, and sanguine of the good fortune which the future might bring However, just lately Madeline had been much troubled by hints from her father and brother concerning Squire Marton, and indeed Ivan Austin had gone so far as to tell her that she and she alone could save their house from ruin

and themselves from disgrace. Ivan Austin was a young man of about six and twenty, and his character lacked all those good qualities so highly developed in that of his sister; he was weak, cowardly and extra-vagant to the last degree. Always a delicate boy, he had never been denied anything he wished for, and now the trials and responsibilities of manhood had come, he lacked the stamina wherewith to sustain them. Just at present he was in dire distress, for, some three weeks previous to the beginning of my story, he ived a notice from a Jew with whom he had had negotiations, in the form of loans, to say he must pay within seven days time. Three days of the seven had passed in dire perplexity, and on the evening of the third he went to s large dinner party at Squire Marston's. As the thing men call fate would have it, the conversation at desert turned on the subject of the won derful fortunes some acquired in business and more particularly on that achieved by a Mr. Green, who lived a quarter of a mile from Marston Hall. This gentleman was a retired tea merchant and was immensely wealthy and very accentric. His chief peculiarity was that he positively refused, in spite of the advice of all his friends, to keep any money in the county his friends, to keep any money in the county bank. The bulk of his fortune was invested in three per cent. consols, but he always kept from two to three thousand pounds in gold and bank notes in his dressing case. This circumstance was well known in the neighborhood, for Mr. Green's housekeeper was a most inveterate

gossip.
The morning after Squire Marston's dinnerparty, the inhabitants of the quiet town were startled by the news that Mr. Green's house had been broken into the night before, that he had been found by the butler at 6 o'clock that morning in a senseless condition and that £2000 were missing from his dressing-case. The doctor had been immediately called in but pronounced the case hopeless, Mr. Green had been struck on the back of the head by some heavy object—he might linger for some days but re-covery was not to be looked for. Wild excitement prevailed all over the district and many were the conjectures as to the perpetrator of the deed. Geoffrey Lyndon had returned to London that morning by the 8 o'clock express, having heard nothing of the catastrophe. He was sitting in his room in the Temple the following afternoon studying some intricate legal point when he was disturbed by a hasty knocking at the door. Before he had time to open it three policemen entered, and one of hem walked over to where Geoffrey stood, laid his hard on his shoulder, manly rellance on self. -[Wordsworth.

saying in a peremptory tone, "Geoffrey Lyndon, I arrest you in the name of the Queen."
"What!" exclaimed Lyndon, "you arrest me.
What in the name of all that's wonderful or!
I am not a Nihiliat. You have mistaken your
man. What a joke? No! no! no!" "No
joke at all. wound man. as you will find to your joke at all, young man, as you will find to your cost. You are charged with manslaughter and theft, and I advise you to come quietly with us, for the more fuse you make, the worse it will be for you," "Manslaughter, theft!" said Lyndon, rubbing his eyes, "why, I must be dream-

for you," "Manslaughter, metc' and Lyndon, rubbing his eyes, "why, I must be dreaming. What—what do you mean?"

"Now, none of that," interrupted the officer of you, none of that," interrupted the officer of you, none of that," interrupted the officer of you, none of that, "interrupted the officer of you, none of that," interrupted the officer of you, none of that, "interrupted the officer of you, none of that," interrupted the officer of you, none of that, "interrupted the officer of you, none of that," it has tust of you will be now brings us the had be go back to the scene at which the young the your of you want this trial at the next assize, which took place three weeks after his arrest, which took place three weeks after his arrest. They were in sight of the yard door, which stood wide open. Three was no help for it; he had to go back to the young the young the year of you want the young that you want to you want the young they want to you want the young they want to you want to you want they want to you This now brings us back to the scene at which my story opened. Squire Marston had then just told Madeline Austin the result of the trial.

It is a windy March morning; cold and cheerless; a biting east wind blowing over the West-moreland hills; but in spite of the unpromising state of the weather the little town of W—— is state of the weather the little town of W—— is on the slert; for is not a grand wedding to take place to-day? The bells of St. Agatha's (the parish church) are ringing out joyfully, and already (at half-past nine) the village achool children are ranged, dressed in white frocks, in two long years attacking from the gate to the two long rows, stretching from the gate to the church door, their aprons full of flowers to strew on the path of the bride. For Madeline Austin on the path of the bride. For Madeline Austin is a great favorite with rich and poor, but more especially with the latter class. You will, perhaps, not be surprised to learn that she has consented to sacrifice her own feelings in order to save her father and brother, though her heart is far away in that dreary Portland prison where Arthur Lyndon is dragging on a most miserable existence.

But hush ! there is a stir amongst the crowd But hueh! there is a stir amongst the crowd of rustics at the gate as Squire Murston and his friend, Sir Peter Leicester, walk into the church. Then come the numerous false alarms and whispers of "here she comes," "now I see her," "look, look," which are inevitable at every wedding. However, at last she does come, accomponied by her father and the vicar's daughter, who is bridesmaid, and very beautiful Madeline Austin looks. Although very pale, she is quite self-possessed and carries her head well up. Just as she enters the church door the well up. Just as she enters the church door the sun peeps through the clouds and lights up her sun peeps through the clouds and lights up her auburn hair gleaming through the lacy folds of her veil. Then the ceremony begins, and Madeline goes through it with a heroism worthy of a better cause. At length all is over, the register is signed, the Wedding March peals out triumphantly, and Squire and Mrs. Marston walk down the path through the rows of village children, who make practive aneathes and acetter. children, who make pretty speeches and scatter choice flowers right and left. So the sacrifice is completed; and few even dream that it is

THE SECOND CHRISTMAS EVE.

Again it is Christmas Eve, but three years Again it is Coristmas Eve, tud three years later, and Time, with its levelling hand, has softened somewhat old grievances and explained away mistakes. Madeline Marston has been laid in her grave for nearly a year. Ivan Austin had died two years before, and on his death bed, filled with a tardy removes he had confessed to filled with a tardy remorse, he had confessed to the theft of £2,000 from Mr. Green. He said he had no intention of killing the old man, but while stooping over the dressing case he heard a movement, and looking up saw the tea merchant coming towards him. Without calculating the coming towards him. Without calculating the strength of his blow he caught up a thick walking stick he had brought with him and struck him on the head, instantly knocking him down, then caught up the money and rushed home with all possible speed. While going down stairs he took out a pocket-handkerchief, which he had borrowed from Arthur Lyndon at the dinner party that night, and in his excitement dropped it on the stairs. This handkerchief was found by the police next morning and, combined with Lyndon's hurried departure to London, helped

Lyndon's hurried departure to London, helped to fasten the guilt on him. So he (Lyndon) was tried and convicted, Ivan Austin all the while making no sign.

And Christmas-tide is here once more and the bells of St. Agatha's are ringing out a joylul peal for midnight service to herald the day of peace and good will. The church is brilliantly lighted and faint rave of nightness are thrown

MADELINE MARSTON, Aged 25.

Blessed are the Dead which die in the Lord. But see ! a dark shadow intercepts the light and Squire Marston advances and stands bent head and drooping shoulders close to the tomb of his wife. His hands are clenched and his frame is shaken by deep sobs, and he murmurs brokenly, "Oh that I could atone! Oh that she knew! O, Madeline, Madeline, how I repent the course I took; I judged him harshly;

would I could make amends."

Suddenly, as if in answer to his wish, there stands before him, like an apparition, Arthur Lyndon,—but so chauged, so haggard and worn, that he is only a shadow of his former self, for two years of penal servitude. But the soul of the man is unchanged; the same upright, honest glance shines from his clear eyes, as he atretches out his hand across the grave of his lost love and says to Marston, "You were her husband; I forging." And just then, as if in glad answer to ould I could make amends. says to Marston, "You were her husband; I forgive." And just then, as if in glad answer to the words, the Christmas peals again ring out and the white-robed choristers of St. Agatha's chant these glorious old words of the angelic Bong:-

Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth, Peace, good will towards men."

Montreal, 1888.

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

tery "Dress," said Smith, with all the force of an original idea, "does not make a man." "No," replied Jones, gloomily, as he fingered his wife's dress-maker's bill he had just received, "but it

often hreaks a man." FROM MANITOBA.

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

A proper secrecy is the only mystery of able men; mystery is the only secrecy of weak and cunning ones.—[Chesterfield.

A DOZEN YEARS.

"Dear Sirs,—For twelve years I suffered from dyspepsia and liver complaint and was so weak I could not leave my bed for eight months, and had itale hope of ever being cured. Three years ago I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and am thankful to say I now enjoy good health, and I advise all who are afficied to try B. B.

B. Mrs. Harriett Hobbs, Muir Avenue. Brockton, Ont.

There is hardly ever a complete silence in our souls. God is whispering to us well nigh incessantly. Whenever the sounds of the world die out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul, or sink low, then we hear those out in the soul in the sou us, only we do not always hear, because of the noise and hurry, and distraction which life causes as it hurries on.—F. W. E. oer.

To character and success, two things, contradictory as they may seem, must go to-gether—humble sependence and manly independence; humole dependence on God and

XXVI-(Continued) 'And,' pursued Gertrude impatiently, 'that it will take all her fine fortune to keep her in "fedders"—feathers, I mean; that was what Kitty said she heard in the town.'

wall of the great yard, which was unusually clean and tidy. The horses had been taken out and were stabled. Some old hens and chickens were running about excitedly, the rest were locked up out of the way. The house door was wide open, and a great stream of heat and noise seemed to come out as they approached. The Mauleverers stood for a moment before

the door as if uncertain whether to enter or not. Marion hung back unwilling, but their presence was soon observed, and Mrs. Ahearne came out in hasta to welcome them and lead them in.

The kitchen was full, and so was the passage, of people coming and going to the inner room. Into this Marion and Gertrude were speedily conveyed, to find themselves at once the centre of all eyes. Although it was daylight still, a great parafin lamp filled the room with its hot light and smell, this last all but drowning the ingut and smen, this lass an out drowning one fumes of the whisky punch; caudles burned on the chimney-piece and on the top of the piano.

'Miss Delanty!' hailed Mrs. Ahearne in a loud voice, 'this is Miss Maulever, who pays you the honor to call, and her sister Miss Carbude.' Tertrude.

Peter Quio, dressed in a blue body coat with brass buttons, moved to one side with an obsequious bow, thus allowing to be seen a tall youngish woman of twenty-seven or more, who rose from her chair and equaring her elbow in the most approved fashion, offered her hand boldly to both the newcomers. She was not ill-looking, but her face was hard and at the same time foolish. She wore a costly silk dress, elaborately frilled and trimmed; a gold watchchain hung closely over her shoulders; a huge silver-gill locket, and massive-looking fringed earrings—these last the gift of her betrothed completed the list of her decorations, unless a pair of kid gloves, the same colour of her dress, which she carried in her hands, be accounted

auch. Marion shrank away, awed by her bold scrubiny, and made her way to Mary Abearne, who was sitting in the window near Mrs. Quin and her daughter. Honor Quin was fully conscious of a much stiffer silk and finer gold watch chain, although hers was not so obtrusively dis-played as the bride-elect's ornaments. She sat very stiffly and decorously, limiting her conver sation to replying shortly to the salutations of

the young males among the company.
Peter Quin's face were his customary fixed smile, and his cuoning little eyes were making an inventory of everything while he exchanged the most complimentary and amiable speeches with Delanty, a shopkeeper in the same line of business as himself. Lake scemed rather pleased than otherwise. He was a central figure, and playing an important part, which circumstance alone put him in goodhumor. Miss Delanty was not much to boast of in the way of looks, true; but she had a for-tune of fifteen hundred pounds. He chose to call it so: in reality the sum amounted to only twelve hundred, which the town talk had magnified into two thousand. His staunch friend Mat had declared his intended to be a fine clever (big) girl, and had during the course of the day, cut of pure good-nature, reported a variety of complimentary remarks which he alleged that he had overheard at mass. Luke, aneged that he had overheard at mass. Luke, in his own mind, was persuaded that he had good looks enough for two. He was handsome; his blue satin tie seemed to repeat the color of his tyes and lead golden reflections to this blue of the was the mathem careed on the blue golden reflections to color or his eyes and land golden reflections to his blonde curls. His mother gazed anon at him with pride, and then let her glance turn with something of discontent to the swarthy countenance of her intended daughter-in-law. But to this would succeed a mental picture too often before her mind's eye of late—the horrible cabin in River Lane and Helen Talbot's fate and she choked down her incipient dislike, and murmured a praver of future was secured. Conversation among the young people was

seemed to grow thicker and thicker every mo seemed to grow unicker and thicker every mo-ment, had perhaps something to do with the dull constraint which lay upon them. It was time now for the Delantys to leave. The car was at the door, and profuse and elaborate leave-taking be-came general. Marion and Gertrude slipped can supposited and made their way into the came general. Marion and Gertriue slipped out unnoticed, and made their way into the garden. Godfrey had long ago preceded them, and was strolling under the beeches with Jim Cadogan and a couple of young farmers. Their figures could just be discerned among the tree tigures could just be discerned among the tree stems, for the twilight was now falling. The girls, who did not wish to be seen by them, slipped into the shadow of the great yew-tree, and looked over the broken wall into the yard. Father Paul's housekeeper, Miss Johnston, had just arrived with a message that his reverence was coming along the road and bringing a young gentleman, and the departing guests were delayed in order to be duly presented to him.

Miss Delanty gave herself some additional

The air, which

very stilted and difficult.

airs and graces, which sat very ill upon her, for she had by nature a brusque, rough manner. Miss Johnston, as usual, imitating Miss D'Arcy, attempted to patronize her. Like Marion, however, she was put out of countenance by the bold black eyes of the stranger, and beat a retree t discomfited. After some clumsy minauderies with her intended, who told her to expect him the next day—whether it was done out of bravado or calculation Luke had, as the evening advanced, assumed a most love-like bearing to wards his betrothed—Miss Delauty departed with her father, whom a conversation with Peter Quin had destined to benefit by at least a couple of hundred pounds. That worthy had managed to convey to Delanty an impression that he was being over-generous in the matter of the fortune. The fine to be exacted by O'Malley for renewing the lease of Lambert's Castle would not be so large as was stated by the Ahearnes. Peter hinted that he had good reason to know this, and made it apparent to the rather behused mind of his brother-trader that he held his information from better authority than that of the Ahearnes.

You know, Mr. Delany, sir, we are not always so poor as we state to be. A dig in the ribs carried this innuendo home with effect. It was said openly before old Ahearne and his wife, who believed Quin to be speaking in their interests and on their side. He intended them to think so, but Delanty and he attached a very different signification to

The car with the Waterford party was rolling The car with the Waterford party was foling away down the boreen now, and reter Quin was standing a little apart by hinself, apparently surveying the old walls of Jambert's Castle the end of the farous of Marion and Gertrude could see him do incity from their coisn of vantage among see dark branches of the yew. of vantage among we dark branches of the yew. His perpetual sade excanded to a broad grin that was not sactly pleasant to behold, and he

what was not saled to getter.

'Who is that Peter Cam thinking of,' whisperd Gertrude; 'laughing all to himself?
Look. Mation! Horridold man!'

It was impossible for him to hear her, but he tested as shough he heat willed no his con-

started as though he had, pulled up his coast collar suddenly, and taking a pinch of snuff regained the company in the kitchen. Luke Ahearne was receiving the congratulations of his friends, and stood with a sheepish foolish face, the centre of a noisy throng. Mat was prominent among these, both his hands full of candles, for they were going to dance in the barn. Now that the formidable visitors had left, all tongues and hearts seemed brisker and lighter. Miss Delanty, although she had imposed on no one, had awed everybody. Her airs and pretensions, finery and jewellery, had had all the effect in the way of creating a barrier between herself

'family,' not to mention 'old stock of the country side' or 'blood, she was nobody and nothing.
'Betty Delanty, wisha!' sneered a Capel.
'Mrs. Ahearne was a Kitzmaurice, and had a cousin a bishop in America, and Luke Ahearne—sure, everybody knew Ahearnes of Fiddieratown—they were as old, God keep ye, as the fields itself.

More whiskey punch was made. A fiddle began to make itself heard from the barn, and

one by one the company straggled across the yard, to where a great fitful glare of light began to grow yellower and yellower in the thickening twilight. More neighbours came in, and among them appeared a guest whom luke Ahearne had little welcome for, and whos face appeared to him now like some not quite pleasant surprise—his old flame, Essie Rooney! A sprightly, resy-cheeked little girl, scarcely twenty years of age, stepped info the kitchen, followed by a tall constabulary man. When Luke saw his mother shake hands with this man he guessed at once what had happened. Essie was married, or going to be. All the blood in his body seemed to rush up to his head, and stifling with difficulty the execution which rose to his lips, he flung out into the yard, not daring to remain. In the yard be found him-self suddenly face to face with Father Paul and a gentleman, whom in the half light he did not first recognise. Luke held out his hand to Father Paul, who expressed his regrets at not held to come sooner, adding

being able to come sooner, adding,—
'I hope to make Miss Delanty's acquaintance
this day week, and, Luke, this young gentleman has come with me to drink a glass of wine to your good health and your young lady.

Mr. Ansdale, this is Luke Ahearne—a fine product of the county Cork, is not he? I baptized him, sir—and I deem it a great hardship that I may be to marry him sir. am not to marry him, sir.'

am not to marry nim, ar.
Gorra lyour reverence, replied Luke with greatseeming heartiness, 'you must share a good thing sometimes. A turn about is only good thing sometimes. A turn about is only fairness, you know. I'll promise you the jub of burying me, sir.'

Chichele turned away; he had recognised in Luke the man who had told him that 'a comment would not appear the Manlayers.'

man name would not answer the Mauleverers. He remembered the day well, wandering by the mill-house, which lay all shrouded in apple blossoms, hungering so keenly for news of its inhabitants that he envied the very bird that might fly across it its roof, that he felt forced to speak her name aloud to any chance comer, were it only the groom, the beggars, or the hinds on the road. He must say it aloud even to them. so did it possess him like a charm. His eyes wandered new hungrily from Luke's face to those of the hystanders in search, hardly of Marion herself—long and hope as ne did, he scarcely dared so much—but of some token of her presence, some guide or indication. Nor was he disappointed for long; Gertrude's lovely brown curls caught and reflected the light from the open door, as she ran forward to meet Father Paul.

'Why are you so late? Oh! and you, Mr. Ans —,'she had forgotten his name, or was too excited to say it. 'Miss Delanty is gone, too excited to say it. 'Miss Delanty is gone, and oh! Father Paul, she was so grand and fine—you ought to have been here. I say, I want to dance in the barn. Come and look at want to dance in the barn. Come and look at the dancing. And, do you know, there are two brides—really two—a Mrs. Moriarity, such a pretty nice girl. They are all admiring her; and she dances a jig on a door. I hear nobody can beat her or tire her. Don't you like a jig on a door, Mr. Andale? Oh! I always missay that strange Euglish word—your name. I do her your nardon?

beg your pardon,'
Chichele scarcely heard Gertrude. out his hand amicably to her, but she never noticed it. She was hanging on Father Paul's arm and pulling him towards the barn, whence the scraping of the fiddle and the rhythmic movement of the 'step dances' could be dis-tinctly heard. He divined that Marion was not there, and began to pace up and down the yard impatiently, watching every figure that came and went, listening vainly for a sound of her presence. At last he spied in the half light a thick-set figure, which he recognised as that of the 'girl from the village,' Miss Quin, passing through a tumble-down door at the far end of the yard. Impelled by some instinct he followed her quickly, and found himself in the garden among a tricket of heavy overgrown laurels. He stood still for an instant, and allowed her to come herers him into a ducky allowed her to go on before him into a dusky weed-grown alley that opened among the trees. Presently she called alond, 'Mary Abearne, Mary! where are you?' The utterance was harsh and coarse—he remembered it at once.

'Here!' answered a plaintive weak voice. It iar away am other side of the old lawn. Chichele watched, and saw presently a black hooded shadowy figure cross the ploughed portion of the lawn. as it came nearer, proved to be Mary Ahearne. · Where is Miss Maulever?' questioned Honor

Quin; and why are you out here, Mary Ahearne? My mother wants to see you. Well, answered Mary Ahearne reluctantly, 'I suppose I must go in. I'll go back for Muse Mauleverer—she is beyond.' She turned and

retraced her steps.

Chichele turned also on hearing this, and ran as fast as he could round the garden to the point from which she had come, and plunged among the trees on the drive. He came up with Mis. Mauleverer before Mary Ahearne He came arrived.
'You here !' she cried, rising startled from

her seat.
'Yes,' he said, seizing both her hands; 'it is I, Marion. Marion, they want you to go. Don't, I beg! I must—must say something to

you! Here she is.' Mary Ahearne's pale face enshrouded in he black shawl was now before them.

'Miss Maulever,' she began trembling, for she saw and recognized Chichele, 'Honor Quin is wanting me in the house. Would you be pleased—maybe—you would rather—whatever you would like to do, miss.'

'I will come directly,' returned Marion. speaking with Chichele's eyes con her face.
Tell her—in a minute, Mary. I am going home with Father Paul. I shall follow you in a moment. That will do! This last was thered with a tone befitting Miss D'Arcy herses. imperial almost.

Father Paul and Gertrude entered the barn together, she pulled him by the sleeve. She wanted tokee the dancing, and, child-like, enjoying it herself, wished him to see it also, A dance was just over, Jury Foote, the famous blind fiddler from Newmarket, was screwing up his violin preparatory to makink a fresh start. Essie Rooney is going to dance a jig. Here comes Essie l'shouted Harry Capel.

'Manners, Harry !' said Father Paul reprovingly.

'Give the decent woman her name,

f you please, young man! She is Mrs Moriarity this very day.

Hurroo!' cried Harry; 'mora power to you, Father Paul! Luke Ahearne, the door, the half door, till we has Essie's jig. Essie! Essie! who will stand up to you? Say me! Essie, ah do!' he pleaded, 'now do!'

'Go long wit.' you, Harry Capel. The impidence of you indeed !' raplied Mrs. Moriarity, advancing with great dignity into the middle of Essie had an established kenown as a dancer

She was a trimly-built, bright-looking girl, and was a with a springing light step. She had in truth been married shat morning by Father Par, who had made up the match himself with Tom Moriarity, and had made matters straight at the coentabulary man with the sub-inspector. She was exceedingly pretty, bright, rosy, and sales, with a curly mass of yellow hair and brilliant I ght blue eyes. There was a gleam of missief in the said eyes now, as she watched link theare, her old admirer, lift down the half door of the barn, and carry it in for her to does her famous jig Polthogue on. She looketall round the barn a wicked glint in her eyes as she stepped up on the half door and march, with a funny semi-sedate air all round march with a funny semi-sedate air all round it, as if to pick out the best position. Jury Foot placed a few preliminary bars. The word had gone abroad that Essie Rooney, was 'up,' and Mrs. Ahearne, Miss Johnston, old Mrs. Capel. eve to Judy, all througed in, as with Tom Morestry, himself an accomplished artist, Essie took to floor. Luke Ahearne, who remembered be provess but too well, was leaning

Essie, to do her justice, knew nothing of poor Luke's financial embarrassments, of the terrible necessity laid upon him to marry money. She had been in love with him, and she thought him a cur tied to his mother's apron-strings because he ceased to 'talk' to her, and became engaged to a Waterford woman clder than himself, all for the sake of money.

She thought herself jilted for the sake of Miss Delancy's fortune, and she despised Luke thoroughly therefor; not a trace of her old feeling for him remained. Her constabulary man was handsomer, bigger, better-looking, a sober man, too, she reflected, and well come; and he had married her for pure love of her, having seen her dance at a wake up in Newmarket. She would show Luke how little she cared for him, so brimful of this laudable intention, she began her jig. She had pretty tiny little feed, encased in smart shoes which Tom Moriarity had got her as a present from Cork, and she had got her as a present rom cork, and she kilted her neat frock in such a way as showed them properly. Tom Moriarity, no mean preformer, began his step. He was a fine straight-built young fellow, and murmurs of approbation made themselves heard all round. 'That's what I call a real fit match,' said a neighbour farmer to old Ahearne; 'a fine hand-

some boy and girl.

'Father Paul, sir, dat is the best-locking pair
I see dis long time.' said an old woman to his
reverence, 'It reminds of de good old times

reverence. It reminds of de good old times when we had real handsome people in dis country, your reverence. I do not like at all to see a fair young boy lose himself wit's girl dat is not his equals. Such a skin as she have—and de hair of her-she is like a young kid, so she is,

to see her dance.'
'Just so, ma'am, just so, indeed,' repeated
Father Paul, justly proud of his own drings
'Well done to you, Tom? Well done to you,
Essie! It would have been a sin to spoil two houses with you.
'Hurroo!' whooped old Ahearne, half crazed

with excitement as Essie began the double shuffle and sidled round the half door with the grace and lissomeness for which she had earned her reputation.

her reputation.

'It is lovely—beautiful! Luke!' said a bystander; 'is she not a grand girl?'

Luke was gazing at her with eyes in which a
light not unlike that of madness was shining. He had cared for Essie Rooney with all the feeling such a nature as his, poor and shallow, was capable of, and now she added to her old power of fascination a new one-the most potent of all to such men as he. He looked round the assemblage; every eye was strained on her; every face wore the same expression of admiration; from all lips burst forth encouragement and applause. Even his father stood there open mouthed, half drunken with delight, following every movement with rapture. What a woman envied by all, applauded by all! 'That was the wife for me, thought Luke in his heart, raging with bitterness. 'That was the wife I ought to bave had.

Essie was triumphant—sbe saw Luke's face the other faces—Jury Foot was doing his best, and she was doing him justice. The wicked spark glistened brighter than ever in her pretty eyes, as she capered and skipped round her peeler,' and when that particular 'step' came mits due time, she threw her arms around Tom Moriarity, and instead of slipping her head down past his face, or on to his shoulder, or tucking it under his arm, as the other girls did in the jig, she kiesed her husband full on the mouth with a smack that made the rafters of the barn ring and raised a responsive yell of sympathetic delight from the impressionable

Old Ahearne forgot everything. He stood and razed at her with a feeling of intense enjoy nent. It was as delightful to him as the Cork Park racss. Even Father Paul's Milesain blood worked up and stirred in him. Gertrude stood as if entranced, making mental vows to coax somebody to teach her that particular jig. Mrs. Ahearne's eyes were fixed on her son's face, which was now ghastly white and now red, with a look of anxiety which she felt to be needless. Essie was married, and was going to Galway with Tom Moriarity the very next day. Had she not known that she could not have asked them to the festivity. Luke's face had a terrible wild look. Luke indeed was in his heart wishing it were possible to utterly annihilate Tom Moriarity and Betty Delanty at one stroke. No one could admire Betty; she was a coarse-looking thing, and she was swarthy, and she was, if not old, 'getting on,'—she was five years older than he was—she could not All these thoughts ran through poor Luke's dazed brain as he watched Essie. The dance ended, old Ahearne ran forward and lifted her right off her feet.

By the Lord Harry,' he shouted, oblivious of Father Paul and Miss Gertrude, 'you are a grand little girl, Essie, you are I Tom Moriarity, are you not proud of your wife? Come wit' m dis minute till I drink both your healths. Luke, where are you?'

Luke, man ! why Luke !' he began. Luke struck at and cursed him savagely, and buried his head in straw. Mat sighed and whistled, then he got up and shook himself, and made straight for the kitchen. Here he found without trouble that of which he was in search, and seazing a tumbler, he half-filled a jug with whiskey, and once more on consolation bent, repaired to his unhappy master. This time he was welcome, and before long Luke was in a state of blessed oblivion, covered comfortable in the litter, forgetting and forgetten, but not altogether alone, for from the next stall, and divided from him by a thin wooden partition only, came a regular and monotonous trumpet note, the professed cook soi disant—Juggy O'Leary berself. She had roasted the last chicken and baked the last pie, claimed her due, and got it ungrudgingly, and there she was, her only companions the melancholy turkeys, whose domains she had invaded, all perched above her head staring at her in wakefulness and re-

pining.
Essie's dance over, and the excitement caused by it having somewhat subsided, people seemed to have a consciousness of some fiagging in the entertainment. Luke was missed, and some others of the young men seemed to have also de-parted coverbly. There was not the same go parted covertly. There was not the same go and spirit among the daucers, upon whom the shadow of Mrs. Moriarity's superior performance seemed to rest. By degrees the greater number moved back into the house again. A large table was covered with food, and some of the visitors who had come a long way beiged themselves to some refreshment in the way of solid food. But sweet biscuits and current loaves were the staple attractions, and 'sherry wine' for the women and girls, with porter and whiskey for their male relatives, were lavishly provided. The male relatives, were lavishly provided. The more select guests sat in the inner room, Mies Johnston of Chapel House, Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Cadogan, of the post-office, and some stranger farmers wives. Father Paul walked about at large from the kitchen to the room and thence out into the garden and yard. He talked to every one, and especially to the people who came from the outlying portions of the parish. It was growing late, and was now almost completely dark.

Mary Ahearne left Chichele and Miss Mauleverer standing together under the lime-trees, and retraced her steps to where she had left Miss Ouin. 'Well?' questioned the latter, without moving

from her post.

'She will come presently—directly,' said Mary. That young gentleman is over there speaking with her. Sure, we can wait.

with her. Sure, we can want,

'Yes,' returned Miss Qnin: 'I saw him come
here with Kather Paul, It is more than strange, ac it is." She had suspected the motive of Chichele's presence, and had determined, part from envy, part from inquisitiveness and natural love of

meddling, to watch Marion that evening. Knowing her to be in the garden she had repaired thither, shrewdly guessing that Chicagle would make his way there also Nor was she disappointed; in fact her expectations were so quickly gratified as to confirm her half-formed suspici as into certainty.

1 will not go in, she continued, rai-i: g her

hand to her eyes, and peering fr in under it agrees the g rden. It is a pitty Father Paul dosen't know this. He little thinks what a going on, or pour old Miss D'Arcy either. There, I can just see them walking up and cown, den'.

and the Ahearnes' friends that she wished and on the wall just where the light of a hoop of intended, but every one knew that in point of Essie, to do her justice, knew nothing of poor burning sin, and anyhow that is a Personal Control of Essie, to do her justice, knew nothing of poor burning sin, and anyhow that is a Protes

that gentleman.'

Well now, Honor, that is true, but all, what harm? Don't think against charin.

Sure, he is a friend of Father Paul's.

'Sit down here,' said Honor. 'Will the bench hold? No; here is a stone,' She turned up her black silk skirt carefully as she sat down here had bench hold? No there is a stone,' She turned up her black silk skirt carefully as she sat down see us. I think they have gone out of the walk Listen to me, Mary Ahearne. I know who that gentleman is. Flinn, that is house steward the some old lord that has no children, and he is to succeed him. He will have an estate and title and do you imagine he would dream of mary. The likes of those Maulevers'?

'The likes of those Maulevers' echoed Mary Ahearne. 'Oh Lord! Oh, Honor Quinn! what is it you mean by talking that way?'

'What do I mean? arsgh!' sneered Honor Quinn! what

Abearns. 'Oh Lord! Oh, Honor Quinn! what is it you mean by talking that way?' What do I mean? arsgh!' sneered Honor Quinn contemptuously. 'Sure, you well know what they are! What is the good of Father, what they are! What is the good of Father. Halley are, and they should be when Tighe O'Malley is, and if they are not, they's not, and no more about them, It is all humbug! gentleman is going to be a lord could marry the likes of her. What are you looking at?' Its like be is thinking of anything of the sort. After all, maybe she has the bad drop in her like her father and mother.

This was pure malignity, although it was worldly wisdom too, and Mary Ahearne was revolted.

'It is you that have a bad black drop in re-

revolted.

'It is you that have a bad black drop in your heart, Honor Quin, and long I have known it You res a jealous creature in your mind. Thereis You rea a jealous creature in your mind. There is not one in Barrettstown would say what you have said here to night. Take care it does not come home to you. You should be ashamed to let such words cross your lips. I am grateful to leave such a world of deceiv and threachery.

She was from her seat, and shock out here She rose from her seat, and shook out her dress, as if to shake off the contact of her comdress, as it to snake oil the contact of her com-panion. Miss Quin rose also. She was fright-ened and a little ashaned, for she was suddenly seized with the notion that Mary Ahearne might

go to Father Paul.

'It is not deceit,' she retorted. 'I have a you consider the second of the second of the second right to make a remark. Who is there here that would see what we have seen and not say as much and more? Every one in Barrette. Say as much and more of the second of the seco

town will say it to-morrow or next day. not, since they have cause:
At that moment the sound of approaching voices and steps fell on their ears. Honor Quin seized her companion's arm and dragged her seized her companion's arm and dragged her behind the laurel clump, where both stood in silence. They heard a firm light step breaking the twigs and dead laurel leaves on the path, then the result that followed Marion's trailing dress as it passed over these. A sort of breath moved the dark damp air, a branch of the big tree that sheltered the two spectators stirred as his shoulder touched it: then a double shadow clided by—a shadow to Mary Aheane, but his shoulder touched it: then a double shadow glided by—a shadow to Mary Ahearne, but Honor Quin's sharp eyes saw more than hers. His hands were clasped behind him; he was alosa baside he was leaning slightly forward, close beside Marion, She was a little in advance, half a step per

haps. You will—you will write to no more. The two voices died away on the night air. The rustle of their footsteps ceased, and all was again still ; for a minute or two she could only hear her own and Mary Ahearne's breathing.

There now !' she said, vicious and exulting,
'Will you believe me ! What have you to Mary Ahearne for sole answer began to cry

quietly.
You are a fool! observed Honor, whose voice had now a perceptible ring of complacency,

voice had now a perceptible ring of complacency.

'What is the use of crying? But she is a great one—a great deal indeed. Let us go in. Come along, Mary; leave them here.'

'I will not, then,' retorted Mary angrily.

'Go in yourself, Honor Quin; I'll do nothing so disrespectful. You are forgetting yourself altogether. I'll wait here until Miss Maulever changes.'

She sat down again on the beach, and Honor resumed her place sulkily beside her healter half an hour had elapsed Marion and Mr. Chichele passed again, having once more made the circuit of the garden, and this time Miss Mauleverer took cognisanance of their presence. 'Oh !'—she stopped so suddenly that her companion had to turn back, - Mary, I have kept you waiting. I am sorry; we had better

Chichele had stepped on in advance. 'Not yet—a moment,' he pleaded, ignoring the presence of the two girls. 'You don't want to go in yet. Father Conroy is not going before ten. We are all going home together. Don't go in. I shall tell him I kept you here.'

'Oh! I must. I think, Mary, I am keeping you—both of you,' she added, noticing Miss.

Quin's presence.

Oh! not at all, Miss Mauleverer, added this last, in her most subservient amiable tone. We will wait for you as long as you like. It is so Lice out here in the air. I would rather be

hera than inside. Neither of the people addressed took any nobice of this sincere declaration. Chichele hurried

Marion away impatiently, and a few steps took 'You don't want to go? You cannot go into that crowd. Stay here,' he whispered to her. 'Stay with me a minute longer.'

The bitter sweet of the cherry-laurel blossoms filled the air; the drowsy chirp of some draming birds made itself heard from the thicket as they brushed against the boughs of the ever-greens, and the little bloosoms of the spikes of flowers drooped on their path, carpeted as is was by velvety moss and lichens. Chichels took Marion's hand in his, and led her onward. They passed the front of the old house. It looked like the ghost of a house. The empty win lows were perfectly black, and through one or two of them, the ruined wall behind having disappeared, the sky could be seen. Melancholy by day, at night it was sepulchral-looking, and the great lonly yew-tree with its drooping trunk and long trailing branches, that stood at one end of the deserted front, was like some solitary watch-er mounting and faithful to the last. It was clear, though dark, and the night air that avept across the fresh ploughed land, and through the budding trees and hedges, was full of the very breath and essence of the spring. A far-off cobo of Jury Foote's violin seemed to float overhead, a mere vibration, just audible now and again, as the night wind that sighed at intervals through the trees brought it to them. He was playing a wild plaintive air. Some one was singing—only a faint echo of the voice reached them. them. How and again they both stopped to listen. Floating thus on the wind the quaint weird notes had the dreamy industrictness of an Eoiian harp, full of sweetness and some undeined sadness.

Presently the music ceased, and through the open yard to which they were now close cames hoarse cry of applause, clapping, and stamping. You don't want to go there? he said no voice which plainly evinced disgust and impationes. Come, take one turn more with ma. How and why are you here? he asked her abrupally.

abruptly.

'I came with my brother and sister, answered Marion simply, 'because it was the last even-ing that Mary Abearne was to be at home. She is to enter the convent to morrow, and her

brother's intended wife was here, and—'
But what have you to do with these people and their affairs? Does your aunt——' He stopped. The mention of Juliet D'Arcy brought stopped. The mention of Juliet D'Arcy brought before his mind's eye the picture of that quest room in the Quaker's house; and the crippled faure of that strange old woman appeared before I im in all its melanoholy quantizers. Poor old broken-winged brd! he thought What can she do for these creatures? Then he thought of Tighe and Indy Banche, and their share in the matter of the Maulever-players and degradation. Poor again what poverty and degradation. But again, what could they avail? Father Paul was excellent and did his best according to his lights. How was it all to end? what a world this was! He thought or London and its eno mous whire and then the courrest between it and this ourious forgotten nook tetween box and river talled Barrent-town, lying at the gare of O' Malley's rouse and living its own life for away and apart from altithe world benide. He had never before I can just see them walking up and down, don't thought of B resistor a save as a plac whire you? Look between the trees and you will see one posted letters and gave cop ers to the beg

who seemed to form the chief part of its.

There was something very strange glation. There was something very strange dad in it all. These farmers' people, the bearnes, were unlike any others of the same bearnes, who simplicity of their ways of livinging, the simplicity of their ways of livinging and strangeness of it all, the queer wildness and strangeness of it all, manner which everyone of the people assumed. the queer whomess and arrangeness of it all, be manner which everyone of the people seemed have—altogether, he remembered nothing at have—altogether which at all resembled this, me or in Scotland which at all resembled this, me or in Scowalic which as an insembled this, le farmers and the gillies on his uncle's estate Rossshire were a vastly different race, interng perhaps, but in no way uncommon.
ng way no comparison, no analogy between ore was no comparison, no analogy between of his own country-people of the same of Chichele, as a matter of course, knew as Chichele, as a matter of course, knew thing. Mrs. Courthope provided the peasants of the Courthope Manor with port wine and ticlast, saw that they went to church and ticlast, saw that they went to church and de curteeys to their betters, and now and all trained, as the reward of meris, their sons and daughbers for damestic service. That was a daughbers for damestic service. That was a simple enough, plain sailing in every way. simple enough, plant sating in every way, or, as for the next class, the shopkeepers and ones, the analogues of the Peter Quins and mars, the analogues of the Peter Quins and mars. He knew no more of them than he left the inhabitants of the open sea at the other heart and had as little criticisty concernion. In fact, he had that almost religious them. In fact, he had that almost religious them, are would be duty of the well-bred little and would be entertain and express the content of the content of would be entertain and express the content of the content of would be content. shman or woman to entertain and express. glishman or woman to entersain and express. lighe O'Malley, when he gave himself the juble to think about that personage, puzzled up just as much as he did his brother-in-law, ck Courthope. What did he mean by his angetalk about, and discussions of, his people. ange talk about, and draways explaining and apolo-eemed to be always explaining and harmless, ing forthings. The people seemed a harmless, ing forthings. Old Ahearne was civility itself resous actually, more thoroughly well-mered, Chichele reflected, than a great many

nunered, Chichele reflected, than a great many nunered, Chichele reflected, than a great many neglishmen of his own circle of acquaintance—glishmen of his own circle of acquaintance—glishmen of his own circle of the place was trething was! Every man in the place was trething was! Every man in the place was consistent and, according to that old obsly a Fenian, and to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the high road to being a 'centre.' 'If as on the place was the being a 'centre.' 'If as on the place was the being a 'centre.' 'If as on the place was the being a 'centre.' 'If as on the place was the place wa

in ran through him. They came at that moent to a turn of the path where an oponing in trees allowed what faint light there was yet maining in the sky to fall on her face, and re passage to a faint night breeze, a mere sath of warm air that stole across the grass lide on the slope of the hill. Chichele lifted hat and felt it cool his brow, which had sudtuthed and heated. I am surely mad!' he muttered to himself.

That what is so be the end of this? If I am leave her it must be now! this instant, if He scarcely breathed—he could feel his beating so strongly that his ears seemed lof the sound of 10. Marion I'he said after a long silence.

the turned her head for reply, and looked at He tried to speak, but no words came to lips; all the light the heavens contained and to be reflected from her white brow, her p trustful eyes.

He took her hand and held it in his silently. co again she little light wind gathered and self in a deep oderous breath upon them h lifting and sturing the little dusky curls idustered on her temples, and playing on pale face with a care-sing touch, that seemed any away his doubt and distrust as some

mai dream.
Manon, he said, speaking impulsively, 'I no to see you again. When am I to see you share? May I come to the garden? I cell I must. I shall come in the morning. have my lesson at the convent to-morrow

ming at eleven.

| mon?
| mon?
| mon The afternoon, then, he continued, quickly dimpatically. I must show up at home at nch. I shall come after lunch, about threeested that Gertrude, and not improbably direy, were sure to be about. He paused a 'Meet me on the river side, will you? n know the woody place above the weir-He kissed her hands over and over

Inen they turned, and a few minutes saw en, followed closely by Mary Ahearne and "Quin, entering the garden on the way to house in search of Father Paul. Him they and standing at the door, watch in hand, king about him in the thick gloom. Marion, child! Marion! he called impatient-

Do you know that it is ten o'clock? Half sten! Come, child!'
Half-past ten!' echoed Chichele mentally Interpret ten: echoed Chichele mentally; I was due in the billiard-rcom at ten. How tense that I ordered a horse! Won't I take at of that animal! Good-night. Father toy, I must start immediately, Captain archnont and Lord Fredbury are there, you mont and Lord Fredbury are ur. I was to have been back by ten.'

There is a short cut, my dear Mr. Ansdale, pied Father Paul, 'but you do not know the or cut. Absarne, have you any one old take Mr. Anedale down the straight way

will your honor-your reverence! I will to the young gentleman down in two minutes. he speaker, Judy, jumped forward. aesting own, and splashing, as she did so, a can of attraction the set of carrying into he boss. Her motives were mercenary, it see hardy be said; she divined a gratuity in he six. Chichele made his adieux hurriedly ad followed his atrange garde out of the

"This way, your honor," said Judy, making a addenour to the right hand, and jumping ith considerable againty over a bank. Chichele blowed her, not without some misgivings. He ought at first that she was leading him in a nettion contrary to that in which lay the enance to the boreen, where his horse, in cus-dr of the faithful Todd. was in readiness. My put down her head between her thick builders and set off a parick toth disconally molders and set off at a quick trot diagonally must be field. Chichele kept close behind her, what on a dark stuff dress, and he feared to eight of her in the darkness. He had to run tespup with her, although she was not run-ng. They soon reached a field which he re-guized as that where he had rescued Mariou om the ram. That hero was absent, however. Judy scuttled across it to a gap closed by t. She squeezed by this with considerable finally, and then halted for a moment, Your honor must just step close to me now.

t taking you over the bop. Look there! it sai! Mind your feet, sir, now.'
Without more ado she plunged straight adding the day on which her sidently. The recall send the day on which he andenly; he recollected the day on which he sempted to follow Miss Mauleverer, and by a secut to intercept her on the road. He deally wished that this trip into bogland realled its predecessor in the matter of its beginning of the control of the guight. They had reached black hog now, are wanted to grass or moss underfoot, and very like the above or below. Large pools glisten with a sinister lustre to the right and left of an imes a startled bird rose, and with a try thick winged its way noisily into the

VTis a borrid road, sir. Mind yourself ! Now be soming to de worst of it after you cross

ndy uttered this reassuring deliverence withiming her head, and Chichels had difficulty.
Imderstanding her, so thick and indistinct
her voice. The fence crossed, they directed
it teps towards a patch of heather and furze
the ros gently in the centre. Is was rough
a middy at the same time: Chichele had to
low his puide around hits which even in the low his guide around bits which even in the the looked planty and false. Judy jumped in the buff of heather to clump of gorse, seeking the highest ground and, it seemed to her man, the roughest and most difficult. They may addenly, breathless, just where a ditch

CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND

who seemed to form the ohief part of its. of black water divided them from the hillock. "Now, sir,' said Judy, 'your foot dere behind me. Strady now-bers-thank God you's safe

De road is just de oder side now, your honour. She was scrambling up the side of the hillock now, and in doing so caught her foot in a furze stump and fell or rather stumbled. Chichele, owing to this delay, got ahead of her. A few steps brought both their heads level with the top of the hillock, and there before them in an open space extending about fifty feet evere way a strange and alarming signs full upon their

eyes. A band of men whose backs were turned to wards them were standing shoulder to shoulder and performing some evidently military evolutions in complete silence, no sound whatever accompanied these. Their feet made no noise on the soft turf, not a word was uttered. A queer whitring kind of music suddenly burst upon the air, and seemed to issue from a coveret near hand. Ohichele, looking in the direction, caught sight of a read-haired boy, ragged and barefooted, who was equatted at his case in the centre of a bush playing industriously on a large Jew's harp, his whole soul evidently absorbed in the endayour to get a Christy Minstrel tune out of his ungrateful instrument, at which he was squinting with all his might. By Cnichele's side stood Judy, her hands held up in an attitude of genuine terror, her jaw dropped, and her eyes protruding and rolling from side to side. Not long, however, did that astute personage delay to recover herself and shape her course of action.

A prolonged and hideous screech rang out

through the darkness, followed by an other and yet another.

* Foirinhes ! Oh Lard !' she vociferated. 'Fair-'Foirishes! Oh Lard!' she voniferated. 'Fairishes! Don's look at dem, your honour—ob, don't! As sure as you live you'll break your leg inside of a week if you looks at dem.'

She setzed Chichele him by the arm and dragged him backwards with a force there was no resisting down the slope. She was too late, for he had recognised Godfrey Mauleverer's sall forms hafors he had succeeded in hiding

for he had recognised Godfrey Mauleverer's tail figure before he had succeeded in hiding himself in the heather. At the first echo of Judy's warning the whole band, who were in the act of being drilled by Fenlon, lay down flat on their backs. Had Judy been content with one signal they would have remained in that attitude until the chance disturbed had passed, but in the avulerance of her real she overdid. but in the exuberance of her zeal she overdid test Sassenach and all though I am. But the thing, and these warning notes signified to the sassenach and over again, but at intervals, this over the sassenach and poor department of the could hardly distinguish her large soft eyes fell on him. 'What was she reg soft eyes fell on him. 'What was she reg of eyes fell on him. 'What was she here? Why was she here? Why was she here? Why and I ing here? Why was she here? Why and I ing here? Why was she here? Why and is re?' he said to himself suddenly. 'What is re?' he said to himself suddenly. 'What is left to himself suddenly. 'What is place as expeditiously and silently as a rabbit. Judy meanwhile dragged her victim along, all the time uttering yells, warnings, and imprecations a turn of the pash where an oponing in ant to a turn of the pash where an oponing in the time uttering yells, warnings, and imprecations and never loosed her hold until the white shing and these warning notes signified to the thing, and these warning n shining high road lay before them.

'Now, your honour, dare you are safe, and a rale short cut. We's done it in no time.' Half an hour at least had been saved, and Chichele stunned and puzzled as he was, acknowledged this by a trip which brought a volley of blessing on his head. Judy ran up the road to the gate of the boreen and sent down the horse, which had been waiting for nearly threequarters of an hour, and before long he was gall ping back to Barrettstown at a furious rate. He rude to the stable and, jumped off, hurried upstairs to change part at least of his dress, for his guide had not stopped to pick her steps in her headlong career. He had been prudent enough to exchange his evening shoes for a pair of heavier leather before going out—matter of self-gratulation now, as he surveyed the bog stuff and mud with which these were loaded. Five minutes later saw him, eigar in mouth, saunter into the billard room.

Lady Blanche and the ladies were there sitting on a raised bench by the wall; she was talking to Mrs. Marchmont. His sister was playing a game with Lord Fredbury. Two pretty girls were locking on, but half interested appearance. They heightened visible on terested spectators. They brightened visibly on his entry.

'If you only knew where I have been,' he said to hingelf with a smile, as the image of Lambert's Castle rose to his mind's eye—the noisy and excitable, though good humored and amiable crowd, the barn with its fitful illumination showing the whitewashed walls and cobweb-festooned rafters, the indescribable odours, peat, whiskey, straw and lemon scented hair oil,—above it all the sound of the never ceasing fiddle, and in contrast without, the still darkness of the neglected garden overshadowed by the ruin of Lambert's Castle, the night air all perfumed with the new grass and the budding trees, and Marion beside him and her hand in his. He heard his sister's petulant remonstrances as if he which he had held during dinner with one of the pretty Miss La Poers at the very point where he

had dropped it when the dinner was little more than half over. Mirs. Courthops had observed her brother rise suctionly from the dinner-table and leave the

roctu without a word of excuse or explanation.

Two hours had elapsed since then, and now she Bay him coolly resume his place without one wird even to Lady Blanche. She longed to hear Tighe's abrupt questioning, which would save herself the trouble and risk of questioning; but Tighe, obtuse as usual, had forgotten him.
Tighe indeed was deep in some news which his agent Marchmont had brought him. Mr. Courthope, who had also heard the news, looked grave as well as bewildered. A good-looking young sub-inspector of constabulary with a quasi-military air was talking mysteriously to

the group of gentlemen.

Chichele began to speculate whether the nocturnal drillings which he had just witnessed formed the subject of their conversation. ingly pretty, but the eyes, which were small and too close set, spoilt her face. Chichele kept Marion's face before him only too distinctly and now, looking at his companion, compared it with hers all to her disadvantage. After a time be sighed with impatience, and rising, sought

of this the sub-inspector was the hero and centre. He was saying to Mr. Courthope in a very self-important tone, 'I cannot possibly mention my source of information. In times like this, in the midst of a crisis, we must make use of every means at our disposal.' (To be continued.)

PUNCTUALITY. - When eight Quaker ladies had an appointment and seven were punctual, and the eighth, being a quarter of an hour too late, began applogizing for keeping the others waiting, the reply from one of them was, "I am sorry, friend, that thou shouldist have wasted thing own overtex of an hour have wasted thine own quarter of an hour, but thou hadst no right to waste one hour and three quarters more of our time, which was not thine own." And of Washington it is said that when his secretary, on some important occasion, was late, and excused himself by saying that his watch was too slow, the reply was, "You will have to get another watch, or I another secretary." Napoleon used to say to his marshale, "You may ask anything of me but time." And of John Quincy Adams it is said that in his long service in Congress he was never known to be late, and one day when the clock struck and a member said to the Speaker, "It is time to call the House to order," the reply "No, Mr. Adams is not in his seat was, "No, Mr. Adams is not in his seat yet." And while they were yet speaking. Mr. Adams came in, he being punctual, while the clock was three minutes fast.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs ato. It is an nalatable that a succining art coughs, colds, problems, threathness that a good opinion of others than that of uniform the child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that courtesy and good manners. By good manners will not exclude the poor from its benefits, we mean that affability that springs from gentle-

WARM WAVES

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

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.

TWO LUCKY EAST-SIDERS.

If a gold mine had been found on the essercide of this city, it would not have created more ex-citement than a few days ago when two lucky men got \$30,000 for \$2. Yet, strange to say, these lucky men did strike a gold-mine but neither of them realized that they had found gold for two weeks afterward, and then it was through the medium of The News.

The two lucky men are Charles Emerick, who keeps a neat little parber shop at 68 Columbia street, and his friend Joe Vansteenburgh, who has a tidy, well stocked cigar store directly op-posite at 69. They are both long-time resi-dents of Columbia street.

Their story is best told in the words of Joe Vansteenburgh, as he related it to The News

reporter in his cigar store :
"Charlie and I," he said, "have been buying tickets together right along since the lat of January and never won anything. On the 27th of last month, which was the anniversary of both of our births, he said he thought it would be a lucky day to invest. So, I concluded to invest 50 cents, Charlie investing \$1.50 and secured one-benth part of Ticket No. 35,567.

"On the night of the 11th, the day after the drawing Lawylles Hower Received when he have

drawing, Jeweller Henry Rosenberg, who keeps the store next to me, saw a list of the winning numbers in the News and showed it to Uharlie, who sent for me, and when he told me we had struck the capital prize I thought at first be was joking me. We left the ticket with Mr. Rosenberg to keep in his safe over night. On the fol-lowing morning we handed the ticket to the Adams Express Company for collection, and in less than ten days we received the money (\$30,000), less \$90 collection charges; I received \$7,000 and Charlie \$22,500. We are both going to put nearly all of it into brick and mortar as soon as we get a chance, and after a two weeks trip through New York and Pennsylvania, Charlie will open a big shop down town, but I guess I'll remain. You bet we'll continue to invest in the Louisiana State Lottery, and so will everybody around here."—New York (N. Y.) Daily News, July 24.

HOW TO APPLY KNOWLEDGE.

A love of study or a love of knowledge is of advantage as a means to an end; but in itself it has no more value than a love of money-getting or a love of money. All gettings and possessings have their true worth in the purpose of their applying ,not in their mere achieving. That a man wants knowledge, and that he is willing to work for its
obtaining in order to its wise use for the good
society, and a stronger respect and love for the of others, is always to his credit. But the desire to study simply for the purpose of gaining knowledge, is only one phase of the satisfaction of having it, is merely a form of mental miserliness. Much knowledge is worth no more than much flesh, unless its poseessor makes it worth something by its using. It is better to have little flesh or knowledge, while making it all effective for the advantage of others, than to be fullfleshed and learned without helping others through one's fullness .-- [S. S. Times.

NOT BRAINS ALWAYS.

Success on the stage is often very far from being the result of merit. Fortuitous circumstables have more to do with success than brains. An accident often boots an actor more than an actress-into notorlety or celebricy, where, in other cases, years of patient labor properly applied have failed to accomplish as much. The history of the stars of the American stage for the past twenty years would prove this beyond cavil; indeed, the history of most celebrated actors in any part of the world. Sarah Bernhardt's celebrity has grown infinitely more out of her eccentriciies than her talent. She is a woman who does things that most women would shrink from, The newspapers have been full of her for the last ten years. But for every line that has been printed about her acting one hundred have been published about her private life-if we can conceive for a moment that a woman who does everything in public can be considered as having any thirty or forty young fools should practise the private life. Her talents are medicore—goose step to the music of a Jew's harp on an much smaller than those of several women island in a bog did not appear to him very alarming. He seated himself beside Miss La Poer, and entered into conversation with her. She was an Irish girl, but of quite another sort, as he told himself—dolorless and blonde. Her features were exceed—colorless and blonde. Her features were exceed—Morris, who is she?" Morris, who is she ?" Mr. Booth was fortunate in having a father.

Can we conceive for one moment that Mr. Booth would have stood where he does now but for his name? His own father is credited with having said that he never would make an actor. We are much more inclined to agree with his father than most people. It was a cruel cynic who proposed that a picture be made of Mr. Booth standing on two tombstones, one inscribed, "Here lies Junius Brutus," and the other, "Here lies John Wilkes, and cruel as it was, there was more truth about it than the reader will at the first

glance be willing to admit. Look at the fortuitous circumstances that made such people as Kate Claxton, Roland Reed, Lotta, etc. How large a part did chance, and how small a part did merit play to their success. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, but if it had not been for the Brooklyn fire, will anyone say that Kate Claxton would now be starring the Two Orphans and still making a deal of money by it? The greatest actor in England to-day was an accidental discovery made by an American manager—the late Colonel Bateman. We do not pretend to say Mr. Henry Irving is not possessed of talent, but talent might have grovelled to the end of time in unrecognized misery but for the indomitable preseverence of a manager who made the English people see what was in him. Had there been no Bateman, there would have been no Irving. The accident that Bateman failed here gave the stage of to-day one of Ita foremost luminaries.

But we need not multiply instances, for we have no desire to give individual offence. We simply repeat that success is not always nor even generally the reward of merit—it is the result of accident.

TEACH TRUE COURTESY.

3 42

Teach your daughters good manners. There is no quality that a girl or woman can possess that recommends her more favorably to the good opinion of others than that of uniform

To a sale cla

ness and amiability. The disposition of the child may be formed from the start by the parents who take the trouble to study and understand its peculiarities. The comfort and pleasure that a perent enjoys in the companionable of children who have been delighed. ship of children who have been properly trained in this respect more than repays the care and trouble expended upon them. How often are parents derelies in their cuty in this particular How many after lives are embittered by the effects of uncurbed temper, irascibility, impatience, and inconsideratoness, the direct result of parental neglect in instilling a love of amiability and consideration for others into the hearts of the young!

Good manners must have a solid foundation in kindness and self control. To be genuine they must be the fruit of sincerity and feeling, and their exercise must be in conformity with the working of these qualities in the heart. No art can successfully counterfeit true elegance of manners and deportment. To be real they must have roots deep below the surface in the soul and heart. There are times in all lives when the actions and thoughts of the individual are in harmony with the higher and nobler impulses of human nature. At such times the simplest, crudest expression of good feeling and sympathy soars above mere conventionality and form; but unless the best attributes of the character have been developed. and brought into play by the constant practice of kindness and consideration, these ennobling moods can only occur at intervals and leave no asting impression behind them. Artificial politieness and simulated good breeding are the flimsiest mask that can be assumed, and no one not entirely devoid of judgment and tact would attempt to substitute them for true courtesy inspired by sentiments of respect and consideration. Nothing draws us nearer to others than a display of unaffected good nature and kindly bearing. Instinct discriminates between the real and the sham. Those whose gentle ways spring from the true source are indeed allowed their positive is not only found in their contract. blessed; their geniality is not only a fountain of contentment to themselves, but it diffuses happiness to others. Their presence is welcome at all times as the sunshine. It smoothes sufferings and dissipates the brooding gloom of sorrow and misfortune, revives faith and awakens a brighter ray of hope in the breast of the dejected and faltering. If more pains were taken by parents in the cultivation of this kindly spirit in their children, even if it had to be done at the expression of the "polite accomplishments" in which pense of the "polite accomplishments" in which we fondly school the young, the result would more than recompense the labor. There would society, and a stronger respect and love for the ties of home that would lessen the miseries in flicted by the coldness and indifference of natures now rendered selfish by neglect.—

IDEAL LIVING ROOM. one that breathes welcome and bids visitors "B**e a**t home."

Catholic Mirror.

It is a real one, too, and so replete with cheerful brightness that its very atmosphere breathes welcome and bids all those who enser "Be at home." It is not easy to analyze this look of ineffable peace and homeliness, but all notice it.
The room is large and high and light. One end, that to the south, is rounded, forming a homelikeness room for plants. A bed of deep earth borders this conservatory and in it flourish ivies and blooming vines and gray perantums and the prolific heliotrops, with a hardiness which only such a permanent abiding place could give. Deep red curtains, well drawn back, only partially divide this generous bay window from the main room, which, while adorned with pictures and vases and other bits of prettiness, has no ornament comparing to the freshness of growing plants and the fragrance of their blos

The floor of polished oak is covered with Brussels mat of chaste and quiet pattern. A leather covered table, strewn with magazines and paper, stands under the chandelier, and is surrounded by half a dozen rocking chairs and two or three with arms. Uncomfortable seats are banished to a parlor for which the member

are banished to a parlor for which the members of this family have no use.

I IA lounge, furnished with pillow and soft Afghan tempts the lazy and sleepy to its corner. The writing desk occupies another; and the largest wall space is utilized for an open case where books of reference and other books in constant use are placed; underneath are two rows of drawers and a cuproard with closed doors, top of which forms a convenient space for atias, globe and dictionary. Directly opposite, a fire place and oak mantel complete the cheera nre place and oak matter complete the cheer-ful picture, and in cold weather add to the warmth and brightness. An air of perfect cleanliness impresses the casual visitor and is accounted for by those who know that twice a week, on Wednesday and on Saturday, the furniture to taken out and cleaned, the orna ments removed and dusted, the carpet swept the floor wiped with damp cloths and every the floor wiped with damp cloths and every part of the large room made free of dust. Every day, there are the marks of dirty boots and sticky fingers to remove, blocks and dolls to put away, papers to fold and chairs to replace; for children and grandchildren call this "Home" and come to its mistress for advice, for comfort and for happy intercourse,—Glin Buron, in good Housekeeping.

HAPPY MARRIAGES.

Marriages are happy when they take place from pure love, between two persons who are already thoroughly acquainted with each other, and who are quite content with each other as

they then are.

First love must be the motive. Marriages of convenience, as they are called, almost always turn to be anything but convenient, and, on the contrary, exceedingly inconvenient.

If people marry for money, even if the money be obtained—which is by no means always

the case—the husband or wife who is taken with it is, of course, and necestarily, merely regarded as an encumbrance to be endured for the sake of the more highly prized pecuniary acquisition. Then, if it chance that the coveted money be not received, or that it be subsequently lost, the situation is still more deplorable, for the encumbrance alone remains, without the compensation calculated upon for its endurance, and become the more unendurable.

If people marry for what is called position, they marry something which cannot be obtained in that way. A sound title to position can only be got by merit, never by matrimony. Secondly, happy marriages can only take place between two people who are well ac-quainted, and who are satisfied with each other as they are.

Young persons who are so blinded by love that their judgment is rendered torpid, who are mable to see each other's faults, and who marry, in real form, an imaginary character, are soon and sadly undeceived by the experience of married life; and such matches are most miserable.

so of those who marry, not because they are satisfied with each other as they now are, but partment,"

who are quite confident in their ability to change the character of the person they wed. Such hopes prove delusive. Do not be deceived by the idea that you can remould, a characte already cast, in consequence of assuming the matrimonial relation. The probability is, that the objectionable or disagreeable qualities, which you already perceive will increase and not diminish, after marriage; while the possibility of discourse participations of the contractions of the contractions of the contraction of the contract bility of discovering new ones always exists. se suggestions may be heeded with advan tage by the endless procession continually moving toward the gate of matrimony.

LAND OF THE BEAUTIFUL DEAD.

By the hut of the peasant where poverty weeps And nigh to the tower of the king, Close, close to the cradle where infancy sleeps And joy loves to linger and sing, Lies a garden of light full of heaven's perfume Where never a tear drop is shed.

And the rose and the lily are ever in bloom— "I'is the land of the beautiful dead.

II, Each moment of life a messenger comes And beckons man over the way: Through the heart sobs of woman and rolling of

drums,
The army of mortals obey,
Few lips that have kissed not a motionless A face from each fireside has fled.

But we know that our loved ones are watching us now In the land of the beautiful dead. 111.

Not a charm that we knew ere the bound'ry was crossed,
And we stood in the valley alone, Not a trait that we prized in our darling is lost. They have fairer and lovelier grown. As the lilies burst forth when the shadows of

Into bondage at dawn break are led, So they back in the glow by the Pillar of Light, In the land of the beautiful dead. IV.

O! the dead, our dead, our beautiful dead, Are close to the heart of Evernity wed. When the last deed is done and the last word is We will meet in the beautiful land of the dead. JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

MORE CELTIC THAN SAXON.

Since Professor Goldwin Smith, the avowed nemy of the Irish, has considered it good taste to put forth his bigotry, it may not be amiss to say semeshing of the nationality. "Uninven-tive and imaginative" is the phrase usually ap-plied to the Irish. Well, they have imagination, I suppose, because it is a glorious thing, but can anyone read the works of Edmund Burke, Richard Sheridan, Daniel O'Connell, Dean Swift, Thomas Moore, Oliver Goldsmith and others, all Irishmen, without seeing something real as well as imaginary?

As to "uninvensive"—it was an Irishman's ann Robert Eulton, that cave to America the

son, Robert Fulton, that gave to America the credit of inventing steam navigation; it was an Irishman's grandson, Samuel Morse, that in-vented telegraphy; it was the descendant of an Irishman, McCormick, that invented the reaping and mowing machines; and another descendant of an Irishman, Horace Greeley, with no meagre inventive talent, that founded the Tribune.

Numerous names worthy of mention are con nected with science: Orawford, the sculptor Vincent Wallace, the composer; John Roach, the shipbuilder. The highest but one in rank in our army is Irish, and the second in command in our navy, Rowan, is a native of Ireland, as is the first in command, Porter, the descendant of an Irishman. The greatest British painter was Irish; the greatest British dentist, Joseph Black, was Irish; the greatest British philosopher, Robert Boyle, was Irish; the greatest British statesman, Edmund Burke, was Irish; the greatest British satirist, Sir Phillip France, was Irish; the greatest British naturalist, Hans Sloane, was Irish. John Tyndall is not a British scientist, but an Irish scientist in Britain. Sprenger Barry is an Irish tragedian entertaining British

sarry is an Itlen tragedian entertaining British with Irish plays.

It was an Irishman, John Knox, that first read the Declaration of Independence. John Dunlap, an Irishman, first published that Declaration, and the same John Dunlap first printed and published the first daily paper in the United States. An Irishman, wanted the first histography. man wrote the first history of the United States; John Sullivan "fired the first shot at the King's power;" John Barry an, Itishman, was the first commander of the American Navy. An Irishman, Goneral Richard Montgomery, fell while commanding an American army and fighting for American independence. Henry Knox, an Irishman, fought in every battle with Washington, and was the first Secretary of War. The Demostrates of the Revolution, Patrick Henry, was

Then may glory be around the graves of the Knoxes, Clintons, Butlers, Irvings, Hands, Starks, Moylands, Thompsons, Sullivans, Montgomerys and Waynes, whose Irish swords fiasned brightest in the contest that won American independence; and bright be the light that clusters around the solitary ray of English patriotism that glistened on the blades of Yates, McCle I an, McPherson, McCook, Famous Phil. Kearney Lee, Jackson, Scott, Clebourne, McDowell, Rowan, Porter, Shields and Logan, are all Celts, and why not pay a passing tribute to our own Irish hero of Winchester—Phil Sheridan?

We, the people of the United States, are said to be Angle-Saxon. We are not, but are in a truer sense of Celtic extraction. The great branch of the Angle-Saxon amounts to no more than 5,000,000. The Celtic element is 30,000,000. Of the thirty-nine states and eleven territories, thirty were settled by France and Spain. Nor were the original thirteen states settled by Saxons.—Kansas City Star.

THE POPE'S METHOD OF WORK. The Roman correspondent of a Dublin exchange says: Different reports are in circulation regarding the length of time devoted by the Pope to the preparation of his encyclical on liberty. Some say that the document was written in eight days. Others assert that three days only were consecrated on it, and that it days only were consecrated on it, and that it was an answer to the recent demonstration made in the polling booths by the municipal electors of Rome. The pressmen who assume the paternity of these rumors ignore one of the chief characteristics of Leo XIII. The Supreme Pontiff is never known to do anything in a hurry, and is even exceptionally slow in issuing an encyclical. It is now stated on the heart ambiguity that the latter on liberalium the best authority that the letter on liberalism occupied His Holiness' attention for no less than three years. The decision of the Pops is always final; but he does not adopt any decision without grave and mature thought. He is also very difficult in the matter of style and is fond of clothing his thoughts in choice and ele gant language. From intimate sources it now known that he first drew out a skeleton of his liberty encyclical in Italian, and subsequent-ly prepared all his notes in the same language. After this part of the work was completed handed it to his secretaries, who translated the document into Latin. The translation was cor-rected and recorrected ten times, and was finally adopted by the Pope as the definite text Internal evidence, moreover, goes to prove that much thought and labor must have been ex-pended on this marvellous encyclical.

FITS : All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous core. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Customer-"Some children's shoes, please. Dealer-"Yes, sir. Now, there is an excel lent make of shoe. How old is the child?" Customer (with a sigh)—"Child! I have nine of 'em. Show me to the wholesale de-

THE PRESIDENT AUTHORIZED TO NOTIFY GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The sub-Committes of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, which has under consideration the President's Message and the Wilson Bill to give the President more power to carry out a retaliatory policy towards Canada, held a protracted session to-day. At its conclusion it was announced that the committee would to-morrow report a bill covering all points intended by the Wilson Bill. A Republican member of the sub-committee will probably report an amendment authorizing the President to finally notify Canada and Great Britain before putting retaliation into force.

GLADSTONE AND FORSTER.

LONDON, August 29 .- Mr. Gladetone has an article in the Nineteenth Century, entitled "Mr. Forster and Ireland." He declares that his aim is to place clearly before the world the episode of Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmainham jail and Mr. Forster's con-nection therewith. Mr. Forster, he says, imposed the conditions upon which he believed the suspects might be released, the condition being that they should not attempt intimidation. The resignation of Mr. Forster remains an unsolved riddle. The Government, he declarer, were without option in the matter.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL BOSTON MIL LINERY FIRM.

Messrs. Moore, Spaulding & Co., the well? known wholesale dealers in millinery goods at 17 Summer St., held one-twentieth of ticket 90, 43, Summer St., nead one-twentieth of ticker 10,443, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the June drawing of the Louisiann State Lottery Co. Friday last Mr. Spaulding received from the Adams Express Co. a draft on the Maverick bank for \$15,000.—Boston (Mass.) Record. July 3. Record, July 3.

"How much cider did you make this year ?" inquired one farmer of another who had offer ed a specimen for trial. "Fifteen harrels," was the answer. Another slp. "Well, if you had another apple you might have made another barrel."

O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minu., writes :-"I was suffering the most excruciating pain frem inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permament cure."

Alphonso—"I am a poor man, Miss De Pink, but I am industrious, honest and ambitious, and if you—you would—Ob, Miss De Pink, Alice—" Miss De Pink—" Why, certainly. I haven't much to give, but you are welcome. Here's a shilling."

Among the pains and aches cured with marvellous rapidity by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, is ear-ache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a fam ly remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affactions of the threat, to which the young are affections of the throat, to which the young are specially subject.

" Did your son take the valedictory in college?" said a gentlemen to lady who was enthusiastically praising the ability of her offspring. "No indeed, he didn't," she replied with pride. "He didn't take anything. He is the healthlest boy you ever saw.'

Mr. W. Thayer Wright, P.Q., had Dyspepsis for 20 years. Tried many remedies and doctors but got no relief. His appetite was very poor, had a distressing pain in his side and stomach, and gradual wasting away of flesh, when he heard of, and immediately commenced taking, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. The pains have left and he rejoices in the enjoyment of excellent health, in fact he is quite a new of excellent health, in fact he is quite a new

Brown was courting a charming widow who turned a deaf ear to his solicitations. "The door of my heart is closed," she mur-mured. "But," urged Brown, "the late lamented could not certainly have car key away with him.'

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the state of a stomach harassed by Dyspepsia is caused by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery or great blood purifier, a medicine specially adapted to renew healthful activity in that organ and in those which most closely co-operate with it, the bowels and the liver. Easy digestion, an increase of appetite and a free secretion of bile, mark the radical change which it produces. -

Poet (to editor of the Blazing Wild Cat)-"Do I interrupt you sir? I have a poem-Editor- 'Interrupt? No, stranger. Only for a minte." (Shoots him and goes on with the editorial.)

Ministers, Lawrers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose.

"What trials you must have," said a lady, contemplating a famished tramp devouring the generous repast she had placed before "Yes'm, and the wust of it is I allus him. get convicted," answered the tramp between biter.

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

Miss Clara (entertaining a caller)-"Bobby you musn't play with Mr. Featherly's hat. Bobby-"Why not?" Miss Clara-"You might injure it; and besides he will want shortly.

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

"Papa what is a grad?" asked Johnny McSwilligen. "A grad. Johnny! I never heard of such a thing." "It's something to est." "To eat?" "Yes, I heard mamma telling you something about a graduate."

Holloway's Pills. - Any dyspeptic sufferer aware of the purifying, regulating, and gently aware of the puritying, regulating, and gently aperient powers of these Pills, should permit no noe to cloud his judgment or to warp his course. With a box of Holloway's Pills, and attention to its accompanying "Directions," he may feel thoroughly satisfied that he can safely and effectually release himself from his miseries without impairing his appetite or weakening his digestion. This most excellent medicine acts as a nervine and bodily tonic by siding nutrition, and banishes a thousand annoying forms of nervous complaints. An occasional forms of nervous complaints. An occasional resort to Holloway's remedy will prove highly salutary to all persons, whether well or ill, whose digestion is slow or imperfect, a condition usually evidenced by weariness, languor, listlessness and despondency.

London, Aug. 29.—At the regular meeting of the National League at Dublin yesterday, Secretary Harrington stated that the receipts had fallen off lately, and expressed the hope that the League's friends would not allow the funds to languish. Mr. Sheehy, M.P., sald that if the Government continued to arrest and imprison leaders of the Irish party, the people would be compelled to do something to set the Government at defiance.

•6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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tising medium in Canada. NOTIOE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

SIR JOHN DAVID SPARROW THOMPSON sounds

AND now Balfour is doing Dillon to death as he did Mandeville.

45 Arise : ye Gothe, and glut your ice."

WHAT BOT is telegraphed from Ottawa. The other day it was Sir John Macdonald who was going to be made a peer. To-day it is Sir C. Tupper who has been made a raronet. Just imagine Tupper carrying on his escutchon the Red Hand of Ulster-and then go weep.

Ir is a significant fact that the whole Irish press of the United States, with three excepfor us to particularize, are solidly against the re-election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency. The people are waking up to the fact ing man on everything from the crown of his that every vote cast for the Democrats is a head to the sole of his feet is going to enrich vete for the re-imposition of Euglish tyranny him." in America.

A MICHIGAN MAN has patented a ballot box which ne claims is absolutely fraud-proof. It marks every ticket, records its numbers and rings a gong as each ballot is cast. We are pre-A. Macdonald will not adopt that ballot-box for should like to know? Have they?" use in Dominion elections. Meantime we await the opinion of Sir Sparrow on the justice of up. setting ballot boxes accidentally on purpose.

United States "contemplating England." Nothing of the kind. There are a spell of frankness," as follows :too many big interests at stake to permit such a catastrophe. John Bull is quite prepared to a catastrophe. John Bull is quite prepared to imitate the patriotism of Artemus Ward on this continent and sacrifice all his wife's relations in Canada on the alter of American lations in Canada on the altar of American friendship.

War! Not much,

THE platform of James Lang Curtis, says the Providence, R.I., Visitor, the presidential nominee of the American party, in a nutshell is: "No foreigner shall be allowed to vote who has not been a citizen for twenty-one years." Lang is a Connecticut man, over 60 years of age. He the woollen manufacturers. The whole tariff was a Know Nothing in the older days supplied is an imposition and a fraud on the was a Know-Nothing in the olden days, supported Butler in 1884, and never voted the Republican ticket. This is the man whom Englishmen, Scotchmen and Canadians who are naturalized are expected to vote for-because they are Protestants !

SIR SPARROW THOMPSON finds the honor of being permitted to put a handle in front of his name considerably cheapened by the announcement which comes by cable that two civil service clerks, who accompanied Mr. Chamberlain, have received a similar decoration, while Mr. West, British Minister, has been given the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. As the Hamilton Times says :-"Canada can stand this sort of thing very well, f the Tuppers and Thompsons can. We already have a baronet clerking in a Toronto office. When everybody in Canada gets his own, perhaps some of the descendants of the ordly High Commissioner in England will bear him company.

Nor without good reason did the Acadiah Recorder rise to remark that "the chivalric manner in which Sir John A. Macdonald was " left alone" by the Liberal press while in New Brunswick, was in marked contrast to the course of the Tory organs when Mackenzle and Cartwright visited Nova Scotic as members of the Government. Every despic. able rotten concern that has since sone to in America sheds cotton as freely as a cottonpleues, and the principals left for the States, were allowed to lampoon these gentlemen in the Tory organs, and they were revited beyoud measure. Nothing was too vile to say about them. On the other hand, Sir John was allowed to come and go without a disrespectful word being uttered concerning him, although a more vulnerable politician has almost certainly never existed in Ganada."

THE Bishop of Salisbury is a son of the late Bishop of Lincoln, who wrote a book to prove that reunion with the Church of Rome is different opinion. Preaching in Salisbury The second second second

State of the state

the Lambeth Conference did not approach the Roman Catholio Christians in this country with a greater amount of hopefulness than it did. No doubt," he added, "to approach Roman Catholics is impossible in any formal way. We cannot expect them to receive us as a body; but we can, I think, by showing our own catholic position, by affirming our own right to the full heritage of the Church, by openness, and frankness, and perfect truthfulness, and confidence, and by expecting such openness and frankness from them in return-from individuals, I mean, not from the whole body—we can make great impression upon individuals; and I very much wish that the Lambeth Conference had aid something hopeful in that direction.

MR. WILLIAM BRITTON, says the Catholic Times, has written a most amusing article in the Rock bearing the title, "Facts about the Jesuits." The most prominent "fact" seems to be that "before the end of fifty years one million one hundred thousand are said to have perished through their instrumentality!' And the writer gives us to understand that they "are still worse, more despicable and detestable." Yet we are glad to observe that after Mr. Britton had accumulated evidence or rather opinions, to show that the sons of Loyola were about as unprincipled a set of scoundrels as the world has ever seen, he found it hard to believe that a body, of men numbering 22,000 could be solely composed of such worthiess creatures. Accordingly, he presents us with the other side of the shield and quotes from Duller a long paragraph sulogising the great work of the Society in South America, where, "by the sublime influence of Christianity, they made concord chastity, and temperance the ruling virtues of these people," adding on his own account that the Jesuits "cannot be named without speaking of their plety, morals, politeness, and learning."

OLD JUDGE THURMAN on the stump is not to be sneezed at. Here are some of his utter-

"It is a curious fact and one of the worst things about this tariff tax that while the Government gets \$1 resulting from the tax, the domestic manufacturers get \$5, as it is best estimated, that never goes into the Treasury at all.

Thence the masses are made to understand that it is a clase, the manufacturers, that tions, which it would, perhaps, be invidious profits by the tax and not the country. And

"I would like to know how taxing a labor-

And yet again:

'We have had for nearly twenty, seven years the heaviest tariff that this country ever knew, fully on an average twice as high as it was before the war. * * Now, if that high tariff is so much for the benefit of the laboring men, why have not the laboring men pared to venture a modest wager that Sir John in these twenty-seven years grown rich I

SOME very refreshing reproductions are crop ping up in the American press just now. General B. F. Butler, who has bloomed out in this An American exchange talks about the people | morning's papers as a howling Retaliationist, is noted from a speech he mi

> "I am one of the largest woolen manufacmanufacture, and I notice several gentle around me who wear the same. On these goods there is a tariff of 60 per cent. Republican orators and newspapers tell you this tariff is to protect the mill laborers. Twenty per cent. will pay our entire labor expenses. What do you suppose becomes of the other 40 per cent.? These same Republican orators and newspapers tell you it goes into the United States treasury. Not a dollar reaches there. Every cent goes into my pocket." (Slapping his hand on his pocket vigorously to give emphasis to his words.)
> "And every one of you is paying this bounty to American people.

> Canada having slavishly instituted a war tariff without the war, may hold exactly the same opinion that Gen. Butler expressed "under a spell of frankness,"

> LISTEN to what the Chicago Herald has to say on the Irish people in American politics and draw your own conclusion. The Herald is Democratic and sava:-

> "Many Irishmen in America have been swept into the Republican party by reason of prejudice against England and English free trade'

> "Without pausing to explain that 'free trade' is no more an English institution than tree speech or a free press or free government. The Herald cannot refrain from pointing out the fact that if Irish nationalism is to have a place in our politics at all it might well concern itself with a tariff which does much to depress the principal manufacturing industry of the green isle.

"The American Government levies an import tax of from 35 to 40 per cent on all linens. This is not only a tax on a household, but it is a tax said by a great and a wealthy people on the one industry of a weak and impoverished nation. The tax increases the cost of every yard of linen that is sold in America. It stimulates the production of imitations and inferior goods, so that the average cheap "linen" tows wood tree in May. It brings to the United States Treasury a large revenue when no revenue is needed, and it hampers trade which would be mutually beneficial between the people of the United States and the people of Ireland, who are friends and always will be.

"The Irishman in America who votes for the robber tariff on the assumption that he is spiting England is making the greatest mistake of his life."

In 1860 Sir John Macdonald said: "One great cause of the prosperity of the farmer in Upper Canada is the Reciprocity-Treaty and forbidden by the Bible. But his son is of a the consequent luterchange of agricultural commodities and raw materials. He has

before for him." At Caledonia in the same year Sir John reiterated his faith in Raciprocity: "If there is one measure of late date which benefits the country more than another it is the Reciprocity Treaty negotiated indeed by the Hindks Government, but perfected under Sir Allan's, Whereas wheat used to pay 20 cents a bushel to enter the frontiers of the United States, it now goes in free, and every farmer here is 20 cents a bushel richer for that measure. Instead of being kept out of the United States, and being obliged to go to Montreal to sell his produce, he has now the choice of two markets—he has two strings to his bow-no collector of customs stands between him and the New England manufacturer, or between him and the British consumer." And again at Hamilton, October 17th, 1887, the Premier said: "I want the Canadians to say to the Americans, 'We will have Free Trade, Fair Trade, or Reciprocal Trade, if you like; but if you will not have any of these, we will have a reciprocity of tariffs." At Yorkville, in 1878, at Owen Sound in July, '77, and in March, 1876, in the House of Commons, Sir John gave expressions to similar statements. Thus we see that the present opposition of the Premier and his party to the Liberal policy of Free Trade with our neighbors is only a factious opposition, and that in their heart of hearts the Tories are as anxious for Reciprocity as the Liberals. Owing, however, to "political exigencies" the Trry party has to go against its own reason and con-

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

As will be seen by report elsewhere, the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League of America held a meeting yesterday, when it was unanimously resolved to hold a public meeting next Saturday, in sid of the Parnell defence fund. It was also unanimously reselved to invite THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS to open subscription lists, and the country agents of these papers were ap pointed collectors.

We need hardly say how glad we will be to comply with the request of the local branch of the League, and we are sure our agenta everywhere will respond in a similar spirit.

There never was a time in the history of the long struggle for the recognition of Irish national rights when financial help was more urgently required than at the present moment.

Mr. Parnell and the other leaders have to face a series of exceedingly costly law suits simultaneously in the three kingdoms. Whilst they have to defend themselves against the packed commission in England, they must carry on their counter prosecution in Scotland, and at the same time conduct their numerous cases in defence of the tenants and for the protection of the evicted in

Never was there such a spectacle in the history of the world,

Here is a nation oppressed and persecuted as no other nation has ever been. After trying everything to obtain justice from open armed rebellion to parliamentary intrigue, and finding all efforts in vain, she, by awakening the conscience of England, has at last got her enemy into court.

This is the greatest lawsuit on record. You may style it Parnell versus The Times, or The Times versus Paraell, but in reality it is Ireland versus British Torvism. Ireland versus English tyranny. Both mean the same thing, for Home Rule is now the great leading plank in the platform of the great Liberal party led by Mr. Gladatone.

These law suits must have a powerful influence on the final settlement of the Irish question. If the Irish cause is on trial before the great Courts of the nation, with the British people as jurors, whose decision will be rendered at the next general election, so also is the policy and conduct of the Salisbury Government, with its Balfourism, secret of long experience. prison assassination, by exposure and starvation, and the whole Cromwellian system of abominations revived in, and mercilessly practiced under, the Crimes Act.

Friends of the cause will therefore see that now is the time to pour out their subscriptions. Every dollar given now is a blow that goes straight to the heart of the tyrant. .

In this culminating conflict every man, woman and child who loves freedom and justice, and who desires to see the Irish question settled peacefully and for ever in our own day should give what they can and all they can as soon as they can.

Even those who are not Irish have an interest almost as deep as the Irish themselves and should lend a hand to scoure the triumph of right and the abolition of a wrong which is a constant menace to the peace, order and good government of every community on the earth where the English language is spoken.

Till this question is settled there will be no

sound, just principles of law and order. Now is the opportunity of securing that settle.

liberal response.

PLAIN TALK.

Some there are who believe that even yet after all that has been said and done, the Tory party will go one better than the Liberals and bring to pass a free interchange of all com modities whatsoever between Canada and the States. But this is extremely problematical. Sir John is bound over hand and foot to the manufacturers, and beyond their wishes he has not the courage to go. The farmer, Sir John has repeatedly said, would profit immensely by Reciprocity. A few manufacturers might, however, go to the wall, and it is for these upstart industries that the prosperity of all Canada is to be sacrificed. Compare this shystering policy of sacrificing the millions for the benefit of the scores with the Liberal policy as laid down by Mr. Laurier "If a choice has to be made between the manufacturers on the one hand and the farmer on the other, my choice is made, and I stand with the more numerous class, with the farmers-with that class which numbers at least 75 per cent. of our own people." At the same time | their wretched appearance. It is a common Mr. Laurier does not at all admit that the Liberal policy would be injurious to the manufacturers. "We have some manufacturers to-day," he says. "Why have we not more? The reason is obvious. We have not a market for those which already exist. You are told that it would be injurious to the manufacturer that the policy of expansion waich we recommend should be adopted. I am not a manufacturer, but I can see, as any man of common sense can see, that the greatest possible obstacle to the success of manufacturers is the lack of markets. You have some manufacturers in Canada today. How many of them are working at their full capacity ?"

A more foolbardy policy than that of creating manufacturing industries when there is no outlet for the goods produced would be impossible to conceive. And yet it is this very thing. senseless as it is, that the N.P. has been striving to do. On the one hand it has been feeding the manufacturers with all sorts of subventions in order to encourage and stimulate production. whilst on the other it has been doing everything that could be done to narrow the demand for the manufactured commodities! What would be thought of the nurseryman who tried by a constant application of fertilizers to raise | first question asked was :vigorous plants and shrubs and trees in eggcups? Yet the Government has been guilty of a no less folly. And when the Liberals point out that the only salvation of our manu. facturing as well as our farming interests is to enter on an even footing into continental competition, they are told by the Tory wirepullers to pocket their policy and be blowed.

When the people learn the whole truth of this Reciprocity question they will not leave the Tory party a peg on which to hang the shadow of a hope. The return of Mr. Waldie for Halton was the endorsation of Mr. Laurier by the people.

THE MISERY OF ITALY.

Signor L. P. Martini, an ex-Garibaldian, now residing at Genoa, has just caused to be published a pamphlet entitled "Cruel Truths Revealed to the Italian Nation." In his pretatory remarks he states that he considers it his duty to denounce the serious evils and the unspeakable infamles which overshadow Italy's future. He complains that several of Italy's leading papers have refused to allow the subject matter of his pamphlet to appear in their columns. Hence he publishes it on] his own responsibility.

The author then proceeds to deplore the days of Mazzini, Cavour, Victor Emmanuel and Garlbaldi, when rich and poor alike were united in Italy by the common feeling of patriotism. But this lasted not ! It was a mere beautiful illusion that has faded away. The upper classes, who were called to sovereignty by the people in those memorable days, to-day display in lieu of gratitude the cynicisms of a barefaced ingratitude. The Austrian regime of those days has been replaced by the corruption of the masses and a slavery without parallel. Austria, although looked upon as Italy's traditional foe, was never as unjust or as tyrannical to the people as is the government of to-day. True it is that national aspirations were crushed; but, commercially, things were in a better state and justice was not inaccessible. Emigration there was, but it was methodical, for all could then live on the resources of the Empire. The educational system of those days was preferable to to-day's; it had the benefit No sooner had the Austrians taken their

departure than Italy's pretended liberators set to work to make a clean sweep of all the best institutions founded on experience, and instead of improving on Austria's good work they destroyed it from its very foundation. A fever of corruption as shown by court records, spread over the administrations of might be extricated from its perils. True, the prefectures and communes, and a crowd he did not despise the legitimate accumulaof thieves and plunderers sprang up. The school system was destroyed by a gentry unfit to teach. The records of the Ministry of War for 1887, on the intellectual state of the fact that " labor precedes all wealth." the military levies, show a great and serious difference between the Pledmontese and be too often drawn before the attention of the Venetian provinces. The former showed that people. As Labor is the foundation, the coreighty per cent. of their men were educated | nerstone of national prosperity, so within itwhile the latter could only show forty per cent. And yet Pledmont was always under a government which promised more liberty and wealth in this country, powerful as are more progress than the Austrian government. These are incontestable proofs.

I come to Italian diplomacy. Since Cavour's douth it has been naught but the fifth wheel of a coach in all political combinations. At the time of the treaty of Berlin Corti and De the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Austrian Empire, the result being the against any and every foe, All true men desire to see it settled on diminution of Italian prestige on the Adriatic, Cairoli, or rather the policy inaugurated by they alive to all the good which it contains him, allowed France to take Tunis, and now for themselves and their families? We fear Italy takes its revenge by appropriating the the answers must be negative so far, and Bay of Assab and a part of Abyssinia ! What | that, despite long years of organized and edu-Subscriptions sent to the Editor of THE a splendid policy! One that gives Italy cational effort, it is still necessary to teach, Oathedral, his lordship said "he was sorry found a market where there was none at all Post, this effice, will be published, names eleven thousand kilometers of a coast line to and teach again, the power, the dignity, the

TRUE WITNESS. We hope to see a prompt which imposes on it a colossal emigration, to noon of labor's emancipation gilds the homes. the detriment of its agriculture and of its of the tollers of our land, fature industries 1

1888? She, has been compelled to imitate yield to the potent forces of honest underbuilt new roads, new rallways; she has and tens of thousands of workingmen are beorganized her army and navy; she has built ginning to realize that the purposes of their prisons, reformed disorderly houses—all to enemies are best promoted by the petty show that she was in the van of progress. All squabbles of would-be leaders. The elements could but perceive the progress, but Italy's sunder organizations in twain and make of lack of education prevents it from playing the labor a very laughing stock in the eyes of part of a civilized people.

at leaving Italy's magnificent fields; they leave by hundreds, aye, by thousands. The claim :- "What a lot of unfortunate people! the public weal. Poor Italians from the country of landlords ! The Germans re-scho this with "Poor fellows! They are starving in Italy!" They are derided wherever they go, and even inn keepers refuse them hospitality on account of

Their passports, which should be a guarantes of their personality, are for the most part ill scrawled documents, with fictitious names and wrong data. And when the owner of the passport returns to his country he sells in the wilderness, and traces the origin and the document without scruple, and thus many early career of "the old college town" in a become possessors of such passports, a great many of which are used for dishonest pur-Doses.

The reasons for Italians emigrating are not to be disputed. The average daily pay of a peasant does not exceed eighty-five centesimi (seventeen cents) for thirteen hours' work. During the winter months, when misery and cold reign supreme on the countryside and when the miserable savings of the summer have to be spent, emigration looms up as Decembery.

The Bureau of Statistics, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, recently put some questions to the prefects of the kingdom regarding emigration. The

"Does the misery which promises people to emigrate from this country spring from the who is familiar with every phase of advice of speculators interested in transporta. tion or of ents paid by the governments of of the Constitution and the Ordinthe countries to which the people emigrate, most effectively by Lieutenant Governor or from colonizing accieties ?"

"Above all," replies the prefect of Campobasso, "it is misory that drives the peasants to emigration in the hope of finding in a foreign country wages better proportioned to their work and sufficient to provide them with the necessaries of life."

The Prefect of Cosenza-"Misery is the principal motive power of their emigration." The Prefect of Catanzaro-"The principal cause of emigration among the peasantry is the miserable wages they receive, and moreover, in this district, they cannot always get

work." The Prefects of Potenza, Salerne and Avellino all attribute the emigration to 'misery and poor wages."

"Never," concludes Signor Martini, " has the Italian name excited so much derision, called forth so much censure and ridicule nowadava!

"While misery and hunger are playing havor with our countryside the national ERvings are aquandered in African ventures ! "Our flag was not dishonored at Massowah! It is not our soldiers who have dragged it through the mud! Our flag is now being solled by the filthiness of emigration !

"Yes, by this forced emigration, which goes on ever increasing, and which, of sheer necessity, will bring about dishonorable and unbecoming deeds to insure the right of exist-

"To purify the Italian flag of this shame. all Italians should unite in an absolute spirit of self-abnegation and demand the radical reformation of the school system, to which Italy must especially look up to recover her dignity and to remedy the misery which afflicts her."

LABOR.

In a terse sentence, luminous with thought and pregnant with ideas, the immortal Lincoin declared his high appreciation of Labor by declaring its precedence of wealth. He uttered the glowing words when in the full fruition of his mental powers. He expressed the noble thought while hold. ing the highest office on earth, the chief magistracy of the American nation. Re voiced the honest sentiment while the country was torn by civil strife, and was obliged to lean heavily on capital that the republic tions of honest industry and enterprise. But the heart of the rail-splitter was with the masses and no man more clearly perceived

And herein lies a great truth which cannot self lies its invincible power if faithful to its own interests. Vast as is the aggregate of the resources of Capital, still before the might of manhoud all must bow, if that might be directed in channels where the sunlight illumines the maxim that for workingmen "An injury to one is the concern of all." In the recognition of that great Launay never thought of protesting against truth, and in its applicability whenever needed, exists the invincibility of labor

Do workingmen recognize this fact? Are

and amounts in full, in THE Post and THE defend, which swallows up its savings, and capacity of labor to right itself before the full

But it shall come. The day is not in the What strides has Italy made from 1866 to distant future when personal ambitions shall neighboring nations, and therefore she has standing. It shall come, because thousands this would be very fine if the other nations of discord have too long been permitted to selfish "bosses." It shall come, and when it As soon as spring appears troops of poor does, then labor will assume its rightful post. Italians leave for foreign ports, heart broken tion, the head and front, the base and capital. the corner-stone and cupola of the national edifice, in which its irresistible and invincible French, on seeing them cross the frontier, ex- power shall be the best and only guardian of

LITERARY REVIEW

The Saptember Magazine of American History is filled with substantial papers, evincing belief in Germany that Italians are not in the vast research, and covering a wide range of belief in Germany that Italians are not in the topics. Governor St. Clair's portrait appears as its frontispiece, incident to the romantic as its frontispiece, incident to the romantic account of the foundation of civil government beyond the Obio river, entitled "Marietta, Ohio, 1788 1888," written by the editor whose notable descriptions are always delight. ful reading. Mrs. Lamb introduces us to many of those heroic people who figured style as picturesque and fascinating as any story of the imagination. The second article is an informing and scholarly treatise on the "Indian Tribes in Prehistoric Times," by Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D. The third describes "The Declaration of Independence in Georgia," a welcome contribution from the emineut Georgia historian, Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr. One of the most valuable features of the number, however, is Dr. J. Harris Patton's "Reconstruction," an oble and exhaustive study of a subject hitherto greatly misunderstood by the majority of intelligent Americans. Dr. Patton shows precisely what policy was adopted in bringing back into the nation the Southern States, in a clear, concise and thorough manner, and teachers of American history in our colleges and schools will find his article the best text book extant on that much vexed question. Then comes an excellent paper on " Canada's Financial and Bustness Condition," by Dr. Prosper Bender, ance of 1787 to Exucation" is discussed Robertson, of Indiana. One of the curiosities of the number is an English view of "The River Ohio," written in 1757, which will be read with great interest. Among the shorter articles is a graphic account of an "Escape from a Burning Prairie"; a history of "The Invention of the Ruling Machine," and George Washington as a Dancer." wonderfully rich and instructive number. This popular magazine leads in every important branch of history. Price, \$5 per year. New York City: 743 Broadway. The October number of The Catholic World

will contain the opening chapters of a new serial novel by Mr. Harold Dijon, entitled "Paul Ringwood: An Autobiography."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. A Monthly Magazine.
September, 1888. New York: John J.
Farrell, Business Manager, No. 5 Park
Place. For sale by P. F. Cunningham, 817 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The following is the table of contents for the month of September:-

How to Obtain Congregational Singing : A Country Negro Mission; Via Crucis; The Priest and the Public; At the Church Gate; A Catholic Aspect of Home Rule—III.; "History of the Baptists;" In the Reign of Domitian; Mrs. Simkins's Institute; Is There "No Reason for a Compromise?"; A Winter in the Latin Quarter; Jesus Hides Himself; Dom Muca; Quarter; Jesus Hides Himselt; Dom Man, John Van Alstyne's Factory (Continued); We: kmen should not only Act but Think; Mall about New Books; With Readers and Talk about New Books; With R Correspondents; New Publications.

THE PRACTICE OF HUMILITY. By His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Translated from the Italian by Rev. J. F. X. O'Connor, S.J. New York, Cincinnati and Chicago: Benziger Brothers.

These are two beautiful editions of the same little work by our present Holy Father, each gotten up in the best style and each containing portrait of the illustrious author, the latter reresenting him as Pope and the former as he oked when Nuncio at Brussels (1843.) Every one of our readers should have a copy of the work, and it makes no difference which of these translations is selected—they are buth elegantly lone and faithful to the original.

A PARNELL DEFENCE FUND

OPENED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MON-TREAL BRANCH OF THE IBISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Montreal branch was held Sonday after noon in St. Patrick's Hall, H. J. Cloran inthe chair. After the transaction of considerable routine business the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing term. The following were elected unanimonsia :--

H. J. Cloran, president (re-elected); M. Kelley, vice-president (re-eleuted); W. D. Burns, secretary (re-elected); B. Connaughton, treasurer (re-elected). Executive Committee-Mesers. M. Hart, P. J. Darcy, D. Kehoe, L. Noon, J. Donnelly, J. Roach, J.

B. Lane. Mr. H. J. Cloran, state delegate, presented his report of the business transacted at the last convention held in Ohio.

The Parnell defence fund "appeal" issued

by President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, was discussed, and it was unanimously resolved to call a public meeting for Saturday next. The secretary was authorized to invite by circular the Citizens' Reception Committee and the other branches of the League. It was also resolved to invite THE POST and TRUE WITNE S to open a subscription list, and their country agents were appointed authorized collectors for the same. A letter was read from Sir Thomas Grattau Emonde, M.P., thanking the citizens of Montreal for their great kindness to him during his visit to their city.

Meeting adjourned to Sunday next.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

THE PPEECH FROM THE THRONE DELIVERED BY GOVERNOR SCHULTZ. WINNIPEG, Man., August 28. -The Logisliture was opened this afternoon with the unuel formalities by Governor Schultz Wm.

you at the opening of the first remion of the

The second second

Winten was alroted speaker. Following is

the apacob from the throne :-"I have very much pleasure in meeting seventh legisieture. Elthough addressing

on for the first time, I have been for many on for the mrst wine, I have been for many ears identified with this country, even before became part of the Dominion, since which ime, especially, I have watched with much iterat and saturfaction the progress and determine of the Province.

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

pment of the Province. elopment of the frevence.

"For some years our people have been ariously looking for relief from monopoly by souring competitive railway rates." I am bouring companied to announce to me that ly Government have made an arrangement by Government have made an arrangement blich, if ratified and brought into force, will once effect a very large saving to our grouterlate upon the exports of their wheat griculturists upon the exports of that wheat lone. Its advantages will, I believe, in the lone future be extended to various districts the province. The contract with certain to the province which has been agreed to will holifoations which has been agreed to will mbmitted to you for ratification.

"At an early day you will be asked to con-der amendments to the Municipal act with der amendments to the municipal act with view to simplifying the same and lessening he burden of taxation. An estimate for a sw small sums required in the interests of be public service will be submitted to you, on will be asked to consider amendments to on will be asked to consider amendments to he school act and amendments to the land ties act.

"To these and other matters I invite your

metal consideration, feeling assured that in il you deliberations you will be guided only the desire to promote the best interests of

Province. the session and pray Almighty God that testings may rest upon you in the discharge rour duties."

After routine Attorney-General Martin are notice of the appointment of a commite to investigate the conduct of Provincial

nditor Nursey. Mr. Greenway moved that on and after to-Mr. Greenway more than on and siter toparate sessions. The House adjourned till 30 to-night when the debate on the speech

This evening Mr. Silton moved the address p reply to the speech. He congratulated the pantry on the appointment of Dr. Schultz to ne governorship, referred to the result of the ent election, enlogized the financial policy the Government and endorsed the contract the his Northern Pacific, claiming that it writed out the policy enumerated by the variant when going to the country. It illy carried out the policy of free trade in Mr. Lagemodiere seconded France. Mr. Norquay said he would not ilways. factions, but it was his duty to refully examine the legislation which dierred an important franchise that ald not be rescinded. He denounced the rement with the Northern Pacific as initions, and held that if a conspiracy were med to defeat it, as charged, it was with med object. The result of the late election not show confidence in the Local Governnt, but was a denunciation of the ley of the Dominion Government, and neans taken to gain this victory were it iniquitous, including the kidnapping idenging of voters. He twitted the gramment with neglecting the Hudson's Railway when his cause could be cham Mr. Greenway moved the adjourn. ned. Mr. Green nt of the debate.

THE TOBIQUE, N.B., TRAGEDY. ONG EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONERS

MISS PHILIPINE'S SAD STORY. . John, N.B., Sept. 2.—A new examin on in the Howes murder case took place at dover on Thursday, before two magis-Annie Phillippine, one of the prisrisisters, swore that on Saturday night, gut 18, her brother was fishing with F. ton. He returned after one o'clock Sun morning. She was in bed and got up. said he had caught some fish, but had fired a. He did not say what he in-6 o'clock at breakfast. The were all up. He said they been fired at and two could he was. He said he fired the first shot Nursey's successor. only one at the stem of the cance to go
migh the cance. Frank fired two. He old Frank to stop, but Frank was ex-dud kept on firing. He told her he had hi gun in the house on Day's place. heald not know Mrs. Howes was killed en the firing was done. She did not reber where he said he learned it.

Engens Paillipine, brother of less witness, omted his sister's evidence. He had the rifle loaded with six cartridges by brother on Sunday morning, and indenti-Pullipine's rifle. Miss Philipine's testin) greatly strengthens the case against at the one who fired the fatal shot. to d her story in a manner that deeply meed all hearers. Her case is a sad one. Saturday night when her brother went out tch some fish in the pond, from which he driven by Major Howes, Miss Phillipine n that there was not a mouthful of food house. With downcast head and n voice she reproached herself for not ting her brother from joining in the on Major Hower' party, though she beit was only their intention to souse in the river. When the sheriff went to plue's, the family were actually starving, yet only a few years ago they were in ant olcoumstances in England. Miss Upine is highly educated in her deport-

ward Jenkins, who lives on the river tramined at some length. He testified dog two rifles in an old house, not far the scene of the tragedy, and also the light the ambuscade of two shells which one of the Winchesters, and of some cartridge cases at the old house. He id that sighting paths had been out from made to the river bank, some sixty

bodsy, 27th, he again searched the with the sheriff, Mr. Hoyt, and e, the size of Traiton's rifle, and also shelf in the old Day house, where Were found, half a dozen at ells, 44 and übra. V fired.

mated the last witness.

onwall Trafton, brother of the prisoner, fied he was at Day's house on Sunday the prisoner came in. He appeared

The state of the s

Springs. The city is in ruin and wreck meets the vision everywhere and nething like it has been known. Last night's storm was a waterspout and the valley was swept with a tidal wave. The loss to property is fearful, while the sacrifice of human life is under the circumstances appalling. Without warning people were awakened from their alumber to find themselves threatened by destruction. Strange to relate few people were conscious of the terrible fifteen years disaster till they woke to look upon the desolate scene this morning and drag the successfully drowned from drifts. The storm struck the town about 11 o'clock from a northwesterly direction. It was accompanied by a stiff wind, though not strong enough to pro-duce damage. Rain fell in torrents from 11 to I c'clock without intermission, accompanied by vivid flushes of lightning. At the close of the storm a great and ominous sound, mineled with shouts of people and cries of distress went up from the valleys,

and such citizens as were in the vicaity of the creek and ravines went to render as-sistance. The fixed on Central avenue, the principal atreet, assumed an angry river, whose rushing waters swept everything movable on its bosom. For over half an hour the avenue was a torrent fifty yards wide. Barrels, boxes and parts of houses came down on the tide and were left on the sidewalks. Many buildings were totally wrecked. Up to this hour six persons are known to be miss.

wrecked buildings. The damage to proyerty cannot as yet be estimated. Sr. Louis, Sept. 1.-A special from Hot Springs, Ark., gives additional details of the fatal storm that visited that place on Thursday night. The first building swept away was in the north end of the town. The occupants, Mrs. Mattic Fletcher and four children, colored, were drowned, the husband escaping. The bodies of a woman and her one day old habe were found in a drift in the rear of the Waverley hotel. An aged couple named Harrison occupied a small cottage near the Arlington stable. The force of the water caused the building to collapse and the wife was killed. There were several lost whose names have not yet been ascertained. The victims were principally poor people living in small cottages, which could not stand against the storm.

CHARGED WITH MISCONDUCT.

THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR OF MANITOBA GETS INTO A SCRAPE.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 3-This morning's session of the Legislature was occupied in discussing the question of Provincial Auditor Nursey's dismissal. Petitions were presented by him asking to be heard at the bar of the house by counsel, but a resolution affording him that privilege was defected by 3 to 28, Wood and O'Malley voting with the Government. An investigating committee reported finding him guilty of keeping books in an unbusiness like manner, passing vouchers for his own salary not according to law, over-drawing his salary illegally, although he had a precedent for it, and paying members their indemnity long before due, besides allowing He did not say what he in-in the morning till His dismissal was moved by Hon. Mr. Jones, clock at breakfast. The but Mr. Norquay objected and claimed it was not British fair play o dismiss an officia been fired at and two could without hearing the evidence against him. that game, and that those people who Mr. Jones reviewed the evidence at great rop on them last night they would length and claimed that there was sufficient About three-fourths of all the goods taken the drop on them that day. He ex- evidence in the auditor's vouchers to justify that he meant to wet them. his dismissal. The question did not come up ak Trafton came in while they were at at the afternoon session as expected, the akiast. She heard him say that they were house being occupied with acts of merely local on to fire to scare the parties. She heard importance. An act to cratic muni-tother say before Trafton came that if cipalities to tax themselves to secure fundld not come he would go alone. They water was passed. To-night's session was n in the house about ten minutes taken up with a discussion of the Nursey or Trafton came in. When they matter, Mr. Norquay made a strong appeal t out her brother took his gun. He for him, but the house voted 31 to 3 for his med about 11 or 12 alone. She was dismissal, O'Malley and Wood voting with the house and asked what happened, the Government. Gov. Schultz will come uid: "There is a murder. Mrs. Howes down to-morrow at 3 and assent to the bills hot dead." She said: "My God, tell passed, after which the house will adjourn till not you?" He said: "No, it is not till January. Gso. Black, an employé of the "Are you sure?" He replied audit office, will be probably appointed

> DEFAULTER AUDRY'S PLUNDER. PART OF IT MYSTERIOUSLY RETURNED TO LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

QUESEC, Sept. 3 .- The mystery concerning the wheresbouts of Audry, the defaulting teller of La Banque Nationale, remains un solved. Nothing has been learned of his whereabouts, but part of the stolen money has been returned in a mysterious manner. On Sunday evening at about 7.30 o'clock a parcel containing \$6,000 in bank bills was handed to the cashier of the bank with the sole explanation that it had been found. Since that time no further particulars have come to light. Every possible effort is being made on the part of the bank to discover Audry's whereabouts. It is supposed that when he found out that the authorities of the bank had discovered the irregularities in his accounts he laid hands upon what money was in his way for the purpose of getting himself out of the country, but that, either fearing the result or deciding on second thought to remain in town and endeavor to settle his other irregularities, he had caused the money thus taken by him to be returned to the bank. Meanwhile the investigation into Audry's books was continued. The shortage discovered so far is \$1,300. The audit will not be completed for two or three more days.

A COMMERCIAL SENSATION.

BELLEVILLE LIQUOR DEALER GETS INTO

TROUBLE WITH HIS GREDITORS. BELLEVILLE, Oat., Sept. 2 -A sensation was created in commercial circles by the announcement that Mr. S. R. Balkwill, wholeommanding the approach up stream | sale dealer in liquor and oigars, had been arthe other bearing directly down on the rested at his home on a charge of attempting to defrand his oreditors and lodged in The prisoner was brought before the Police Magistrate and remanded until Friday next. and found tramped into the ground at The magistrate accepted ball for the re-apstamp two empty cartridge shells, pearance of the prisoner, himself in \$1,000, Coarles Gunn in \$400 and James Gordon and W. D Faller in \$200 each. The information, which was sworn out by bra. They seemed to have been re-fired.

Nathan Lewis, of Montreal, represent-ing J. M. Fortier, charges that Mr. and ten chests of tes, with intent to defrand

witness told the prisoner Day of the shooting he said it was a pity they had not shot the whole party.

The examination was then adjourned till 11th September to obtain formal testimony of the Indian, Lookwood, as to the killing, when the prisoners will be committed for trial.

A CITY IN RUINS.

A CITY IN RUINS.

MANY LIVES LOST AND GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY AN ARKANSAS WATERSPOUT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 1—The Gazette's Bot Springs special of yesterday's date says:

Balkwell to assign, but he refused, saying he could pay 125 cents on the dollar and his paper was not due until the 4th. It is latimore bank to agree with the balances in the books of his own bank. This went on until the defalcation amounted to \$95,000, however, Mr. Balkwell denied the assertion that he had refused to assign. The principal oreditors are said to be as follows:

S. Davis & Sons, \$2,000 ; J. Rattray & Co., \$1,000 ; J. Fortier, \$1,500 ; American Cigar Company, B. Goldstein, agent, \$600 ; Pennington, Rowe & Co., \$600 ; Mr. John Donovan, a clerk of the Park National Bank, who identifies the prisoner. Upon the application of the prisoner. Upon the application of the Fischel and fifteen others have claims, the york solicitor of the prisoner is expected to be present. whole aggregating in the neighborhood of \$10,000 A feature of the case is that when Mr. Balkwill's premises were opened this morning it was found that all the doors inside were open, the bar which fastened one of them bearing evidence of having been sawed, while the door of the shop was unlooked and all the books and papers gone. Mr. Balkwill stated that he had sufficient cash in the shop to pay off all claims against him. Mr. Balkwill has been a resident of the city for ten or fifteen years and has always had a good reputation. His friends are confident that he will successfully refute the accusations brought

THROWING AWAY MONEY. EXTRAORDINARY DOINGS OF GEORGE LAW AND

HIS PRIENDS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—George Law, who is one of the best known men about town in New York, and who is said to have an income of \$200,000 a year, has had a very extraordinary experience meeting with his aporting friends here.

On Saturday night Mr. Law was with the committee in the bar room of the Grand Union Hotel, and the corks were flying from bottles of champagne. The members of the committee were agreeable to everything he said, and he observed a painful lack of jewellery among them. He sent for Jacob Dreicer, the proprietor of the jewellery atore in the Grand Union Hotel, and explained the ing, five of whom have been found dead in | sad condition of affairs among the committee men. Ms. Dreicer thereupon removed a sec tion of his jewellery store into the bar room, and Mr. Law told the committeemen to make their selections. Daniel Murphy, of Boston, chose a beautiful solitaire diamond ring value at \$500; Jerry Dunn took a ring set with rubles and diamonds valued at \$650; Joseph Coburn selected a solitaire diamond ring valued at \$750; John Saunders chose a ring set with rubies, sapphires and diamonds, valued at \$450; John Halleck's choice was a ring set with turquoise and diamonds, valued at \$45; William Tracy selected a diamond ring valued at \$500; Capt. McCue was lucky enough to secure two diamond rings and \$500 in money. Then Mr. Law, not seeing anything upon the trays which he thought would strike the fancies of Col. Patrick Duffy and Mr. Pat Sheedy, took from his pocket a pair of diamond earrings valued at \$3,000. He offered one of the earrings to Col. Duffy and the other to Col. Sheedy. To Mr. Law's astonishment the colonels declined to accept them. Mr. Law footed up the bill and paid it. Then several members of the committee borrowed money from Mr. Law and called for champagne, which Mr. Law paid

> All day yesterday and to-day the commit-tee have been feasing like lords. They have found frequent occasion to display their glittering fingers, and have been often asked. "What time is it by your diamond ring?" During the day Mr. Law's valet arrived from New York and took him to a place of seclusion far from the committee. The members are now groaning because they have lost him. They hoyed to secure horses, lands and more jewellery from him before his departure.-Boston Advertiser.

> > THE WHOLE GANG CAUGHT.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Sept. 3.—The men who committed the burglaries in this city between August 5 and 8 are now under arrest, also the "fence" and two of his accomplices. have been recovered. The goods recovered are valued at about \$2,500. The names of the prisoners are Wm. McDowell, J. R. Mason, Jas. Lawson, Maggie Mason and Wm. Yallow. The "fence," Frank Lawson, and Maggie Beasley are now under arrest at Toronto charged with the same offence.

A WIFE MURDERER.

MUNNIPEG, Sept. 3.—John Webb murdered his wife at Brandon on Saturday night. He is a worthless character and had been drinking. She was a hard working woman, and while ironing at a table he came in half intoxicated, and being in a quarrelsome disposition, picked up his gun and shot her in the head. She died almost immediately. He gave himself up, going to the police station, where be admitted his crime. The coroner's jury re turned a verdict of wilful murder this after

A FATAL RAIL TURNING.

ST. Louis, Sept. 3.—Particulars of an ac cident on the Missouri Pacific railway near Booneville, Mo., on Saturday evening, have been received. The list of killed and wounded is as follows :-Killed-Charles Hall, Frank McKinney, Frank McGolingle. Injured—John Soodley, arm and shoulder and collar-bone broken; Sam White, hadly bruised about head and shoulders. It was a mixed train composed of seven freight cars and two coaches, the latter filled with passengers returning from the Tipton fair. The train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour. A rail turned and the wreck

DE BAUN REMANDED. THE NEW YORK DEFAULTER ARRAIGNED AT SHERBROOKE.

SHERBROOKE, Que., September 3.—Charles I. De Baun, the defaulting cashier of the Park National bank of New York, was brought before Mr. G. E. Rioux, the district magistrate, this morning on the application for his extradition on the charge of forgery, Mr. William White, Q.C., attended in support of the application, and Mr. J. L. Terrill, Q C. defended the prisoner. Mr. White tyled some papers in support of the application which besides those of a formal nature required under the treaty, included the information and depositions in support of the charge. It appears from these documents that the prisoner became cashier of the bank in 1881. One of their onstomers was the Farmers' & Merchants National Bank of Baltimore, who had large transactions with them, and sent and received commercial paper for collection. Two accounts were kept between them, one the obeque or regular account, and the other the collection acc unt. By an arrangement there was always a large credit to the Baltimore bank on the cheque or regular account, so that they were allowed to, and did invariably. overdraw on the collections, and the know. ledge of this fact enabled the prisoner sho and ten chests of tes, with intent to derrand years. Statements of accounts were sent his creditors. The amount involved is from years. Statements of accounts were sent \$8,000 to \$10,000. Mr. Lewis, who laid the in regularly every month from the information, and Mr. Goldstein, representing Baltimore bank and passed through the information, and worked up the case, claim D. Baun's hands. According to the cessfully to hide his embezzlements for

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

HON. JUDGE BARRY.

His Appointment to the Bench of the Circuit Court Ratified-His Biography.

Mr. Denis Barry has been officially notified of his elevation to the bench of the Circuit Court, and he has been kept very busy all day receiving the congratulations of his numerous frienda.

friends.

Hon. Denis Barry, B.C.L., judge of this city, takes rank among the most distinguished Irishmen of Canada. Born in the city of Cork, in the year 1835, he early in life emigrated from Ireland to America with his father, James Barry, who is still living at Rockwood, Ont. The Barry family is one of the oldest in the South of Ireland and has furnished many brave and able men to the army and navy, the bench and the bar. and the bar.

Judge Barry is a descendant of Captain Jack

Barry, the father of the American navy.



HON. JUDGE BARRY,

mother of the subject of this sketch was a daughter of a Captain Kelleher, an officer of the Hon. East India Company's service. Judge Barry began his education at the common school and continued his studies at Rockwood academy. Sub-equently he went through a classical course at Regionolis college, Kingston, Ont. A material acquaintance with theology was obtained at the Grand Seminary and at Laval University, and at McGill University, where he graduated as B.C.L., he acquired a firm groundwork of knowledge of law. Judge Barry, like most men who have any of what is vulgarly called the right stuff in them, had his share of volunteering, and showed that he had the proclivities of his nation for les affaires militaires by obtaining a certificate at the milibary school, Montreal, which entitled him to the rank of captain.

His Honor is joint fire commissioner for the city of Montreal. He has been president of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal for the term of four years consecutively; he is a past president of the Young Men's Reform Club of Montreal.
Judge Barry, at an early stage of his legal
carreer, showed considerable aptitude at his profession; he was quick, saw a point to be made
much of at once, and, instead of deliberating, as
many young lawyers do, as to whether he should
take development. take advantage of it or not, at once seized the opportunity offered. Montreal has been the scene of most of his legal experiences, as he has resided here since he adopted the profession, which he has been a credit to, and to one of the top steps of which he has now successfully climbed. As Mr. Barry, he was particularly renowned as a nisi prius practitioner. Mr. Barry was a most able advocate "for the defence," and his oratorical abilities have pulled many an unfortunate from out of the folds of the noose.

Mr. Barry was interested in several notorious murder cases, among them being the Considine murder case—unique in as much as three juries sat on it, the O'Connor murder case, and the Monteith affair, which, it will be remembered, was surrounded by most painful circumstances. The recent Fahey prosecution saw the judge again on the side of the accused. We have particularized several of the many criminal cases in which Judge Barry figured below the Bench. The most conclusive proof of this gentleman's merit as a barrister is that of all the numerous clients he has defended on the gravest charge ; he has never had one suffer the extreme penalty. Mr. Barry's being raised to the Bench is a proof that omnia labor vincit, for the new judge has worked hard at his profession, and not only labored much, but has, as above stated, proved that he merits his advancement. The new judge, who is popular with both his English and French brethren, married in 1869 Miss Kathleen Morgan, daughter of the late Mr. Michael Mor gan, merchant, of Sorel, who, together with the family and Mr. Barry, senior, who is still alive, must feel proud indeed of the success of a good husband, a kind father and of an affectionate

LOYALTY IN THE FAMILY.

There is nothing more delightful in social life than a family whose members are loyal one to another; and few things are less pleasant to behold than a family whose members have a knack of showing, on every occasion, the out-lines of the attenuated form said to exist in every man's closet. Would that it always staid there, under the lock and key of silence and reserve!
Oftentimes, it is true, we find those not of our

own kin who fill a brother's or a sister's place in our affection, yet even from these true friends it is well to reserve a few confidences. "Every man must bear his own burden," and it is not always necessary to advertise just how

large that burden is.

I know of families where the members criticise each other's little faults, and peculiar home ways freely, even to accidental callers, who can only feel disgust at such a lack of friendship hown to those who have the best right to claim it, and the question immediately proposes itself, "How much better shall I fare, when I, too, an absent?

In bright relief to these are families where honor, truth, and loyalty are not mere words, where brother is defended against all comers, not only because they believe him to be in the right, but because he is their brother.

Where family secrets are never divulged, where faults of temper and manner are lovingly f rgiven, and hidden from the too onrious gazof strangers, where Julia is not publicly laughed at because the wears her dress an inch shorter than fashion requires, nor Tom raved over tecause he talks slang when visitors are absent, where each is ready to set aside selfish interest to aid and encourage the rest. Commend me to such a family! True to themselves, they will be true to their friends; they can's belp it. The ties of triendship are easily loosed-a

word, a look will do it; but the ties of kurship exist always; and when kin are friends, who There is no home, and no credit is a disjoint-

d family.

Confidences given at home ought to be sacred, and are so in all well regulated fami-

actions will not be criticised, nor his words reactions will not be criticised, nor his words repeated to his future confusion and dismay.

Boys and girls, don't tell strangers how particular your father is, or how fussy your mother
is. The day may, and in all probability will
come, when your confidence will laugh at you
cpenly. Don't tell your brothers and sisters'
faults to all who choose to listen, for "charity
begins at home," and "covereth a multitude of
site."

Parents, don't mention Johnnie's and Nellie's faults to any one but themselves. It is best so. And don't torget to present a smiling front to all the world, whose pity is but a poor substitute for unity within.

> THE COMBINE POLICY. BY F. D. D.

Combine ! Combine ! it seems the rage. I should not wonder if the stage Took up the cue and gave a page To sweeten public policy.

Comting 't is in government, Sugar's ahead in parliament: If you wans proof in public print, See "Kazuot" for the policy.

Combine in coal, in beer, and wood, In sugar whether bad or good : Oh fy ! Sir John, indeed you should Not ruin your public policy.

Give good example, don't combine, Your politics are rather fine, Come "Old To morrow," toe the line, And purify your policy.

Set good example to the State, And though you'll give it rather late, 'Twill save a fine old reprobate And his great N.P. policy.

Come set your foot down on the lot, 'Tis big enough to smash their pot; And let them have it scalding hot, To save your darling policy.

"The combines are against the law, Come, come, Sir John, the thing will draw So pass it quick, or all your jaw Won't save your rotten policy.

Your deputy in Montreal Can stamp and ramp and loudly bawl, But Tory feelig shows through all Against a Home Rule policy.

He travels east and travels west,

And talks and sings his very best, Supporting what he deems so blest, That's "Old To-morrow's" policy. Election times will come again. And though there's wooleach on his brain, The sack he'll get out in the rain, By "Old To-morrow's" policy.

Combine you men of Montreal, And make that sugar take a fall, And if you try your hands at all, Go for "To-morrow's" policy.

A last request and I am done, Go fire that hundred tonner gun, And cheer ye ev'ry mother's son, We'll bust that combine policy.

MANIWAKI, CO. OF OTTAWA.

MR. EDITOR, - Away up the Gatineau River one hundred miles north of Ottawa on the line of the proposed Gatineau Valley railway, is the lively village of Maniwaki, in which and suburbs are to be found the headquarters of the extensive lumbering concerns of the Gatineau as well as the head mussion house of the R. C. Indian missions, as well as a convent school conducted by the Grey Sisters, whose mother house is in the Capital. One of the chief attractions of the late Indian festival was the concert and dramatic performance given by the young ladies and children of the convent under the direction of the good Sisters. The fine hall of the convent was more than crowded, so much so that a number could not gain entrance. The performance and music was varied and entertaining and might well command crowded bouses in the city. The following is the programme, which was carried out to the letter :

Solos; Lillie McGosy, Olivina Joanis, Katle Fitzgerald, Regina Moreau.

DRAMA-LE PREMIER ET LERNIER VOL (in three acts) Characters. Andrew Roissonnault......Chief of Thleves. Ludger Hamel......Good Boy. Joe Martineau. Father.
Fred Martineau. Graudfather.
Edmond Joanis. Good Boy's Father.
Antoine Laneville. Friend.

Antoine Laneville.

DRAMA—BIBIQUE ET MUSETTE. Characters.

DRAMA- TWO O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

Characters. Rowley John P. Logue.
Foozle. James P. Donovan.
Police. Autoliae Laneville.

Bong (solo)......Prima Done
M. Louise Como. DECLANATION-THE VIRTUES AND GRACES.

Characters.

Religion. Olivina Joanis.
Faith. Mary A. Donovan.
Hope. Lillio Medooy.
Charity Lizzie Hebert.
Peace. Katte Donovan.
Meckness. Aggie Baskerville.
Prudence. Margie Byan
Justice. Katte Fitzger ild.
Sincerity. Begina Moreau.
Neatness. Bridget Whalen.
Modosty. Mary A. Fitzgerald.
Patience. Katte Hardgrove.
Ino 8010. Maniwaki Mare Characters.

The local talent was assisted by the Misses Lily McGoey and Aggie Baskerville, of the Rideau street convent, Ottawa, and the murical part was strengthened by the artistic execution of difficult music by the Misses Synck. The Rev. Father Plau, O.M.I., Superior of the Oblate here, occupied the seat of honor, ably supported by the other members of the clergy The rev. Sisters are to be congra:ulated on the nccess of the concert.

ENGLISH LANDLORDS IN AMERICA [From the New York Sun.]

English landlordism in Ireland occasionally attracts the attention of Congress, but official documents sent to that body suggest that English landlordism in the United States is worth keeping to view. Two English syndiester hold in Texas alone an aggregate of 7,-500,000 acros. A third syndicute has 1.800, 000 sores of American land. Sir. E. Raid

try; another London firm 1,750,000 acres, German syndicate owns 1,100,000 scres. An English company rossesses 700,000 acre in Mississippi; another has 750,000 acres to its oredit. A dozen other foregin companies or individuals have acres figuring in the hun-dred thousands. Sometimes these great trusts appear to work to the injury or inconvanience of neighboring actual settlers; and, at all events, as the country becomes developed around these enormous holdings, the Government should see that no law is broken by the foreigners having charge of them.

CERTAIN MINOR ECONOMIES.

There are so many persons with fixed but limited incomes—so many wives with a meagre household allowance, and such legions of daugh-ters whose allotment of spending money is never equal to the demand—that it seems not amiss to pout out some trifling economies, especially as these economies, petty as they may seem, help to fill the "left hand pocket-book," devoted to money saved by resisting foolish expenditure, or by making ten cents do the duty of twenty.

"A propy saved is a penny carned," is a

by making ten cents do the duty of twenty.

"A penny saved is a penny carned," is a homely adage, which the old and prudent have for generations past repeated, to the annoyance of the young and profigal. But it is wonderfully true, and more yet, the penny caved is a sort of "breeding groschen" of the German tale—other pennics cluster around it, and by and by multiply in the sum desired for some charity or some long-hoped-for possession.

some long-hoped-for possession.

Let us begin with pins. A housewife remarked that she was surprised to find that she used a dozen papers of pins in a year; where did they go? she asked. Of course there is no such thing as stinting in the use of pins; if a thing is to be pinned in must be a then and there and a line. pinned, it must be, then and there, and a king-dom would seem little enough to offer for one, if dom would seem little enough to offer for one, if not forthcoming when some imperative occasion demands. But there are economical wryg of buying pins, even; a box of "bankers" pins, which are kept in any 'wholesale stationery store, and cost fifty cents, will last the most levish user two years. They are marked "patent solid-headed toilet pins," and are of the best quality—of English manufacture, I think, the housewife by the purchase of these pins. The housewife, by the purchase of these ping can put seventy-five cents in the other pocket-

Something may be saved by making purchase of little articles—thread, papers of needles, boxes of hairpins, black dress-braid, hooks and eyes, and similar things—by the dozen and quantity. It costs more in the beginning, but is infinitely batter than the hand-boxes. and quantity. It costs more in the beginning, but is infinitely better than the hand-to-mouth fashion. Then a box with a good supply of these necessities, neatly arranged and but away for future use, is very gratifying to the thrifty housekeeper, who is often saved trouble and expense by having all these in stock when needed.

A vong lady was completely in its the other

A young lady was complaining just the other day that she could never make her allowance cover her expenses—that she always began the new year in debt; her gloves and her shoes new year in debt; her gloves and her shoes bankrupted her. The sensible girl, who has a limited allowance, provides herself with a pair of moderately thick soled walking boots for common wear, and does not put on her fine French kid shoes on every occasion; for as they soon become shabby, and are too expensive to be often replaced by new ones, she would soon have the an extracted of more there had would soon have the an extracted of more their replaced. would soon have the appearance of never being well dressed. Then there is the eternal fitness of things; and five kid boots or equally fine gloves are not in keeping with a common wool street dress, any more than are the diamonds one sees so plentifully worn with cheap wash dresses. Good serviceable shoes may be bought for two dollars per pair, and neatly fitting taffets gloves for 50 cents; then my young lady, wearing these on ordinary occasions, will have the satisfaction of sering her fine gloves and boots fresh and neat for ceremonious visits, for church, or when the nicety of her toilet de-mands them. It is just as unsuitable for a young woman to wear her finest thin soled foot gear every time she steps down town, as it would be for a man to tramp over the Adiron-dacks in patent leather shoes.

Then, too, when coming home from shopping or calling, the pretty street dress should be changed for a house dress; it is such poor economy and ensures such "dowdy" looking costumes to lounge in the hammook, lie about on couches, or otherwise take one's case in the intricately looped dress of the day. Nothing is more disgusting than a shabby, crushed silk dress, or a soiled, crumpled one of fine wool; these should be kept in their freshness for street, church and calling, and the pretty inexpensive wash or flannel dresses for home

A simple little economy is to take good white skirts which have become frayed at the edge, or from which the trimming is worn, and neat-ly bind them with black dress braid for street wear. In fact, to put on a lace-trimmed petti-coat or one with elaborate embroidery with a street dress is most doubtful taste; such gar ments should be reserved for the home or carriage. An excellent and serviceable skirt for those who object to the balmoral may be made of "Fruit of the Loom" cotton, which is not too heavy, and yet firm enough to starch well, and with a wide hem which should be bound with black drass-braid. The braid must first be put in warm salt and water, which shrinks it and sets the color; rinse it two or three times when dry, stitch on the skirt with black silk, A petricoat of this kind will retain its freehness a long time, is easily laundried and has the merit of standing out well, and is so much more refined than the dust-filled lace and embroidery one too often sees displayed at crossings.

Another young lady complained that her cor-

sets were her greatest expense, because they so soon soiled, when she had to throw them away. That they could be washed never entered her head; and I found on inquiry that few ladies do head; and I found on inquiry that lew ladies do
think corsets can be laundried; whereas by ripping out the steels, washing without wringing
or twisting (which puts the bones out of place),
starching in good boiled starch, and stretching
in shape when ironed, they are almost as good as new.

So are the two pairs of stockings one may

make of three old pairs; the long bosiery of the day will bear having the worn heel and sole cut cut and then be ample in length. A new heel and sole may be cut from the third pair, and neatly fitted in; if the seams are carefully and closely overcast, the most fastidious need not object to wear them on ordinary occasions.

An important item of expense is stationery, but it may be greatly lessened by making the purchase in quantity. A quarter of a ream of the finest French paper may be bought at wholesale for one dollar and twenty cents, with the envelopes to match; very likely by the pound it would be cheaper yet, but the same quality by the box would cost four times as much. In this way it is possible to have individuality, as a special tint may be ordered, and once decided upon should be retained, for nothing so characterizes a lady as the daintiness of the belongings of her writing deak.

Nothing better aids economy than keeping an exact account of the expenditure. It is surprising how really well it is possible to dress on a small amount, provided the little things are looked after, and nothing is bought unless paid that the time. for at the time. Of course goods of large figure and extreme style must be avoided by the economist; she should also remember that if the foundation of her toilet is nice material of black, grey or white, she can ring endless changes upon it with ribbons, flowers and fans of different colors, and always seem to have s variety of toilets, and to be dressed in good

taste.
All this may seem petty and trifling; but it is not meant for the wives and daughters of Fortunavas, Midas, Orosuv or other opulents individuals, but for the sisterhood who, upon a limited income or allowance, desire to fulfill as woman's mission—part of it, at least—and look as charming as possible.

Ada Marie Peck,

It is not always, perhaps not often, that the gravest men are the strongest or most earnest. It is true that thre is mrith born of frivolity, where shallowness is soon apparent, but there with cool and after being in a short time B. Goldstein, who worked up the case, claim Da Baun's hands. According to the dissess with a perfectly steady hand. that Bakwell has been buying on credit and evidence he would draw fictitions drafts on Home ought to be 'he place where a poor a Scotch syncicate 500,000 ances in Fiorida, and is also a joyousness and resource of and a evidence he would draw fictitions drafts on Home ought to be 'he place where a poor a Scotch syncicate 500,000 ances in Fiorida, and is also a joyousness and resource of and a evidence he would draw fictitions drafts on Home ought to be 'he place where a poor a Scotch syncicate 500,000 ances in Fiorida, and is also a joyousness and resource and a state of the place where a poor a Scotch syncicate 500,000 ances in Fiorida, and is also a joyousness and resource and state of the place where a poor a Scotch syncicate 500,000 ances in Fiorida, and is also a joyousness and resource and state of the place where a poor a Scotch syncicate 500,000 ances in Fiorida, and is also a joyousness and resource and the substitute of the place where a poor a Scotch syncicate 500,000 ances in Fiorida, and is also a joyousness and resource and the substitute of the place where a poor a Scotch syncicate 500,000 ances in Fiorida, and is also a joyousness and resource and the substitute of the place where a poor a Scotch syncicate 500,000 ances in Fiorida, and is also a joyousness and resource and the substitute of the place where a poor a Scotch syncicate 500,000 ances in Fiorida, and is also a joyousness and resource and the substitute of the list.

(Freeman's Journal.). Land League Cottage, Balibrack,

August 11, 1888.

Draw Sir,—As the Arran Relief Committee have brought their labors to a close, you will, I am sure, allow me to thank, through your those of your readers who have columne, made me the medium of their subscriptions towards the succor of the islanders. I have just returned from a visit to Arran, and I am glad to be able to assure those who are interested in the condition ef the inhabitants that they have been brenght through the crisis of the last six months without a single case of starvation eccurring on any of the three islands. This season's potatoes are now ready for harvesting, and a better prospect of a good yield there has not been for years. The new seed (which was provided by the Government) has proved a great boon, as it included such varieties as Regents, Walker's Early, Bog Walkers, Victorias, "Protestants," white and red Rocks, Green Tops, Lumpers, Brazils and Champions. This assortment will enable the people to select for future use such of the above seed as will show the best adaptability for the thin peculiar soil of the islands, and their comparative dry and warm climate. In patches or "gardens" where the potatoes failed completely last year, rye has been sown this year, and it looks remarkably well. After seeing a large portion of the Inishmaan and Inisheer, I feit warranted in in any deprecatory spirit; far from it. My extra allowance to such families as have the sources, that are under the command of the the assistance rendered by the committee has day, and to prove from such premises how been in food and seed. No money was given in relief in any instance.

The sum of £243 16. 91 passed through my

the 21st of December last year. Of this sum, £183 164 91 reached me from branches of the personal friends. The balance of £95 was as it is of the nation of which they form a donated from the "Davitt Western Islands part. And, make no mistake about it, Fishing Boat Fund," which was established the people are going or being driven out of the small surplus remaining in my hands from moneys sent me for the alleviation of the distress of 1886 among the islands from Achil to Arran, and which is lodged in the National Bank in my name and by me for this last Arran Relief Fund were all were acknowledged by the hon. treasurer weekly in the advertising columns of the Freeman and other Dublin morning papers. They were also acknowledged by me ably by letter to the donors, and also, by your kindness and that of the editor of United Ireland, in the Freeman and that journal respectively, when such mode of acknowledgment was requested. I will gladly afford any further particulars to anyone in-terested in the distribution of the moneys ment me for this purpose.

few observations, not alone with reference to the abundance of employment in America the late distress in Arran, but upon some and the British colonies. The cost will not exkindred matters relating to the condition of the people in other parts of the West. There is nothing new to be said about the Arran Islands. Your readers are only too tamiliar with the story of their rocky "holdings," large population and recurring distress. The last is the third or fourth that has called for the exercise of public charity during the past nine years. The moral effect of this need not be further dwelt upon. question now arises—"How long is this periodical spoon-feeding of 3,500 people to continue?" I took the libeater and periodical spoon-feeding of the second people to continue ?" I took the libeater and people to continue ?" I took the libeater and people to continue ?" Under the circumstances, continue ?" I took the liberty, when speaking a few days ago to large gatherings of the inhabitants, of saying to them that the public were tired of responding to appeals from the Arran Islands, and warned them that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to again erganise relief committees in their behalf should distress come upon them once more, Father O'Donoghue also impressed upon them the necessity of beginning to rely upon their own increased efforts and industry in comparative good times to tide them ever the unpropitious ones, when they come. The people listened attentively, but they evidently remained incredulous. They have become so accustomed to external help when the least sign of distress presents itself, that they are more or less careless as to their future prospects, believing that Father O'Donoghue, in his good nature, will be sure to come to their aid in the hour of need. This is a deplorable state of feeling to exist among so large a community, possessing rare natural intelligence along with many other of the finer qualities of our Celtic race. I am sorry to have to confess that I left the islands on this last occasion impressed with the conviction that it would be a cruelty and not a kindness for the public to extend relief again should there be a repetition of the recent distress among the inhabitants. tinuous eleemosynary aid has sapped their moral fibre and reduced the majority of them to a mental condition of semi-mendi-

temedies for this chronic poverty and its attendant evils, and you rightly say that the application of such remedies would be a work for an Irish Parliament. "Live home In your leading article of to day you point you will get grass" is a philosophic optimism of the land is freed from the paralysing ingood in its way no doubt, but apt to beget when applied to communities of men those In conclusion, may I ask two questions? when applied to communities of men those very qualities of dependence and shittleseness which are arguments against, and not for, the restoration of national independence to a people. The difficulty in Arran and along the western seaboard is an economical one secondary degree. Stony and arid-looking as the Isles of Arran appear, they would give producers for their inhabitants, and thus ample sustenance to their population, if lands stemming the tide of depopulation among the first and an administrative one, but in a fordism did not, vulture like, hover round the potato, patches and keep burning—and at every distribution of relief, as well—to demand its share of what nature, or labor, or charity, may bring to the islander. Poor as the Arran people are, they are liable to over £1,500 a year in rent, and had to pay over field, 500 before the Lord Commission adjudicated between tenants and landlords. I only allude to this in passing, and to remark that Blood Bisters and thus ward off consumption. the inndlord is now looking for his rent among a people who are even yet subsisting to some extent upon public benevolence !

I do not desire it to be understood that the non-payment of the existing rents on the islands would remedy the social ills of the people. It would but afford relief to the extent of about eight or ten shillings per head of population annually. But I do assert that if the people were allowed the use of all the brogges were reof give gas times the second statement

that of potato culture would grow of necessity out of the stimulus to labour and encouragement to thrift which would follow from freedom to utilize the whole "land" of the islands for the support of their inhabitants. This in my judgment is the one efficient and the one practical problem.

The fishing industry could, I admit, be enormously developed round the western isles if proper harbours were built and if the proper fishing appliances were accessable to and it is obviously useless to expect a Castle

tion would require, while the other industries

the people. But these are two insuperable ""ifs" under the existing condition of things, Government to consent to any scheme, in-dustrial or otherwise, that would tend to keep the Celtic pertion of our population in Ireland. Pending the advent of the Irish Parliament that can effectually stop this vital drain on our population, can nothing at all be done beside should be held in the Opera House, but so meaning over the loss of our race and consenting to the pauperisation of so many of

those who remain? I think there can. The Catholic Church in Ireland is an immense and powerful institution. It may not be wealthy in the matter of actual property, but its resources are enormous. In a portion of one archdiocese, over £70,000 have been collected and expended for building purposes within a period of ten years. A memorial church is now being built to O'Connell in an impoverished locality at a cost of £25,000. A bazaar recently held in Dablin (for what precise object the public scarcely knew) realized over £4,000. Costly churches and convents can be erected, even in the poorest districts of the country, with comcrops on Arranmore, and on dearing from the parative ease, while kindred works in supgenial and kind-hearted parish priest, Rev. port of religion are constantly going on all M. O'Donoghue, all about the condition of over Ireland. I do not mention these matters advising Mr. Wigham's committee to wind object is to show how great, and descrivedly so, up the work of relief after providing for an is the influence, and how encourse are the resmallest resources to look forward to. All heads of our Catholic Church in Ireland to comparatively easy a task it would be for the same influence and resources to solve the problem of social ills and so-called "congesthands to the committee, less £15, which I ed" districts along the western seaboard and forwarded direct to Father O Donogoue on islands. I am, as a matter of course, going upon the theory that the preservation of a people in the land where they have imbibed National League at home and abroad, readers their faith is a work as worthy the atof the Freeman and United Ireland, and from tention of the Church to which they belong as it is of the nation of which they form a

the ages of 15 and 35. These young men and women will cultivate no more fields or build more churches in Ireland. And the cry is, that of Mr. James Rourks, of Great Britain still they go. Here is an appeal from an street, Dublin. The subscriptions received agency—philanthropic, of course—that has agency -philanthropic, of course-that has induced more Irish girls to leave their homes forwarded to Mr. Wigham's committee, and for other lands than all the famines of the last twenty-five years. It was addressed a few days ago to a landlord organ in Dublin :-I have received within the last six weeks from many Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy-

men several hundred applications for assistance to emigrate on behalf of young girls. I would earnestly entreat charitably disposed persons with enough means to spane to enable me to re-p and to some of the numerous applica-tions which I am receiving daily from the overcrowded districts of the West, and which have already reached the surprising number of over 35,000 young girls between the ages of 18 and And now, sir, with your usual kind in dulgence, I hope you will allow me to make a lack of employment in the West of Ireland, and few observations, not alone with reference to

ceed an average of £2 for each. Landlordism driving out the men, the philanthropy clearing out the girls, will soon leave the "overcrowded districts of the west" in a condition of Celtic and Catholic deudation enough to gladden even the hearts of ex-

terminators. Can nothing be done to stem this tide of systematized expatriation? The fee simple of all the islands from Achill to Arran and of thousands of acres of waste land along our western coast line can be bought for from the moral influences of Irish homes. There are fertile valleys in Connemara and immense tracts of waste land that would suffice to colonise ten thousand families in addition to its existing population, and such land could be purchased and settled for less money than will be expended in the building of churches and convents in Ireland during the next five years. Would it not be a task worthy of religion to try and arrest the complete depopulation of the already depopulated western districts? I respectfully affirm that it would, and, generous as has been the support extended by our kindred abroad to the Church in Ireland, it would be nothing compared with the response which would be forthcoming if the hierarchy put forth all their efforts and influence to counteract the exterminating influences that are at work among the poorer localities along our Atlantic

coast line. Cottage industries, developments of fish eries, planting of trees, and other such landable enterprises, are all good in their way, and are deserving of encouragement for the employment which they will provide for our people in their birthland. But, on such a scale as they are already being carried out, or projected, they are neither more nor less than so many auxiliaries to the depreciated rent-paying capacity of the land. Until the landlord is disposed of there is no hope, with or without an Irish Parliament, of throwing open the entire land of the west to the labor of food production, and thereby re-

Can any organized effort be made or initiated by the bishops and priests of Connaught to increase the opportunities of employment for the people in the "distress districts?" And can any movement be set going with the object of acquiring the islands lying off the West remnant of our Gaelic speaking people?

Yours truly,
MICHAEL DAVITT.

CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES

Blood Bitters, and thus ward off consumption, which is simply scrofula of the lungs.

There is one thing that is always in advance of the public demand, and this is the price of coal.

, AN UNDOUBTED PROOF

of the beneficial qualities of Burdock Blood Bitif the people were allowed the use of all the 'land' on the islands, and were secured against an unjust rent being placed upon what they would seelaim by their labor, they would furnish positive proof as to their genuiness at LAURIER ON RETALIATION.

to which you refer as necessary adjuncts to THE HONORABLE LIBERAL LEADER DISCUSSES THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

> Canadians Can Hold Their Own, "and Will Not Whine at American Unfriendliness "—Some Hard Hits Against the Dominton Govern.

ment.

ST. THOMAS, Angust 27.—The last and greatest of Mr. Laurier's series of meetings in Ontario was that held to-night. During the afternoon Madame Laurier had a host of callers. There must have been more than a score of bouquets presented.

It had been intended that the meeting

many thousand people came in that the committee saw it would be absurd to attempt to confine the audience to that building, and so the skating rink was fitted up for the meeting. There could not have been fewer than three thousand prowded into the immense building, and as Mr. Laurler and Madame Laurler entered the building and advanced to the platform they were tumultuously cheered. Before the leader and his wife on the platform was placed the basket of flowers sent over to Madame Laurier by Mrs. Dr. Eccles, and around Mr. Laurier were many of the leading Liberals of St. Thomas and the

County of Elgin. The chair was occupied by Mr. Angus McCrimmon, who spoke with eloquence and enthusiasm of Mr. Laurier, with sorrow for the loss of Mr. Blake's services, in glowing the public men of that day there eulogy of Dorion, Blake and Mackenzie, and was one man and only one man declared Mr. Laurier to be worthy to succeed

THE EARLY PRENCH SETTLERS

for Christianity and civilization in Canada, Dr. Wilson, M.P., was the first to touch on the great question of Unrestricted Reciprocity, and the reference called forth cheering from every part of the audience. He declared that whether it be Unrestricted Reciprocity or Imperial Federation, a change must soon come in the condition of Canada. It rests with the Imperial Federationists to prove that they had a practical policy and could secure for Canada the special trade advantages that were promised. If the improvement for which Canada called could not be achieved through Imperial Federation even the supporters of the policy must, if they would do their duty by Canada, give in their adherence to the policy of the Unrestricted Reciprocity which the Liberals offered to the country. He de-tailed the circumstances of Mr. Laurier's election to the leadership, and declared that after one session, there was not a member of the parliamentary party that did not follow him wifh hope and confidence and enthusi-

Mr. H. H. Dewart, president of the Young Men's Liberal Club of Toronto, in a short speech deplored the deadness of public sentiment, argued briefly the advantages of continental free trade, declared that it was doubtful if even the best scheme of Imperial Federation could unite all sections of Canadians, and enlogised Mr. Laurier as one eminently fitted to lead in the building of a great Canadian nationality, loyally supported by all the Provinces and all sections of the population.

When Mr. Laurier was presented the audience rose to their feet and cheered long and enthusiastically. He was encouraged and inspired by his audience at every new point and every new passage of his address. He painted with magnetic eloquence the love men feel for the land of their birth, and deplored that from a land so rich and so favorable as Canada, one million of its children should have gone to a foreign country. He to the former from reciprocity and declared that he had more confidence in the manufacturers than to believe that they could not hold their own in the markets of the Continent, and that there should be no increase of population or access to the sixty millions of consumers of the United States. Mr. Laurier spoke as follows on

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S 'IE SAGE,

asking from the Senate additional powers to enable him to enforce retaliation against Canada: -The American Senate has refused to ratify the treaty negotiated between the American and British plenipotentiaries in Washington in last December for the settlement of the disputes between the two countries arising out of the Treaty of 1818. By the fact that the treaty is rejected the whole question is re-opened anew, the whole dispute is coming back to the surface, all the bitter-ness is again coming to the front, is again revived. President Cleveland, acting upon what he conceived to be the duty imposed upon him by the American Senate, asks power to retaliate by sus-pending the bonding system. This would be a very serious event, which, if it came, would strike out the city of St. Thomas as much and perhaps more than any other portion of the Dominion, because it is made what it is largely by the lines of railway which come here from the United States. But after all we are men and British men. We shall not whine even if the American people deem it advisable-I do not say their duty-to take such a course, such an unfriendly No doubt some parties will suffer in Canada, but no doubt, like British men, it is our duty to find elsewhere what we would lose. The President only asks to retaliate. Why retaliate? Why, sir, because in his judgment he would be compelled to do so by the unfriendly action of the Canadian Government. If we are met with this state of things with which we are threatened it is due to the vicious policy of the Canadian Government in the administration of the rights secured to us by the treaty of 1818. If the Canadian Govern ment had followed a more friendly course there would not have been an unfriendly feeling to-day. The United States would never have contested those rights if the rights had been asserted in a friendly manner. It was not so. Those rights had been asserted in a harsh manner; they had been asserted in an offensive manner. Time and again in the year 1885 American fishermen were arrested for trivial offences. Nothing, sir, could be more offensive to these people when they came to the British port and found themselves arrested, their vessels detained for the simple violation of Customs laws, which, in all probability, they did not know. It is NO WONDER THEIR HEARTS WERE BITTER

and that they made complaint at Washing ton. If, on the contrary, the Canadian Government had administered our laws as they conceived them under the treaty, in a friendly manner, there could not have taken place what has taken place. We are threatened with the possibility that our carrying trade may be taken away from us, and we hear the Ministerial press from one end of the country to the other in a frantic passion on account of the action taken by the American Government. They say it is a loss. If the carrying trade is such a loss Baking I to the country, if the carrying trade is the country, protect.

is not that a most potent argument that the most unrestricted reciprocity of trade would be of very great advantage to the country?
(Applause,) If the country gained so much by simply carrying goods from one part of the United States to Canada, what would not be the gain to the country if we could be admitted without obstruction to the American trade ! Sir, I say this -and this is a fact to which I call the attention of my fellowcountrymen to day—it is high time we should reverse the policy we have been following for the past 25 years. For the past 25 years it has not been altogether hostile to the United States, but it has

WEVER REEN ALTOGRAHER PRIENDLY.

It has not been such as to bind us to those on

the other side of the line, who speak the same

language and have the same ability with us.

When they were in the great struggle which they had to undergo some twenty years ago, to preserve the unity of the nation, when they were engaged in that most expensive war which lasted 4 years and which taxed all their energies and courage and which cost them millions of dollars and which lost them millions of lives, what sympathy did they receive from their brothers in England or in Canada? Not the slightest. Sir, I am ashamed to say for my country, for the civilization of the world, when the Americans were engaged in such a struggle this civilized world did not rise to sustain them with the hand of friendshin. Of those who favored the cause of the North and championed that of freedom, in England the names of John Bright and Richard Cobden were about the only names in that day, ever in the foremost ranks of civilization and freedom, openly to declare for freedom, and in this country among who was always foremost in the ranks of freethe greatest of our leaders.

Mr. Geo. E. Casey, M.P., spoke briefly, simply welcoming Mr. Laurier and reviewing der, then, when this is all the sympathy they met with, that when the victories of the throughout the country and even, as I am told, in the Legislature of Canads-is it any wonder that these men's hearts were embit-tered, and when they came to this treaty they "We will no longer have those trade relations?" Did we at that time enter into anything like friendly relations with them? Sir, I remember again in the days of 1878 we adopted another policy,

THE BRAGGADOCIO POLICY. We are told by Sir Charles Tupper that the Government would find the way to compel the Yankees to grant reciprocity. What did Sir Charles Tupper say in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and in the House of Com-mons? He said that we would compel the United States to give us reciprocity. Canada is the land of my birth, of my love; Canada is the land of my heart, and it is enough for me. But it is not equal to the United States in extent; it has not even five million people and the Americana have a population of sixty millions; and to say, as was said by the Conservative leaders at that time, that we could compel that great nation to come down to their knees and to force them to give us what they have not been willing to give us so far, was simply the greatest piece of braggadocio that has been enacted during my lifetime. Again, what took place? We had disputes with them on that Treaty of 1818 with regard to the fisheries. Instead of adopting a friendly attitude, the Government did every thing to annoy them. Is it any wonder, then, that they have been refusing to main tain those friendly relations which would be to their interests and our interests? Again, I say it is high time we reverse our policy towards the United States. After all,

BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER. Those who live on the other side of the line come from the British Isles, as most of us do. Those who live on the other side of the line have the same literature and the same language. The time has come when enlarged on the advantages that would come there should be closer relations. Let us re- newspaper opinions of President Cleveland's main as we are politically, but let us agree for the henefit that there should be no Customs laws. but that we should exchange our produce from one side of the line to the other, This is the policy of the Liberal party. For my part, I believe that we look no that can hardly fail to embitter the relations longer on them with jealousy, that we are between Canada and the United States and glad of their success, that we are sincere embarrass still further the untiring efforts friends and brothers, and that we would of the country to procure an adjustment have no difficulty in arriving at the object of their trade differences. In any case we have in view. Mr. Laurier closed with a it is to be observed that Mr. Cleveland's magnificent peroration and was cheered long treatment of the subject, harsh and uncon-

and loudly as he resumed his seat. Mr. Andrew Grant, in a clear and forcible in reality both more skilful and more speech, moved a vote of thanks to the leader statesmanlike than that of his adversaries. for his great speech, and the motion was Though estensibly his policy is animated by seconded by Mr. E. G. O'Donnell in a the most aggressive nationalism, it is, in fact, humorous speech, in which he referred to much less dangerous to international concord Toryism as a cobweb that stuck on the rafters. The motion was carried with great removes it from the arena where passions run cheering, and the meeting closed with cheers Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Casey, and Mr. Casey and Dr. Wilson.

LUNG EXERCISE THAT PAYS.

The greatest benefits to be derived from lung exercise are not in the cases of healthy indivi-duals, but rather in those whose vital capacity is below the normal—who are hollow-chested, stooping and feeble in their breathing. The imperfect development of their respiratory functions invites disease: their lungs are vulnerable. Proper exercise will throw off this debility and render them less liable to disease. In many cases where lung disease actually exist, breathing exercise is one of the most valuable elements in treatment. A physician declares that he has often been gratified with the way in which a consolidated lung in chronic pneumonia of long standing and slow progress would improve under proper lung exercise. In-deed, in some of these cases it has seemed that properly regulated exercises have rendered greater service than could be derived from or

PROMPT RESULTS.

"I was very sick with bowel complaint las summer. I tried other medicines but all was no use until I tried Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. The next day I was like a different man." Geo.

A single grateful thought toward heaven is the best praying. -[Lessing.

WHY BAKING POWDERS ARE THE BEST.

containing pure cream of tartar, are more con-venient than yeast; and bread and pastry made with them are just as wholesome and far more

palatable.

We are in entire sympathy with the manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder—who commenced and are vigorously conducting the war against the use of adulterated baking

Before committing oursleves, however, we made tests of a sufficient number of baking powders to satisfy ourselves that the substitution of alum for cream of tartar in their com-position has not been over-estimated, while a careful examination of the Royal Paking Pow-der confirms our belief that Dr. Mott, the Government Chemist, when he singled out and commended this powder for its wholesomeness did it wholly in the interests of the public. We do not hesitate to say that the Roya Baking Powder people deserve the gratitude of the community, whom they are endeavoring to THE RETALIATION BILL.

CONJECTURESTHAT IT WILL AMOUNT TO VERY LITTLE AFTER ALL

Legislation not Expected Until After the November Elections-The North-west Protest Against the Exclusion of Canadian Competition.

WASHINGTON, August 28 .- There are some reasons for believing that the Retaliation bill, which was introduced in the house by Mr. Wilson last Thursday, will amount to very little after all. It is stated that the politics of this whole movement will be carriedfout to the last degree, and that there is no immediate intention of making a report on the bill. As near as can be learned the programme at present is to hold this subject back for several weeks and to report it to the house just time enough before the elections to insure the passage of the bill before the 7th of November. If this scheme works it will result in the enactment of this new retaliation law at a time when it will do the most good, and also at a time when it will be too late to in sure its enforcement previous to the rendition of the verdict upon the political contest.

THE NORTH-WEST HEARD FROM.

There is one Republican member who will fight this bill to the last ditch. This is Mr. Lind, of Minnesota. It is not because Mr. Lind desires to curtail the President's prerogatives, or that he aches to extend the hand to Canada in the hour of need, but Mr. Lind says that the Canadian roads, including the Manitoha and the two roads to the Sault. namely, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, have been godsends to the people of the wheat-growing region of the North-West. Until these roads were put in operation, Mr. Lind says, the Chicago & Northwestern absolutely had the wheat region by the throat, and exacted such exorbitant freight charges that almost every dollar earned by the farmers went into the pockets of the railroad people. If the proposed Retaliation bill should be enacted and should be enforced by the President, the result would be to practically give the great trunk lines running into Chicago an absolute monopoly of all the freight traffic of the North-West, It would do far more damage to American interests than to Canadian, as the damage would come directly upon the people and not upon the corporations. Mr. Lind says that it would be folly for any northwestern member to advocate the passage of this hill, which threatens so much danger to the people of that section. Hence he for one will resort to any tactics to defeat it, even to fillbustering, if filibustering is necessary

NEW YORK BEPUBLICANS SPEAK.

SARATOGA, N.Y., August 28 .- The Republican State convention platform adopted today contains this clause :- The Republican senators in Congress in rejecting the treaty relative to the fisheries negotiated with Great Britain, acted in accordance to the dictates of a just patriotism and worthily asserted American rights and the national honor, while the message of President Cleveland transmitted on the 23rd August is a confession that his administration has been grossly negligent of Its duties in the protection of American fishermen, and has invited new annoyance and aggression on the part of Canadians by failure to make a manful protest and to employ the perceful means of self-defence committed to him. The Republican party favors a foreign policy which shall do no wrong to the weakest neighbor and shall brook no indignity from any power on earth, and by insisting on fair play on sea and land, shall, through justice, ensure peace with all nations.

MORE ENGLISH OPINIONS.

New York, Aug. 28.—The Herald's London correspondent telegraphs some more retaliation message. The Standard says:-The rejection of the fisheries treat-Republican Senators is a tame and feeble mode of attacking Canada compared with the vigorous scheme propounded by the Demogratio President. It is a document cillatory as it appears on the surface, is By shifting the conflict from sea to land he highest, where violence is less easily refor the Queen and Mr. and Madame Laurier, strained, and where an accident or a single act of indiscretion might most easily precipi tate a catastrophe. Looking about him for the likeliest weapons to promote this result he finds that there exists a privilege of transit in bond, duty free, across the United States territory of Canadian exports and imports, and, it is calculated that within six years \$270,000,000 worth of goods liable to duty under the United States tariff have been thus carried into and out of Canada, hardly necessary to point out that this measure, if it is really to be put into operation, must be very injurious to the com-mercial interests of Canada," THE THUNDERER'S VIEW.

The London Times says :- "By a sudden change of front the President holds himself out as an advocate of something hugely admired by American voters—a spirited foreign policy; but while Mr. Cleveland dexterously annexes all the honor and glory which in America are associated with twisting the lion's tail, he has managed so that his op-ponents can be saddled with all the odium of the proposed reprisals. The President, it turns out, had something better than idle lamentation in store. Accepting unreservedly the vote of the Senate, ne has completely dished the Republican party by pronouncing for a retaliation far more thorough and severe than the partisans of Blaine and Harrison ever ventured or thought it necessary to suggest. The mother country has supported her colony thror hout the con-(From Hall's Journal of Health.)

Baking powders properly compounded and ontaining pure cream of tartar, are more congenitation that support now. Hitherto retaliation, as proposed by the Republicans, has been limited entent than yeast: and bread and restrict the control of th to the exclusion of Canadian fishing vessels from Maine ports; but these reprisals are not enough for Mr. Cleveland, who asks power to put an end to the privilege now enjoyed by Canadians of transporting goods in bond across American territory."

ARE FREE FROM ALL CRUDE and irritating mat'ter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try

DILLON BEING SLOWLY MURDERED.

London, Sept. 1.—English visitors who have seen Mr. Dillon in prison at Dundalk say he is becoming weaker daily. Mr. Gladstone intends to deal in future speeches with the death of Mr. Mandeville,

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Father Labelle. PRIZES - - VALUE, \$50,000.

A CHANCE FOR ALL: Prizes in Real E tate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suiter, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS. · \$1.00. Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month.

NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19. Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent, S. E. LEPBBURE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street.



CURED AFTER SIX YEARS.

MANKATO, MINN.. Sept. 30th. '87.

To whom it may concern:—I hereby certify that I have tried many great physicians ("by reputation") in the large cities in the west, and for six years I sought for one skillful enough to cure my daughter of a nervous disease, but without success I was then induced to try the Rev. E. KOENIG, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was reported as being very successful in treating diseases of this character, and I am pleased to say that by his skillful treatment my daughter was in a short time completely cured, and he refused to accept any compensation for his services. I cheerfully recommend him to any parties needing his services. My daughter and myself will ever hold the reverend gentleman in grateful rememberance.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September A D. 1887. W. B. ALVED

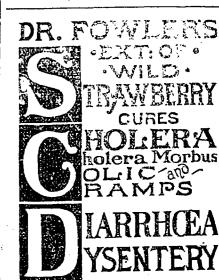
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1887. W. B. DAVIS, Clerk of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn. Cierk of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn.
Our Pamphlet for suferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIC MEDICINE CO., 50 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

STOPPED FREE Marvellous success.
Insano Persons Restored.
Dr. KLIKE'S GREAT
Nerve Restorer. for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fitting Epilepsy, etc. Invallible if taken as directed. No Fits after first July's use.

Treatise and S2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express char-es on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afficied to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF INTATING FRAUDS. For sale by J. A. Harts, 1780 Notre Dam

GOLD. You can live at home and make more money world. Elist work for us than at anything else in the world. Elister sex; all ages. Costly outfit free. Terms free. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



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



CURE Sior Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills 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 or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visitast 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

THE MEASURE AMENDE.D

The Committee of Congress on Foreign Atfairs after Cleveland's Rotalization Programme-The Debate in the Senate.

on the Retaliation Bill. The chairman said on the retaination the committee had alliquer the auspices of the New York county that in these questions the committee had allowed at Copper Union to hight. More ways acted without regard to partisanship, than 3,000 people crewded into the hall. and be hoped it would continue to be so. He referred to the fact that a bill, introduced by himself two years ago, containing a restrictive railroad provision had been adopted by the house almost unanimously, though the railroad section was subsequently stricken out in the Senate. The committee unani-mously adopted the amended bill reported by the sub-committee. Mr. Belmont having been absent when the consideration of the subject was begun, expressed the opinion that it would be proper for Mr. McCreary to report the bill to the House. It is understood to be the intention to call it up for action on Satur-

THE SUBSTITUTE RILL. The following is the text of the substitut

A bill to empower the President to carry out the purposes of an act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fisher-men, American trading and other vessels in certain cases and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1887.

Be it enacted, etc., that whenever the Presi Be it enacted, etc., that whenever the President may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1887, it shall be lawful for the president in 3, 1881, it sham we have in for one president in his discretion by proclamation to that effect to suppend in whole or in part the transportation across the territory of the United States in bond of waving grain. and without the payment of duty of goods, wares and merchandise imported or exported from any lowing country from or to the British dominions in North America.

Section 2.—That whenever the President shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence river canals, the Chambly canalor either of them, whether by tolls, draw-backs, refund of tolls or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the President in his direction to issue a proclama ion to that effect, whereapon there a proclama ion to that effect, whereapon there shall be collected a toll of twenty cents a ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing hrough either the Sault Ste. Marie canal or the Saint Clair Flats canal, and the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize and direct any of the Customs officers to collect the tolks levied under this act, or the President may, in his discretion, when he is satisfied there is any such discrimi when he is settled to the use of said canels to any such foreign vessel. The President when satisfied that such discrimination has ceased may issue his proclamation to that effect, in his dis cretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected and said prohibition, if ordered, shall cease,

Section 3.—That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make any regulations needful to carry this act into effect. PARTY FEELING APPEARS.

At only one point was there anything like a difference between the Democratic and Republican members. This was upon a pro position coming from Rapublicans that cour tesy to Great Bitain required that it should be notified that article 29 of the treaty of Washington has been practically nullified and abrogated upon the refusal or denial of the rights of American citizens in Canadian ports. Upon this position there was a division or party lines resulting in its defeat by a vote of 566. When the question came on ordering a favorable report on the Substitute bill, however, there was not a negative vote. The Rappublican mambers do not expect that the bill will meet with any opposition from their side of the house when it is called up, although the proposition which was rejected to-day may proposition which was rejected to-day may a little change."—Springfield Homesbead.

THE RIGHT KIND OF GRD.

THE RIGHT KIND OF GRD.

A pretty talented girl, who has just complete the should be kept in a safe place, far beyond the reach of medding fingers. And every one employed in the safe blue, in a safe place, far beyond the reach of medding fingers. And every one employed in the safe blue, in a safe place, far beyond the reach of medding fingers. And every one employed in the safe blue, in a safe place, far beyond the reach of medding fingers. And every one employed in the safe blue, in a safe place, far beyond the reach of medding fingers. And every one employed in the safe blue, in a safe place, far beyond the reach of medding fingers. And every one employed in the safe blue, in a safe place, far beyond the reach of medding fingers. And every one employed in the safe blue, in a safe place, far beyond the reach of medding fingers. And every one employed in the safe blue, in the safe b tesy to Great Bitain required that it should proposition which was rejected to-day may be renewed and serve as the basis of some speeches, in which the position will be taken that the President areaty has sufficient power to do what he desires in the way of re-

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-day Mr. George resumed his speech on the President's message. In roply to the assertion made by Mr. Eimunds in his speech last week that the President had a right to suspend the operation of section 3,006 of the revised statutes, (which allows the transit of goods between the United States and Canada without payment of duty. Mr. Grorge argued that if the President were to undertake to suspend the operation of that section he would be assuming autocratic power, possessed only by some potentates in Europe and Asis. The President could not abragate a solemn enactment of Congress, absolute in its terme, without any contin-

gency whatever.
Mr. Cullom addressed the Sanate on the same subject. In his opening remarks he spoke of the United States being destined to dominate the American continent, and expressed the opinion that in the not far distant futur the Canadian provinces would become part of the United States. The rejection of the fi teries treaty by the Senate had met, he said, the approval of a large majority of the peopl: of the country. The retaliation meseage might be fairly taken as evidence that even the President had become satisfied that the treaty was a mistake. To retrieve what he had lost by that mistake the President had launched out into a broader sea and would find himself in deeper water than before and

with greater dangers.

Mr. Cullom then addressed himself to the details of the subject, going extensively into the question as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury had not the power to prohibit shipment from Canada to the United States ports for exportation. He argued that the Secretary of the Treasury had the power practically to prohibit such transit by establishing such rules and regulations as would make it inconvenient. As to the disorimination against American vessels on Canadian canals that difficulty, if it existed, might have been removed by a remonstrance addressed to the British Government. It would be time enough, when such remon-strance proved unavailing, for the President to apply to Congress for additional legisla-

When he (Mr. Cullom) applied the message to the situation and saw how little excuse there was for it, it became more and more apparent that it had been inspired by political arcessity. Is might be regarded as Mr. Cleveland's long delayed letter of a meptance, because it betraved clearly his auxisty for unother term of office and his fear that he would not be elected. His change of front in the fisheries question showed that Mr. Cleveland and his party were in desperate straits polici cally. They saw defeat staring thros in the face, and were seeking to divert attention. The whole movement was a political move-ment. At the glose of Mr. Cullon's speech the auti-ct was laid naide without action. Mr. Callom off red a restliction, which was

I'd over, desiring the Soretary of the Treasury to inform the S-nate whether the tiansit in hand over or across the territory of the United States without payment of duties on goods, etc., coming from C. madian points

, , .

has been permitted since July 1, 1865, as article 29 of the treaty of 1812, and section 3 of the act of March, 1873, are said to have ceased to be in force. If so, by what authority of law?

New York, Aug. 30.—The President's re-

DISCUSSED IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 —The Committee on cont message to Congress recommending received the report of the sub-committee dispute received a big boom at the meeting dispute received a big boom at the meeting and the control of the sub-committee dispute received a big boom at the meeting dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as big boom at the meeting and the sub-committee dispute received as a s under the auspices of the New York county Sanator Gray, of Delaware, was the principal

> LIMERICK IS BEAUTIUL. By Michael Scanlan,

Oh, Limerick is beautiful, as everybody knows; And by that city of my heart how proud the

Shannon flows! It sweeps down by the brave old town, as clear in depth and tone
As when Sarsfield swept the Saxon from the

walls of Garryowen. 'Tis not for Limerick that I sigh-tho' I love her in my soul—

That times will change, and friends will die,
and man will not control;

No, not for friends long passed away, nor days

forever flown. But that the maiden I adore is sad in Garry-

Oh, she I love is beautiful, and world-wide is her fame : She dwells down by the flowing tide, and Eire · is her name:

And dearer than my very life her glances are to The light that cheers my weary soul across life's stormy sea.

'Tis true, she wears no coronet nor gems these latter davs : She has no fleet upon the deep-no ships within

her bays-

The fetters of the tyrant are on her limbs -oh, That we but whine who should avenge the insult to her fame; And crowned with wos, she walks the earth—

the sad amid the gay—
Because she would not sell her love for gems that fade away.

Yet see her in her sorrow, beneath the summer What is the diamond's brightness to the lustre of her eves? And what are earthly diadems to the glories

thatentwine Her brow, upon whose front the gems of Truth and Virtue shine?

The Saxon loard, by force and fraud, has wooed her heart for years, She's pined within his dungeon keep—she's

wept hot, bitter tears; But the he crucify her soul, and scourge her thro' the land. She'll not forsake her old true love to take his bloody hand.

loved thee in my boyhood, and now, in man-The vision of my life is still to dry thy tears

I'd sing unto the temb and dance beneath the gallows tree,
To see thee on the hills once more, proud, passionate and free.

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end, pooduced heart disease. The other was
suffering from diseases of the blood, asthma and throughists. After hve weeks of their good care they were completely cared. Some time after, my wife, who was suffering from pains in the

arms, was cured after three weeks treatment.
HENRY MARDO.
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A WARNING TO MOTHERS. The public is occasionally horrified at the sad calamity of a little child being scalded to death in its own home, by falling into hot water. There can be nothing more heart-rending than such an accident as this. And the fact that it is always the result of the thoughtlessness or carelessness on the part of

older persons makes it seem worse. There is nothing else in life so uncertain as the actions of a little child from the time it first walks until it is old enough to understand the nature of things. In its ignorance and in-nocence all things are alike to it. A loaded revolver and a little stick are of equal importance in its eyes. It knows no difference between boiling water and cold water, or between a chair and a hot stove. As it knows nothing of the danger that often lies in things that are so simple to older persons, there are many ways in which it can bring suffering and death upon itself right in its home. So

the safety of the little lite lies in the hands of the one who cares for it. And every mother who has watched the quick motions of the active little feet, and the mischievous works of the tiny hands, ought to know that a most vigilant guard is needed to keep the little one from harm.

Whatever methods may govern a childless home, the advent of children in it makes it incumbent upon the parents to adopt ways looking to the welfare of their offspring. The care of bodies is a sacred duty. Where there are little ones around, vessels of scalding water should never, never, be placed on the floor. If floors cannot be cleaned without endangering the lives of the helpless little innocent of the home, in the name of mercy let them go dirty! In our own home since the first child could walk, not a drop of scalding water has been used in cleaning floors. The use of it for that purpose is wholly interdicted, wat m and a being employed. Many mothers c.n recall occasions when their little ones have tumbled into vessels of water. A number of times in our home thav have gracefully backed into pails. One time a large pail of new milk had been set down by the milker for an instant only, but in that brief time a little girl took a soft seat in the locted fluid. It would have resulted in more than a fright had it been coulding

All such things as poisons, acids, medicines, and concentrated lye, should be kept in a safe place, far beyond the reach of med-

old darling with the strychnine in her hand, having pulled the cork out with her teeth ! To use the mother's 'words, she "turned NELLIE BURNS. cold' at the sight.

OUTWITTED BY A BOY.

The following incident is narrated as a redonbtable fact: In Ireland potatoes go by a variety of names. When the writer was a boy, over twenty summers ago, the name "Protestants" was given to potatoes with a bluish rind, being oblong in shape. A lad named Johnny Downing carried a "kish" full of them on his back one day. "Kish" is an arrangment made of wicker work and almost square in form, used generally for carrying turf or potatoes. Johnny, while carrying his load, happened to meet a Protestant minister. It was among the mountains of the South of Ireland.

"Say, young lad, what's that you got on your back? asked the minister.
"Potatoss, yer reverence," responded

Johnny.
"What kind of potatoes are they that you what and of potatoes are they that have got there?" continued the minister. ""Protestants," yer reverence." "And are you a Protestant, Johnny?" "No, sir, I'm a Catholic."

"Then 'tis a great wonder that you would

carry 'Protestants' on your back." "Nothin' wonderful at all about it, sir, because you see we like to return good for evil, and do you know also when I go home my mother will boil these 'Protestants' I've got on my back and take the harm out

of them !" The minister indulged in a very hearty laugh, and like a liberal gentleman as he was, he generously threw Johnny a crown piece, British money; whereupon the latter burst out in an exclamation: "O, sir, may the Mother of God pray to the Divine Son to convert you and may you wan day get a crown of glory in Heaven for that crown

piece you gev me."

The minister thanked the boy for his prayer and did some thinking as he walked pensively along the road, musing on the in-timate connection there necessarily must be between a mother and a son, and especially such a Mother and such a Son.

A MARTYR'S ANSWER.—Among the martyrs of Cochin China, in there last years, was simple catechamen. The heathen scorned him for his ignorance; and mocked him for his inability to answer their objections against the nature of God, and for his obstinacy in dying for a G d about whom he could give no account. He answered; "Ic a family of many children some are grown to mature intelligence, some are grown to youth, some are infants; all love that father, but all do not know him equally. The elder own give an account of him, of his character, infants know neither his character nor his name. All that they know is that he is their father, and that he loves them; and this is their reason for loving him in return, and trusting him with all their hearts." Such is the true, child-like love of God, the basis and the grown of our preserverance - " Four Great Evils of the Day," Cardinal Manning.

To rejoice in another's properity is to give content to your own lot; to mitigate another's gref is to alleviate or dispel your ewn,



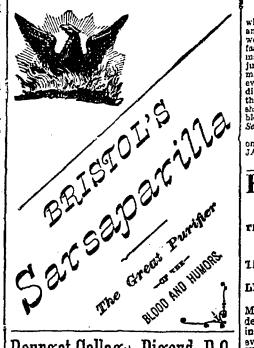
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Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as

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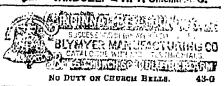
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| l | Corean | Lt. R. Barret, R.N. H |
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GLOOMY PICTURE OF LONDON.

Cardinal Manning recently delivered a remarkable discourse, in which he gave a very gloomy picture of London and the tion of human society in these latter days.

Among other things, he said:

"London is a desolation beyond that of any gity in the Christian world. Four millions of human beings, of whom 2,000,000 have never set their foot in any place of Christian worship; and among these 2,000,000 God only knows how few have been haptized, he Holy have been born again of water and the Holy Ghost. London is a wilderness. It is like Rome of old—a pool into which all the nations of the world streamed together and all the sins of all the nations of the world were continually flowing. Such is London at this

FRUIT AS MEDICINE.

Grapes come first, especially black grapes which are most nutritious and at the same time purifying the blood. Grape cures are quite the fashion in some parts of the continent, and are said to work miracles at times. Peaches also are most hygienic to the human system, as well as being one of the most exquisite fruits in na-ture. Nothing, indeed, is more pelatable, wholesome and medicinal than a good ripe peach. Peaches should not be eaten overripe, however. They may be eaten at meals or between meals. They are particularly hygienic when eaten at breakfast. All fruit, indeed, is good eaten for breakfast, or before breakfast. An orange eaten before breakfast will, it is said, are dependent account that a particular also cure dyspepsia sooner than anything else. Apples are also very hygienic, especially when baked or stewed. They are excellent in many cases of illness and are far better than salts, oils and pills to cure constipation and liver com-

When oranges are taken only the juice should be swallowed; the juice of oranges, as of lemons, is most valuable to make drinks in case of fever. Tomatoes are also excellent remedies in liver and bowel complaints, and certainly more pleasant than medicines; only the juice, however, should be taken. Figs, raspberner, strawbernes, currants and cheries are all cooling and purifying to the system, while being nutritious at the same time. If we but only knew what health same time. If we but only knew what health there is stored up by nature in our gardens and crchards, we should rarely have need to seek the chemist. How little, for instance, is the watermelon known, yet there is not a better medicine for fever and kidney complaints than the juice of the watermelon. It may be taken in sickness and in health, and almost in unlimited quantities, except when cholera is raging, when it must be avoided, like most other fruit. This alone will tell how beneficial fruit in general is in all ordinary times. fruit in general is in all ordinary times. It is claimed that the juice of a lemon squeezed

into a cup of strong coffee will afford immediate relief in neuralgic headache. A sea made of ripe or dried whortleberries and drank in place of water is a speedy cure for

many forms of scrofulous difficulties.-Home Guardian.

TALKING AND WRITING. (From Blackwood.)

A man never knows what he has read until he has either talked about it or written about it. Taking and writing are digestive processes which are absolutely essential to the mental constitution of the man who devours many books. But it is not every man that can talk. Talking implies, first of all, a readiness on the part of the speaker, and next, a sympathetic listener. It is, therefore, a digestive process, the most difficult, if it is the most rapid, in its operation. Writing is a different affair; a man may take his time to it, and not require a reader, he can be his own reader.

It is an easier, although more formal process

of digestion than talking. It is in everybody's power; and everybody who reads much, makes more or less use of it, because, as Bacon says, if he does not write, then he ought to have extraordinary faculties to compensate for such ne-glect. It is in this view that we are to under stand the complaint of a well known author, that he was ignorant on a certain subject, and the means by which he was to dispel his ignorance—namely, by writing it.

It is in this view that the monitorial system

of instruction has its great value—to the moni-tor it is the best sort of teaching. It is from the same point of view that Sir William Hamil-ton used to lament the decay of teaching as a part of the education of students at the univer-sities. In the olden time it was necessary to the obtaining of a degree that the graduate should give evidence of his capacity as a teacher; and in the very titles of his degree as magister

and doctor he was a teacher.

A man never knows anything, Sir William used to say, until he has taught it in some way or other—it may be orally, it may be by writing a book. It is a general truth, and points a fine Knowledge is knowledge, says the philosophers; it is precious for its own take; it is an end to itself. But nature says the opposite. Knowledge is not knowledge until we use it; it is not ours until we have brought it under the command of the great social faculty, speech; we exist for society, and knowledge it null until we give it expression, and in so doing make it ever to the social instinct.

HOW TO PROVE THE EARTH'S MO-

It has puzzled the heads of a good many youngsters to know how the earth turns round.

A German educational journal published in Frankfort, Germany, gives the following directions for proving that the earth "does move."

"Take a good-sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water, and place it upon the floor of a room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street.

the street, "Sprinkle over the surface of the water a

coating of lycopodium powder—a white sub-stonce which is sometimes used for purposes of the toilet, and which can be obtained at almost any apothecary's. Then upon the surface of this coating of powder make, with powdered charcoal, a straight black line, say an inch or

two in length.
"Having made this little black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl, lay down upon the floor close to the bowl, a stick or some other straight object, so that it shall be exactly parallel with the mark.

If the line happens to be parallel with a crack

in the floor, or with any stationary object in the room, this will serve as well. and she bearre he restion of the black mark

"It will be found to have moved about, and to have moved from east to west—that is to say, in the direction opposite to that of the movement of the earth on its axis.

"The earth in simply revolving, has carried the water and everything else in the bowl sround with it, but the rowder on the surface has been left behind a little. The line will always be found to have moved from east to west, which is perfectly good proof that everything else has moved the other way.

"It will be on last week's quotations. A few lots of finest Algust have sold at 1910, and are being shipped by this week's steamers.

A lot of 1,000 finest white July cheese were placed \$150 here. The shipments this week will be heavy probably near 70,000 boxes.

UTICA, N.Y., September 4.—It was predicted a week ago by many dealers that the others way.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 .- The following are the customs rulings for the month of August :-Scissors, not plated, 25 per cent. Rape seed, 20 per cent. Brass wel hts for scales, 30 per cent. Fish pumice, 20 per cent. Spring wire collars, 30 per cent. . Insect powder, 20 per cent.

Meerchaum pipes, real or genuine, 20 per Meerchaum pipes, artificial, 35 per cent. Huckleberries, 20 per cent. Pears, 20 per cent.

Repairs on machinery, either on vessels or otherwise, 30 per cent.

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

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, Sept. 4., 1888.

LOCAL STOCK MARKET.

All bank stocks are inactive with somewhat lower quotations. Montreal Telegraph is steady at about 94. North West Land stock is dearer, there being a better demand on account of the vastly improved prospects of the Company, through the harvesting of another splendid crop. Richelieu is again essier, being offered at 53. Street Railway is again in demand, 206 being offered for a small lot. Gas stock is steady at former prices. Pacific stock unchanged. Only one male has taken place in the Cotton list, viz: 50 Canada at 35.

Money 3 per cent. on call.

| l | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|--|--|
| STOCKS. | Aug. 23, 1888, Aug. 30, 1888. | | | | | |
| i | Sellers. | Buyers | Sellers. | Buyers | | |
| Montreal | 225 | 22422 | 22434 | 22234 | | |
| Ontario | 12412 | 1233 | ******* | 1214 | | |
| Peoples | 107* 160 | 104° 155 | 107• 160 | 103 | | |
| Toronto | 2102 | 210 | 211 | 209 | | |
| Merchants | 140 | 139 | 138 ¹ 4 | 138 | | |
| East. Town | 117 | 11514 | | | | |
| Quebec Union | | | 03_{2} | | | |
| Commerce | 11712 | 11714 | 117 | 1164 | | |
| DominionVille Marte | | | ::::::: | ••••• | | |
| Federal | 100 | | | ••••• | | |
| Mont. Tel. Co N. W. Land Co | 94 | 80°7 83°7 | 94 64 4 | 631 ₂ | | |
| Dom. Tel. Co | | | 09-4 | | | |
| West. Union Co Rich. & Ont. Co | 5412 | 54 | 53 | 27,3 | | |
| Do. Bonds City Pass Ry | 205 | 204 | 215 | 205 | | |
| City Gas Co | 2154 574 | 215 58½ | 2151 ₄ | 21412 | | |
| Do. Land Bonds | 110 | | | | | |
| Can. Cent. Bonds Can. Cotton Co | 372 | 112 | 3812 | 112 | | |
| Dundas do | 40 | 30 78 | 40 | 75 | | |
| Stormont do | 90 | :: | ชีอั | | | |
| Hochelaga do | +120 | 11243 | 120* | 11212 | | |
| Merchants Mfg Loan & Mort. Co | 120 | 112 | 120 | 112 | | |
| *Ex Dividend. | | 90 | 105 | 90 | | |
| ANT DIAIGEDG. | | | | | | |

RETAIL FARMERS' MARKET.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4, 1888.

There was a very good attendance both of armers and buyers at the Bonsecours market to-day and business was reported as very fair, A large quantity of fruit and vegetables were offering, but sales were not quite as brisk as might be expected, owing to farmers keeping up prices. The consequence of this is that nearly half the supply remains uncold. A good trade is doing in blueberries. Three thousand boxes arrived this morning in splendid condition. Prices range from 65c, to \$1.00 per box, according to size ing to size.

VEGETABLES.—New potatoes, 40c to 45c per bag; new carrots, 25c to 30c per doz bunches; parsnips, 25c do; beets 25c do; turnips, 20c per bush; celery, 30 per bunch; new cabbage, 30c to 50c per doz, or 5c a head; cucumbers, 22c doz; cauliflowers, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per doz; beans, 50c per basket; tomatoes, 10c per doz.; melons, from 25c to 40c each; corn, 15c per doz.

FEUIT.—Apples from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per brl; pears, \$6.50 to \$7 de; lemons, \$4 to \$5 per box; Flemish heauties, from \$5 to \$5.50; grapes, 7c per be; plums, \$2 per box; blueberries, 65c to

MEAT. - Beef-roast, steak, 15c per lb; sirloin

eggs, 17c to 18c per doz; packed, 15to to 16c per

doz.
POULTRY—Turkey, 70c to \$1 each; hen turkey of last year, \$1 to \$1.25 each; geese, \$1 each; pigeons, \$1.80 per doz; chickens, 40c to 75c per pair; ordinary butter, 13c to 14c; honey, 3c to 9c per lb; fowls, 75c to 90c per pair; spring ducks, 75c to \$1; black ducks, 80c to 90c per pair; teal ducks, 45c to 50c per pair; blue-bills, 45c to 50c per pair; partridges, 90c to \$1 per pair; plovers, \$2 to \$2.50 per doz; wood-cock, \$1.15 per pair. Fish—Salmon, 25c per lb; salmon trout, 10c

do; maskinonge, 15c do; doré, 12½c do; pike, 8c do; black basa, 15c; French carl, 10c; eels, 15c a piece; halibut 12½c lb; swordfish, 15c do; catfish, 10c bunch; suckers, 10c do. The market was particularly good for fresh fruit, but the supply was poor.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER-A few small sales have been made of fine late made creamery on export account at 19: to 191c, which is about the extent of business outside the local trade. It now turns out that instead of selling their June make Eastern Township farmers have been holding on to it, which means that it is now off flavored and inferior. Our export trade may well fall off when farmers persist in resorting to such mistaken tactics. In Western a lot of about 150 tubs was sold at 16p, supposed to be for the lower ports. We quote 15: to 17c as to quality. Creamery 19: to 20:; Eastern Townships 17c to 19:; Morrisburgh 170 to 190; Brockville 17c to 190; Western 150 to 17c. For single tubs lo to 2c OHERSE.—There has been a little more do confined principally to small jobbing lots. more are obtained for selections.

with reference so the object that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for, fine with reference so the object that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for, fine with reference so the object that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for, fine with reference so the object that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for, fine with reference so the object that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for, fine with reference so the object that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for, fine with reference so the object that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for fine with reference so the object that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for fine with reference so the object that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for fine with reference so the object that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for fine with reference so the object that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for fine with reference so that it was parallel ing since our last report at 84c to 9c, for fine since ou with will be found to have moved about, and fully to on last week's quotations. A few Newfoundland cod oil is firmer at 310 to 323, to have moved from east to west—that is to say, lots or finest August have sold at 1910, and and Hallar at 291 to 303, cod liver oil 65c.

vance then recorded. There was some ground for this belief, but although some buyers experlenced a tight squeeze, most of them managed to come out whole, and the week opened much better than anticipated. The ruling price was established an eighth lower, but most of the factorymen did as well as a week ago. Transactions were as follows:—4 lots, 400 boxes, 83; 61 lots, 5,818 boxes, 8½; 3; six lots, 414 boxes, 882; 23 lots, 2,118 boxes, 8½; 24 lots, 1.849 boxes, 8½; 45 lots, 2,888 boxes, 8½; 5 lots, 413 boxes, 8½; 11 lots, 947 boxes on commission. Total, 15,430 boxes; 33 in bags. Rolled.cots, \$6 25 in bris and \$3 to 3.10 in bags. Commeal, \$3.35 to \$3.45 in bris and \$1.50 to \$1.60 in bags. ruling price, 84c. Transactions ons year ago, 14,553 boxes; ruling price, 114c. Thirty tube of butter sold for 234:2

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 4 -Cheese sales to-day were:-1,309 boxes at 810; 4,359 boxes at 810; 849 boxes at 810; 601 boxes at private terms; 526 boxes on commission; 721 boxes dairy sold at \$\frac{1}{2}c\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}c\$. Forty tubs creamery butter sold at 22: to 27c; dairy butter sold at 19c to 21c.

There appears to be no particular desire on the part of either dealers or factorymen to contract. The August, September and October makers of several factories, however, have been bought by one operator who appears to have the whole field to himself, at 9c August and 10c September and October. In some instances July has been taken with the August at 9c, and a fraction over 10c paid for September and October. Factorymen as a rule appear to be quite averse to contracting their balance of season's goods, which is a healthy feature in the situation, as it will be far better for both buyers and sellers to have the cheese soid on its merits the part of either dealers or factorymen to consituation, as it will be far better for both huyers and sellers to have the cheese sold on its merits under the tryer. We trust our dealers and shippers will discourage this contracting as much as possible, as it invariably leads to unpleasantness and often to litigation after the contracted goods are tendered for delivery. Besides, nine years out of ten, shippers lose on their contracted goods.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c -Themarket for pork has been steady on a fair run of city and country orders, sales of Western clear out being reported at \$19 and \$19.50. Regular Western mess is quiet at \$17 to 17 50. Chicago lard is firm with sales of about 1,500 pails reported at 111 to 111. In smoked meats there is no change. Chicago short cut clear, per bbl., \$19.00 to 19.50; Mess pork, Western, per bil. \$17.00 to 17.50; hams, city cured, per ib, 12½: to 14½0; lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 11½; bacon, per lb, 11½; to 12½0; tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½0 to 60.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES .- Since our last report about 13 to 14 care have been received, with sales of Western harvest at \$1.40, \$1.50 and \$1.60 per bel. A lot of of Southern Baldwins have been shipped from this port. Good to choice Montreed varieties have sold at \$2 to \$2.50 per brl. It is expected that the winter fruit

will be cheap, owing to the large crop.
PEARS—Canadian Bartlette, \$5 to \$8 per brl. American Bartletts, \$3 to \$5.50 as to quality. Pears in baskets, \$1 per basket. California Pears, \$3 to \$3.25, and California Bartlette, \$4.50 to \$5 per box.

LEMONS-The demand is very poor, and the few sales reported have been on the basis \$3 50 to \$4, poor stock selling at \$2.50 per Bananas-Reds, 75c to \$1.50, and yellows

at \$1 to \$1.50. GRAPES .- Blue grapes have sold at 7c to 83 per lb. Muscat, \$4.50 to \$5 per 40 lb. cases, and Toxay at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per case. PEACHES .- A our of Delaware sold at \$1.75

to \$2 per basket. MELONS. -Sales of watermelons have been made at 250 each, and musk melons at \$1.50 to \$5 per dozen as to size.

hox, Bartletts \$4.50 to \$5 per box, peaches \$1.75 per box, and plums \$1.75 do., Muscat grapes \$5 per 40 lb. cases, Tokay grapes \$5.50

COCOANUTS .- New nuts have sold at \$4.75 to \$5.

TOMATORS.—Sales at 250 to 300 per bushel ONIONS.— Spanish \$3.50 to \$4 per case.
POTATOES.—The market is well supplied,
with sales of round lots at 500 per bag.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Hogs.-Sales during the week have been made in lots of 15 to 30 cases at 15c, but by the single case sales have transpired at 16: We therefore quote the range of business at 150 to 16c. Receipts are fair and the quality good, except from one section, where buyers have been shut off owing to the poor quality

of eggs they were shipping.

Brans.—The market is unchanged at \$2.

15 to \$2.25 per bushel for fair choice lots. BONEY .- Sales of New Eastern Townships honey have been made at 15c per section containing not quite a pound of comb, quite a number of cases being sold at that figure. New atrained honey is quoted at 120 to 12½.

Hors.—The market is firmer for new hope MEAT.—Beet-roast, steak, 15c per 1b; surion, 15c do; spring lamb, 12½c do; muston, 8c to 10c do; veal, 12½c do; pork, 12c; ham, 15c; bacon, 12c; fresh sausages, 10c, to 10c; dressed hogs, \$6.25 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

FARM PRODUCE—Butter, prints, 25c to 30c per 1b; creamery, 19c to 20c do; fine cheese, 8c to 8½c do; maple sugar, 9c to 10c do; fresh in the New York State market was quite ungers 12c to 18c per do; page 45c. in sympathy with outside news. It is reported that a lot of new Canadian hops have been

expected.

HAY.—There is a good domand for hay for shipment to Ontario, with sales of new press-ed hay at \$14 50 to \$15 per ton in the West. Here prices are quoted at \$11 to \$13 as to quality and quantity.

Ashes - Under light receipts, prices are

steady at \$4 per 100 lbs for pots.

GENERAL MARKETS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c -The market is strong

and excited on a large volume of busines at an advance on the week of 20c to 50c per bbl ac cording to grade. Spring and winter wheat patents have gone up, with sales of car lots of spring at \$5 25 to 5 25, and of winter at \$5 25 to \$550. Manitoba strong bakers is firm at \$4.85 to 5.021, with sales at both figures. Straight rollers have advanced fully 25c to 30c on the week, with sales of cars at \$5 to 5 05 and smaller lots at \$5 10 to 5 15. Extra have sold at \$475. In American flour, sales have been made at \$6 for Minnesota patents and at \$5 for strong. We quote as follows:
Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; patent spring, \$5.22 to \$5.50; straight roller, \$5.00 to \$5.05; extra, \$4.65 to \$4.75; euperfine, \$3.80 to \$4.25; strong bakers' (Manitoba) \$4.75 to \$5.021; oiry strong bakers', (140 lb. mache.) \$5.00 to 0.00; Ontario bags-Extra \$2.85 to \$2 60

PICKLED FISH. - Cape Breton herring are quoted firm at \$6. Dry cod is in good demand with sales of round quantities at \$4.75, and we quote \$4 75 to \$5 per quintal. Green. cod is nominal.

Ons.—The market is higher, sales being

Steam reined seal oil has sold at 42 to to 433, a round lot having sold at the inside figure. FREIGHTS-Lower ports and Newfoundland freights are quoted at 25c to 30s per bbl on flour and provisions.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES - Sugar continues unchanged for both raw and refined. The market is firm at 38c to 39c for Barbadoes, 1,000 bbls. sold at 37c. We quote Barbadoes 38 to 39c, Porto Elco 35 to 360, St. Kitte, St. Vincent and St. Croix 34 to 350, Antigua 33 to 340, and Trinidad 30c to 31c.

CANNED FISH-British Columbia salmon \$1.70. Lobeters are steady at \$4.75 to \$5. BBAN, &c .- Market firm with tendency up for bran at \$16 50 to \$17 per ton. Shorts, \$20 to \$21.

to \$3 45 in bris and \$1.50 to \$1.60 in bage.

WHEAT .- The wheat market has been excited, in sympathy with the upward tendency of the English and Western markets, and sales of No. 1 Northern have been made at \$1.10 in round quantities, and at \$1.12 in car lots for outside points. We quote No 1 Northern, \$1.10 to \$1.12; new red and white winter wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.09 nominally. The Chicago market has fluctuated between 92: and 94: Sept. for some days past.

Conn.—Steady at the advance of lo, 60c in bond being now the quoted price. PEAS.-Market steady and in better request under a recent advance of 2s per quarter on the other side. We quote 850 to 880

per 66 lbs.
OATS.—Sales of new oats have been made along the line at 40c per 34 lbs. Here we quote the market easy at 43c to 45c per 32 Six cars of Manitoba cats were reported

sold at 43c. BARLEY.-A few cars of new barley have changed hands at from 650 to 750 as to

SEEDS .- A letter received from St. Mary's, Ont. states that there will in all probability be an average crop of red clover seed, whilet reports from points further east are less hopeful. Prices are purely nominal at the momen and we drop quotations. Timothy seed will probably turn out a good crop in Quebec. Temothy is quoted nominal at \$3 per bushel,

CATTLE MARKET.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES. The receipts of live stock for the week ending Sept. 1st, 1888, were as follows:—1,941 cows, Z₂043 sheep 315 hogs, and 122 calves. Left over from previous week, 200 cows and 200 sheep. Total for week, 2,141 cows, 2,248 sheep, 315 hogs, 122 calves. Exported and sold during week, 2,121 cows, 2,098 sheep, 315 hogs, 122 calves. On hand for sale and export, 20 cows, 150 sheep. Receipts previous week, 2,134 cows, 1,565 sheep, 131 hogs, 28 calves. Exported during week, 2,190 cows, 3,548 sheep; do. previous week, 1,212 cows, 3,781 sheep. Business in butcher castle was fair enough and everything was picked up at average prices. The supply was rather short The receipts of live stock for the week end-

THE TRUE WILDNESS AND CAVEHOLIC CHRONICLE. FULL WEIGHT PURE CREAM MOST PERFECT MADE

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.



BUYING AND SELLING. What does the workman have to sell? His labor.

What does he get for his labor? The going rate. Does the Government insure him living

No: labor is upprotected. It must shift for itself.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

for the demand, but not much inconvenience was felt and prices did not improve much. Business in export cattle is very dull and lower prices are offered. There was not an over supply, and everyone seems to expect a break in the English market. There was a good demand for sheep on account of the improved markets re-ported from the other side for mutton. There was a good demand for hoge, the supply was light and good prices were obtained Export, good, average 1250 to 1400, 4½c to 5c do., medium, average 1100 to 1200. 4c to 4½c butchers, good, average, 1000 to 1200, 4c to 42c do., medium, 3 to 32c; do., culls, 2c to 3c hogs, 62c to 7c; sheep, 4c to 42c; lambs, each, \$3.50 to \$4.00; calves, each, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES.

city, 19; on hand for sale and chipment, 18. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per Grand Trunk Railway:-Ex steamship Siberian—3 horses consigned to A. K. Taygart, of Tottenham, Ont.; 4 to B. Allen, of Goderich, Ont.; 4 to J. D. Eadie, of Bearbrook, Ont. Ex steamship Cynthia—4 horses consigned to Jas. Meekle, of Indianapolis, Indiana ; 12 to F Curtie, of Nevada, Iowa; 24 to A. H. Powell of Decateur, Iowa. Ex steamship Lake Winne pag—11 horses consigned to J. Lyall, of Verona, Wis.; 15 to J. T. McFee of Kent, Iowa; 2 to C. H. Norton, of Kent, Iowa; 12 to J. Torrence, of Markham, Ont. Trade in horses is very dull, there being very little demand.

MANITOBA'S CROPS.

AN IMMENSE YIELD FOR SILE-CONFLICTING REPORTS OF DAMAG - BY FROST.

TORONTO, Sept. 3 -M. or Clarke's brief trip to Winnipeg extended enough to impress Manitoba and the Northwest will have to unload on the markets of the world, "They will have from sixteen to eighteen million bushels of the best wheat in the world to export, and the market price, which opened at 46 cents last season, will start at 75 to 80 cts

this vear." Merchants were talking to-day about the made for future delivery on p.t., but the probability of damage to Manitoba wheat in price is said to be high. Old hops are quite shock during last week. Agents of business at 80 to 12c as to quality, The steep advance houses sent down samples of the finest wheat probability of damage to Manitobs wheat in houses sent down samples of the finest wheat ever grown in the Northwest without any trace of frost on it. There are some extracts from advices of the grain men up there at the present time: "The damage by rust and frost will not be more than ten per cent. The weather for the last ten days has been the finest ripening period that has ever been experienced. You can figure on from 15.000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels good wheat, 3,000 to 3,500 barley, and 6,000 to 7,000 cats." That

was sent on the 29th August. A special despatch received this morning says: "The crop is yielding less than anticipated. The damage is about 20 per cent. Hot days and cold nights. Considerable frost August 31st and September 2." Merchants think these frosts local from the fast that the lowest readings show but 2 per cent. of frost in Manitoba. Wheat in shock can stand 6 per cent. frost, and as the crop is reported to have been cut in fine order, the grain being ripe and hard, there could only be the vaguest possibility of damage to wheat in shock. The barley crop, judged by specimens taken from the field, is the finest for years that has been seen. WINNIPEG, Sept. 3 .- Conflicting reports

are received concerning the damage done by frost, and it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to what the actual loss will be. A large acreage of the wheat crop has been safely out and harvested, but what damage was done to that still standing is unknown, nor will it be known till after thresh ing. The barley crop is safe, being good samples, and cats will be a pretty full crop. Wheat is being delivered in large quantities at Brandon and Gretna, where it is quoted at

VALUE OF SLEEP. HOW MANY CARELESS PERSONS' ARE DESTROYING THEIR LIVES.

There are thousands of busy people who die every year for want of sleep. It may be that too much sleep injures some people, and in our intense business habits, there is far more mischief from want of sleep than from too much of it. Sleepleseness becomes a disease. It is the precursor of insanty. When it does not reach to that sad result, it is still full of peril, as well as of suffering. Thousands of men have been indebted for bad bargains, for lack of courage or ineffectiveness, to loss of sleep.

Sleep repairs the waste which waking hours

have made. It rebuilds the system. The maht is the repair shop of the body. Every part of the system is silently overhauled, and all the organs, tissues and substances are replanished. The man who sleeps little, repairs little; if he The receipts of horses for week ending September 1st, 1838, were as follows:—136 horses; left over from previous week, 18; total for week, 154; shipped during week, 117; left for will gain in health and vigor. If he uses up all will gain in health and vigor. If he uses up all that he gains at night, he will just hold his own. If he uses more by day than he gathers by night, he will lose. And if this last process be long

continued he must succumb.

A man who would be a good worker must see to it that he is a good eleeper. Human life is like a mill; sometimes the stream is so copious that one needs care but little about his supply, but often the stream that turns the mill needs to be economized. A dam is built to hold a larger supply. The mill runs the pond pretty low throuh the day, but by shutting down the gate, the night refills the pond, and the wheels go merely round again the next day. Once in a while when spring rains are copious and fresher overflow, the mill may run night and day and the pond fill up by night. Every man must sleep according to his tem-

perament. But eight hours is the average. If one requires a little more or a little less, he will find it out for himself. Whoever by work, pleasure, sorrow, or by any other cause, is regularly diminishing his aleep, is deatroying his life. A man may hold out for a time. But nature keeps close accounts, and no man car dodge her settlements.—N.Y. Ledger.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

A pan of sliced onions placed in a room where there is diphtheria will absorb the poison and prevent the disease from spreading. The onions should be baried every morning and fresh ones cut up.

Lamp chimneys may be cleaned with a cloth moistened in alcohol, and are much less liable to break than those cleaned with water. A very little alcohol will go a long ways if judiciously used.

Bronze may be renovated and recolored by mixing one part of muriatic acid and two parts of water; free the article from all grease and dirt, and apply the diluted acid with a cloth; when dry polish with sweet oil.

Grease on a carpet, if not of long standing, can be disposed of by washing the spot with hot scapsuds and borax, half an cunce of borax to a gallon of water. Use a clean cloth to wash in warm water and wipe dry. To take rust out of steel, rub with sweet oil

in a day or so rub with finely powdered unlacked lime until the rust all disappears; then oil again; roll in woollen and put in a dry place, especially if it be table outlery. Paint brushes may be cleaned by putting

them into scap scap for a day or two, when the paint can be washed out. Care should be taken that the soap does not extend up to where the knistles are fastened as it will cause them to drop,

MARRIED.

DUNN-MEAGHER.—In this city, on the 21st August, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Toupio, William Dunn to Ellen Meagher. [Boston and Chicago papers please copy L

JACKMAN—FORAN.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Father Capel, Tobias Jackman to Miss Norsh Foran, daughter of the late Richard Foran, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and cousin of Rev. St. Johns, Newfoundland, and County Bishop Foran, of Waterford, Ireland. Newfoundland, Waterford and Liverpool pa-1 54

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Enclose money with order, state size and color, and the Glove will be sent by return mail.
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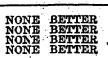
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MONTREAL, September 5th, 1888.

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