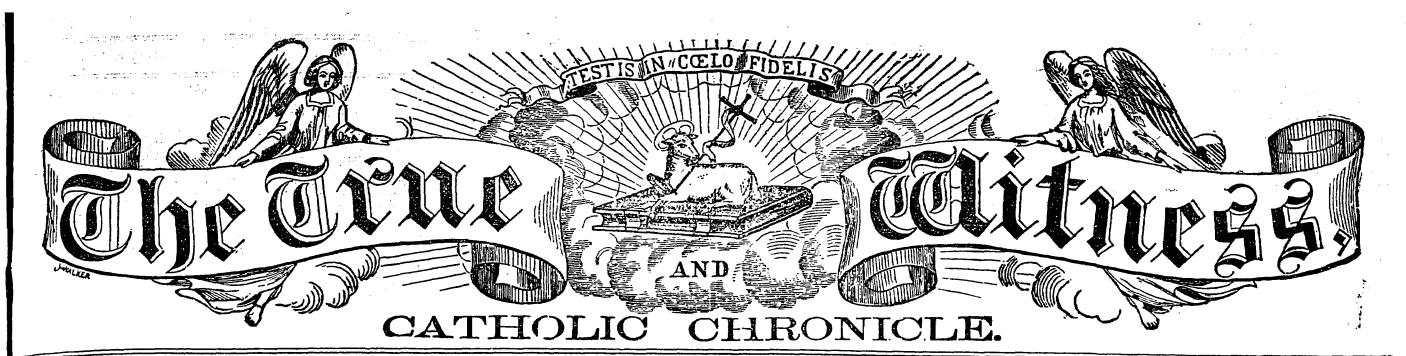
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VOL. XXXVIII.-NO. 9

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1887.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE

he Aims and Objects of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

a Able Article, From the Pen of Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, in the "Catholic World."

The lack of true spiritual life is apparent the condition of modern society. Wealth, poor and pleasure are the objects that enross men's attention. The great injunction our Savior to deny one's self and take up e cross finds little place in our busy, mateal world. Passion governs, and true develment suffers in consequence. Selfishness is elaw of the hour. On all sides social reforms demanded. The body of the people, the tiects and objects of all reform, are apealed to and are played upon by men whose spulse is passion or hyp: ouritical selfishness. aim of the Catholic Total Abstinence nich is a religious ono ; it offers itself as a iper to Church and state in the work of at nform can come only through the ace of God in a spiritual life. It apals to humanity as redeemed and envation of mankind into a virtuous life and ion with God. Social referm that builds on

HUMANITY SEPARATED FROM GOD

laad only to the satisfaction of vanity. ni soon becomes but a loud-sounding word. mile men languish and die for want of the toper moral food.

Among the moral evils which help to passion and make selfishness esuon. bratil, and so to render social reform intemperance stands prominifficult. No community is free from its gion. Possessing the boly of man, it robs m of mind and heart, and deprives society iety, which it was intended to build up i to defend.

intelligence for God's truth and mau's heart for God's love. It should make better men and better Christians, Lolding with St. Ambrose that sobriety is the mother of faith, as intemptrance is the mother of infidelity. In other matters men overlook much; in total abstinence nothing. It is condemned in advance of fanaticism and bigotry bordering on false and heretical principles. Men some-times forget that Catholic total abstinence and party prohibition are totally different. The former hates drunkenness, the later hate drinks. The one asserts that the use of liquor is not in itself an evil, while the other calls it an evil under any and all circumstances. Catholic total abstinence may accept prohibition in certain cases as a method of curtailing a traffic grown into monstrous proportions-an extreme remedy, a sort of war measure. It asserts that drink-selling is not always sinful, nor sin-ful in itself. But it affirms that as a matter of fact, and here and now, it is fraught with the

DESTRUCTION OF MULTITUDES OF SOULS.

This Catholic total abstincnes movement is not infected with fanaticism. It does not as ert the principle of the evil of drink, but it builds itself on the evils of drunkenness. It recognizes the truth that all things in nature are made for man's use, and are consequatly good in themselves. It condemrs to widual and social reform. It tells men man for using these goods, but, noting the ruin which results from abuse, it warns men of the danger even in the use.

Catholic theology teaches us through St. coled by Unrist, who is the source of all Thomas of Aquin that temperance, being a me reform, and without whom cociety must cardinal virtue, restrains the appetites and what society wants is a better man-right reason, moderating the love and use a Caristian manhood; living, not for of pleasures. Now, total abstinence is one if, but for God; ready to make sacrifices, aspect of the Christian virtue of the inclines man to that which is agreeable to nothing more or less than a high degree of the restraint of reason upon appetite. It is the Christian mortification of an appetite which, if not curbed, leads often to degrada-tion and ruin. While temperance is a precept, total abstinence is in nature of a Gospel counsel, for those at least who have never abused the use of drink. Certainly this is

NOT FANATICISM, BUT CATHOLIC DOCTRINE. There are not wanting men who regard the total abstinence movement as productive of good for drunkards, while they do not hesiperoschments, no home safe from its con- tate to call it fanaticism when an appeal is made to them to become total abstainers, even though it be for the purpose of saving of his intelligence and affection. Home is the others from the dangers of drink. Now, the fountain-head of citizenship and maoliness. board of health that would occupy itself in temperance changes it into a nursery of time of an epidemic with simply relieving the ice, transforms it into an agent to destroy of plague-stricken while neglecting to take mea-niety, which it was intended to build up sures to dry jup the sources of the plague would not be considered as possessing good

mind in a sound body; that it guards man's effectually than otherwise, whether in them selves by removing its occasion, or in them-selves by removing its occasion, or in others by exhibiting a splendid example of the virtue of temperance," and it gladly proclaimed their zeal to be according to knowledge. "Is has," they declire, "already brought forth abund ant full of virtue, and gives pro-mise of yet greater results in the future." The secont strong words of The recent strong words of

COMMENDATION FROM POPE LEO XIII.

have given joy and encouragement to every member of the Union, effectually destroying the suspicion that our movement is not in harmony with the purest Catholio doctrine. He says : "We have rejoiced to learn with what energy and zeal by means of various excellent associations, and especially through the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, you combat the vice of intemperance. We esteem worthy of all commendation the efficacious remedy for this very great evil." Under the influence of this fatherly approval our Union must gain strength and usefulness. No one can estimate the solial good that has resulted from the work of total abstinence, whether during the public life of Father Mathews or in the organized movement of his followers in the total abstinence societies, or in the silence of the priest's influence in the confessional.

Intemperance has been in the world from the beginning, and will be found in it to the end, and we do not dream of totally abolishing it. This is no reason why we should not lator to save men from its ravages. A toreign enemy threatens our shores, and we madly cry for coast defences. Nationality is in danger, and men rush to arms, ready to sacrifice their lives rather than allow their country to be injured. Intemperance tbreatens our homes, destroys many of them, robs our labor and weakens our energies, and we are called fanatics if we unite for protection and move forward against the enemy. It we speak against the causes of intemper ance and point the finger at the marshes that breed the pestilence, we are accused of

INTERFERING WITH PERSONAL LIBERTY

and injuring legitimate business. But the liberty of the drunkard, his business, his

Man dread the destructiveness of the ele-ments. The great reservoirs of the heavens pour down their floods and rush headlong to the welfare of seclety. While avoiding for the actions of all its members. The re-proach of a " holier than then' style of man meanest, most abandoned drunkard at head is often heard against it. Its hould be their manhcod for society and God, and it succeeds in doing so; it aims at en-nobling men's labor and making the mental freaks of Frederick, the dwarf offspring workingman independent and respect-able, and it succeeds. It thanks God that through its means many a soul has been lifted from sin to virtue, many a horror removed from Ohristian homes. It is conscious of the gratitude of thousands who have known happiness since its banner was placed over them. In a word, it may be said that our Union has for its object to assist the grace of God in building up a better humanity, ennobling lator, the salvation of home, and the fulfilment of man's destiny. Our Union appeals to the best men in every community, particularly to those who have never experienced the slavery of drink. If none but drunkards become total abstainers. how can we expect that they will successfully cope with the evil that surrounds them ? As i is the strong, able-bodied men that are needed for a country's defence, and not men just recovering from disease, so it is the men who have controlled and can control their appc tites who must

HAPPINESS IN RELIGION ONLY. (Rev. Father Cassidy of New Zealand)

Man is forever restless, but he cannot rest be-cause his and is not here; he was made for a sphere higher than the world; we feel and sce he was made to gaze on a beauty infinitely more bhautiful than the sonlight, or the rainbow, the ocean or the forest, the star grunned heavens, or even the brightest angel's face. He was made to listen to a music more thrilling than the voice of the ocean, the song of the tempest, or the bird, or the softest notes of the human voice, or the genelest strain of a heavenly harp. He is made to love something more glorious, more sublime than anything his eye or ear can see or

Everything tells us that the purpose of man's was made to enjoy a union and harmony with the highest and best, that is with God Humselt and that it is the duty of man to keep in har-mony with him, till death opens the portals of blessed life before him. Man being the climax of material beings, every thing in creation points to him and rises to him, and he is destined to finally be united with his Gcd; as Muller puts it, "The long ascending line of dead matter to man has a properces Godward not an asymptotical progress progress Godward not an asymptotical progress but destined from the beginning to form a point

of union in man. It is, then, in the human soul and conscience shore or continent or mountain to stay the onward wave of harmony that pervades heaven and earth, the Creator this ascending movement of all nature, we must move along, and it is the work of conscience to show us where the pathway thither lies to lead

His actions carefully, as each one bears a most solemn inference that should not be lightly treated, considering that without the help of the "Spirit of Truth," which is the Church's Guide, all private interpretations of the Holy Scriptures have become such a tangle through conflicts of opinions that they now puzzle the most learned Protestant theologians. I will ask non-Catholics why Christ Himself did not Scriptures have become such a tangle through conflicts of opinions that they now puzzle the most learned Protestant theologians. I will ask non-Catholics why Christ Himself did not notice the want of wine at the wedding feast, and keep His Mother in the background? It woull suit Protestantism better, as it refuses Mary any consideration beyond that given ordinary women. It happened, however, that it was the Glorious Virgin who noticed the above deficiency, and remedied the evil, through her interession, near her Divine Son, Who hear, or even his imagination can conceive. So at once performed a miracle in order that the end of man is not in this life, and so the that His Mother's wish be publicly purpose of his existence must elsewhere be responded to for her own glory. In the above incident we Catholics see no accident, as we firmly believe that Jesus Christ simply fulfilled Providential decrees, that is, doing His "Father's work" from that day until His death. On account of her intimate rela-tionship with Deity, and being immaculate, the Blessed Virgin stands, not only above all man-kind, but above the angels also, through her sanctity, virtue and grace, and is entitled, there-fore to the bighest house after God t house the

fore, to the highest honor after God ; hence the Church rightfully calls her Queen of Heaven. Church rightfully calls her Queen of Heaven, Our first mother, Eve, through pride, choosing to believe the serpent in preference to her Creator, caused the loss of mankind, thereby forfeiting all claim from us to that veneration which she would be entitled to had she preserved the state of grace in which she was before her fall. But God, in His infinite mercy, appointed another woman to undo the evil brought into the world by the first one, to bring a blessing on men instead of a curse: and that other woman is the Pure and It is, then, in the human soul and conscience that the union of God with his creatures in the highest form takes place; it is there that the highest barmony, and the most majestic music of the spheres is heard; it is there on that shoreless ccean, with no gigantic billow, with no accean to the sphere of all kind mirato stay the onward wave of harmony that pervades heaven and earth, the Creator and the creatures unite and blend. How that union is, and what that communion must be, we need not endeavor to imagine; poetry, reason, romance, imagination, are futile to con-ceive, they do not even lightly touch the sur-face of those mysterious depths where the human lies buried in the divine ccean of God's blessed love. But with this tidal wave, with this ascending movement of all nature, we must the Fathers, from the beginning until this day, has held it as a doctrine that, in the person of Sc

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

mon purpose,"

A FATAL DISPUTE.

BRACEBRIDGE, Ont., Oct. 1.—To-day, while Chas. O'Brien, who runs a threshing machine, was engaged in the barn of Mrs. Donneily, about nine miles from here, Samuel Taylor, who owns a rival machine, entered the barn, when an ilteration around between the barn at owns a rival machine, entered the barn, when an altercation arose between the two men. It appears ill-feeling had existed between them, and on this occasion Taylor accused O'Brien of undermining him in getting the Donnelly threshing, claiming that it had been promised to him (Taylor'. This was denied. Taylor then called O Brien a liar, when the latter struck him twice and he fell into the arms of some workmen dead. O'Brien gave himself up. Samuel Taylor was an old resident of the town-ship of Macaulay, and had been a councillor for ship of Macaulay, and had been a councillor for several years. He leaves a large family.

JOHN BRIGHT AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Mr. John Bright has writ-ten a letter, in which he says :—"I have never been more a friend of Ireland than now, when objecting to hand that unfortunate country over to the rule of revolutionary, robel conspirators. Justice to Ireland requires not only that the laws shall be just, but that they shall be obeyed. It is my sympathy with the Irish people which forces me to offer a strong opposition to Glad-stone and Parnell. The latter is not changed. The former five years ago condemned and de-nounced him, but now he comes forward as his apologist and defender."

LITERARY NOTES.

A singularly attractive frontispiece graces the October Magazine of American History. It is a spirited portrait of Daniel Wobster, never before spirited portation painting in the Long Island lished, from a painting in the Long Island listorical Society, accompanied by a clever character study in the body of this excellent monthly, written by Hor. S. G. W. Benjamin, late United States Minister to Persia. A galaxy of accomplished authors contribute to the Octo-ber issue. Fx. Perseident Andreus of Moziette ber issue. Ex-President Andrews, of Marietta College, discusses a topic of surpassing present interest, "The admission into the Union of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio," It is a curious and injuring legitimate business. But the liberty of the drunkard, his business, his duty to his family, do not enter into some serving place in the hone of circle and the set of the string during that the basines and discrepancies exists duty to his family, do not enter into some serving place in the hone of circle and those to come; and this the second the serving waves of life till it bus safely over the stormy waves of life till it humanity until intelligence advanced the day when no man could call him a chattel. The savery of drink is fastened upon poor men who are as unable to help themselves as the regroot the plantations. And it is higher human-ity to bir freemen never to beome slaves. Catholic total abatinence is not responsible for the actions of all its members. The re-proach of a "holie than throw for a "holie than and presenting in," or a host of atheic for source is solly the outcome of matter, hood is often heard against it. I then and preserving their manhcod for society and God, and the remaining a source of solution of the second bill the come of the principles and its works. It into the remaining in the hole of the principles and its works. It into the interval through the start of the principles and its works. It into the interval points and the principles and its works. It into the interval points and the string letters of the string works through the string story of the "New Moxico into the reserving the concernence is only the outcome of matter, their manhcod for society and God, and the remaining the interval to be interval to the string story of the "New Moxico interval points and the string story of the string very first ind the string story of the string very first ind the string story of the string very of the string ver fact that various errors and discrepancies exist in histories, cyclopedias, almanacs, and school-Baker has a paper on the First Dutch Church Baker has a paper on the First Dutch Church in Brocklyn; Professor Oliver P. Hubbard criticises "An Extraordinary Indian Town;" and Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr. LL.D., the Georgia historian, continues his valuable origin-al documents. The editor contributes a clear, vigorcusly written, and informing account of "The origin of New York," illustrated with antique Dutch pictures. There are some bright and readable short papers in Minor Topics, Notes, and Historic and Social Jottings, There are some Minor and several able book reviews. The popular magazine leads in every important branch of history. Price, \$5.00 per year. New York history. Price, \$5.0 City ; 743 Broadway.

rain; gaunt famine and grim war been recruited entirely from men who once pepopulate nations. Men shudder when felt no necessity for a curb upon their appeyet not all combined can equal intemrance, which like a mad torrent rushes over is land, scattering along the highways of those moderate drinkers who are in c the wrecks of broken homes and the becoming intemperate may be saved. ulks of ruined manhood. The state is forced by intemperance to increase its obsrities a tection. Labor, in battling for its rights, inds itself handicapped by intemperance and most grinding of monopolies. The Church. ance an antagonism which neutralizes her efforts, paraly zes her energy,

AND DISGRACES HER GOOD NAME.

This will explain why men are called upon to combine against this monster slaver of humanand. Indeed, it is not strange that, in conidering the evils caused by drink, men have been led to regard drink as an evil in itself, not to be used, but banished from the land obtaining self-control, as a fiend whose very touch defiles. The atholic total abstinence movement sprang nto being from an essentially Christian hatred of drunkenness and pity for its victims. Be cause Catholics realize the hatefulness of that vice and the extent of its ravages, they have combined against it and exhibit as a test of earnestness the public and private practice of he opposite virtue.

Men in all ages have combined for protecion, whether the object was country, home, health, labor or intelligence. The bundle of mpressed itself upon men in all time. Our ge is characteristically an age of combinaion, as seen in the many unions, for trade, labor, benefit, or monopoly, which ap-peal to all classes and to all conditions emperance is making vast havoc among the scople. They must be blind indeed who taffering, to lift up the fallen, and to strengthen the weak. Can a higher or betorethren may be

REDEEMED FROM THE THRALDOM OF DRINK

many of the disturbing elements might be elim. dals which we have to deplore spring from hated. The movement suffers from the vapid intemperance.

cattering destruction in their path; the one time used drink moderately. The nighty tempest spreads havoe in its great army of intemperate men to-day has mpting to estimate the loss of life tites. Hence the total abstinence movement and property from all these causes; appeals not only, perhaps not so much, to the intemperate as to the men who have not yet abused drink, in order that by their example those moderate drinkers who are in danger of

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union. which will meet this month of August in undredfold and more, to enlarge its Philadelphia, numbers many thousands of prisons and reformatories for self-pro- men who have not tasted intoxicating drink since early youth, and probably never will. They have seen the evils about them, many robbed of more of its earnings than by the of them in their own homes, and they have determined to show their hatred of placed on earth to save man's coul by leading it and their pity for its victims. him into the spiritual life, finds in intemper The Catholic Total Abstinence Union teaches them not to rely on themselver, but on God; to have recourse to the sacra ments, to prayer, and to Holy Mass. It tells them that the pledge is a help and not a sub-stitute for religion, that it is a promise solemnly made in the presence of God and of their brethren-a promise which their manhood will hold sacred and inviolable, protecting them as with a shield and alling them in

The Catholic Church by its highest autho-

rity has BLESSED OUR UNION.

Pope Plus IX., of sainted memory, in 1873 from his heart blessed the Union. Leo XIII. in 1879 bestowed upon it his apostolic benediction, and later granted to its members in-dulgences that, with God's blessing, "day by day the Union be farther extended and more widely propagated, in order to lessen the evils lamented and dreaded." Cardinal Mansticks teaching the strength of the union has ning in a letter says: "As the pastor of souls I have before me the wreck of men, women, and children, home, and all the sanctities of domestic life. I see prosperity turned into temptation; the wages of industry not only peal to all classes and to all conditions wasted, but, as they increase, making the only in society. Now, men are agreed that inin this, which I am free to renounce, I shall help or encourage even one coul who has Nort it. Men combine against it in order to fallen through intoxication to rise up and break its hold on humanity, to succor the break his bonds, then I will gladly abstain Attering, to lift up the fallen, and to as long as I live." Cardinal Mc-litengthen the weak. Can a higher or bet-at motive for union be proposed than this terrible crime of drunkenness is like a wild bet of sacrifice by which tet of sacrifice by which some wretched beast ravaging our country; it is the great source of misery and orime. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to take my stand under the banner of total abstinence. I do not and made freemen? Men say this makes want it for myself, but I have taken this position in order that I may be able to speak these averymbers and pharisees. We shall find ese everywhere and under all banners. with more effect in advising others to rebey are not confined to the ranks of total nounce drink once and for ever." The pre-Watainers. Were more of the best men in lates of the Second Plenary Council of Balti-Weiety to lead in this as in other movements, more declared " that the most shocking scan-

therances of some who imagine that total Following in the footsteps of the fathers of ^{clev}ated into a position of moral superfority Over their fellow-mortals. But Catholio the great end; and a very efficient to the great end; and a very efficient of the great end; and to total the the operation of the statistic of the the total providence; that it helps to preserve a sound they combat the vice of drugkenness more the providence is the vice of drugkenness more providence; that it helps to preserve a sound providence; that it helps to preserve a sound they combat the vice of drugkenness more to the providence is the vice of drugkenness more the vice of drugkenness more the drugkenness more the vice of drugkenness more the drugkenness more the vice of drugkennes drugkennes more the vice of drugkenness more the vi

FIGHT THE BATTLE FOR THE WEAK

and save humanity. It is the leaders in society who should stand forth and command. Men capable of sacrifice are needed to stand as Spartans in the passes and defend the people ; men ready to deny themselves some of the pleasures of sense in order to help in the salvation of others.

The battle is really between the saloon and the home. The saloon has tastened itself upon society as an ulcer living upon the life-blood of the people. The seloon, building itself upon the ruins of broken lives and shattered homes, spreads desolation every where, respecting no class or sex. The Unions recall the countless boys ruined, the tathers changed into destroyers of their little ones, the industry paralyzed, the prisons filled, and it asks each saloon how much of this is its work. It calls on the law to place about the salcon such reasonable restrictions as will remove as far as possible the evils that spring up from it. It demands the enforcement of those laws for the protection of home. The arrogance of the saloon and the power it wields in political affairs, all for its own interests and against those of society, have awakened a stronger interest in the cause of total abstinence organized on Catholic principles.

THOMAS J. CONATY.

A GIFT TO THE POPE.

ROME, Sept. 27.-Baron Von Schalezer yes terday presented to the Pope a Jubile gift from the German Empress. The present con-sisted of a set of ecclesiastical vestments, the Empress' own handiwork.

mental freaks of Frederick, the dwarf offspring of the Voltarian school, "protesting against the possibility of conceiving how mental and moral emotion could be put into himself by an entity that had none of its own."

Every genius of ancient and modern times, Augustine and Cicero, Plato and St. Thomas, Aristotle and Ambrose, Leibnitz and Bonaven ture, Kant and Ignatiue, tells us, with Richter, that there is a sense of responsibility, a feeling of dependence and obedience to a power outside ourselves that is chiselled deep in the heart and convictions of every fully developed man. This, too, is the creed and voice of universal nature; the voice that, in a lucid moment, forced even Tyndall to exclaim:-" We are worcen by a power outside ourselves; on this

power we move, rest and depend; to this power we are borne and bound." Conscience reveals the power we are subservient to to be good, and the law-giver who has promulgated a law supporting in every phase of existence the good and true must be a holy person. The law, then, we must follow as the operation of the method of the divine will has always existed. It existed from eternity; it must exist through eternity. As Cicero said, It must maintain its authority when all human laws and governments are swept away. So the tense of our obligation to it will remain with us when even the visible heavens are no longer existing, and as the moral beacon of our lives it will shine amid the darkest clouds of ignorance or misfortune. Though all material existence crumbled

before us; though sun, moon and stars disappear; though human governments and human laws vanish like mists before the brightness of the morning, still the feeling of our obligation to choose the right and good will always re main, and the sense of our personal responsi-bility to an Almighty Power will continue. They will be with us in this life; they will be with us to the close; and in the scene of incon-ceivable solemnity which lies further on, we will meet them there. On sea and land, alone in the sternest solitude of life where nothing but the throbbing of lonely hearts breaks the loneliness, or in the crowded haunts of men, or in the wide ocean, we will meet them; and a voice will still follow us which if we slight or disobey, we are at once convinced that we have violated the supreme law of the universe, that we are going against the tide of harmony that flows everywhere, that we are rebels to our Creator and our God.

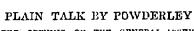
FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE GLORI-FICATION OF MARY BY OUR LORD.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS :---

SIR,-In my last week's letter on the inter cession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kindly pub cession of the Diesecu virgin mary, sindly pub lished by you, I have shown our separated brethren that our Lord's first public act was devoted to glorify His Holy Mother. To day I will prove that our Saviour's last deed was reserved to confirm His first. As some may reserved to confirm His first. As some may not have had an opportunity to read my first

as it is criminal, and the enemy's work, in order to deprive christians of the principal means of attaining to a perfect love of Jesus; for none can, if they work wonders, love him in reality unless they love likewise His Beloved Mother. LUDGER BLANCHET.

Ottawa, 26th Soptember, 1887.



AT THE OPENING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY K. OF L.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 3.-The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor was called to order this morning. The rink was handsomely decor-ated and contained about 3,000 people. Mr. McGaughey read telegrams from Mr. Powderly and Secretary Litchman stating that they had been unavoidably delayed and could not arrive until the afternoon. Gov. McGill had been called east and was not able to make the address of welcome on the part of the State. Mr. Mo Gaughey made brief remarks on the growth of the order in the North-West, and introduced Mayor Ames, who made a formal address of welcome. The exercises included songs by a specially trained children's chorus. In response to Mayor Ames address of welcome, Richard Griffiths, general worthy foreman, was intro Grimtins, general worthy foreman, was intro-duced in place of Mr. Powderly. He was fol-lowed by A. A. Carlton, of the General Execu-tive Board. He spoke particularly of the growth of the order, and said it would appear when the reports were all in that the order not going to pieces, but was in reality stronger than ever. Richard Trevelly concluded the

morning session with a short speech, pledging the order to the support of American principles and American institutions. The convention then adjourned until 8 p.m., when Mr. Powderly will deliver his address on the world as the

Knights would make it. Master Workman Powderley and most of the other delayed delegates arrived this alternoon. The great hall was crowded at the time of open-The great hall was crowded at the time of open-ing of the evening exercises. Mr. Powderly, on rising, was given an ovation, After referring to the principles of the Knights of Labor, he said: "I want to say a few things on immigra-tion. It has been charged that I do not favor immigration. It is a nistake. I am of foreign birth myself I have no objection to foreign immigration; I favor it. Every land grant company has its immigration agents. They bring in all manner of foreigners. If one mean. bring in all manner of foreigners. If one of these poor creatures raises his hand, not again t the law-for he knows none-but against what he sees just before him, he is called an Anarchist and is punished, while the men who landed these poor creatures on this country go scot free. (Thunderous applause.) I hate anarchy and I hate anarchists. How can the child reared in poverty, squalor, ignorance and vice grow up to respect the institutions of this country? When I say stop the agent of this country; when I say stop the agent of the steamship company, take home the agent of the land company, stop importing forsign pau-pers, let only those come to our free America who come of their own free will to make their who come of their own free will to make their homes here, is that saying anything against the foreigner? (Cries of "No, no.") I thought you'd say so. This is why I am called a crank on the innigration question. I am also

our Lord; as St. John's Gospel mentions than to be drunkards. There is not a man live writes to Truth protesting against the gates of Founder of the Catholic Ohurch commenced house that which damns the head of the Windsor forest being locked against him, for His operations, it keyones our duty to study family. There are those who have threatened which, as a taxpayer, he pays taxes,

BOTH FASHIONABLE AND PRETTY.

The custom of sealing ceremonious notes of all kinds and letters of friendship and courtesy with wax is a fashionable and pretty one. seal may be one's initial, monogram, a motio or the like. Black wax is used when the writer is in mourning, while among colors various at-tractive shades of red, yellow, green, ctc., are seen.

THE COMPTON EXHIBITION.

COMPTON, Que., Sept. 28.—The Compton County Society (No. 1) exhibition, held here today, was the most successful held for many years. Exhibits are more numerous and show a marked improvement. Hon. M. H. Cochrane's thoroughbred Herefords and Aberdeens Polled Angus were the chief attractions and carried off the honors in their class; Messrs. McClary & Gervais next in order. The principal prize win-ners for large grade beef cattle are Mossie. Spoflord, Drake, Rogers and Judah; mich cows, McClary, Kellam and Hackett; sheep, Shropshire, Cromwell, Romery, Carr and Mac-kay; horses, heavy draught stallions, Pomeroy & Cochrane ; light draught, Spofford & Son and E. H. Wheeler; brood mares, Farwell & Lind-

say ; fillies and geldings, Messrs. Desjardins, Farwell and Raymond ; drivers, pairs, Spofford & Brown ; single drivers, Learned & Chase.

DECIDEDLY OBJECTIONABLE TERMS. Do not say "gent" for "gentleman;" it is a detestable phrase. "Fellow" is only a shade less objectionable. If you mean a gentleman, a boy, a man, or a young man, say whichever you

A good wife should be like four things, which four things she should not be like. First, she should be like a snail, to keep within her own house: but she should not be like the spail, to carry all she has on her back. Secondly, she should be like an echo, to speak when spoken to; but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word. Thirdly, she should be like a town clock, always to keep time and regu-lating, but she should pot like the term and regularity ; but she should not, like the town clock, speak so loud that all the town may hear her. Fourthly, she should be like the broom, always making the house brighter and cleaner by her presence; and yet, unlike the broom, she should always avoid kicking up a dust.

William L. Miller, of Charleston, S.C., ha two immense iron shells, said to be the first two shots fired at Battery Wagner at the beginning of the war. The shells were never exploded they weigh 200 pounds each.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND OATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IRENE THE FOUNDLING :

Or, The Slave's Revenge

I y the Author of "The Banker of Bedford."

CHAPTER II.-Continued.

"Mamma, oh, mamma !" said Oleab, shaking his mother's arm, as she did not pay immediate attention to his call. "What, dear?" she asked.

"Are we goin' to keep it ?"

"Yes, dear; if some one who has a better right to it does not come to claim it."

"They shan't have it," cried Oleab, stamp-

ing his little, bare foot on the carpet. "No," added Abner; "it's ours now.

now we will keep it." "You think, then, that the real owner ha lost his title by his neglect ?" said the father,

with a amile. "Yes, that's it," the boy answered.

"It's a very good common law idea, my EOD.'

Dinah now came in with warm milk for the baby, and Mrs. Tompkins told her to take the two to their room and dress them; but they wanted to wait first and see the baby

est. "Oh, don't it eat; don't it eat !" cried the

boys. "The poor little thing is almost starved," said the mother.

"Missus, how d'ye reckin it came on the porch?" Dinah asked.

"I cannot think who would have left it," answered Mrs. Tompkins.

now taken it and was feeding it.

"No, marster, not berry, 'cause it's got two or free teef," said the nurse. "Spect it's 'bout six months eld."

As soon as the little stranger had been fed, Dinah wrapped it in a warm blanket and laid it on Mrs. Tompkins' bed, where it soon fell asleep, showing it we exhausted as well as hungry. Dinah then led the two boys to the room to wash and dress them.

"Strange, strange !" said Mrs. Tompkins, beginning to dress. "Who con the little thing belong to, and what are we to do with

"Keep it, I suppose," said Mr. Tompkins; and, stumbling over a boot-jack, he exclaimed in the same breath, "Ob, confound it !" "What, the baby ?"

"No, the boot-jack. I've stubbed my toe on it." "We have no right to take upon ourselves

the rearing of other people's children," said Mrs. Tompkins, paying no attention to her

husband's trifling injury. "But it's our Christian duty to see that the little thing does not die of cold and hunsaid Mr. Tompkins, caressing his ger. aching toe.

Soon the boys came in, ready for breakfast, and inquired for the baby; when told that it was sleeping, they wanted to see it asleep, and stole on tipics to the bed, where the wearied little thing lay, and nothing would on a certain day, as he wished to consult him I will plow and drive wagons," he replied, ratisfy them until they were permitted to on some political matters, and Mr. Tompkins quickly. touch the pale, pinched, tear-stained check and his hospitable lady, setting aside social "You don't believe it's right to take with thair fresh, warm lifs.

The breakfast bell rang, and they went down to the dining-room, where awaiting driven up in their antiquated carriage, drawn mother, in laughing retaliation. them was a breakingt such as only Aunt by an old gray horse, and driven by a negro "No, I don't," replied the young Southern Susan could prepare. They took their places at the table, while a negro girl stood behind each, to wait upon them and to drive away flies with long brushes of peacock feathers. The boys were so much excited by the advent of the strange baby that they could scarcely ksep quiet long enough to eat. "I am going to draw it on my wagon,"

said Oleah, "I'm going to let it ride my pony," said

Abner. "Don't think too much of the baby yet,

for some one may come and claim it," said their mother.

"They shan't have it, shall they, papa?" cried Oleah.

their exploits in catching "runaway niggers." A large per cent of our people pay more attention to Congressional matters than to their own affairs. We do not deny that it is every man's right to understand the grand machinery of this Government, but he should not devote to it the time which should be spent in caring for his family. Politica should not intoxicate men and lead them from the paths of honest industry, and furnish food for toughs to digest at taverns and

atreet corners. Anything which affords a topic of convereation is eagerly welcomed by the loafer; and it is little wonder that politics is a theme that rouses all his enthusiasm. It not only affords him food, but drink as well, during a campaign. Many are the neglected wives "No," added Abner; "it's ours now. and starving children who, in cold and cheer They left it there to starve and freeze, and less homes, await the return of the husband and father, who sits, warm and comfortable, in some tavorn, laying plans for the election

of a school director or a town overseer. Snegtown could tell its story. It con-tained many such neglected homes, and the thrifitless vagabonds who constituted the voting majority never failed to raise an excitement, to provoke bitter feelings and foment quarrels on election day.

Plump, and short, and sleek was Mr Hezekiah Diggs, the justice of the peace of Snagtown. Like many justices of the peace, he brought to the performance of his duties little native intelligence, and less acquired erudition; but what he lacked in brains he made up in brass. He was one of the foremost of the political gossipers of Snagtown, and had filled his present position for several years.

'Squire Digge was hardly in what might be termed even moderate circumstances, though "That is not a very young baby," said Mr. Tompkins, watching the little creature eat greedily from the spoon, for Dinah had not be the spoon of that rare class in Virginia-a poor man who had managed by some inexplicable means, to work his way into the better class of society. His wife, unlike himself, was tall, slender and sharp visaged. Like him, she was an incessant talker, and her gossip frequently caused trouble in the neighborhood. Scandal was seized on as a sweet morsel by the hungra Mrs. Diggs, and she never let pass an opportunity to spread it, like a pestilence, over the town.

> They had one son, now about twelve years of age, the joy and pride of their hearts, and as he was capable of declaiming, "The boy stood on the burning deck," his proud father discovered in him the future orator of America, and determined that Patrick Henry Diggs should study law and enter the field of politics. The boy, full of his father's conviction, and of a conceit all his own, felt the South is the idea of fanatics." within his soul a rising greatness which one "I'm mamma's Democrat," s day would make him the foremost man of the Nation. He did not object to his father's plan; he was willing to become either a statesman or a lawyer, but having read the life of Washington, he would have chosen to be a general, only that there were now no

they boasted that they does not be set the regrees free, and Oleah and the family would pay him a visit "No; set the negroes free, and Oleah and "No; set the negroes free, and Oleah and the set the negroes free and the set the negroes free and Oleah and the set the negroes free and the differences, prepared to make their visitors walcome. On the appointed day they were coachman older than either. Mose was the aristocrat. only slave that the 'Squire owned, and though sixty years of age, he served the family faith-fully in a multiform capacity. He pelled up at the door of the mansion, and climbing out somewhat slowly, owing to age and rhenmathe occupants to alight.

Though Mrs. Tompkins felt an unavoidable repugnance for the gossiping Mrs. Diggs, she was too sensible a hostess to treat an uninvited guest otherwise than cordially. "I've been just dying to come and see

overseers to keep them in restraint, our lives would not be safe for a day. Domineering iniggers would be our masters, would claim iniggers would be our masters, would claim turned loose upon us, without masters or niggers would be our masters, would claim the right to vote and hold office. Imagine, my dear sir, an ignorant nigger holding an important office like that of justice of the peace. Consider for a moment, Mr. Tompkins, all the horrors which would be the Southern impetuosity, that at times found natural result of a lazy, indolent race, incapable of earning their own living, unless urged by the lash, being turned loose to shift for themselves. Slavery is more a blessing to the slave than to the master. What was the them. condition of the negro in his native wilds? He was a ruthless savage, hunting and fighting, and eating follow-beings captured in war. He knew no God, and worshipped anaker, the san and moon, and everything he could not understand. Our slavc-traders found him in this state of barbarism and misery. They brought him here, and taught him to till the soil, and trained him in the ways of peace, and led him to worship the true and living God. Our niggers now have food to est and clothes to wear, when in their native country they were hungry and naked. They now enjoy all the blessings of an advanced civil-

ization, whereas they were once in the lowest barbarism. Set them iree, and they will drift back into their former state."

"A blessing may be made out of their " As bondage," replied Mr. Tompkins. Henry Clay said in the speech from which you have quoted, 'they will carry back to their native soil the rich fruits of religion, civilization, law and liberty. And may it not be one of the great designs of the Ruler of the universe (whose ways are often inscrutable by short-sighted mortals) thus to transform original crime into a single blessing to the most unfortunata portions of the globe? But I fear we uphold slavery rather for our own mercenary advantages than as a blessing either to our country or to either race."

"Why, Mr. Tompkins, you are advocating Abolition doctrine," said Mrs. Diggs. "I believe I am, and that abolition is

right." "Would you be willing to lose your own

slaves to have the niggers freed ?" asked the astonished 'Squire. "I would willingly lose them to rid our

country of a blighting curse."

"I would not," said Mrs. Tompkins, her Southern blood fired by the discussion. "My husband is a Northern man, and advocates principles that were instilled into his mind from infancy; but I oppose abolition deep root those seeds of political difference from principle. Slaves should be treated well and made to know their place; but to let them free and ruin thousands of people in

"I'm mamma's Democrat," said Oleah, who, seated at his mother's side, concluded it best to approve her remarks by proclaiming his own political creed.

"And I am papa's Whig," announced Abner, who was at his father's side. "That's right, my son. You don't believe

redcoats to fight. Poor as Diggs' family was, that people, because they are black, should they boasted that they associated only with be bought and sold and beaten like cattle, do

"You don't believe it's right to take people's property from them for nothing and leave people poor, do you, Oleah?" asked the

"You are liable to have both political par-

ties represented in your own family," said 'Squire Diggs. "Here's a difference of opi-

nion already." "Their differences will be easy to reconcile, tism, he opened the carriage door and assisted | for never did brothers love each other as these do," returned Mr. Tompkins, little dreaming that this difference of opinion was a breach that would widen, widen and widen, separat-ing the loving brothers, and bringing untold misery to his peaceful home.

invited guest otherwise than cordially. "I've been just dying to come and see you," said Mrs. Diggs, as soon as she had re-moved her wraps aud taken her seat in an easy chair, with a bottle of smelling salts in "I'm in favor of freedom and the Stars and

prevailed in the household of Mr. Tompkins, | was Daniel; but I remember this baby. It cool Northern blood, was careful and deli-berate, slow in drawing conclusions or formfound them, and taking compession on the ing a decision; but, once his stand was taken, firm as a rock. She had all the quick nourishment from his own breast." as he was, knew something of Roman mythology. "You are talking about Romalus and Remus."

in vain to gather up his wandering faculties; "kut I have seen this child before. If it was The great Missouri Compromise was supnot the one concealed among the bulrushes, posed to have settled the question of slavery forever, and abolition was regarded only as the dream of visionary facatics. Though a wasn't in no balrushes; it was in the cletherfresholder by birth and principle, circumbasket on the porch." stances had made Mr. Tompkins a slaveholder. He seldom expressed his sentiments to his Sonthern neighbors, knowing how reforth that all male children of the Israelites puguant they were to their feelings; but should be exterminated..." when his opinions were asked for he always "No; it was a willow basket," interrupted Oleah. "Its mother shan't have it sgain. gave them frecly. The movements on the political checker-board belong rather to his-tory than to a narrative of individual lives, It's our little baby. This baby ain't a liverite, and it shan't be sterminated, shall yet because of their effect on these lives, some it, mamma?" "No, dear; no one shall harm this baby," of the most important must be mentioned. While the abolition party was yet in embryo, said Mrs. Tompkins. the Southern stateeman, or many of them, seeming to read the fate of slavery in the future, had declared that the Union of States for it who has a better right to it. was only a compact or co-partnership, which could be dissolved at the option of the contracking parties. This gave rise to the prin-ciple of States' rights and secession, and when the emancipation of the slaves was ad-Oleah, stamping his little foot resolutely on vocated, Southern politicians began to talk

more and more of dissolution. Not only in political assemblies was the subject discussed, but even in family circles, as we have seen. Mrs. Tompkins, of course, differed from her hushand on the subject of State" rights, as she did on slavery, and many were their debates on the theme. Their little sons, observing their parents' interest in these questions, became concerned themselves, and, as was very natural, took sides. Abner was the Whig and Oleah his mother's Democrat. Still, love and harmony dwelt in that happy household, though the must attend to his household." prophetic ear might have heard in the distant future the rattle of musketry on that fair, quiet lawn, and the clash of brothers' swords n mortal combat beneath the roof which had

sheltered their infancy. Little did these fond parents dream of the had taken in the breasts of their children, and the bitter fruit of misery and horror they would bear. Their lives now ran as quictly as a mesdow brock. All the long summer days they played without an angry word or thought, or if either was hurt or grieved a kiss or a tender word would heal the wound.

The tragic fate of his brother's family, and his unavailing efforts to bring the murderers to justice, directed Mr. Tompkins' thoughts into new channels. The strange baby grew in strength and beauty every day. Its mysterious appearance among them continued to puzzle the family, and all their efforts failed to bring any light on the subject. The servant to whom was assigned the washing of the clothes the baby had on when found was charged by her mistress to look closely for marks and letters upon them. When her work was done, she came to Mrs. Tompkins' room, and that lady asked :

"Have you found anything, Hannah?"

"Yes, missus; here am a word wif some letters in it," the woman answered, holding up a little undershirt and pointing to some faint lines.

Mrs. Tompkins took the garment, which, before being washed, had been so soiled that even more legible lines than these would have been undistinguishable; it was of the finest linen, and faintly, yet surely, was the word 'Irene" traced with indelible ink,

"As soon as all the clothes had been of his rifle. washed and dried, bring them to me," said Mrs. Tompkins, hoping to find some other clew to the child's parentage.

He, was the friend of the rich and poor, and his little cabin frequently afforded shelter

lew to the child's parentage. "Yes, missus," and Hannah went back to called "Uncle Dan" by all the younger neople, simply because he would not allow himself to be called Mr. Martin. "No, sirce," he would say ; "no misterin" fur me. I was never brought up to it, and I can's tote the load now." He persisted in being called "Uncle Dan," especially by the children. "It seems more home-like," he would say. Why he had not wife and children to make his cabin "home-like" was frequently a theme for discussion among the gossips, and, as they could arrive at no other conclusion, they finally decided that he must have been crossed in love.

"Dinah found the baby in a clother basket," jut in Abner. "Oh, it's a nigger laby, is it!" asked was one of the two taken by the crust uncle

Ύ,

"Ab, yes," sighed the poor youth, striving

"It's our baby," put in Olean, "and it

"It was a willow ark," said Joe; "its

mother hid it there, for a decree had gene

"It's our baby, isn't it, mamma ?" "Yes, my child, unless some one clue comes

"They shan't have it if they do," cried

Joe rose from the low chair on which he

that his brothers sold him into Egypt, and he

work, and says he is Potiphar's overseer, and

"Poor boy, he is intane, my son," an-swered Mrs. Tompkins; "he is very unfor-

tunate, and you must not tease him. Let him believe he is Joseph, for it will make him feel happier to have his delusion carried

"The other day, when we were playing in

the barn, Joe and Oleah and me, I saw a

great scar and sore place on poor Joe's head,

just like some one had struck him I asked

him what did it, and he said he tell with his

head on a sharp rock when his brothers

alene with the baby. Several weeks after the baby and Crazy

Joe became inmates of Mr. Tompkins' house,

a man, dressed in trowsers of brown jeans

and hunting shirt of tanned deer skin, wear-

ing a broad-brimmed hat and heavy boots,

came to the mansion. The autumn day was

Indian summer haze hung over hill, and mountain, and valley, and the sun glowed with mellowed splendor. The stranger car-

ried a rifle, from which a wild turkey was

suspended, and wore the usual bullet-pouch

Daniel Martin, or "Uncle Dan," as he was

more generally known, was a typical Virginia mountaineer, whose cabin was on the side of

a mountain filteen miles from Mr. Tompkins

plantation. He was noted for his bravery

and his bluntness, and for the unerring aim

powder-horn of the hunter slung across

He goes

calls papa the captain of the guard.

" Who could that be, mamma ?"

come---"

the floor."

out by others,"

and

as a lion.'

then what can it be?"

Uncle Dan. babes at the root of a tree, where the wolt

Uncle Dan. "No, no, no, its a white baby-a white baby," both boys quickly replied. "What do the children mean?" asked Uncle Dan, bewildered, looking from the children, came every day and turnished them "No, no," interrupted Abner, who, young boys to their father.

"They mean just what they say," said Mr. Tompkins, "A baby was left at our door a short time ago in the clother basket by some unknown person,"

" Don't you want to see it, Uncle Dan ?" Master Oleah cagerly asked. "To be sure I do. I always liked babies;

they are the perfection o' innocence." Before he had finished his sentence, Olean

had climbed down from his knee, and was soampering away toward the nursery. Abner was not more than two seconds in for lowing him.

"Wall, now, see heah," said the hunter: "while them young ratiletraps is gone, jest tell mo what all this means. Hez some one been increasin' yer family by leavin' habies a layin' around loose, or is it a big doil some one haz give the boys ?"

"It's just as the boys say," Mr. Tom; ki:s snswered. "Some one did actually leave a haby about six months old on this porch, and no one knows who he was, where he came from, or where he went."

"That's mighty strange. How long age was it?"

"Perhaps its own father or mother might "About six weeks,"

"Wall, now, ain't that strange? Have you any suspicion who done it ?" "Not the least."

"Wall, it is strange. Never saw no un eneakin' about the house, like ?"

" No one at all."

had been sitting, and went out, saying some-thing about his father coming down into "Humph! Well, it's dog gone strange." Egypt. "Mamma," said Abner, when Joe had gone out, "what makes him say such strange things?" He says that he is Joseph, and At this moment the two boys, with Dinsh in attendance, came out, bearing between them little Irene.

"Here it is; here is our baby ! Ain't she sweet, though ?" cried Oleah, as they bore their precious burden toward the mounout into the fields and watches the negroes taineer.

"Why it's a spankin' big up, by jingo? Ya-25, an' I be blessed of I ain't scen that baby before," cried Uncle Dan.

"Where !" asked Mr. Tompkins, cagerly. Uncle Dan took the little thing on his lap, and, as it turned its large dark-gray eyes up to his in wonder, he reflected a few minutee

in silence and then said : 'I saw a baby what looked like this, and I'll het a good deal it is the same one, too.

"Where did you see it ?" again demanded the planter, "That's just what I'm tryin' to think up,"

said Uncle Dan. "Ob, yes; it war in the free nigger's cabin, on the side o' the east threw him into the pit." Oleah now was anxious to go back to his play, and dragged his brother out of the cabin stands, where we used to camp when we war out huntin' !"

"Wall, I war roamin' by there one day, and found two nigger men and a woman livin there. They had this baby with them, and I questioned them as to where they war gwine, but one nigger, who had a scar slaunch-ways across his face," here the pardelightful; it was after the fall rains. The rator made an imaginary mark disgonally across his left check to indicate what he meant by "slaunch-ways," " said they war gwine to live thar. I asked 'em what they got the baby, and they said its people war dead, and they war to take it to some of its relations. I left 'em soon, for I couldn't git his shoulder. He was tall and wiry, about much out o' them, but I determined to keep thirty-five years of age, and, to use his own expression, as "active as a cat and strong that way they were gone, bag and biggage." that way they were gone, hag and biggage." "The free nigger's cabin is at least twenty miles from here," said Mr. Tompkins. "It

is strange why they should bring the baby all that way here and leave it."

"It do look strange, but I guess they war runaway niggers what had stole the child out of spite, and when they got heah give out an' left it. I kinder think these niggers war from the South."

"Have you ever seen or heard of them since ?" asked Mr. Tompkins, "Neither har nor hide."

Ост. 5, 1887

" No, it is our baby now."

"And we are going to keep it, ain't we, Aunt Susan !" he asked the cook, as she en-

tered the dining-room. "Yes, bress yo' little heart; dat baby am yours," said Aunt Susan.

"It's a Christmas gift, ain't it, Maggie ?" he asked the waiter behind him. Oleah was evidently determined to array everyone's opinion against his mother's supposition. "Yes, I reckin it am," the negro girl an-

swered with a gria. "Ha, ba, h.i" laughed Abner. "Why, Olenh, this a n't Christmas."

Seeirg his mistake, Oleah joined in the

laugh, but soon commenced again. We're goin' to make the baby a nice, new

play-house, ain't we, Abner ?" 'Yes, and a swing,'

The taby slept nearly all the forencon. When she woke (for it was a girl) she was washed, and dressed in some of Master Oleah's clothes, and Mrs. Tompkins declared the child a marvel of beauty, and when the little thing turned her dark eyes on her benefactor with a confiding smile the lady resolv d that no sorrow that she could avert should cloud the sweet, innocent face.

When the boys came in they began a war dance, which made the baby scream with dc-light. Impetuous Oleah snatched her from his mother's lap, and both boy and baby rolied over on the floor, fortunately not hurting either. His mother scolded, but the

A boy about twelve years of ago was coming down the lane. He entered the gate and was coming towards the house. Mr. Tompkins, who was in the sitting-room, in a moment recognized the boy as Crazy Joe, and told his wife about the unforturate lad.

He met the boy on the porch. "How do you do, Joe?" he asked, extending his hand. "I am well," Joe answered. "Have you

seen my father Jacob or my brother Benjamin

the planter.

visitor. There was no moment's lapse of his melancholy madness, which yet seemed to have a peculiar method in it, and the mystery that hid his past but deepened and intensi-swered the planter. fied.

CHAPTER III.

DINNER TALK.

America furnishes to the world her share o politicians. The United States, with her free government, her freedom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of press, is prolific in their production. One who had given the subject but little thought, and no investigation, would be amazed to know their number. Nearly every boy born in the United States becomes a politician, with views more or less pronounced, and the subject is by no means neglected by the feminine portion of the community. That part of Virginia, the scene of our story, abounded with "village tavern and cross-roads politicians." Snagtown, on Briar creek, was a village not more than three miles from Mr. gress, the terrib

easy chair, with a bottle of smelling salts in her hand and her gold-plated spectacles on her nose, "you have been having so many vigorously at the chicken bone he held in his strange things happen here; and I told the Squire we must come over, for I thought the drive might do me good, and I wanted to hear all about the murder of your husband's brother's family, and see that strange baby and the crazy boy. Isn't it strange, though Who could have committed that awful mur-der? Who put that baby on your piazza,

and who is this crazy boy ?" Mrs. Tompkins arrested this stream of in terrogatories by saying that it was all a mystery, and they had as yet been unable to find stop day or night till I got there," a clew. Batiled at the very caset in the Dinner over, the party repair chief object of her visit, Mrs. Diggs turned her thoughts at once into new channels, and, graciously overlooking Mrs. Tompkins' inability to gratify her curiosity, began to re-count the news and gossip and small scandals

of the neighborhood. 'Squire Diggs was in the midst of an ani-mated conversation on his favorite theme, the politics of the day. The slavery question tures lit up with a smile that showed the tips Was just assuming prominence. Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, and others, had at times hinted at emancipation, while John Brown and Jared Clarkson, and a host of lesser

lights, were making the Nation quake with the thunders of their eloquence from rostrum and pulpit. 'Squire Diggs was bitter in his denunciations of the Northerners, believing that they intended "to take our niggers from us." He invariably emphasized the baby crowed and laughed, and he showered a pronoun, and always spoke of niggers in the hundred kisses on the little white face. stead of one. 'Squire Diggs was one of a class of people in the South known as the most bitter slavery men, the small slaveholders-a class that bewailed most loudly the freedom of the negro, because they had few to free. At dinner he said :

"Slavery is of divine origin, and all John Brown and Jared Clarkson can say will never convince the world otherwise."

"I sometimes think," said Mr. Tompkins, "that the country would be better off with the slaves all in Siberia."

"No, they have not yet come," answered be planter. For several years after, Joe was a frequent isitor. There was no moment's lapse of his cellancholy medness, which hat some the taken from us, who would cultivate

"Do it ourselves, or by hired help," anawered the planter.

"My dear sir, the idea is impracticable," said the 'Squire, hotly. "We cannot give up our slaves. Slavery is of divine origin. The niggers, descending from Ham, were cursed into slavery. The Bible says so, and no nigger-loving Abolitionist need deny it."

"I believe my husband is an emancipation ist," said Mrs. Tompkins, with a smile.

"I am," said Mr. Tompkins; "not so much for the slaves' good as for the masters', Slavery is a curse to both white and black, and more to the white than to the black, The two races can never live together in harmony, and the sconer they are separated the better.

"How would you like to free them and leave them among us ?" asked the 'Squire, "That even would be better than to keep them among us in bondage,'

Village not more than three miles from Mr. Tompkins'. It boasted of two taverns and three saloons, where loafers congregated to talk fabout the weather, the doings in Con-gress, the terrib of the country, and of the country, and And, my dear sir, were this horde of blacks

hand, "He's a ratriot," exclaimed the 'Squire. "He talks of nothing so much as Revolutionary days and Revolutionary heroes. He has such a taste for military life that I'd send him to West Point, but his mother objects. "Yes, 1 do object," put in the shrill-voiced, cadaverous Mrs. Diggs, "They don't take a child of mine to their strict military schools. Why, what if he was to get sick, away off there, and me here? I wouldn't

Dinner over, the party repaired to the parlor, and 'Squire Diggs asked his son to speak "one of his pieces" for the entertainment of the company. "What piece shall I say?" asked Patrick

Henry, as abxious to display his oratorica talents as his father was to have him.

"The piece that begins, 'I come not here to talk,'" said Mrs. Diggs, her sallow feaof her false teeth.

Several of the negroes, learning that a show of some kind was about to begin in the parlor, crowded about the room, peeping in at the doors and windows. Patrick Henry took his position in the centre of the room, struck a pompous attitude, standing high as his short legs would permit, and, brushing the huir from his forehead, bowed to his audience and,

in a high, loud monotone, began : "I come not to talk ! You know too well The story of our thraldom. We-He paused and bowed his head. We-we-

"We are slaves," prompted the mother, who was listening with eager interest. Mrs. Diggs had heard her son "say his piece" to often that she had learned it herself, and now served as prompter. Patrick Henry continued :

"We are slaves. The bright moon rises-

"No, sun," interrupted his mother, The bright sun rises in the East and lights

A race of slaves. He sets-and the-last thing"-

The young orator was again off the track. "And his last beam falls on a slave," again the fond mother prompted.

By being frequently prompted, Patrick Henry managed to "speak his piece through."

While the mother, alert and watchful, listened and prompted, the father, short, and sleek, and fat, leaned back in his chair, one short leg just able to reach across the other, listening with satisfied pride to his son's dis-

play. "The poor child has forgotten some of it," said the mother, at the conclusion. "Yes," added the father; "he don't speak

much now, and so has forgotten a great deal that he knew."

Mr. Tompkins and his wife, inwardly re gretting that he had not forgotten all, willingly excused Patrick Henry from any further efforts. And though they had welcomed and entertained their guests with the cordial Southern hospitality, they felt somewhat re-lieved when the Diggs carriage, with its anoient, dark-skinned coachman, rolled away over the hills towards Snagtown,

ber washing. "Irene," repeated Mrs. Tompkins aloud, as she looked down on the baby, who was sitting on the rug, making things lively among a heap of toys Abner and Oleah had placed before her.

The baby locked up and began crowing with delight.

"Ob, bless the darling; it knows its name!" cried Mrs. Tompkins. "Poor little thing, it has seldom heard it lately. Irene! Irene ! Irene !" The baby, laughing and shouting, reached out its arms to the lady, who caught it up

and pressed it to her heart. "Oh, mamma !" cried Oleab, running into the room, with his brother at his heels, "me and Abner have just been talking about what to call the baby. He wants to call it Tommy, and that's a boy's name, ain't it, mamma ?" "Of course it is-"

"And our baby is a girl, and must have girl's name, mustn't it, mamma ?" "Yes."

"I just said Tommy was a nice name ; if our baby was a boy we'd call it Tommy," explained Abner. "But the baby has a name—a real pretty

name," said the mother. "A name! a name! What is it?" the brothers cried, capering about, and setting the baby almost wild with delight,

"Her name is Irene," said Mrs. Tompkins. "Oh, mamma, where did you get such a pretty name?' asked Abner. "Who said it was Irene?" put in Oleah.

"I found it written on some of the clothes it wore the morning we found it," answered the mother,

"Then we will call it Irene," said Abner,

decisively. "Irene ! Irene ! Little Irene ! ain't you awful sweet?" cried the impetuous Oleah, snatching the baby from his mother's arms and smothering its screams of delight with klases. So enthusiastic was the little fellow that the baby was in peril, and his mother, spite of his protestations, took it from him. As soon as released, little Irene's feet and hands began to play, and she responded, with soft cooing and baby laughter, to all the boys' noisy demonstrations.

A youth, with large sad eyes and pale face, now entered the door.

its pretty bright eyes and its cunning little

and was now considered rather a member of

the household than a guest. The poor, insane boy came close to Mrs. Tompkins' side and looked fixedly at the baby for a few moments. An expression of pair passed over his face, as though some long forgotten sorrow was recalled to his mind.

"I remember it now," he finally said. "It was at the great carnival feast, and after the gladiators fought, this babe, which was the son of the man who was slain, was given to the lions to devour, but although it was

cast in the den, the lions would not harm a hair of its head." CHAPTER IV, MORE OF THE MYSTERY. We have seen the perfect harmony which "You are right," said Crazy Joe. "It

Mr. Tompkins, who chanced to be on the veranda, observed the hunter enter the gate, and met him with an extended hand and smile of wolcome, saying : "Good morning, Dan. It is so long since

you have been hero that your face is almost the face of a stranger."

"Ya-as, it's a'most a coon's age, and an old coon at that, since I been on these grounds. How's all the folks ?" he answered, grasping Mr. Tompkins' out-stretched hand. "They are all well, and will be delighted to see you Dan. Come in."

"Ye see I brought a gobbler," said Dan. removing the turkey from his shoulder. "I thought maybe ye'd be wantin' some wild meat, and I killed one down on the creek afore I came."

Mr. Tompkins took the turkey, and calling a negro boy, bade him take it to the cook to be prepared for dinner. Then he conducted his guost to the veranda. Uncle Dan placed beard," his long rifle and accoutrements in a far corold man fur some time," said Uncle Dan.

ner, and sat down by Mr. Tompkins. "Wall, how's times about heah, any how, and how's politicks ?" he asked, as soon as reated.

The mountain air in America, as in Switzerland, seems to inspire those who breathe it with love of liberty. The dwellers on the pair, mountains of Virginia, North Carolina and Abner whispered to Uncle Dan. Tennossee were chiefly Abolitionists, who hated the slave-holder as free men do tyrants, shaking his head in a puzzled manner. The next day, when the mountaineer was about to return to his lonely cabin, Crazy Joe and when the great struggle came on they remained loyal to the Government. As a rule, they were poor, but self-respecting, possessing a degree of intelligence far superior to that of Esau. Consent was giver, and he went and most of the lower class of the South. he stayed alternate on Mr. Tompkins' planta-

The secret of the friendship between the planter and the hunter was that both were, "Oh, come, Joe, come and see the baby !" at heart, opposed to human bondage, and orled Oleah. "Isn't it sweet? Just look at though they seldom expressed their real sentiments, even when alone, each knew the other's

of late, and Mr. Tompkins having given mountaineer's question, Abner and Oleah ran orders that he should always be kindly up to the veranda with shouts of ice and the should be always be kindly up to the veranda with shouts of ice and the should be always be kindly up to the veranda with shouts of ice and the should be always be kindly up to the veranda with shouts of ice and the should be always be kindly up to the veranda with shouts of ice and the should be always be kindly up to the veranda with shouts of ice and the should be always be kindly up to the veranda with shouts of ice and the should be always be kindly up to the veranda with shouts of ice and the should be always be kindly up to the veranda with shouts of ice and the should be always be alw rows, all their pleasures and pains, have been numbered with the dead past, Boys have grown to be men, men in the full vigor of their prime have grown old, and creep about placed one on each knee, and for some time with bent forms and heads whitening, while the boys claimed all his attention. men who were old before now slumber with

"" Oh, Uncle Dan, you can't guess what we've got," Oleah oried. "" Why, no; I can't. What is it?" asked

have grown gray, yet father Time has touched gently some of his children, Uncle Dan, abandoning attempt to return to the social chat the boys had interrupted. "A baby ! a baby !" oried Oleah, clapping boys. Only the memory is left them of their

his hands. "A baby?" repeated Uncle Dan, in as

tonishment.

when neither care nor anxiety weighed on "Yes, sir; a bran new baby, just as sweet their young hearts, or shadowed their bright faces.

as it can be, too." The puzzled mountaineer, with a suspicious look at Mr. Tompkins, said : "Thought ye said the folks was all well ?" Abner is twenty-five-a tall, powerful man, with dark blue, fearless eyes, light-haired, "They are," answered Mr, Tompkins, broad-chested and muscular,

with an amused smile,

At this moment a stranger to Undle Dan came sauntering up the lawn, and, stepping on the porch, addressed them with :

"Can you tell me where my brothers feed their flocks ?"

"He's orazy," whispered Abner to the hunter. "He's crazy, and mamma says pretend as if he was talking sense."

"Oh, they are cut that somewhar on the hills, I reckin'," Uncle Dan answered.

Joe looked at the mountaineer for a moment, carefully examining the hunting jacket of tanned skins, the bair of which formed an ornamental fringe, and then said :

"I know you now. You are my Unclo Esau; but why should you be here in Egypt ? It was you who grew angry with my father because he got your birthright for a meas of potage. You sought to slay him and he fled. Have you come to mock his son ?"

"Oh, no, youngster; yer pap and me hev made up that little fuss long ago. I forgive him that little steal, an' now we ar' all equar' agin."

"But why are you in Egypt? You must be very old. My tather, who is younger than you, is old—bowed down—"

"Poor boy," said Mr. Tompkins, with a sigh, " he has been a close student, and perhaps that was what turned his head." "Does he ever git rantankerous?" asked

Uncle Dan.

"No ; he is always mild and harmless." "Have you seen my father ?" Joe new asked. He has long white hair and snowy

"No, youngster; I sin't got a sight o' the

"Potiphar resembles my father, but my father must be dead," and he sank into a

chair, with a sad look of despair, and, bury-

ing his face in his hand, groaned as if in

"He does that way a dozen times a day,"

"It's maughty strange," said Uncle Dan,

asked permission to accompany his Unclo

stayed several weeks. For years afterward

CHAPTER V.

THE MUD MAN,

the dead. Girls are women, and women

Abner and Oleah Tompkins are no longer

childhood joys, when they played in the dark, cool woods, or by the brook in the

wide, smooth lawn. Happy childhood days,

(To be Continued,)

Sixteen years, with all their joys and sor-

tion and at the home of the mountaineer,

Ocr. 5, 1887

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.] PADDY'S VISIT TO THE SHERBROOKE EXHIBITION.

Ye gentle folks throughout this nation, Of high and low and every station, Please listen to my discretation, And I win't keep you long;

And 1 went rep for heg, Its of my late periorination, To Sherbrock's famous Exposition, Called the Eastern Townships Exhibition, Where I saw a mighty throng.

Twas on the 12th day of September, That day I'm sure I'll long remember, When our Mayor and worthy member Of honor and renown, Prepared to give a grand reception, Deyend the depth of your conception, Mixed with a little deep deception, To the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Just as the train approached the station, The ladies, wild with expectation, Pressed forward to their destination, Pressed forward to their destination, But never spoke a word; And rushing on with hurry, scurry, All flushed am'd crush and worry, The snobocracy all in a flurry Were presented to "My Lord."

There was holding, nobbing, bowing, scrapieg, The courtly fashions kind of aping, While the flunkeys all stood gaping While the fulficelys an above gaming And staring in amaze. But suddenly the squibs and rockets Shot in hundreds from their sockets, And silly people drained their pockets, To set the town ablaze.

But when his Lordship reached the station, A muilled shout of exclamation, That raised some Irish indignation, Broke in upon mine ear. Then the grand musicians gave a "TOOT" As the Colonel shouted out "Salute !" But many an Irishman stood mute, His heart too sad to cheer.

Then were read long, high strung addresses But nought was said about distresses, Or how the Irish poor he oppresses In Erin's Emerald Isle. To these his Lordship then replied, Lee that told of his inhere pride In a tone that told of his inborn pride, But, shame! some people said he lied, For his heart was full of guile.

But what he said I cannot tell, r recount the half of what befel, For I started to a grand hotel To have a little " SMILE." And there with Jim, and John, and Mick. And there will only the "STICK," I had some soda with a "STICK," And we toasted "To Old Nick" "With the focs of Erin's Isle."

ERIN GO BRAGH.

IN A HUFF. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The Presbylerian Journal of this week devotes two pages to an-swering the reasons given by President Kasson for having Cardinal Gibbons deliver the closing prover at the contempial communication Inde for having Cardinal Globons deliver the closing prayer at the centennial ceremonies in Indo-dendence square on the 17th inst., and to d.nunciation of the managers of the constitu-tional centennial celebration for the prominence Control of the interaction for the prominence tional centennial celebration for the prominence given to Cardinal Gibbons in the roster of ceromonies. It declares that "nothing has recently appeared in the religious papers has made the sensation that has followed cur last week's editorial on "The Constitutional Centennial." In replying to President Kan-con's letter of last week in, which the commission's course was defended, the Journal lays stress upon the "heat ted population of the Catholic church in the United States," and says:—"We have no confidence in that 8 000,-000 claim. We do not believe that the real Papal population smounts to 5,600,000." In another place the paper reviews the whole another place the paper reviews the whole question, taying: "There is no disposition another place the paper reviews the which we have question, taying: "There is no disposition among Protestants to persecute Roman Catho-lics. They can be on the most friendly terms with Catholics and insist that they shall enjoy all their rights as American chizens. We have among them friends whom we would defend to the last. We do not believe that the great Presbyterian minister brought at the last moment unannounced and aimost unknown to go through the soleum farce of a benedictionthis provokes even the meekest Protestants. And the organ of the Philadelphia archbishop And the organ of the Finiadelphia acchibishop depons the provocation. In its issue of last week it glories over the procedure. 'Princely honors,' in enormous capitals a quarter of an inch large of the deepost black, is the heading in places at the beginning of its account, the constitution's centennary being subordinate and in a more insignificant ktter. The whole long aca more insignificant letter. The whole long ac-count of the three days' celebration is paralyzed with the heading 'Princely Honors.' All this in recognition of the fact, it claims, that the Papal Church is and always has been the most devoted of all religions to the American constitution, and especially was this in Philaconstitution, and especially was this in Phila-delphia a triumph, because in no other place have Catholics been 'so cruelly persecuted' as they have been here, so it says. And so this great Protestant city is insulted and slandered in the intext of the Papal triumph." " "We confess our Protestant blood buils over this. Mr. Kasson and the other Protestants-of what church ?--who were on the commission, had no right to sell out and the commission, had no right to sen out and humiliate this Protestant city and this Protes-tant nation. If they were hoodwinked, or acted from ecclesiastical ignorance, they should confess their error. If they knew what they were doing they should be marked man in the political world. And the eyes af even blinded American Protestants should be opened to the insidious advances which the Papacy is making pled truckling of which politicians, even of their own faith, are capable."

THE GREAT YACHT RACE. How the 7 histle was Beaten Yesterday-She

Can be Sold for a Certain Price.

NEW YORE, Sept. 30 .- The second attempt to sail the second race in the two out of three match for the America's cup was accomplished match for the America's cup was accomplicated to day under circumstances that compelled the most ultra-British to say that the cuiter Thistle was beatca-beatenon the wind. The victory of the Volunieer was not thoroughly ad-mitted by the foreigners. The latter of the Volunteer was not thoroughly ad-mitted by the foreigners. The latter allowed that they were beaten to day, but said that the race on the inside course was not a fair one in itself. They also said that the Volunteer having won the inside course race under cheumstances unfavorable to the Thistle, there was little chance for the latter, as a beat to windward and return was no test of a sailing vessel's real power. A fair match according to these authorities should be one that included reaching to about one-third of one that included reaching to about one-third of one that included reaching to addit one-tinte of the extent of beating and running. But the Volunteer won for the second time in succes-sion under the America's cup rules, which the Thistle people were quite well posted on when they challenged for the cup. The day did not open propitiously. The same old storm that bed here hereing about for two days was still had been hanging about for two days was still lingering, and the bank of fog that showed yestherday was under the skies to warn observers that it was always ready to kick up a sea and to leave others to explain why it should do so. Anyhow, it was there, and in the upper bay there was little wind with it. Therefore, the inference was that there would be a duplicate day of yesterday-all fog and sea and no wind. day of vesterday—all fog and sea and no wind. But the inference was a wrong one. When the boats got below Sandy Hook they found a right kindly breeze, and at once all hands be-came lively. They saw they were going to have a good race. They were right. The excursion boats came down to the number of twenty-five, and there prove they will be steen yachts and boats came down to the number of twenty-five, and these, together with the steam yachts and tugs with private parties aboard, swelled the number to fifty. Every one of the 25,000 spec-tators saw as square a race as was ever sailed in any waters. The contestants were at the start-ing point in good season, as was the Electra flagship of the New York Yacht Club with the committee of indees on board. It was proflagship of the New York Yacht Citto with the committee of judges on board. It was pro-cisely at 10.30 a.m. that the preparatory signal was given. That was the time stated on the circular formally issued by the committee. At that time the excursion boats and steam yachts that time the excursion boats and steam yachts had gathered about the line formed from the Electra, and anxiously awaited the starting signal. The prospects for a race were good, but still far from satisfactory. The fog had thinned out sufficiently to render sailing through it safe enough, and a fifteen-mile breeze challenged the cup contestants to test their mettle, but sight-seers would have to keep up close and uso their best eyesight in order to keep track of the elements are the wind heing from the skimming yachts. The wind being from the east determined the course. It was twenty miles to windward and lay out to sea. At 10.40 miles to windward and lay out to sea. At 10.40 the gun to start was given. At that moment the Volunteer and Thistle were southeast of the line, not 200 yards apart, each gradu-ally working to the line. The Thistle was nearer and went away on her trip nearly four lengths ahead of the Volunteer. The yachts started as follows :--Thistle 10.40.21, Volunteer 10.40 foll. They went on the storbard tech started as follows :-- Inste 10.40.21, volutiee 10.40.504. They went on the starboard tack and the Volunteer at once began to outpoint and outfoot her opponent. The course was north-northeast for twenty miles to windward and return before the wind. The weathering qualities of the yachts were seen at once. The Volunteer outpointed the cutter by rearly two points, and won the race by the masterly man-ner in which she went to windward. The first tack, which was a long one-seven miles-de-cided virtually the race. The Volunteer set to windward of the Thistle in a way that satisfied have proved of no avail.

all spectators who knew anything about it that the American boat would win. On each tack that followed the Volunteer continued to get to windward, and to get ahead as well. The Volunteer not only outpointed her rival, but outfooted her as well. Tack after tack showed up the same a storm. well. Tack after tack showed that the sloop thine, and tack after tack showed that the sloop was beating the cutter. The Volunteer took five tacks in reaching the outer mark—the tug B. T. Havilard—and the Thistle required six. the last. We do not believe that the great mass of Protestants would ever have objected to a proper share in the religious services of the Centennial being awarded to a Catholic representative. But to have such promin-ence assigned to that church and its digni-taries; to have its 'American prince,' with his satellites of archbishops and bishops put on the pinnacles; to have him here in state and our reproducts the second to be a catholic the fact remains. A careful estimate of the time each boat took to go in stays was made, and this was the result in seconds: Volunteer, and this was the result in seconds: Volunteer, and this was the result in seconds: Volunteer, pinnacles; to have him here in state and our prominent men swept into his court; to have a and this was the result in seconds: Volunteer, 25, 25, 22, 25, 25; Thistle, 20, 32, 22, 21, 22, 22. The wind at the start was blowing about twenty miles an hour. It maintained that velocity all the way out except during a period of per-haps twenty minutes, when it let down considerably, during which time the Thistle people claimed that they were be-calmed, while the Volunteer held the wind. Really the contestants were equally affected. The yachts rounded the outer mark like this: Volunteer 2.26.40; Thistle 2.41.60. The boats set spinnakers coming home, and the question as to whether the broad cutter could go fast enough before the wind to make up the latter's rain in windward work was soon to be decided. The Volunteer had a lead of fully two and a half miles when the Thistle rounded, and that was diminished very much on the run. The Thistle was first to take in her spinnaker, but the Volunteer followed suit immediately. The move was occasioned by the fact that noither boat could make the light ship with the wind aft, and a haul up was necessary. On the run home the wind let up as well. It dropped home the wind let up as well. It dropped to ton miles an hour, yet the Volun-tear got there all the same. The ac-companying boats tooted their horns in grand style at every possible or portunity, and the spectators by cheering and waving of handkerchiefs evinced their delight at the result. The steamboats had much trouble in get-ting back to the finish line in time to see the Volunteer successfully defend the America's cup. Most of them wanted to see the Thisde round the outer mark. That detained them nearly 15 minutes, but once under way for home nearly 15 minutes, but once under way for home they maintained a jolly speed and, leaving the Thistle far astern, they got there in time to see the American sloop cross the line a winner by 11 mins. 483 accs. The following table gives the figures, including the six seconds allowance that the Volunter had to give the Thistle on a forty-mile course :--Actual Correct'd Start Finish. time. time. h.m.s. h.m.s. h.m.s. h.m.s. Volun-teer.. Thistle In the windward work the Volunteer beat the Thistle 14 mins. 491 secs. On the run before the wind the Thistle beat the Volunteer 2 mins. 54 secs.

challenge for the cup will surely come next year.

SCOTCHMEN DISAPPOINTED.

GLASCOW, Sept. 30 .- Scotchmen are greatly disappointed over the result of to-day's race, but they admit that the Thistle was fairly beaten. It is believed that if the race for the cop is again to be sailed in American waters, the Scotch yacht, to be successful, must have a centreboard.

YANKEE NOTIONS OF THE YACHT RACE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, -The Herald says yester day's race way one of the fairest and squarest of contests, and if Scotland would like to try it again next year, she will find that our hospitility is by no means exhausted. We have seen so much of Gen. Paine's enterprise that it would not at all surprise us If he were to build a yacht even faster than the Volunteer, while we very much question if a yacht speedier than the Thistle can be turned out from the Clyde, at heat any this is set with a surprise that the part of the set would have been applied by the set of the set of the set of the last set would be set of the set of the set of the set of the last set would be set of the set of the set of the set of the last set would be set of the set of the set of the set of the last set would be set of the set of the set of the set of the last set would be set of the last set of the last set of the set least not until our Scotch friends learn a lesson

or two from American yacht designers. The Sun says :- "There is no dodging the significance of the result of the races between the Volunteer, and Thistle. The sloop model, shoal ard broad, as compared with the cutter, and depending on a centre board to hold her up to the wind instead of a deep keel, is the better model for speed in all around racing."

The Tribune says if there is any reason why Americans should not continue to build centraboard boats it has yet to be demonstrated. The Volunteer's second victory was plainly a tri-umph for that intelligent and serviceable device. British obstinacy may continue to prevent i's adoption, but it must remain an expensive obstinacy. So far as the Thistle is con-concely esterday's race completed a test that made her inferiority to the Volunteer beyond all cavil or dispute. The *Tribune* suggests that the British send over an Irish yacht the next

time. The Times says the beating given the latest challenger by the latest defender is the worst challenger by the latest defender is the worst ever administered, under circumstances equally favorable for exhibiting the good points of a racing yacht, since the comic Canadian vessels, the Counters of Dufferin and the Atalanta, were sent over after the cup and were invisible from the decks of the victors at the finish. A quarter of an hour in a little less than four hours of windward work is a most exemplary defeat, and it is one with the fairness of which absolutely no cavil can be found.

The World says yesterday's race was as fair a contest as ever decided in American waters. There was no interference with the yachts There was no accident or advantage on one side or the other from the start to the finish. Thistle was favored a triffe by the wind on the run in and gained nearly three minutes in conconsequence, but she was beaten worse than any of her former competitors for the cup, and her defeat is owing to the fact that the Volunteer is greatly her superior in nearly every point of salling, and if any one thing more than another has been settled, it is that a centre board sloop is faster than a leaden keel cutter.

FOR THE RELIEF and cure of the inflammation and congestion called a "cold in the head" there is more potency in Ely's Cream Balm than in anything else it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remely for a cold in the head, catarch and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints Gream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrh and hay fever after all other modes of treatment

"What's your name?" said an officer to a young colored lad who joined the ship at the Cape. "Algoa Bay, sir." "Where were you born?" "Wasn't born at all sir !" "Wasn't born at all?" "No, sir ! Was washed ashore in a storm"

VERY VALUABLE. "Having used B, B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medi-ciae is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont. ••

A lady was tasking about going into half mourning, and her little daughter listened at-tentively for awhile, and then exclaimed, "Mamma, are any of our relations half-dead?"

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.]

COERCION. Give the Irish more coercien, But give John Bull a gun And fie'll do as much of slaughter

As an army at Bull Run; As an army at Bull Run; For he's a mighty bold man, Aud don't you be beguiled When this hero kills an old man, Or, perchance, may scalp a child. Give the Irish more coercion,

But at the Castie feast this hero as a guest Where ho's favored by the nation, More distinguished than the rest. He's a daisy, and no inferior-That's they way they draw the line-Of the Department of Interior, And that's his countersign.

Give the Irish more coercion, But wrap this Britisher in woolen ; Hell evict a dozen families _____While you think he's only foolin'. You can count him as a hero, And by Orange Tory selection They will bring him out for member At the very next election.

BELLE, MCG.

CARRYING OFF A BOOK AGENT. OTTAWA, Sept. 30.-Thirteen infuriated Irish men and Scotchmen, with a terrified book agent as prisoner, left the Quyon this morning shortly after 8 o'clock. They occupied a waggon drawn but term of strong borner, which made off in by a team of strong horses, which made off in the direction of Shawville at a breakneck race. The thirteen men and their victim disappeared from the gaze of the quiet residents of the from the gaze of the quiet residents of the Quyon over a neighboring hill, with a chorus of curses and yells, mingled with appeals and wails from the prisoner. Beyond the rise of the ground their pace did not slacken, and report has it that horses, waggons and farmers are still dashing onward to the interior of the country. At any rate neither book sgent nor captors had been heard from at a late hour this afternoon. Several months ago Messrs. Belden, Sayder, Brownlow and John Lamb canvassed the county as agents. The farmers, apparently, being under the im-pression that they were only to receive a single copy at sixty cents, subscribed freely. The book agents, protected by an agreement alleged to have been cleverly worded took a different view of the matter, proposing to give each subto have been cleverly worded, took a under the view of the matter, proposing to give each sub-scriber a complete set of thirty-six books, at a total cost of S21.60, payable on delivery. The total cost of \$21.60, payable on delivery. The delivery of the books was commenced a few days ago, and the farmers became furious. Thirteen of them forcibly despoiled the agent of his contracts. Mr. Lamb has not yet been

HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

eard from.

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

INTERESTS IN HOME RULE.

BRITISHERS SUBPRISED AT AMERICA'S SYMPATHY WITH THE MOVEMENT. NEW YORK, Sept. 27.-Chauncey M. Depow, president of the New York Central railway, was a passengers on the steamer Elbe, which arrived to day from Europe. He talked freely about his trip. He found that the Prince of Wales took a great interest in American affairs, and knew more about American institutions than any statesman in England. The English people, Mr. Depew said, were very anxious to know what America intended to do. They wondered why Americans syn-do. They wondered why Americans syn-pathized with the Irish people in their struggle for home rule, when the would not allow the Southern States to sepa-rate from the Union. The Home Rule ques-tion, he said, was the all important topic every-where in king and If Mr. Cleater is lowwhere in England. If Mr. Gladstone lived a few years the home rule cause was sure to win, as he had the English masses won over to him. Mr. Blaine was looked upon in England as a man of rabid anti-British tendencies and one who would like to twist the lion's tail. Regard-ing the alleged statement of Mr. Blaine the line ing the alleged statement of Mr. Blaine that he would, for no consideration, become the Repub-lican candidate for president in 1888, Mr. Depew

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

OLTAWA, Sept. 30 .- To-morrow's Canada Gaztte will contain the following appointments : Frank Harper, of Maple Creek; Montague Baker, of Regina; and Walter Routledge, of Regina, to be inspectors of the North-West Mounted Police; John Burnett, cf Calgary, to Mounted Fonce; John Darney, er Cangary, to be assistant veterinary surgeon; and Louis Alphonse Pare, Lachine, M.D., to be assistant surgeon of the North-West Mounted Fonce. A proclamation will appear to morrow bring ing hito force on and after the 1st of October the first and second sections of the "Act to amend the law respecting procedure in criminal cases." The effect of the clauses is to allow an application to the Supreme Court of Canada in cases.

criminal matters in certain cases to declare that the judgment of that court shall be final and conclusive in all cases, an I that notwithstanding any Royal prerogative or anything contained in the Interpretation act or in the Supreme and Exchequer courts acts there shall be no appeal in any criminal case from any julgment of a Canadian court to any court of appeal in England. The appeal to the Supreme Court obtains in the case of any person convicted of any indictable offence or whose conviction has been aftirmed before any Supreme court having criminal jurisdiction or any court of last resort, unless the court affirming the conviction should be unanimous, in which case no appeal is allowed. Notice of the appeal must be given to the Attorney. General of the province within fifteen days of the affirmance of that conviction, and the ap-peal must be brought on for hearing at the session of the Supreme Court being held at the time of such affirmance, or at the next session of the Supreme Court, if not in session when the

of the Supreme Court, it not in session when the a firmance takes place. An order-in-council has been passed under the provisions of the "Act respecting certain public lands in British Columbia," approving of regu-lations in the survey, administration and dis-posal of Dominion lands within the forty mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia replacing the regulations for the same purpose dopted by an order-in-council dated 20th April, 1885, and amended by order in council, 16th July, 1885, and 12th April, 1886, respectively, which expired on the 1st of July last.

An order-in-council has been passed cancel-ing the order-in-council of 18th July respecting the reservation of land in Rocky Mountain Park for the use of the Northwest Mounted Police and a new order passed reserving 1,106 acres for use of the police.

Civil Service examinations will be held on the 18th November at Halifax, St. John, Char-lottetown, Quebec, Montrenl, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and Victoria.

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for sov-oral years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few deys, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year."

IRISH AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 .- The Tribune's London lespatch says : The situation in Ireland is becoming distinctly more aggravated, and the Government's supporters are demanding that there shall be no pause in the action of the administration. It is pointed out that if the state of affairs ten days ago required the suppression of two hundred League branches, the root and stem of the League should now be struck down. The defiant speeches at Tuesday's central meet-ing, and such incidents as the turning out of the Penderville family at Newbridge because they sheltered a boycotted laborer, the wrecking of railway telegraph lines near Youghal, and the increasing spirit of resistance to the bailiffs, have stimulated the Conservative press an I clubs to de nand that the law shall strike quick and hard. Some London and Irish Government organs ask for a check on the Radi cal emissarie of Ireland, who, it is argued, are cal emissarie of Ireland, who, it is argued, aro on the verge of an open rebell on, the only remedy for which will be a military regime. The cry among Unionists and Conservatives is londer than ever that the tyranny \cdot f \cdot o Lengue mut bo squelched. Unfortunat ly for these demands Mr. Balfour's methods have but in-creased the energy of resistance, which is flaring u₂ to such dimensions that the process of squelching will fill half the jai's and require the services of an army corus. It is now too Inteservices of an army corps. It is now too hat. It is impossible to padlock a nation, and the said he did not think Mr. Blaine ever made that Leaguers count upon the ministry being shad

For THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : I WEEP,

I wcep | I know not why,

I know not why I'm sad ; If by-gone memories could but sleep, lone heart might be glad ; But dreary thoughts come welling up From cut my soul's dark deep; But though I've drank life's bitter cup, I know not why I weep.

I weep ! but not for olden friends,

1 weep : but not for olden tributs, Nor yot for other days, And when a charm my fancy lends, To paint some brilliant rays, A cloud floats o'er the enraptured scene,

My fancied visions sleep; My fancied visions sleep; My heart is torn with anguish keen, 1 know not why I weep.

I weep ! 'tis not for love, I know, The very name is fraught with woe, With mis'ry and the grave. I weep not for earth's glittering toys,

Their pleasures are not deep ; My sad heart knows fow carthly joys, I know not why I weep.

I weep ! I cannot tell you why, My heart seems faint an l weak, Nor do I know where hidden lie

- The treasures that I seek
- But e'er an aching void is left Here in my bosom deep ; And, though hife is of joy bereft
- I know not why I weep.

BELLE MCG. September 22nd, 87. Portland, St. John, N. B.

MORE ACCIDENTS.

THREE SERIOUS MISHAPS ON AMERICAN RAILWAYS YESTERDAY.

JACKSON, Tenn., Sept. 27.—One of the worst wrecks which ever happened on the Mobile & Ohio railroad occurred about two miles south of here this morning. An entire passenger train, except the engine, was hurled from a trestling while running 45 miles an hour, and over 30 pas-sengers were injured, though by what seems al-most a miracle none were killed. The coaches were thrown forty feet from the track, and some turned completely over. The scene was almost indescribable-women and children cars. All were, however, rescued and medical attention given. Dr. J. A. Crook, of Jackson, attention given. Dr. J. A. Crook, of Jackson, was on board and slightly injured. Baggage-master Ira Perkins, Jackson, is injured inter-nally, and has been unconscious all day. His recovery is doubtful. J. B. Jones, mail clerk, Jackson, has right shoutder torn loose and other injuries; H. S. Depew, St. Louis, general traffic manager, hip and head cut; M. H. Weeks, wifa and child, Jackson, slight in-juries; Stephen Rosenbury, Trenton, Me., wife, spinal injuries; M. D. Johnson, Cayce, Ky., badly cut and bruised; Detective D. Faron, Mobile, Ala., brunsed; W. E. Neal, Birmingham, Ala., badly hurt, wife slightly injured; J. W. Dunning, express messenger, braised and cut. One hundred yards of track were torn up and the treatle torn down. It will be late to-merrow before the running of trains will be resumed. The breaking of a truck and a bad track are the causes given for truck and a bad track are the causes given for the wreck.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 27.-The north bound passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad was wrecked near Walnut Ridge, Ark., yesteriday morning. The members of the Tex-arkana and Hot Springs Grand Army posts were among the passengers, en route for St. Louis. The list of casualties cannot be learned at this time.

SOUTH FRAMINGTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—A bad smash-up occurred on the Boston & Albauy railroad, this morning, at North Grafton statton. The fourth night freight ran into the rear end of the Worcester local freight, killing a brakeman, whose using a work of the constraint with the whose name could not be ascertained, but is supposed to be a Frenchman named Deland, and demolishing fifteen cars. Both tracks were so badly blocked that it was necessary to trans-Wrecking for passengers for several hours. trains have been sent out from Boston and Worcester.

BRIBERY VOIDS AN ELECTION.

TRUNO, N.S., Sept. 27.-The Election Court for the trial of the case of McLellan vs. Mc-

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR-

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

Respectrully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, BRANCH OFEICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto 32-L

Extract from a French feuilleton :- "This blow was too much for the poor Count, whom so many emotions had broken down; he fell with his face upon the earth some instants after Domingo had finished his recital. When he arose he had ceased to live."

WHY LAURA LOST HER BEAU. Laura once had an affluent beau, Who called twice a fortnight, or so, Now she sits, Sunday eve, All lonely to grieve, Oh, where is her recreant beau, And why did he leave Laura so?

Why, he saw that Laura was a languishing, delicate girl, subject to sick headaches, sensitive verves and uncertain tempers: and knowing what a life long trial is a fretful, sickly wife, he transferred his attentions to her cheerful, transferred his attentions to her cheertul, bealthy cousin, Ellen. The secret is that Laura's health and strength are sapped by chronic weakness, peculiar to her sex, which Ellen averts and avoids by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy, for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by all druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantce on bottle wrapper.

They were speaking of a miser just deceased "Did he leave anything ?" asked Smith. "He had to," was the leavence answer of Fogg. "He MR. BELL'S OPINION.

After the race Mr. Bell admitted that the Volunteer with her centreboard had fairly beaten the Thistle in the racing to windward beaten the Thistle in the racing to windward. He was rather inclined to the opimion that a centreboard was a pretty useful thing. He in-sisted, however, that the courses laid out by the America's Cup Committee were unfair. He said that he fully expected to win the inside race, and the triangular or third race, because he had no doubt that the Thistle could easily beat the sloop in running and reaching. "If," he nad no doubt that the inste could easily beat the sloop in running and reaching. "If," he said "we could have had, as we have at some races, a four or three-sided course, the point of reaching and running would be so fairly demonstrated that in them the real tests of a boat's qualities would be had, and in them would easily prove our superiority. As it is, we are glad to have been beaten by eo gallant a yachtsman as Gen. Paine." "Is the Thistle for sale?" "Yes she is. She can be bought for for sale? "Yes and 19. One can be bought for \$50,000. If a purchaser is not found quickly she will be sent home." Mr. Bell was asked if the New York club or any other club offered a purse for extra class sloops and cutters from \$2,500 to \$5,000, would the Thistle be entered? "Certainly," was the prompt reply. "It is, at least, a satisfaction to be beaten by such a boat," said Mr. Bell. "I do not feel that it is any discredit to the Thistle. The American people alscredit v) one iniste. The American people have certainly shown us every courtesy since we came here, and I shall carry back pleasant memories of my visit here." Mr. Bell, corres-pondent of the Glasgow Hcrald, says that VERY VALUABLE.

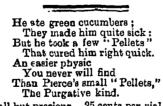
"Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medi-cine is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

In 1775 there were only twenty seven news papers published in the United States. Ter years later, in 1785, there were seven published in the English language in Philadelphia alone of which one was a daily. Comparatively there were more newspapers in 1787 than in 1887.



As aunounced, Mr. W. A. Barnill, of this city, held one-tenth of ticket 29,146, that drew \$50,000 in the August drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, and received his money-\$5,000promptly through the First National Bank of this city. He is an old man, 55 years of age, and proposes to manage his fortune so as to live easy and experience as few of the worriss of life as possible. He served throughout the late war on Geo. N. B. Forrest's staff and made a good soldier. Persistent and patient investing of one dollar each month in the Louisians Stat Lottery, and that the practice he has kept up BO long, he proposes to continue.-Jackson, Tenn., Tribune and Sun, Aug. 26.

When lightning struck Baxter Vaughan, of Strother, Mo., it cut a hole like a bullet hole in his hat, ran around the rim, then down his back clear to his heels, tearing off in its entire course a narrow strip of skin, and yet Mr. Vaughan lives to tell his queer experience.



Texas papers say that the Rio Grande is run-ning so low that it is only ankle deep, and that it is expected to dry up slogether before winter. The prospect is contemplated with alarm by the fruit raisers and vineyardists of that part of the country.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH,

Dr. D. P. McClure, Rantoul, Ill., says : "I bave successfully used it in diseases arising from a weak condition of the digestive appara tua.'

Clement Baldwin was the son of wealthy parents in Ireland and was reared in luxury and highly educated. He equandered his money in rictous living, and now in his old age works by the day on the grounds of Union College, Scheneotady.

That "Tocsin of the Soul, the Dinner Bell, as Byron calls it, suggests no pleasing reflec-tions to the dyspeptic, bilious sufferer. He partakes, of course, but the subsequent torment partakes, of course, but the subsequent torment is egregiously out of proportion to the quantity of food he eats, which lies undigested, a weight like lead in this unhappy stomach. There is a remedy, however, and its name is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Vegetable Curse. No case is antirely boneless. Qure. No case is entirely hopeless,

statement. While Mr. Blaine is not seeking office, there is no doubt he would be proud to be offered the nomination, and could not fail to accept the proffered honor wore it tendered him. Talking of the prospect of a war be-twein France and Germany, Mr. Depew said both countries were as fully equipped for war as they could be, and the fighting spirit had not only seized the soldiers but even the masses of the yeards who were backing the soldiers The railroad system in Europe, he said, was about 100 years behind America. American manufactures were competing favorably with the home manufactures in England and Ger-

many.

Halloway's Pills .- Nervous irritability .- No part of the human machine requires more con-stant supervision than the nervous system-for upon it our health-and even life-depends. These Pills strengthen the nerves, and are the safest general purifiers of the blood. Nausea aafest general purifiers of the blood. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbnoss and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a sum-mary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and regu-late alike capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defortion on diminiched merers the library defective or diminished nerve tone. Holloway' Fills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually fall into a nervous and irritable state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

To the Editor of THE POST: SIL-I think there could be no serious con-flict of public opinion if the House of Lords were made elective, and within the interest of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, who, no doubt, would wish that her heirs should succeed to the eminence of being rulers of her immense power and sway over the kingdoms subject to Great Britain, but what hope to that end can she have if she cannot prevent the 2nd harach she have if she cannot prevent the 2nd branch of the Government, that of the Lords appointees of the Government, that of the Lords appointees of the throne, from clashing and contradiction, as they are inferior in every quality to the 3rd branch, the Commons, not in judgment alone, but in education, business habits, and the love for the public good at large ; for lords' wealth, luxury and possessions, obtained for the most part without ability by personal exertion, prompt them to seek only the gratification of an unbridled rule over the pratification of or only them to seek only the gratification of an unbridled rule over the practical intelligence of the Commons, who are elected by the people for their ability to make laws for the good government of the masses whose wants they understand and therefore best fitted to legislate. Her Majesty, I opine, ought in time to take into her serious consideration the great neces-sity that exists to prevent collision between the sity that exists to prevent collision between the people and an irresponsible 2nd branch of her Government, the lords, and to securo her dynasty ought to abridge the insensate power of the lords and make them elective by the masses; the most worthy to be appointed by Her Majesty the Queen. JULIA.

Montreal, 13th Sept., 1887.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experieffectual. having been troubled for 9 cr 10 years ence.

to impose that despotic rule which can alone accomplish what the supporters of the Govern-ment now demand, The eviction of one tenant this week required 80 soldiers and 150 pelice-men. It is reported that Mr. Balfour is determined to persevere to the extent, if necessary, of civil war.

In order to give a quietue to a hacking cough take a dose of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil Unics a day, or oftener if the cough spells render it necessary. This widely estcemed remedy also cures crick in the back, rheumatic complaints, kidney ailments, pains, etc. It is used inwardly and outwardly.

PRESS THE LAW.

INTENSE IRRITATION AMONG THE ENGLISH TORIES -BALFOUR RECOMMENDED TO USE A BOLDER POLICY-O'BRIEN'S RE-ARREST WANTED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Intense irritation is mani-fested in Conservative and dissident circles over the alleged laxity of the Irish executive in failing to follow up the proclamations against branches of the league. A number of Unionist members of the House of Commons sent repre-sentations to Mr. Balfour that he should not permit Mr. O'Brien to continue his incen-diary speeches. Mr. Balfour referred to the Crown counsel the question whether or not procedure ander the summary jurisdiction act can prevent a convicted person repeating an offence during a provisional re-lease on bail. If the opinion of the counsel al-lows the Government the slightest footing the arrest of Mr. O'Brien will follow, and an at-tempt will be made to imprison him until the appeal from the sentence pronounced at Mit-chellstown has been settled at the Cork session, on October 31st. The Unionists are also urging the prosecution of English members of Parlia. ment who have been present at proclaimed meetings, it being alleged that such members are liable under the riot act to the charge of felony, and may be compelled to forfeit their scate in Parliament for attending unlawful as semblies. These threats do not deter the members in question, several of whom have promised to speak at meetings of suppressed branches of

to speak at meetings of suppressed branches of the league on Sunday next. DUBLIN, Sept. 27.-Lord Mayor Sullivan has written asking to be admitted to membership in the Mitchellstown branch of the National League. He congratulates the people of Mitchellstown on their conduct in resisting the

operations of the Crimes act. DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—At the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League in this city to-day. many Englishmen were enrolled as members. Lord Mayor Sullivan, who presided, declared that the Government's attempt to suppress the League was a dismal failure. All the affairs of the organization were in a prosperous condition. CORK, Sept. 27.—A number of the rails on the railway between Cark and Youghal, which the police must traverse in order to reach the Ponsonby estates for the purpose of aiding in the evictions, were torn up last night. The telegraph wires were also cut. Capt. Plunkets arrived at Youghal to superintend the evictions.

TO BE FREE FROM SICK HEADACHE, biliousness constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pilla. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

"Say," called old Mr. Crochet to the new boy, "bring me my bootjack." "My name ain't Jack," responded the boy, quickly; an' I ain't your boot, neither." Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it, Proçure a bottle and take i home.

Lolan opened at 10.20 a.m. The petitioner and respondent were both present. The petitioner and counsel were Messrs. Russell, Henry, Congdon and Wamson. The respondent was represented by Messra. Sedgwick, Tupper and Courtey. Mr. Russell moved for leave to amond the particulars. Leave was granted to add one case of personal bribery on the petitioner making an affidavit that he believed the charge to be true. The voiding of the election was admitted. Mr. Sedgwick then made the following state-ments. I am instructed as behalfs of the acment: "I am instructed on behalf of the roinent: "I am instructed on behalf of the re-spondent to admit, as we have already admitted, brivery by an agent, sufficient under the Con-troverted Elections act to void the election, in respect to which this petition is presented. At the same time I deny all personal knowledge on the part of the respondent of any such acts of bribery, and we shall resist the petition so far as it relates to personal charges." After an adjournment of three hours petitioner's coun-sel stated that the personal charges would be pressed. Several witnesses were examined, the pressed. Several witnesses were examined, the pressed. Several witnesses were examined, the only evidence elicited being that of Mrs. Weatherbee, who swore that the respondent promised her a present if she would get her son to vote for him. The court adjourned till tomorrow.

BEWARE OF THESE THIRTEEN MISTAKES.

To vield to immaterial trifles.

To look for perfection in our own actions. To endeavor to mold all dispositions alike. To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To measure the enjoyment of others by our wn.

To expect to be able to understand every thing.

To believe only what our finite minds can zrasd

To look for judgment and experience in vouth.

Not to make allowances for the infirmities of others.

To worry ourselves and others with what can not be remedied.

To consider everything impossible that we cannot perform.

Not to alleviate all that needs alleviating as

far as lies in our power. It is a great inistake to set up your own standard of right and wrong, and grudge people coordingly.

A LOST CAUSE.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 29.—The following cable appears in this morning's *Mail*: LONDON, Sept. 28.—The question of the for-mation of a Unionist ministry, to include Lord Hartington, Mr. Camberlain and other Liberal leaders, has again been raised by the article in the current number of the Nincteenth Century, contributed by Prof. A. V. Dicey, who predicts the loss of the Unionist cause unless such a fusion takes place. Mr. Gladstone, in the same magazine, criticizes with much acerbity Dr. Ingram's history of the Irish union.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome execresences, as many have testified who have riea it.

According to the statistics the average man throughout the civilized world annually consumes 445 pounds of grain, seventy pounds of meat, seven pounds of butter, and twenty pounds of sugar, of the total value of £5 fs.

During the recent dry weather in Mount Pleasant, Wis., the hub of a heavy wagon struck a gate post, and the friction was so great that it set fire to the post. The gate was burned up and also the grass for several yards in tha locality.

with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressing feeling so well incown to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it to any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

Small but precious. 25 cents per vial.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

6 THE TRUE WITNESS

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the Post Printing & Publishing Co.,

AT THEIR OFFICES :

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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The large and increasing circulation of "THE RUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

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

soription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishin; to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news accat, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Ad-dr:38 all communications to The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 5, 1897

*All communications intended for the Editorial department of this paper must be addressed to Mr. Carroll Ryan, the editor, to secure attention. Business letters to the counting room.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has engaged a special train for his trip to the West and South. The journey will cover about 4,500 miles, and will \$10,000. Nothing more is heard of "Jeffernian simplicity."

LITERARY MEN are sick of Ignatius Donally nd his cypher. Let him and all the small scribblers study Hood's "Plea for the Midsummer Fairies" and stop their nonsense.

IT is understood that the Thistle will not return to England after the race, but that Wm. Clarke, the thread man, of Newark, N.J., who is one of her owners, will buy out his partners and use the Thistle as a cruising yacht, for which she is luxuriously fitted.

COLUMNS of reasons why the Thistle was beaten have been published, when a few words would have covered the whole ground : the Volunteer couldn't wait. The Thistle got left in a wind of her own choosing. England should no longer attempt to originate, but to imitatethe Yankees.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL MCLELAN has been unseated in Colchester, N. B., for bribery by agents. The personal charges were not pressed. We do not observe the Ministerial press exhibit Mr. Lovitt was unseated under exactly similar circumstances.

BUSH FIRES are worse at the present writing than anything of the kind since 1870. The country is parched, and should a high wind come there is no telling what the extent of the disaster may be. Heavy rain alone can put a stop to the flames, which are reported as increasing in the woods, on both sides of the Ottawa Valley especially.

of the United States were in such a peculiar condition that France and Germany were living in apprehension of a monetary panic. England, however, flatters herself that the cloud will roll by, as the cash system of trade in that country is extending. Our tariff is the source of much trouble in Europe.

party for secretary of state of New York, has resigned to allow John Swinton's name to be put at the head of the ticket. This makes four with Frederick Cook, Henry George representing united labor, and John Swinton, union labor. The prohibitionists to follow will make five, and perhaps there may be others.

PROF. FOSTER is a great statesman. He has succeeded in passing an Order-in-Council prohibiting the boys from fishing on Sunday. Poor Boys!

Poor Fish !

agitation.

Now let the giant intellect which presides over the Wales and the Marines-this new Neptune of ours with his chin whisker and goggles, issue another Order-in-Council that the fish must not bite on Sunday.

" Ve gods and little fishes. What's a man "-----

THE deputation of English Home Rulers now in Ireland to investigate for themselves is composed of able and prominent people. Amongst those who form the deputation are : Mrs. Anna Bateson, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, M.P., Rev. J. S. Jones, Rev. T. J. Lawrence, Rev. Page Hopps, Messis. Wilfred S. Blunt, Hugh F. Boyd, G. P. MacDonnell, E. J. C. Morton, W. Philips, J. E. Thorold Rogers, J. Renwick Senger, W. H. Wills, C. Graham, M.P., and Conybeare, M.P. Contributions to the British press on the Irish situation from several of those mentioned are expected and will do much to instruct the public in the merits of the

WE can never sufficiently admire the genius that conceived the dyke. Perhaps we can rise ; some day to a conception of the wealth of confidence which made that astonishing work possible. It reminds us of the pyramids of Egypt; because it is nothing like them, but it serves the same purpose. It inspires that sort of awe which rises from incapacity to understand its tage in defence of their client of an issue which was meaning. First we go to work, assist nature in raised by the Crown itself, in the way damming the river below the city, and when the water backs up on us we build a dyke to keep it out. But the St. Lawrence is not to be fooled. Canute with his chair, and Mrs. Partington with her mob, were small circumstances to the wiseacres of Montreal with their dyke.

ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE, editor of the North American Review, contributes an article to the current number of that publication entitled "The Race for Primacy," which is a careful, historical and statistical article, contrasting the relative progress made during the Victorian Era by the United Kingdom and the United States. This article has evidently been the result of great study, and its facts are always interesting and often startling. In response to the boastings of the English press, Mr. Rice the same frantic gratification that it did when shows, by official statistics, both British and American, that in every essential factor of national prosperity, while the progress of England has been unprecedented in European annals. yet, in the race for the primacy of nations, the United States has far surpassed its older competitor. Mr. Rice's spirit is kindly toward Eng-

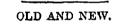
sight of. Men or women out of place become stumbling blocks in the paths of progress, and bring confusion and distraction into the ranks of the workmen. We do not ask them to organize to declare for any party or pression in England. Along with the Mitchels. so engage in political strife anywhere, | town murders they are deepening the prevailing but to have confidence in their

MR. PRESTON, candidate of the union labor teachings and principles and leave to the voters the responsibility of making their application. Women's prayers for any great moral cause will be the soonest answered when parties already in the field in New York, the they shall consent to become absorbed in the republicans with Col. Fred Grant, the democrats | work peculiar to their aphere-work that cannot be so well done, if at all, by their fathers and brothers. We are no apologist for old bachelors, men in a most unnatural condition. and think their influence in the world is circumscribed for this reason. If we could have our way we would give the family man two votes to the old bachelor's one, as being this much more entitled to the elective franchise. But the action of the women at Toronto, if generally adopted by other women, will not have the effect to make the numbers of bachelors less. Women, when they engage in politics, must not expect to be spared the same consideration which politicians receive. And if they get jostled about they must not complain.

HOW IS THIS?

An article has appeared in the evening Anonyma about Lesieur's lawyers. It accuses them of raising the National cry in that case ; but it forgets entirely to notice that it was the Crown that raised the question of race in the selection of the jury. If our readers remember, in the first trial Lesieur was allowed a jury of French-Canadians, and was acquitted. The years has been \$46,882,194. These figures are Crown having failed to give him a jury of his own countrymen in the second case, did its best to exclude all it could from the second jury, thereby raising the race issue, and, in fact, declaring by its act that it had not confidence in the impartiality of the French-Canadians. True, the Crown lawyers did not say so in so many words. but it was clear to any person at all conversant with such matters that their intention was to

make the case a race question. Now Anonyma plames defendant's counsel for taking notice of the Crown's conduct in addressing the jury, and asking the English-speaking portion not to be influenced by race prejudice ! The idea of Anonyma denouncing counsel for taking advanabove mentinned only shows how blind it is itself to the true bearings of the case. Besides a paper, which, during the whole course of the Riel question, did its best to fan the flames of religious and national animosity, censuring professional men for taking advantage of an issue raised for the defence, not by them, is something more than absurd.



Why do we look for new books, new papers and new authors ? The instinct of the world is not wrong in this matter. Some of the old novels are among the best. Some of the old poets are unexcelled. But the new world has greater capacities than the old. Civilization is giving us finer minds. We are intellectually in the front rank of the ages. It is only natural that those who write with the advantages of the locomotive, the telegraph and the telephone, should write better than their forefathers. Somewhere Cardinal Newman says that there never was a time when men wrote so well as they do to-day. Many an article in the newspapers and reviews are, h

bustle of the forum; and they will not be lost be no longer a crime to defend the homes and assert the liberties of the Irish people." Mr. O'Brien's speech and the manifest injustice and arbitrary tyranny of the magistrate who sentenced him have made a profound imindignation against the Tories and greatly strengthening the hands of the Liberals.

> Meanwhile, as is naturally to be expected, but is greatly to be regretted, disorders and disturbances are arising in Ireland, At Fermoy the police dispersed a public meeting, using their batons, and the people resisted with stones. In Belfast a mob wrecked an inn and drove back the police with stones. The police obtained reinforcements, and order was restored for a time, but more serious disturbances are apprehended, In Clare several meetings have been dispersed without resistance.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

It appears from the statement just issued by the Board of Statistics at Washington that the exportation of American merchandise for the twelve months ending August 31 was greater by \$16,691,507 than the imports for the same period. In the year ending August 31, 1882, the imports exceeded the exports \$1.682.955. Since then foreign trade has been in favor of the States every year. In 1883 the exports exceeded the imports by \$113,646,137; in 1884, \$77,147,476; in 1885, \$151,761,249; in 1886, \$43,705,000. During this time the imp rts of gold have been \$167,266,646 and the exports \$146,848,728 ; the imports of silver \$86,906,186, exports \$154,206.305. The excess of exports over imports of both gold and silver for the six

approximately correct, but not accurately so. The statistics of imports are more to be relied upon than of exports, because all imports must be entered in the custom houses under the penalty of forfeiture. The value of exports by water craft are obtained with great accuracy, but as there is no law providing the means of collecting the statistics of exports to adjacent foreign territory by railroad cars and other land vehicles, much property goes out of the country of which there is nothing known. The frontier officers on the lines of railroad obtain export manifests of merchandise, but in many instances without value. The values of these boxes, bales and parcels are estimated by the customs officials, who have never seen them, and returns made. Generally the brightest men have this duty to perform, and in the aggregate the figures may be comparatively correct.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

While there is a great deal of commercial union discussion in the papers-much more than the ordinary reader can have any idea of-there is a great deal said on the opposition eide. A writer in one paper, who gives his name, objecta on moral and religious grounds to commercial union, saying :--

* * * A wise patriotism would value the preservation of our moral status much more than the improvement of our finances. The mixed peoples of the United States may explain and excuse much that we cannot help detesting n their social condition, but we should be careful how we do anything that would tend to establish amongst us the moral standing of the great republic.

Are we really a better people than our American neighbors? If we are, our Foreign Missionary societies should go into the field, and our Home Missionary societies should try to stop the exodus. Another correspondent takes what he thinks is a practical view of the loyalty

in other vegetables than the sugar cane. This diercier will find time to look into this matter in other vegetables than the supported at first and legislate in a direction so clearly in the by bounties and preminens, in the cultivation, public interest. But, should the law remain as improvement and development of the sugar beet, until now the latest returns make the the difficulty. The brains and conscience of actual production of beet sugar in Europe for the editorial room must be free or the press 18:7 2,580,000 tons of 2,210 pounds each. The production of cane sugar in the commercial world is estimated at 2,545,000 tons, so that more sugar is made from beets than cane.

The tables quoted by Mr. Sherman show the production of each European country, but while Germany leads in the sugar extracted, as as well as in the percentage of yield per ton, yet all the continental countries of Europe now produce enough sugar for home consumption and some of them have a surplus for exportation. Lands in Germany are much more valuable than lands in the United States or Canads, land than all Europe, especially adapted to the

country exhibits beets of an enormous size, and scandalous list can also well afford to defray the those beets, if of the proper kind, will yield cost of their trups to Homburg, Cannes and more sugar to the ton than sugar cane, while the other places, considering how liberally they residuum can be fed to hogs and cattle. It is

known that a root crop is often a most valuable rotation for a grain crop. Even for food for stock alone the crop is a good one, but when it is shown, as these tables do, that an acre will produce ten tons of beets which will vield 11.33 per cent. of sugar, or about 2,400 pounds of sugar to the acre, it certainly presents a tempting chance for the farmer to make the sugar as well as the bread and meat consumed in the country. If there is any truth in the official statement made to us, it is much easier to produce 2,400 pounds of refined sugar from one acre of ground planted with sugar beets than 1,000 pounds of flour from wheat grown on the same acre.

MR. J. J. CURRAN, M.P.

M.R. J. J. CUCREAN, M.P. Some time ago, before the animosities of the late gen-eral election hud subsided, there appeared in *The Heraid* an article, in which Mr. J. J. Curran, member for Montreal Centre, was alluded to as the enemy of Irish Home Rule and a coercionist. He was also re-presented as having made use of his political position to oppress a number of Irish laborers in this city. We deem it our duty to state how much we regret that the article in quesiton should have found its way late our columns, and, lest its publication may have in any degree injured that genileman in the e-teem of his fellow-countrymen, we desire to add that the charges pub-lished were unfounded in so far as they related to Mr. Curran. We differ from Mr. Curran's views on many quesitons of Dominion polities, yet we willingly acknowledge that he is a sincere friend of the Irish cause, and an upright Canadian politican.

The article of the Herald which occasioned the above apology having been reproduced in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, it is only fair that the management of this paper should publish the disavowal. On the other hand, they also published strictures on the member for Montreal Centre, and to end, if

possible, all causes of dispute with that gentleman, they deem it proper to make the following statement: The Herald says that Mr. Curran is an upright Canadian politician. The management agree with that paper. He is an honorable and honest man. The charges made against him in this paper relative to coercipg poor laboring men were, they now believe. unfounded, and the management regret any such allegations having been made.

The management of THE POST are, therefore, prepared to admit that where a difference of opinion exists on public questions, it is possible to advocate the views of either side without having recourse to epithets. The management of this paper feel that some of the language made use of by their writers in the heat of the discussion of public questions gave Mr. Curran just cause of complaint, and they desire to make the amende honorable in this connection.

it is, the press will find a way of its own out of will perish.

A ROYAL BILL OF EXPENSE.

What a cruel response to "the bitter cry of outcast London" is the publication in the Radical press of England of the cost of royalty, Truth says that the supplementary estimates nclude an item of £480 for the hire of steamers conveying Royalties to and from the Continent, and in the Naval Estimates is a charge of £1,600 for the conveyance of the Queen and her household. "Her Majesty," continues Truth. ought to pay her own travelling expenses, as and we have by far a greater surface of arable she only goes to the Continent for pleasure; and the Prince of Wales, Duchess of Edingrowth of beets. Every agricultural fair in the burgh, and other personages who figure on this have been endowed by the country."

The jubilee bill, however, is a startling ex. hibit of what John Bull pays for the luxury of royalty. It runs away up into the millions. Apart from that, the ordinary expenses are simply astonishing. It cests the people \$6,000. 000 a year to sustain the palaces reserved for the Queen's especial use. The royal pleasure grounds cost \$6,000,000 more to Le kept in good order, and it takes \$2,506,000 to maintain the Queen's Guards. The royal yachts demand an annual expenditure of \$1,500,000 a year, which makes \$16,000,000 squandered annually for pleasure. Sixteen millions of dollars' worth of pleasure annually and hundreds of thousands of people starving near enough for their cries to touch her royal heart, but for fifty years she has been deaf to them.

All, however, is not included in the above. for the way the Royalties rob the public is simply astounding. The Queen is allowed \$2,800,000 for her personal expenses, \$165,000 of which is supposed to be given to the poor-e provision which is complied with in the expropriation of the money to the use of her sons in. law. She has also a private purse of \$300,000 for pin money, and it cost \$100,000 last year to pay the pensions of servants who met with her favor, although the Irishman who saved her from drowning has not yet met with any recognition of her appreciation for services performed. The Prince of Wales has an allowance of \$600,000 and the Duke of Edinburgh \$150,000. The remaining members of the royal family were by no means forgotten, as the following table will show :--

\$141,510
145,000
40,200
30,000
30,000
30,000
30,000
15,400
104.316
25.000
21,92
2,965
0 205
9,303

24,405 Thus it will be seen that the expenses for the support of the royalty alone amounts to about \$20,000,000 a year, and every little brat of a princeling in any way connected with the Queen's family is placed on record for his share. And yet we are told this is all right and proper in the face of an amount of wretchedness and starvation in which thoughtful Englishmen see that revolution is being nursed to rise some day as it rose in France to flood the country with blood and terror.

Ocr. 5, 1887

THE Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, in a letter which was read at the meeting in that city addressed by Mr. Labouchere, says an event such as that at Mitchelstown would never have happened in England, and could be sily prevented in Ireland. His Lordship is nvinced that the policy of the present Governwill end in disaster.

A BRAVE defender of Lansdowne is in hiding mewhere. Cannot that "nobleman" send man into the open, that we may see what he looks like? Anonymous blackguardism sent through the mail is the sort of heroism that ought to entitle the sender to a place on the staff of emergency men at Luggacurran. We have much pleasure in recommending our unknown correspondent to His Ex's most distinguished consideration.

WE were under the impression that there were enough specialists in medicine, but so high an authority as the Medical Record urges one more subdivision of the medical art. The followers of this new line, the Record suggests, should go by the name of "gastrologists." As men, might we be permitted to suggest "cooks." We know who sends food and who sends cooks.

By the Tyrone Constitution, just received, we observe that at an anti-coercion meeting, held in Omagb, which was attended by several prominent Protestants, the Omagh Catholic Band played the "Protestant Boys," as a com pliment to the gentlemen who took part in the meeting. It is evident the men of " Tyrone among the bushes" don't forget the days of the Dungannon Volunteers.

On Thursday there arrived in the city a long wooden box consigned to the Secretary of State. At the department no advices regarding it had been received. It was opened and in it were found two flag poles with tattered ribbons of silk clinging to them. These proved to be the old colors of the 100th Royal Canadian Regi-ment come from India to a last resting place in old colors of the 100th Royal Canadian Regi-ment, come from India to a last resting place in Canada. The disposal of the relics has not been settled. Final repositories for them which are suggested are the Parliament buildings or the French Church of Notre Dame, Montreal. They have come to Canada at the suggestion of dDufferin.

The above is clipped from an Ottawa paper. What about the fourteen hundred Canadian soys who served with these shreds of silk sent mak to us in this contemptuous manner by the sritish War Office?

THE president of the Chamber of Commerce

land, but his facts are deadly.

MR. HENRY GEORGE must have felt no little pride on reading of the adoption of his land nationalization doctrine by the Trades Union Congress at Swanses. The British artisan is ordinarily supposed to be a staid, sobermoderate citizen, with a desire to accept gradual reforms, but with a horror of any projects of a revolutionary tendency. The resolution of the Trades Congress on the land question does not bear out the prevalent opinion. There is not at the present moment a country in the world where Mr. George could obtain such an endorsement of his theory. He certainly could not secure it in the United States, where the movement in which he is engaged has made no head-

way and attracted no serious attention. The attitude of the representatives of the British tradesmen is significant as showing what the landloras, whhm Mr. Joseph Arch regards as brigands, may expect in the future.

WINNIPEG is not the only city that has a rail.

way war on hand at the present. Nashville, Tenn., is having a lively time under somewhat similar conditions, only the railway with which it is contending is owned by aliens. The Louisville & Nashville, a majority of whose stock is said to be owned in Holland, at present commands the approaches from North and South, East and West. As a natural consequence the merchants complained of oppressive rates and inadequate service. It was sought to construct a competing line by connecting the city with what is known as the Midland road, and by this channel with a considerable system extend-

ing through the territory in which Nashville is most interested. To this end a proposition was made to float \$500,000 of Midland bonds. The merchants of Nashville, esteeming this to be a small price for the benefit of a healthy competition, would willingly have made this concession, but under the law it was necessary to se cure a three-fourths vote of the people. The matter came to the polls Thursday and the Louisville & Nashville triumphed by a narrow majority. It is charged that this result was secured only by the importation of alien negroes and detectives, whose illegal votes were suffi-

cient to turn the tide. Nor is this the only charge that is made against the largest railway corporation in the South. Another trial at the polls is to be had soon.

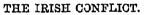
CERTAIN Toronto women-we beg their pardon-lalies are petitioning for the privilege of exercising the franchise in political contests. They are making a sad mistake. The glory of women is in the family, for whom the deceptive allurements of politics have no charms. Surely if they perform well their part in the great scheme of successful life they will have their reward; be remembered in gratitude by their

mothers of Canada who are quietly and silently in London, in his annual address to that body, doing a rood work, it is to be hoped, for the whom the last appeal must be made, would says that the currency and tariff arrangements | future, should not be forgotten in the noise and leclare it to ers to seek for the indispensable article of sugar with him to prove malice. We hope Mr. our conception of what the experience of history

uestion : Suppose the thing came about after a civil

a century ago.

thinks, "superior to a preface of Dryden's or a Spectator or a pamphlet of Swift's or one of South's sermons." And this is the testimony of the greatest living master of the English language. The modern book is written with a better fund of information and for a more intelligent public than was the work of previous centuries. It ought to be better, and although many poor books are printed the number of good valuable works belonging to this decade or the previous decade are unequalled. Of course genius comes and goes without respect to civilization or intelligence. A Shakespeare shines for all generations, but we have vastly improved on Ben. Johnson, Joseph Addison and Smollet. And we ought to give due honor to the living authors who have kept literature abreast with the age in its other and more material advances.



No material change has occurred either in England or in Ireland since the Mitchellstown butchery. Mr. O'Brien has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment after a so-called trial, which was a travesty of legal right and of justice. But he has appealed to a higher court, and has been released on bail while the appeal is rending. Mr. O'Brien made a brilliant defence, showing that a case was deliberately made up against him by the English officials whose sworn duty it was to administer ovenhanded justice. Evidence in favor of Mr. O'Brien, contained in the constable's notes of what Mr. O'Brien had said in his speech, was withheld by the Crown.

Mr. O'Brien further defended himself on the United States, and a large number of them are ground that the eviction proceedings against very good people too. The object of this arthe Kingston tenants were commenced on the ticle is not, however, to discuss that question eve of the passage of the Land Bill, and th t so much as it is to direct attention to the pecuthus an attempt was made to ovade and defeat liarity of some of the views now urged against the purpose of the Land Act and to defraud the commercial union, which is a purely trade poor tenants. matter.

He denied the competence of the Court to try him on the ground that its composition was in violation of the requirements of the British Constitution. The judge refused to hear him on this point, for the preposterous reason that he was discussing "politics." Mr. O'Brien retorted that he was there as the representative of the Irish people demanding constitutional rights, among which was that of freedom of speech. The magistrate again interrupted him

Mr. O'Brien then declared that he preferred, with John Hampton and George Washington, breaking an unconstitutional law, and disregarding authority tyrannically exercised, to obeying law as administered by Captain Plunkett and Standish O'Grady. Personally he felt proud of being one of a long line of men who had made a prison cell a glorious place. children and the fathers of the country. The Possibly he would be the last of that long line. "For he believed that the English people, to

THE LIBEL LAW.

Libel suits are threatened against two city war, or without a war, that Canada was lost or given away to the States : thousand and tens papers for what they published concerning last Saturday's lacrosse match. Is it not time that f thousands of our best and noblest people the law of libel were amended in conformity who live here and come here because this is a British country with British laws would leave it at once. They would follow the flag to the world's end, as did their U. E Loyalist sires of with recent British legislation? Lawyers and members of Parliament can say anything they | recent issue contains an article on Irish flunkies please in court and in the legislature. Unfor- | which perfectly pulverizes a class of persons who tunately for the public interest, the press is not have ever been a shame and disgrace to their Perhaps this is correct, judiciously observes like the bar, nor is it like Parliament. It canthe St. John Globe. When the boundary line question between the United States and this not claim "privilege" and thereby avoid action testant, the article alluded to has tenf. Id the for libel. Any one can force a paper to retract force that it would have if it came from a country was settled, a good many who supunder the existing law, no matter Catholic source. It was written in reply to a posed themselves British were, by the running how honest and just its reports and correspondent signing himself "A Barrister." of the lines, made inhabitants of the comments may be. Modern jurists con-United States. They bore their misforcondemn the use of torture as a means for ex- drew a dismal picture of what Ireland would be tune with strange equanimity. As a general tracting the truth. They do so because of the with Home Rule. Unhappi'y those anti-Irish thing the descendants of the Loyalists in many notorious instances when persons under Canada,-without attacking the patriotism of stress of suffering confessed whatever the tor have them in Canada. They proved what they those of their ancestors who abandoned good turer required. All he had to do was to give the lands in the revolted colonies-are very much rack another turn, or put on the screws, and known for their sycophancy and subserviency to disposed to question the judgment of conduct the poor wretch on the stretch became the most | a party in Canada which has always shown dewhich deprived them of houses and lands. It obliging of witnesses. It was a bad law that | testation of the Irish cause, which opposed Home is well to remember, too, that large numbers of permitted such procedure, not, however, till Rule resolutions in Parliament, and which the loyalists did not voluntarily follow the flag many an honest joint was cracked, many a lie has its backbone in the lodges of a secret society. to the world's end. Probably the statement sealed with bloody froth from the dying lips of where men are sworn to the gospel of intoler might be more correctly made that they uncominnocence. Our libel laws are the same in gen- ance. In holding up the members of this plainingly accepted the result their line eral effect ; with a difference. Our jurists have miserable class of Irish flunkies to merited conduct brought upon them, and gone to the other extreme. They have they became exiles because their side given power into the hands of any ragawas defeated and the intolerant spirit muffin to sue the press for libel, though of the conquerors in many localities made life he may have neither property nor difficult, if not impossible, for them in the reputation. The proprietary must, in such an localities where they belonged. We do not event, go to all the trouble and expense of dethink it likely that thousands and tens of fending an action which, even if they win their thousands of our citizens would leave Canada if it became an independent country by union case, means nothing but loss of time, money and exertion to them. A retraction and apology with the United States. Certainly thousands is the easiest way, therefore, to settle. As and tens of thousands of our people go to the Scratchit says :-- " If there is anything I have not said, that I am sorry for, I am glad of it."

> The professions, lawyers, doctors, divines, legislators, in the pursuit of their calling, are privileged. They can say all they like, no matter what their motive or object may be, and there is no recourse against them but the horsewhip. It is different with the press. It is a parvenu. Unlike the professions, it has no centuries of vested rights behind it. It must fight for its life with those whose life it is saving. Yet it is like the monster in the fable, which grew two heads where one was stricken off. The men who have their money invested in a newspaper are responsible. They can be got at. Behind them is the man who writes. He cannot be got at. And behind him is the vast body of the public, whose opinion is a bulwark of safety, so long as he is right. He voices that opinion, and, though now and then a Lacrosse team, or some other player before the world, may

" Bring in his little bill to set us all agon."

he goes on with his work, rathering wisdom as he goes, doing his duty to the public, sometimes at the cost of his bread and butter. In justice, and many farming products has been known for | therefore, to him, the newspaper proprietor and the public, the law of libel should be amended so Britain upon European commerce during the as to compel the person taking action to give security for costs and also to make it absolute FLUNKEYS AND COWARDS.

North and South, the organ of the Irish Protestant Nationalists, published at Dublin, in a country. Coming from the pen of an Irish Prowho attacked the Protestant Nationalists, and Irishmen are not confined to Ireland. We were at the time of Mr. O'Brien's visit, and are opprobrium, North and South makes no differ ence on account of roligion, indeed it may be said that the sectarian aspect of the Irish question has disappeared almost entirely since it became the great theme of contention between Liberals and Tories. The effect of the effor s made to destroy national character in Ireland

is well depicted in the article as follows :---Among the many grievous wrongs that Ire-I and has suffered from England, the most cruel of all, far surpassing persecution and confisca-tion, has been the decree to which she has suc-ceeded in undermining and destroying the loyalty and patriotism which every man owns to the country that gave him birth. All the world over and through all history, patriotism is extolled as one of the purest of sentiments, and England has prided herself on being the home of the free and the refuge of the exile, and has upheld by word and deed the matriotic and has suffered from England, the most crue has upheld by word and deed the patriotic efforts of many a struggling nation. She has efforts of many a struggling nation. She has succeeded, however, chiefly through the cor-rupting agencies we have alluded to, in making patriotism unfashionable among the "classes" patriotism unfashionable among the "classes" in Ireland, and has labored hard to extinguish it altogether. While distinctive national feel-ing and sentiments are approved, applauded and encouraged in Scotohmen, Italians, Beland encouraged in Scotchmen, Italians, Bel-gians and Greeks, their assertion by the Irish is met by a sneer, and we are told that we are not a nation, Ireland being merely a geographical expression, indicating nothing more distinctive than Yorkshire. We are sorry to say that many of our own countrymen are foremost in main-taining this degradation. When out of Ireland they call themselves English, they feel no inter-est in the history or associations of their counthey call themselves English, they feel no inter-est in the history or associations of their coun-try, no pride in the success of her people, no thrill of pleasure when her name and fame are acknowledged. A man who in private life sinks his individuality, gives up his will to an-other, alters his name for shame of his family, and fawns on the wealthy and powerful, is a fluckey and a coward. The bitterness of Ireland s situation to-day is that many of her children, otherwise the most honorable, cultured, and refined, are thoroughly disloyal to hor all genuine patriotic feeling being dead in ther hearts. Founded on our conception of what the experience of history

and refused to allow him to proceed.

BEET SUGAR. It is to be hoped that the movement again

revived in this province to manufacture beet root sugar may be attended with success. Now. when most of the products of the farm are abnormally low, is a good time for farmers to turp their attention to supplying the people with a purely agricultural production of food in universal use, now imported and costing to the domestic consumer as much as is received for all the breadstuffs exported from the country. John Sherman has recently been urging this view upon the farmers of the United States, and has laid many valuable facts and statistics before them. Everything he urged applies to Canada with equal appropriateness.

The chemical existence of sugar in the beet centuries, but it was the embargo by Great Nanoleonic wars that compelled European pow-

Oor. 5, 1887

THF TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

teacher, no nation can ever be so happy under the rule of another, as when managing its own affairs. Though torn by faction and reduced affairs. Though to a will willingly part with by poverty no people will willingly part with by independence, and even if the dismal by poverty no people will even if the dismal their independence, and even if the dismal picture "A Barrister" draws of Ireland under Home Rule was realized, a creation wholly of his own prophetic fancy, contrary to his history's his own propueric rancy, contrary to his history's precedent and unwarranted by the facts, we precedent and unwarranted ty the facts, we believe nothing would induce her voluntarily to return to the present order of things, which she has suffered so much under, and which in regard to bringing her peace and prosperity has proved n miserable failure.

The writer then goes on to show how some persons discussing the Irish question write from a mental point of viewentirely free from the sena menual point and emoti nal. They see but they do greatest teams in existence lined up on the not feel. But the great fact of Irish opinion in reality outweighs all other arguments. There reality on weighteen members out of one hundred quite a number of fair s'x, ac ompanied the and three elected to Parliament in Ireland op-and three elected to Parliament in Ireland op-Triday evening twenty-five Shamrock supporters and three elected to Parliament in Ireland opposed to Home Rule. The Nationalists send eighty-five pledged to their cause. This settles the question of Irish opinion. If it be sound doctrine, as no one denie, that the majority should rule, there is no getting over this mandate of the Irish electorate.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.

At the centennial celebration of the adoption of the American Constitution, at Philad-Iphia. September 17th, Cardinal Gibbons offered up the closing prayer and blessing at the public exercises. The prayer excited the devotion and exercises. The prayer excited the devolution and three straights, a foolish tet, but one which proved good on this occasion. The team was in the finest trim, and were confident of winning purest English. The prayer was in nine paragraphs, containing invocations for the President of the United States, for Congress, for all magistrates, for the judges of the supreme court. for the preservation of the Constitution, for the republic, for all the people of the United States, and concluded with the Lord's Frayer and the Benaciction. Of these several collects all but three were taken from the collection of prayers to be found in every Catholic prayer-book under the title, "Prayers for the Church, for the Ruling Powers, etc." These beautiful prayers for the Church, for the Holy Father, the Bishop of the diocese and the clergy in general. for the President, for Congress, for the governor, the Legislature, and all civil magistrates and for all conditions of men, are said to be the composition of Bishop England. of Charleston, S.C., and were formerly read every Sunday before the sermon in all the Catholic churches of the United States. The collects of Cardinal Gibbons for the judges of the Supreme Court, for the constitutional charter and for the Republic, are admirably in keeping, both in their spirit and classic diction. with the collects composed by Bishop England. The prayer in its entirety reads as follows :--

" We pray thee, O God of might, wiedom and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted and judgment decreed, assist with Thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the President of these United States that his administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to Thy people over whom he presides by incouraging due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and immorality.

"Let the light of Thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of Congress and shine forth in all their prodecdings and laws framed for our rule and Government, so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of na-tional happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge and perpetuate to us the blessings of squal liberty.

'We pray Thee for all judges, magistrates and other officers who are appointed to guard our political welfare, that they may be enabled by Thy powerful protection to discharge the luties of their respective stations with honesty and ability. We pray Thee especially for the judges of our

Supreme Court that they may interpret the laws with even-handed justice. May they ever

OVER AT LAST!

The Cornwalls and Shamrocks Play for the Champiosship-The Cornwalls Win Eastly-A Great Swimming Con-

test on the Cornwall Field -The Match and Incl. dents at Cornwall and on the Train.

The excitement which prevailed in Montreal

on Friday night was beyond description, and it increased considerably, lasting till the two

The Shamrocks had org nized an (xeursion, and over 2,500 persons from Montreal, including went up to Cornwall, and as visitors were in the town from all parts of the country the "twenty-five" were compelled to "tunk" on the floor of the American House parlor. They did not mind, however, as they had come up to bet, had placed all their money, which was readily taken up, and even received odds. The young men from Montreal put up the greenbacks without a limit, so sure were they that the Montreal boys would come out victorious. Hundreds of dollars vera bet, and the amount was augmented on Saturday morning, when another crowd of moneyed men arrived from Montreal. On Friday night everybody residing in Conwail, or any support r of the team, were confident of their club coming out best in the con-test, and several wares were made on the pennant, which they did. On Friday night the rain concenced to fall about 7 o'clock, but the weather cleared up again, and the prospects for good weather the following day were en-couraging. It was raining hard on Saturday morning, and the sky became clear again about aine o'clock. The rain stopped and everybody was delighted, as the grounds were unusually hard after the fine weather, and a good damp ing would only serve to render them more fit for the game. It was not long after ten o'clock when the rain recommenced to fall. The down-pour was frightful, and the many streats in the When the little town were deserted. Many a face looked gloomy, and all became convinced that the weather would be the same throughout the match. During the heavy downpour the first excursion train from Montreal arrived, and on reaching the depot the travellers were accorded shouts for the Shamrocks. The team arrived on the last train and lost no time in making for the grounds near the depot. The people in Cornwall were surprised ; a lyelier crowd never entered the town ; although the crowds were enthusiastic, their spirite were considerably drowaed by the rain and the whole complaints were about the weather. The grand stand on the grounds gives seating room for only 200 persons, soul two hours before the game started this pavilion was filled. The beys from Glengarry were there and in a little round house (for what

crowd with his lively tunes on the bag-pipes. The field was crowded beyond the greatest expectation of the Cornwall club. They anticipated having an audience of probably 3,000, but instead nearly 8,000, with half as many umbrellas, were there and cheered as loud as would be permitted un-der the circumstances. There was very little clapping of hands, any person who had a pocket chapping of hands, any perion who had a pocket hid their fists away sougly and rejused to draw them out, the air was cold, and the rain came down fiercely. The ground was hilly in some places, and on the whole it resembed more a lake with a few deserted islands. The appoint ment of referee and unpires had not been decided upon till the arrival of the excursionists, when Mr. O. K. Fraser, president of the N. A. L. A., asked Mr. A. W. Stevenson to accept the position of referee. The gentl-man agreed and Mr. John Lewis and O. K. Fraser acted as umpires. It was filteen minutes to four when the teams appear; d on the field and loud cheers were given each in turn. The rain had stopped by this time, and the teaus lined up for inspection, a few words from the referee and the men trutted off to their positions on the field, which were as follows :-

markab y well and prevented many shots from scoring, as well as getting the rubber away from scoring, as well as getting the rubber away from the vicinity of the goal. The Cornwalls called game after a shot had been taken by Tudhope, but Umpire Lewis knew better, and play was kept up. Cregan and Tudhope had a turshe, and Mike, coming out with the ball, made a number of his puzzling dedown field with the when down field when purpose it is on the field is not known) a "canny Scot" was causing merrimert for a good Cornwall dodges and sent the rubber down field, where Lewis came across it, but Ellard's check prevented him from throwing, and Ahern next had the rubber. Hughes was given the ball by McAteer, who relieved Ahern of it when the latter fell, and Reddy made a brilliant stop. Cregan passed the rubber to Canadien, who threw to the Cornwall end. Lally relieved the figs of all dauger by sending the ball to McAteer, who in turn passed to Tudhope. The latter dolged Brown, pussed to Black, and he being pre-sed, returned to Tudhope, who scored the second game for Cornwall. The Shamrock layers looked bue; they could play no game on such a field, and realized that they would have to suffer defeat. The players were sosked, and some were scratched by sliding along the ground, but none could complain of being purposely struck by another. The playing was not scientific by any means, but it was devoid of roughness. After the usual rest the teams once more took their positions and THE THIRD GAME Cornwall Goal was started. The fall of rain increased, the Carpenter spectators were worse than the players, and, of course, the Cornwall supporters hound that this game would be of short du arion. This Lally Eliard wish came true; the play did not last long. The Conwalls, strange to say, Adams were outplayed in every respect in the game, but luck was against the visitors. The latter again played up field, and at the face Devine secured the uniter but lost to Crites, O'Keefe Crites O'Reilly Devine secting the functor but lost to Cities, and then Black endeavored to pass Greagan but did not know bow, with the result that Mike sent the ball to O'Keefe. The Shamrock home then played spleudidly, shot after shot being taken, but there was no luck for them. It was thought that Ellard had scared a game, but the McAtecr Devine Smith Canadien Mc Donell referee did not move his hand and dia-appointment was impressed on the faces of the Brown hing was against them. The ball passed ba-Black thing yond the coals with Carpenter and Da'y after it. Ellard was given the ball by Daly, who had Cregan Broderick outdone Carpenter. Lally relieved Ellard of the ball, but Keefe swiped down on Lally's Barry Reddy crosse, took the ball and passed to Daly, who was preparing to shoot when he was checked Shamrock Goal. Captains-McLennan and Duupby. was preparing to shoot when he was checked and the next instant the ball was at the Sham-rock end. The rlay was now as much in one end of the field as the other. The rain was blinding, and it was hinted that the Cornwalls were wearing spiked shoes, as they managed to keep their feet so well. They dd nother spiked shoes nevertheless, but heavy we take on running those. Referee-Stevenson. Umpires-Lewis and Fraser. Cornwall names in italics. SUMMARY. Time Won by ScorerCornwall.....Black......10 min. Second-..... Cornwall...... Tudhope.... 8 min. Third......Cornwall......Broderick....13 min. heavy cut soles on running shoes. The ball was being in play at the Cornwall polls, when being in pixy at the Cornwall polls, when Adams took a long throw to the Shamrock end. After a little play, always including the falls, Broderick scooped up the rubber, and with an accurate aim scored the final game, match and championship of the world for the Cornwalls. The Cornwall players were carried Aquatic polo would have been the appropriate game on Saturday and not lacrosse; the Shamrock men were disheartened at the condition of the ground, and it was plainly seen that before the first game was fairly commenced, the "boys" had no show from the ground; above the wild cheering the bagpipu's strains could be heard, while the Montreal delegation were mourning the loss of the match, talking in subdued voices, at the them. Tumbling was in order and shower baths was the result every time. Should a player who wore the red shirt fortunately fall on a hilly spot, he would certainly not escape but slide into a pool of water, and content himself by getsame time hurrying through the drenching rain towards the station, where the train was in waiting. Many hundreds of dollars were dropped into a pool of water, and content himself by get-ting up as quickly as possible and proceeding towards his opponent to cover him, but, probably, as he reached his destination, the ball would be towards him again. Sides, "duckings," etc., were in order and every player on the Shamrock team was accorded sufficient of them, while on the other hand the Cornwall to the cornwelling and far and proby Montrealers, who had great confidence in the Shamrocks, but received a stunning disap-pointment when they were defeated. The ex-cursionists returned home at a late hour. Some remained till vesterday morning in Cornwall. which town was lively on Saturday night, not withstanding the rain. eam seemed incapable of falling, as it was only in a tussle a player on the team would miss his footing and "splash," "swish," would follow. The affair came off something like this: Captain McLennan, of the Cornwalls, stated after the match that he would not allow the team to meet the Torontos, as they (the Corn-walls), were now champions of the world, the FIRST GAME. Toronces having no claim whatever to the title. The N.A.L.A. is the championship association, The Shamrocks had won the toss and preferred to play south as the ground was not covered with grass around the goals. At four minutes to four Devine and McAteer stooped to and any other club playing outside of the a-as-ciation has no chaim to the great title, which does honor to the little "factory town." minutes to four Devine and Address subject to be in tace and in the scramble that followed Devine got the rubber as far as Duggan, who sent it up field. A scuffle ensued, Daly, Lally, Lewis and Ellard taking part, and Lewis securing the ball It is certain, now that the Cornwalls have de-feated the Shamrocks, that the Montrealers will meet the Brockvilles for the purpose of allowing the flags to go to Cornwall. Should the Mon-trealers forfeit their match with Brockville, they will be deprived of all games won during sent to Orites who passed it to Adams. Smith next had the ball and running in towards the Shamrock goal he took his shot. Cregan was there as usual and of course the ball travelled (the senson, and, according to the schedule, this would leave the Cornwalls and Shamrocks on an up field. Adams and Rielly struggled for it, the even footing again. To avoid this the Mon-trealers will play Brockville, even if is be with latter coming out best, and there being a good opportunity he shot for goal. The rubber certainly

made a fine stop and sent the ball to Smith, who gave it to Back, but Duggan was too much for him and securing the rubber sent it as far as Hughes : the latter slipped, but Smith had the ball down to the Shamrock end in an instant, Brown swined it away to Canadian who full it :--and only made a short throw. Devine came, shooped up the sphere and threw to Daly, who in a scoffie with Liwis and Lally lost his prize and the bil was once more at the Shamrock end. Broderick was checked by Barry, and in the scramble Canadien came out with the ball, but unfortunately, or being pressed by Smith. he fell, and Black was given the rubber by Hughes. The work now tecame wors; on the Shamrock defence; Hughes had come down towards the home, and in fact all moved towards the Shamrock polls. Reddy made beautiful play. He and place. secured the ball irequently from the Cornwall men at critical moments when playing behind the goals. Broderick shot for goal without limit, but the defence for the Shaurrocks played splendidly, and all that could be done was to bat the rubber away. They found it impossible to run, and last no opportunity to throw as quickly as possible. Canadien was very unlucky on his feet; Davine was doing splendidly, and burry with C.egan could be seen doing grat work about their gen's. Brown and Duggan were playing a hard game, but every effort to When the Conwalls proved fruitless. When the rubber once more lauded from Lally's stick near the Shamrock plays Cregan presed to Duggan, then Altern got it and sent to Devine, who fell, and McAteer run in with it towards the goal ; Brown stopped him, secured the ball, sent it up field, and Car-penter prevented a game from being seered at The India travelled to Ahem, and his end then towards the Cornwall poles; two or three attacks were made, but Lally and Lewis were playing too well, and they took good care of their flags. Lewis releved Daly of the ball, when the lalter slipped and threw it down to McAteer, who turned on Ahern and passed to Black; the latter took a straight liner and a red hot one, which passed Keddy. The first game was thus scored for the Cornwalls after 13 minutes play. Cornwall backers were enthusiastic, the obeers were deafening, and above the din could be heard the "bluffers" talk, 3 to 1 on three straight for Cornwall. The Cornwall team were well cared for and partook of some-thing which they needed badly, although it "Short cider" it was, and it did them good

SECOND GAME

was started the rain was coming down in torrents, and as the time passed the downpour became heavier. Play commenced at 4.38, Crites being the first to handle the ball after the face he passed to Broderick, who escaped Barry'

check and shot for goal; the aim was inaccurate, and Reddy was out after the ball, followed by Black. The rubber was sent as far as McDonell, and the next to have it was O'Keefe, who shot wide. Lally was given the rubber by Lewis, and the play was afterwards on the Shamrock defence. McDonell was playing well, and with the assistance of Broderick and Black, they attacked the Shamrock goals; shot after shot was sent in, only to be swiped out again and again. Barry was showing up re-

at the time from the station, and no time could be spared to investigate the matter.

WE CAN PROVE IT. This is the way the Cornwall Standard puts

SUE THE SLANDERERS.

"The Montreal Lacrosse Club has determined to sue THE Post and Sport, of Montreal, for libel, in order that they may have a chance

to prove on oath their assertion that Montreal players sold the game out to a combination of gamblers to let Cornwall win." THE POST has slandered nobody; we have told the truth about the Cornwall-Montreal match, and, as we have repeatedly stated, can and will prove our assertions in the proper time

THE LACROSSE MATCH. After the second game had been scored by the Cornwalls the Shauncek captain, Mr. B. Dunphy, suspering that there was not the re-quired distance from one goal to the other, measured the distance and found it to be only 109 yards inst ad of 120 yards, according to the regulations. He informed the referce and a protest was instantly entered. The matter will be brought up at the meeting of the N. A. L A. committee. Captain McLennan stated that the flags had always been in the same position and have the distance measured This should have been attended to by the referee previous to the match being commenced, and as he neglected it the Shanrock protest should hold good. Any person on survive the ground and allocated person on entering the ground could clearly and this naturally crowded the players neater one another than usual. The Shannocks perceived this during the first two games, and it was only at the conclusion of the second that the captain decided to measure, with the result as mentioned above. This defeat of the Shamrocks will in no way prevent them from playing the exhibit n games with the Torontos, the first on Saturday next, in Montreal, and the second ou October the 15th, in Tononto. In regard to the Montrealers and Erockvilles playing on Saturday, the 15th, nembers of the club state that they will play, but some of the team are willing to stake "boodle" that they will not play. The matter will be decided within a few days, and it will be seen whether or not the Shamrocks will be allowed another opportunity to play for the pennants this year.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

AT ST. MARY'S, STANLEY, TAX CREEK, DOUGLAS

AND MAUGEBVILLE.

(From the Fredericton Reporter.) Shortly after the Pastoral retreat of the Dioose of St. John in the latter part of August a Roman Catholic Mission was established on the Koman Catable Mission was established on the St. Mary's side of the river. This mission in-cludes St. Mary's, Douglas, Stanley, Tay Creek and Maugerville. Rev. Father Kiernan, for-merly of the Diocese of Montreal, has been placed in charge of this field, and, in company with Bishop Sweeney of St. John, he has gone through the entre mission ascertaining its through the entire mission, ascertaining its extent, the size of the various congregations, etc. There are chapels already erected at Stanley, Tay Creek and Mau:erville, and one has been already commenced at St. Mary's, The plan of the intended building will not at present be entirely carried out, but that part of it will be at once finished which will b the sanctuary and vestry of the complete building. The work will be pushed forward rapidly and it it is expected that the chapel will be ready for service in about two months. The difficulties in the building, financial and otherwise, which might at first seem very considerable, have been or it appears will bs quite easily surmounted. A number of donations have been received, some quite large, that of Bishop Sweeney being the large sum of \$100. No difficulty was experienced in getting land for the site of the building, two gen reus offers of the desired land having been received. Mr. Thomas Hughes made the first offer of a building lot, but this way unt as suitable a site as that given by Mr. Janes Hayes ; the first mentioned being at a distance from the road, while that of Mr. Hayes faced directly upon the main St. Mary's and Gibson road, a little above the school house. The work of excavat-ing for the foundation is now going on, and willing hands have been found for the work. The congregation of the S'. Mary's parish consists of about 45 families, besides the Indian

reservation. At pro-eut, and while the cha el

IN MEMORIAM.

Mary McAleer, daughter of Thomas McAleer, died at Hemminyford, P.Q., September 23rd, 1857.]

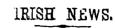
They have closed the precious casket. They have borne our loved away; In the silent grave they've placed her, To return to kindred clay.

- Could they tell our sou.'s keen anguish ? Oh ! there's only One can know How the bruised heart is breaking
- 'Neath the weight of bitter woe

Vain they whispered words of comfort, Vainly fell the pitying tear, As they gazed upon the mourners Sadly grouped around that bier. ? Stricken father, weeping mother, Sisters, brother, drowned in grief-

God hath dealt the heavy heart-blow, He alone can give relief.

Hemmingford, Sept. 30.



Wm. O'Brien Exusses the Plot to Buin Mr. Harrington-The Mitchellstown Trial a Farce-A Dublin Castle Man's Awkward Fix-The Dubilu Corporation's Intentions.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—William O'Brien has written a public letter in which he says : —" On the day of my curviction at Mitchellstown, the Solici-tur-General telegraphed in cipher to the Crawn crunsel :-- Mistake ; O'Brien will beat su ; Har-rington will be debarred at our next meeting." This explains why I received three separate sums of monies. The plot for runing Mr. Harsums of monies. The plot for runing Mr. Har-rington is here disclosed with brutal candler. In an interview Mr. Marrington says: - "Pethaps some of my words at the Muchellstown an interview Mr. Harrington says: - "Pothaps on, was also re-lect some of my words at the Muchellstown Mr. W. D. tenne inquest were too strong for some of our English with Mr. P. J. St. riends, but nothing olse could elicit the facts from the police. It was only by breaking down the evidence of the earlier witnesses that I I was informed that the policy had previously f was informed that the policy had previously been determined upon to give me all the in-solence possible in the witness chair. S rgeant Ryder pledged himself to his companions to | year. strike me. This was borne out by his demeanor is the winess chair. The inspectors, however, restrained him. Regarding Mr. O'Brien's let-ter, I would be surprised if the benchers were all such fools as the Solicitor-General thinks. I

the serving of the summons upon Mr. O'Brien and Mayor Sullivan to a desire on the part of the Castle authorities to surpress the evidences of their defeat by the proclaimed branches of the National League, whose meetings continue as before. The Government will doubtless prosecute other journalists than those named. Should Mr. O Brien and Mr. Sullivan be thrown in a prison, it will be a strong plank in our platform through its effects in England, where the greatest jealousy is felt with regard to the rights of the press.'

STILL HOLDING MEETINGS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3 .- The proclaimed branches of the National League at Mill street and Macrum are holding a series of indowr and outdoor meetings. The police are taking down the names of those att-nding the meetings. Mayor Sullivan will proceed in state to the Police Court on Thursday, when his trial comes

off. The members of the corporation in their robes will accompany him.

THE CHOLERA PATIENTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.-Health Officer Smith makes the following report concerning the steamer Alesia's cholera patients :--" Francisco Covela, aged 61 years, Nep Soccola, 62 years, and Rosario Bernondo, 21 years, were removed to day from Hoffman Island to the Quarantine hospital. Girard Salvatore, aged 44, suffering from an injury, caused by a box falling on his chest and stomach, has cholera diarrhoa, and was sent to the hospital. All the other patients in the hospital are inproving George Helvig, Dominic Morello, Ferd Carbonari, Rosa Admolfi Michelo, Tapbola and Maria Demu-chinio were discharged from the hospital and sent to He fiman Is'and.

BISMARCK AND CRISPI.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. The Montreal Eranch of the Irish National League beld its regular meeting Sunday after-noon, in the St. Patrick's ball. The Pre-ident, noon, in the St. Patrick's hall. The Pre-ident, Mr. H. J. Cloran, occupied the chair. The Mr. H. J. Obran, occupied too than, inc election of officers for the ensuing year was held. The outgring president bliefly reviewed the work accomplianed by the League during the past two years. The record was highly the past two years. The record was highly creditable to the branch, and showed that creditable to the branch, and showed that much had been done to advance the in-terests of the national cause and Irish Home Rule. The Davitt and O'Brien demonstra-tions were events that would live in Irish tions were events that would live in Irish and Canadian history. And in this regard the chairman paid a warm tribute to the patriotism and national spirit of the different Irish societies and athletic clubs, as well as to the sympathies of the French national and athletic organizations and the Labor and the sympatimes of the riench national and athle ic organizations and to the Labor and Hackmen's Union, manifested by one and all on these occasions it was to the hearty co-operation of these different bodies that the success of the aforesaid events must be attri-buted. The charman concluded by expressing the hope that his successor would continue to neet with the same encouragement in carrying out the objects of the League. He had now done his share effice work and would retire conscious of having done his duty under favor-

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able as well as untargenable circumstances, At the close of the chairman's remarks the elections were in the urging Mr. Cloran to stand for re-decti and as the meeting was ananimons, with th reception of one, in their tran concented to hold solicitations, Mr. year, and he was elected office for another without opposition There were two controlates for vice-pr-sident, but one having otherewe, Mr. M. Kelly was unanimously elected. Mr. Connaughton, whose to with as to survey were foreibly dwelt leated to fill that office. was elected secretary, ach was elected grand tary. Mr. J. marstal. Mr. M Kehae and M. D an were elected on the ex-Atter the elections a vote I to the different societies, centive committee of thanks was pas clubs and Uning for the assistance and sympathy extended to the League during the last

year. Mr. J. Rouch then handled in the following list of subscribert, who were duly admitted on the membership roll: Michael Delahanty, \$1: all such fools as the Solicitor-General thinks. I would not be surprised if the benchers were itself in an awkward fix when all the facts regarding the refusal to permit Constable Sullivan's report in evidence are placed before the English people. I attribute

D. O'Shauzhnewy \$3, John Birmingham 5, O'Shauzhnesy S3, John Birmingham 5,
 F. Thoret 5, John White 2, M. Fitzgibbon 5,
 H. Sherrin I, J. Fertran I, Tom Dwyre 2, H.
 Brady I, John McNuity 1, D. McEntyre, jr.,
 J. Gornley 2, K. McShane 5, P. Doyle 2,
 John Case 2, W. Cummgham 2, W. H. Clancy
 I, Tom Doherty 3, E. Elliott 2, D. Hoctor 2,
 M. Delahanty 10, Wan. Stafford 5, Jas. Farrell
 M. Fitzgibbon 5, John O'Hara 1, T. Keefer
 I, Peter Lyman 1, P. Reynolds 3, D. Phalen 5; Fogarty & Brother 10, Friends 10, J. G. Kennsdy 5, Frank Langan 5, P. Mullin 1, Jas. Carroll 2, A Friend 2, J. P. Hammill 2, Wm. Parth 2, D. C. Valland, J. L. Dammill 2, Wm. Carroll 2, A. Friend 2, J. P. Hammill 2, Wm. Booth 2, J. D. O'Neil 1, John Feron 1, J. H. Byrne 1, Daniel Sexten 1, K. J. Anderson 1, M. P. Laverty I, A. Joess 1, P. Gleeson 1, P. J. Gleeson 1, Mr. T. Prier 1, P. Rielly 3, John McLean 1, Mr. T. Prier 1, P. Rielly 3, John McLean 1, Tem Edwards 1, G. Hayes 1, William Edwards 1, G. Hayes 1, M. Hannon 1, D. Texey 2, J. Culken 1, P. O'Neill 1, Frank Staff rd 10, Juo. H. Semple 4, Juo. Mulligan 1, Th. S. J. Sweeney 2, James Scullion, jr. 1, Jas. Harding 1, A. T. Jalles 1, A. T. Keegan 1, E. H. Mullarky 1, M. M. P. Mullarky 1, B. Taney 1, John Curran 5, Wm. Wall 2, T. Walt 1, J. J. Duff 10, M. Hickey 5, D. Donnelly 1, M. Cannon 1, G Glees n, 1, L. Sweeney 50c, J. Coleman 50c, P. Danelly 51, D. Doyle 1, P. Cosgrove 50c, J. Gorman 50c, P. French, J. Coleman 50c, P. Martissey 50, E. Anderson, 50c, M. Cocney 50c, J. Gorman 50c, P. Staton 50c, M. Kocney 50c, J. Gorman Ste, M. Javin 1, J. Couty 50c, D. Den cen 20c, Janes 81, M. Davin 1, J. Crotty 50c, D. Den cen 20c, Janes 81, M. Davin 1, J. Crotty 50c, D. Den cen 20c, Janes 81, M. Davin 1, J. Couty 50c, D. Den cen 20c, Janes 81, M. Davin 1, J. Couty 50c, D. Den cen 20c, Janes 60c, Mrs. Conners 31, M. Davin 1, J. Couty 50c, D. Den cen 20c, Janes Camon 50c, Mrs. Conners 4, J. McCenmek 50c, Mrs. Conners 4, J. McCenmek 50c, Mrs. Davin 30c, Janes 20c, Miss M. Girker 50c, Mrs. Conners 20c, Mrs. Conners 4, J. Melemack 50c, Mrs. Booth 2, J. D. O'Neil 1. John Feron 1. J. H.

be the faithful guardians of the temple of the Constitution, whose construction and solemn Lewis dedication to our country's liberties we com-Daly morate to-day. May they stand as watchful and incomprible sentines at the portals of this temple, shielding it from profanation and hostile

May this glorious charter of our civil rights be deeply imprinted on the hearts and memories of our people. May it foster in them a spirit of Hunhes atrictism; may it weld together and assimilate in national brotherhood the diverse races that come to seek a home among us. May the reverence paid to it conduce to the promotion of ocial stability and order, and may it hold the agis of its protection over us and generations yet unborn, so that the temporal blessing which Tudhone

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First.

we enjoy may be perpetuated. Grant, O Lord, that our Republic, unequalled in the history of the world for material prosperity and growth of population, may be also utder Thy overruling Providence a model to all nations in upholding liberty without license and wielding authority without despotism.

Finally, we recommend to Thy unbounded mercy all cur brethren and fellow-citizens throughout the United States, that they may be blessed in the knowledge and sanctified in the observance of Thy most holy law, that they may be preserved in union, and in that peace which the world cannot give, and after enjoying the blessing of this life be admitted to those which are eternal.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our treapasses, as we lorgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver

us from evil. Amen. May the blessings of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, descend upon our beloved country and upon all her people and abide with them for over. Amen.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

The members of St. Patrick's Literary Society, of Bourget College, Rigaud, held their first scholastic meeting on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Rev. Prefect of Studies, for the purpose of electing a new board of officers for the ensuing year. Rev. Charles E. Derochie, C.S. V., was nominated moderator, and Rev. Patrick J. Kellett, censor. The fol-lowing officers weree/ected :- John McDermott, of Eganville, president; C. Merineau, of Mont-real, vice president; William Bropby, of Carillon, recording secretary; George Smith, of Tempieton, treasurer : Philip Green, of Egan-ville, and Edward Jones, of St. Andrews, librarians. The chief object of this society is the improvement of its members in English he improvement of its members in English Exposition, elocution, debates, reading and the promotion of their mental, moral and social It is composed of the students of the Complete English Commercial Course." Weekly meetings are regularly held on Thurs-day evening. Readers who wish further infor-Society may apply to the college for a complete prespectus, which shall be mailed to any ad-

225 sludents were in attendance at Bourge College, Rigaud, P.Q., at the opening of the cholastic year 1887-88. 150 of this unusual umber are boarders and 75 day boarders.

After quictly sitting through a case the other ay a bland juryman informed the judge that the juror-was as deaf as a post, and hadn't eard a single word of the evidence. "Why idn't you tell us that before?" exclaimed the testily. "Because you' didn't ask," reucd the juror softly.

a weak team.

game, but as it was not given they continued to play. The game then became a defence one for the Shamrocks ; two Cornwall men were after a Shamrock player and wedged bim every oppor-tunity ; the visitors were seemingly demoralized and could not keep their feet, while the others were apparently working with superhuman went through, but, strange to say, the unpire's hand did not go up. The Shamrocks called and could not keep their feet, while the others abot in one of the windows of the fith car from were apparently working with superhuman the engine. W. P. Danaher was, at the time, efforts and played fine lacrosse notwithstanding sitting next to the window and had a narrow

is under construction, the Indian school house will be used for worship. This will not interfree in the least with the school as the week day ser-vice will be over before the school sessions begin. Rev. Father Kiernan will held services at St. Mary's on the first and third Sundays of each month. Kegular services will be held at Stan-ley and Maugerville; but at Douplas, Tay Creek and Durham stations will be held four or five times during the year. The establishment of this mission is halfed with that kfulness by its members, and it will greatly strengthen the Roman Catholic cause in the above mentioned districts.

THE HYGIENIC CONGRESS.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Tha Hyaienic Congress at Vienna ended to day. Numerous German doctors attended the congress, The discussions of leading interest related to international re-Dr. Proust, of Paris, advocted the eld quarantine system. Dr. lettenkofer contended that the most effective prevention of epidemics was the English plan of thorough disinfection. A number of members supported the view that quarantine was almost uscless, pointing out the fact that England, though constant-ly exposed to epidemics as the chief maritime power, never quarantined, relying on the local sanitary regulations to keep out epidemics. In the debate on cremation the speakers unanim-ously approved that method of disposing of corpses. Sir Douglas Galton, Sir Spencer Wells and others insisted that it was necessary to cremate the bodies of persons who had died of smallpox and other infectious diseases, and instances were adduced of the dead poisoning the living despite every sanitary precaution.

SUMMONED TO AFPEAR.

DUBLIN, Oct. 1. - Timothy D. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is the proprietor of several newspapers, and Mr. William O'Brien, publisher of United Ireland, have been summoned to appear at the police court on Wednesday next to answer the charge of publishing reports of the doings of suppressed branches of the National League.

THE VATICAN AND THE QUIRINAL. LONDON, Oct. 1 .- A despatch from Paris 82.Y8 : The papers here state that Prince Bisnarck wishes to confer with Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, with regard to Bul-garian affairs and concerning the modification of the relations existing between the Vatican and Quirinal. It is more likely, however, that Signor Crispi's proposed visit is connected with Gen. Ferron's practical tour of inspection on the Italian frontier and his promise to establish

GENEBAL ABSEMBLY,

It was finally decided that such a course was desirable, and a committee was appointed to confer with a committee appointed e ther by the general executive or the general assembly, and formulate a scheme. The scheme will first be submitted to the general executive, and then to the different local and district assemblies in the Dominion to vote on by ballet. Delegates from the different districts in this province left

Honey will be high this year. The three leadthe nasty state of the grounds. The ball once escape. The bullet lodged in the woodword not ing honey-producing States, Illinois, Wisconsin more came to the Cornwall goal and Carpenter far from his head. The train was just starting and Michigan, have absolutely none at all.

DIFLOMATISTS DISTURBED OVER THE COMING MEETING.

BME ST. PAUL (200), Sept. 28.- The election to fill the vacancy in the Home of Commons for Charlevoly county, caused by the death of Mr. F. X. Cinnen, Nationalist, track place to-day, and resulted in the rotarn of Mr. Simon Chinon, Conservative, son of the late member, by a minimum of textman. 100 million to the second BEELIN, Oct. 1 .- The coming conference be ween Prince Bismarck and Signor Cristil the by a majority of testworn 460 and 500 over his opportent Tremblay, Nationalist, The majori-

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8	state a one poit to near t	rem, out	s it will not
τł	diminish this majurity.		
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THE CHARLEVOIN ELECTION.

THE LAST ELECTION.

At the election in February last the pol

	e. A. Oimon, Nationalist	903
1	J. A. Tremblay, Nationalist. C. H. A. Clemont, Conservative J. A. Hamel	819
	C II A Clamont Company time	
l	C. M. M. Olemanic, Conservative	688
	J. A. Hamel.	307
	W. JE. Allenter,	ઝા

SPECIAL CABLE NOTES.

TORONTO, Out., Oct. 3. - The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail -

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Breman torpedo pur-chased by the late government for £115,000 is to power. The nunclos were future to a store of the submitted to a test in secret at Portsmouth the possible concessions to the Holy Sec this month. Grave doubts are entertained among forpedoists as to its success. Complaints are still made of the depreda-

tions of French fishermen on English smacks in the North sea. The Imperial Government are being urged to send superior versels with electric

light to allord edequate protection. The ago of admission of naval engineers has been raised to sixteen years, and the schools of instruction have been placed under a beard of education presided over by Admiral Hoskins.

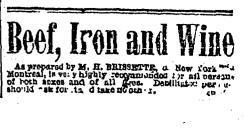
AS OTHERS SEE US.

" SOME SOCIAL ASPECTS OF CANADA."

TORONTO, Oct. 5.-[Special per O. P. Tele-graph Co.]-The following special cable appears in this morning's *Globe*. This month's *West-*minster *Review* contains an article entitled "Some social aspects of Canada," in which the writer offers interesting notes on some features of social life in the Dominion, dealing specially with Ontario. He alludes briefly to political topics, saying that when the tariff proves a failure, as ultimately it must, there is no telling what the next move will be, hence the future of the Dominion is not very bright.

THE LEAGUE FUNDS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.-The Dublin Union asserts that since January 1st, 1887, the Irish National League has received subscriptions amounting to £31,000, of which sum it has doled out only £1,700 to the entire tenantry of Ireland, the balance, the Union says, has not been accounted



a permanent garrison at Mentone." CANADA'S RNIGHTS DECIDE ON DEMANDING HOME RULE FROM THE

TORONTO, Sept. 30.—A meeting of delegates from the district assemblies K. of L. all over Canada met here to-day and discussed the question of the formation of a Dominion assembly under the jurisdiction of the general assembly.

to-night for Minneapolis.

rovincial interest.

Austria and Germany. The alliance of the cen tral powers with I taly on general policy was re

Italian prime minister, completely overshadows the interest in the recent shooting affair on the frontier. The interview is regarded as of suprime importance. It has especial reference to a re- opponent Tremblay. Nationalist, newal of the military convention between Italy, ties so far received are actions :-

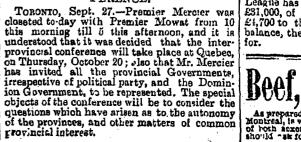
newed for five years, but the mulitary conven-tion for offensive and defensive purposes covered only six months, from March last to September. While Count Kalnoky, Austrian prime minister, was at Fredericherube a des-patch was sent to Signor Crispi asking whether he was ready to renew the convention. Prince Bismarck also proposed an extension of the beind c. vered by the convention. Before Count Kalnoky left Signor Crispi promised his support to the movement for an extension of the convention, and made arrangements to visit Prince Bismarck in other to personally discuss the matter. This is the first object of the interthe matter. This is the first onject of and finded At the view and must be held as an effective assurance At the of peace for many months to come. Another stored to the Italian F. X. Cim question of special interest to the Italian Government will be the negotiations with the Watian on the terms of a reconciliation. Within the present week diplomatic action has been intensified over these negotiations, and the knowledge that Signor Crispi is coming to Fredrichtsuhe. A note was sent yesterday by Cardinal Rampello, Papal secretary of state, to all the Papal Nuncios, instructing them to kee the question alive by every means in their power. The nuncios were further advised

nuncios as soon as it was deemed advis-able. Mgr. Ruffa Scilla, the new nuncio at Munich, g expected to arrive in Berlin about the middle of October. His visit will be made in connection with the negotiations. Mgr. Galimberti, the nuncio at Vienna, is still charged with the duty of watching the relations between the State and the Church in Germany, but the conduct of the question between Italy and the Vatican is confided to Mgr. Scilla. Another project that Prince Bismarck is credited with being desirons of discussing with Signor Crispi is the creation of a central European zollverein iscluding Germany, Austria, Italy, Servia and Roumania. Signor Crispi will remain three days with Prince Bismarck, and will afterwards go

to Vienna to meet Count Kalnoky. The inter-views are diplomatic successes of Prince Bismarck's, and must gall the French and Russian Governments. PARIS. Oct. 2 .- The Obscruatcur says it belisves that Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Vatican and Quirinal proposals regarding the Roman question, which will shortly be car-

ried into effect, and that it is in consequence of these proposals that Signor Crispi has gone to Freidrichsruhe. The interview, it says, will be of great interstate importance.

THE INTER PROVINCIAL CON-FERENCE.



AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

"The Lost Opportunities of the Irish Gentry."

(United Ircland, September 17.) An immense assemblage of people gathered in the Leinster Hall, Dublin, on Thursday night week to hear Mr. O'Brien's lecture on behalf of the Sacred Heart Home. The chair was occupied by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, and on the plat crm were several Irish and English members of Parliament. His Grace having opened the proceedings, Dr. Kenny, M.P., read a telegram from the Most Grace having opened the proceedings, Dr. Kenny, M.P., read a telegram from the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, "praying God to give all need ful strength to the pure-minded patriot who lectures this evening, so that he may come forth from his prison cell, now open to receive him, as sound in health as he is brave in least and unfinching. God Save Ireland."

Mr. O'Brien, as he rose, was greeted with tremendous outburst of applause. After some preliminary observations, he proceeded to say: I remember not so very long azo "democracy" used to be thoughtan awful, almost a naughty word among genteel people in Ireland. Some of us had no more conception what sort of uncouth animal a democrat was than Mrs. Partington had of the attributes of the allegory on the Nile. Irishmen were supposed to be nothing if not admirers of the old aristocracy. If you were to believe Charles Lever's novels, a man, if he were only one of ancient lineage. might, without detriment to his popularity, desolate a whole countryside, he might bergar his tenants and mortgage his property up to the eyes, he might get drunk every night of his life, and put a bullet through an unfortunate The Irish people were supposed rather to like that cort of thing from a gentleman of spirit, and the people put their bands to their hats for him, and voted for him, and fought for him, as if it were the best fun in the world to be evicted and swindled by one of the old stock. It is the irony of fate that the very practices which the Irish gentry rebuke with celestial prace in the Irish peasants of to day as crimes of the blackest dye are only faint imitations of the pastimes of their own fathers and grandfathers. Tarring a bailiff and making him swallow his own latitate is a proceeding copied from the highest sristo cratic precedents. Mr. George Robert Fitzgerald way by no means the only man who mounted cannon upon his castle to give the ministers of the law a hotter reception than they encountered at Bedyke and Coolgreany. It was the regular way of discharging houset debts in well-bred circles. The noble family of Kingston, who are at this moment so horrified by the people of Mitchelstown barricading their homes and defending them, were themselves for many a day "Sunday men," and kept their castle provisi ned for a siege. It is, indeed, because they did so, and left their debts unpaid-the debts they incurred to pamper their own bodies and fuddle their brains-that their noble descendant is now engaged in exterminating the unfortunate tenantry of Mitchelstown, not for repudiating any honest debt, but because they will not surrender the homes in which their fathers lived and died, and the lands that are watered with their sweat, to pay for the claret and the dissipations of those old "Wolves of the Galtees." But undoubtedly the of the Galtees." But undoubtedly the people did not like the Irish gentry the less for their contempt for the law and their way of dealing with bailiffs. Anistocracy was respected almost to adoration point. I re-member when we were young fellows long ago in my native town of Mallow we used to think the clubhouse there a kind of seventh heaven, inhabited by beings of quite another order from mere people who worked for a living. It seemed as much a dispensation of Providence as that the sun should rise in the heavens every day that the gentry should lord it over us and look down on us. It seemed part of the order and arrangement of the universe. Well, I think we have somewhat noderated these gentlemen's astimate of their own invertance. I can headly estimate of their own impertance. I can hardly ever pass that clubhouse now without thinking that there is not a calua in the poor suburb of Ballydaheen whose inmates have not as much and helplessness must be that it is all their own fault—that they had the country and people for hundreds of years like potter's clay in their bands. If they had chosen to be the people's chiefs and leaders instead of being their slave-drivers the Irish aristocracy might have had a great cireer. Unquestionably, much and bril-liancy and chivalry, and all the qualities that appertain to a privileged, leisured class, have always had a fascination for the Irish people. Men of that class who, instead of standing apart Men of that class who, instead of standing apart in cold and haughty isolation, have given their hearts and lives to the rescue of their down trodden nation, are the heroes and idols of our history--men like Sarsfield, Grattau, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Davis, Smith O'Brien, and Charles Stewart, Parnell. Did the Irish people ever ask what was these men's religious faith, or in what century their successes can e over? Th Geraldines, when they settled har ago in Mal-low Castle, did not shut thems-lves up in a clubhouse, and give themselves airs. They fraternized with the people, they made themselves bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh ; they fought for them and died with them. And I wender which is the nobler field of ambitionwhich is the most likely to shed lustre upon or give stability to an aristocracy-the career of one of those old Geraldines ruling like a king over every persent from Listowel to the Galtee Mountains, or the career of the present head of the Geraldines, barried din his castle at Carton, composing pauphlets for the I.L.P.U., and unable to return a poor law guardian for his own electoral division? I venture to think that though the present Ger-aldine is a duke, and the old Geraldines used to would prefer to take chance with the valiant old chiefs who had died with their faces to the foe and with their claus around them, fighting for their God and for their native land. If ever men were petted as leaders, and besought to become leaders of the Irish people, it was the Irish gentry. It was one of the folles, per-haps one of the vices of the Irish people, their fondness and yearning for leaders of birth and station. The arithmetic and the the and station. The aristocrats who led the Voluteers of '82, with the glorious exception of Grattan and half dozen others, were bigots and rack-renters who had very little to recommend them except their volunteer uniform; yet their popularity knew no bounds. O'Connell tried to keep the Catholic lords and aristecrats in the van of the Einancipation movement until his heart was sick of their cowardice and meanness and sycophancy-they have never to this d.y been emancipated in their souls. The Yourg Ireland movement was very largely a movement a with aristocratic aspirations. Mitchel and Lalor, indeed, knew the stuff the Irish gentry were made of, but most of the generous hearted young men who sang and spoke in these days did not despair of bringing the gentry into the National ranks, and building up a nation in which landlord and tenant would clasp hands which influence and tenant would chasp hands and blend as harmoniously as orange and green. One of the most amazine thing; we learn from Sir C. G. Duffy's book, "Four Years of Irish History," is that up to the very eve of the re-volt of '48 Smith O'B; en and some of his col-leagues nourished the extraordinary illusion that the Trich correction work with the trick correction work of the some that the Irish gentry were meditating going over cn masse to the young men who were counting their pikes and guns for an nourcetion. It was O'Brien's noble fault to believe everyone to him elf. be open hearted and as chivalrous as He actually write letters articipating that the gentry would be found heading the insurrection at the very moment when there same gentry were entreating Dublin Castle to suspend the Habsas Corpus Act, and only a few weeks be-fore his own brother, Sir Lucius O Brien, de-nounced and disowned him as a traitor on the floor of the House of Commons. Every opport history such as ours is the greatest reproach a

MR. WM. O'BRIEN'S LECTURE. people were dying of famine, and then to exter-minate a million more of them between 184S and 1853, when all national spirit was extinguished, 1655, when all national spirit was extinguished, into the board room in a sname-faced, allogetic and when the country lay gasping and helpless at their feet. Even in our own day, in the safar away from "the geutlemen" as possible, inidet of the angry rush and roar of the revolution which their own folly sheep and hardly ever venture a remark. brought about their ears, the Irish gentry ob-tained at least three separate opportunities of the respect that came into these men until they brought about their is introvers with those of the brought about their ears, the first gentry ob-tained at least three separate opportunities of harmonizing their interests with those of the country of their birth and the people from whom they derived their living. It is one of the most astounding facts in the history of human fatuity that the immediate and proxi-mate cause of the Land Leaven movement in mate cause of the Land League movement in the county Mayo was a confederacy of four of the greatest landowners in the county-Lord Lucal, Sir Roger Palmer, Sir Robert Blosse Lynch, and Lord Sligo-to refuse a wretched At attachment of only 10 per cent. to a tenantry on the brink of starvation. They kept their 10 per cent., and they founded the Land League. I remember with what shricks of laughter the landlord newspapers received the first project of the Land League under Mr. Parnell's hand to buy the landowners out at twenty years' purchase of Griffith's val-uation. I wonder what they would give to catch Mr. Pernell's signature to such an effect of this provide areas offer under date of this present month of grace, September, 1887. I am afraid it is only an artist from the *Iimcs* office who is likely to furnish then with such a document. Again, several years ago, in a remarkable paper read before the Statistical Society, Lord Monteagle sug-gested to the landlords of Ireland the two conditions, and the only conditions, on which they could still lead lives of crmfort and of honor and of usefulness to their native !and-First, that they should cease to be landlords; second, that they should cease to act as the English garrison. That is, of course, the landlord way of putting it. What acting as the Eoglish garrison really means is using the power of England to galrison their own rent offices and to make the name of England detestable, for I deny that the landlords of Ireland have ever been either a loyal or an efficient garrison of England, whenever their own interests ov their aways. Well, Lo d Monteagle's warning fell on herdless ear. Mr. Glad-tone's great Bills of last year came. They offered the most splendid avenue to power and bonor that ever opened its arms to a dethroned and fallen olgarchy. The Irish gentry might have had prices for their estates which, in a cheap country like Ireland, would have ensured them affluence. They might have had in the Parlia-ment of the country the power for which they the Riviera to retain in even a local board of guardians. Farseeing men have estimated that in an Irish Parliament, constituted according to Mr. Gladstone's scheme, a wise and capable and patriotic Conservative party might not only have been a potential minority, but might have found their way to an Irish Treasury Bench. And all this upon the one simple con-dition of fusing their interests and sympathies with those of the b dy of their countrymen instead of forever fevering and distempering their country like an anery pushile or like a poisoned spear-point. Did the Irish people look surly or haggle about the price? On the con-trary, they pined and yearned for pence and brotherhood in the great task of building up a happy Irish nation. And the Irish gentry? With a few noble exceptions, such as Lord Powerscourt and Lord Greville, their answer was to smite the hand that was extended to them. Their answer was to summon the demons of roligious b gotry from their den and to circulate eleven mill ons of scurrilous libels on their fellow countrymen through the printing press of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. complain a great deal nowadays of our setting class against class. It was they themselves, in their blind arrogance and folly, in spite of the prayers and the warning and the entreaties of Irigh Nationalists-it was they themselves who first set class against class, or rather set up their own foolish and pampered class against the interests and the sympathies and the aspirations Ballydaheen whose innates have not as much influence upon the current of affairs as the who'e galaxy of gentlemen who assemble on the Clubbouse steps put together. Now, what is the reason of this extraordinary transformation? I often think that one of the bitterest reflections is the reason of this day as distinctly foreigners face and language and sympathy as when their ancestors came over throat-cutting and psalm-incide with Counter in these days of humiliation singing with Cremwell. They had three hundred years of unbroken power to make history, and the history they made was a history of famines and rack-rents and penal laws and misery-a history of millions plundered and degraded in their own land under the heel of a few thousand foreigners-a history during which the gentry of Ireland never did an act of justice that was not wrung from them, and never did one act of unadulterated grace so long as England gave them her bayonets to enable them to refuse it. Nemetis came at last in the shape of an Irish domocracy, and it is a singular fact that demo-cracy is a Frankenstein of their own raising. Democracy has sprung from the two very source which England relied upon to rid her of the Irish difficulty—National education and emigration. The National system of education was founded for the express purpose of undermining the faith and destroying the nationality of the yeath of Ireland. Men like Archishop Whately and Mr. Carlisle, who devised that system, and who composed the school-books, were dead certain that they had discovered a machine fo turning the youth of Ireland into soupers in faith and West Britons in politics. Things have not turned out to quite their satisfaction. R. Peel relied upon two instruments Sir denationalise Ireland-the the schoolmaster. Wh the policeman Whatever the to and constabulary system did to enchain the limbs of the Irish people his system of pational education did still more to emancipate their minds and souls. The policeman proved to be an efficient ally of England, but the schoolmaster did not turn out so satisfactorily, and the schoolmaster is the most potent man of the two when all is said and done. It is the young fel lows whom the governing classes sent into the National schools to be turned into flunkeys and alares—it is these very young fellows who havo broken the power of the privileged classes in Ireland, and pushed them from their thrones, and bearded them at the Poor-law boards and the municipal boards, and even on the floor of the House of Commons. In the same way the Irish gentry believed that the policy of emigra-tion was a stroke of genius to deliver them from a troublesome population. They believed that once the Irish peasant was embarked in a coffinship they were done with him for evermore. But there came back from America a power more fatal to aristocracy and to privileged idleness than if th se Irish emigrants had come back in line-of battle ships and armies-there came back the principles of democracy and freedom which the emigrants imbibed in the great Republic of the West. Every American letter that came home was a lesson in democracy. From the time that American principles took root here in the soil American principles took root here in the soil that was prepared for them by education, it was all over with the accendancy of the Irish gentry, for the moment free enquiry began to be focussed upon them their pretensions melted away like wax before a fir. People began to ask them-is lyos who were these gods who wrapped them-selves up in cold and haughty majesty, and looked down upon the people whose industry care them remts to sourader, and uprole and gave them rents to squander, and purple and the linen to bask in. To our surprise we found that they were n t gods, but men, with blood very much the same color as other men's. and with a by no mears alarming preponderance of brains. The gods were, in fact, a squad of Cromwellian troopers a few generations re-moved. As somebody remarked—I think it was O'Connell-the Irish gentry have nothing ancient about them except their pedigrees. The so-called "old families" were but things of yesterday compared with the ancient race they despised and lorded it over. The real old fami-lies of the land are to be found not in the land-lords' mansions, but in the cabins of their serfs. To have remained tich and flourishing during a tunity the Irish aristec acy ever got of identify native family could incur. In a history like the palaces of kings and nobles. Irish democracy, I manager. What make you ing themselves with the people, of winning their that of the Irish race poverty is the best sign of in our day, is, in fact, no new thing, but a re- cause I see so many lighthouse

poor-law guardians who were taken from the ranks of the people-how they used to slouch into the board room in a shame-faced, apologetic rose and measured themselves like men with these noble lords and gentlemen, and routed them from their dignities, and to'd them to their faces that the day of aristocratic privilege was gone, and the power of the people, and the welfare of the people must henceforth be more important elements in the government of mankind than corcnets or Norman blood. you go into the Irish beardroom of an Irish Board of Guardians now you won't find the elected guardians trembling under the frown of the crofficios; it is rather the other way. If you list n to a debate in the House of Commons you won't find men of the people, like Mr. Healy or Mr. Sexton, grovelling at the feet of the King-Harmans or Saundersons, or speaking with bated breath because every second man who is listening to him has a title or a million of money. I never will forget the expression of a little old Weetern person at one of the Land League meeting, when some speaker was describing the oppression and the baugh-tiness of Irish land-agents in the past, "Begob," says the old fellow, "we'll make them put their hauds to their hats for us yet." That really only describes in a comically exaggerated way the change that has come over the face of the country; for though the Irish people are of too generous and forgiving and Christian a character ever to desire to retort upon their opponent the indignities that were inflicted upon themes still it was necessary to enforce the themselves, still it was necessary to enforce the lesson-and I think the lesson is beginning to impressively upon the comprehension of the most forsilized old gentleman in the land—that a man's importance and his place in the esteem of his fellow countrymen will depend for the future in Ireland, not upon the length of his purse, nor the length of his pedigree, but upon his usefulness to the community and his readiness to labor and to scorifice himself for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen. Up to the benefit by an extraordinary perversion of the laws of nature, a man's consequence in Ireland was measured by the amount of misery he created ; for the future it will be measured by the of good he can do in protecting industry, rewa ding toil, and raising up the poor and lowly. The Irish gentry have, fortunately for lowly. human rights, left us no alternative but to be democrats and to draw our strength from the great heart of the people. There is one thing upon which I think we may fairly congratulate ourselves in reference to the spread of de-mocracy, and that is, that the democracy as its rooted in Ireland to-day is almost altogether free from the features of bloodthirstiness and rabid class hatred and irreligion which have sometimes made revolution a name of dread and horror in other lands. The Irish people have not the slightest dislike to man merely because he has a good cost to his back, or because he comes of an ancient family. The objection to Mr. Parnell's class is that it pro-duces only one Mr. Parnell to ten thousand duces only one Air. Farnell to ten thousand aliens and enemics and oppressors of the people. If in the morning the Irish gentry proposed frankly to draw a wet sponge over the past, there is not a promisent politician in Ireland who would answer with a churlish or con-tunnelious word. They would be welcomed. They would be honored. The Irish nature has the seftnase of up own honeved meda the softness of our own honeyed meads. "There is dew at high moontide there and

springs in the yel'ow sands, On the fair hills of holy I eland."

Irish forgiveness is to be had to this hour for the honest asking. A single Smith O'Brian re-deems a whole pedigree of Murrough the Bura-ers and Black Inchiquins. The chaoge which the wizardry of one great old man has wrought in the course of a single year in the feelings of the most externa of us toward, the knowling here. the most extreme of us towards the English people is an assurance that no prejudices are too ancient, no wrongs too cruel, no grudge too deep-scated, to yield to the first appeal of genius and sincerity to the infinite tenderness of the Irish heart. There shall be false gods no more in Ireland; but for gool men and capable men who have a heart for the niseries of their coun-outrage us a little while longer, tut they can trymes and the will to laber for their allevis-tion, there is still, and there will be slways, welcome, honor and gratitude, no matter what his class or from what race he may be sprung. But the longer the Irish gentry continue at enmity with the Irish people the harder will be the terms of their inevitable surrender when it comes, Forty years ago they might have become Nationalists without coasing to be landlords. It is perfectly possible that if the Irish laudlords had been wise enough to band themselves enclusia-tically with the people at that time to win an Irish Parliament, and had flooded and dominated that Parliament with unabridged for many a day, and the enforcement of pepular rights might have been indefi-nitely retarded. At present the Irish people can dispense with them as Nationalists, and are determined to dispense with them as landlords. I have claimed that Irish d cracy is not bloodthirsty or vergeful. demo those who are so fond of magnifying the deeds of violence which have blotted our history here and there for the last few years would once examine the cark cory of revolution in other lands and think couche seas of suffering and bloodshed which encall the beaten side—if they will only remember how their own class used their victory when they tortured and trampled to death tens of thousands of the Wexford insurgents in '9S-they will have to confess that there never was a revolution involving the overthrow of so rooted and so detested an oligarchy which was effected at so small a cost of bloodshed and crime as ours, and they will have to confess that whatever crime lurked in the train that great and memorable peaceful revolution was not the outgrowth of democracy, but was a remnant of the barbarism their own oppression had begotten. Finally, the revolutionary spirit in Ireland is not sullied by irreligion upon one side, or by sectarian bigotry on the other. It has a heart equally large and equally warm for Protestant and for Catholic-for every man who has a heart or hand in Ireland. It is, at the same time, in the highest and deepest sense re-ligious, spiritual, and above the ignoble empire of materialism, and contains no taint or germ of that crazy continental fanaticism which assails the Altar as ferociously as the Bastile, which breaks up the very foundations of society, defiles the sanctity of the Christian household, breaks down the glorious faith and hope that surround down the glorious faith and hope that surround this fleeting world with the wonders of eternity, and counts the very Author of the Universe among the enemies of man. From this bleak abyes we have been saved by the deep and yearning spirit which teaches the Irish people that, even when all has been done that human devotion can do to reward industry, to alleviate suffering, and brighten human life, there still among in this wondrows spiritual nature of aux remain in this wondrous spiritual nature of ours aspirations and capacities which will never be satisfied in this material world, and which will never consent to be stifled in the grave. We have been saved, furthermore, by the enlightened fortitude of some of those who have guided the religious life of Ireland, one of whom is not far away from us here to night, and the other whose name will be, honored by the Irish other whose name will be holded by the Irish race as long as the Rock of Cashel stands anidst the smiling plains of Tipperary. These men have identified religion, not with the privi-leges and the oppressions of the rich, but with the cause of the poor and the hopes of the oppressed. They have shown that no measure oppressed. They have shown that the history of equality smoug men, no struggle to exorcise the demons of selfish monopoly and luxury which have hitherto cruelly darkened the lives of the people, can be too bold or too sweeping for the religion of Him whose life of infinite pity for the religion of rim whole me of humite pro-was spent among the lowly, and whose inspired aposties were chosen from the fisherman's hut and irom the carpenter's bench, and not from the palaces of kings and nobles. Irish democracy,

affections, of becoming their leaders, they nobility, and rank is the best evidence of turn to the old golden days of Ireland's great-purned with insuit and diadair. They repaid shame. When thoughts of this kind hegan ness, when the la'd was the people's, when the sub-inurderings and burnings are floggings in '98, men of Ireland, their revolt sgainst the supre-marderings and singers of Young Ireland was to submissiveness had been complete. I remember seize the crops for the rent while two millions of even within my own time the first of the elected people were dring of famine and then to exterbayonets have been ever since; and as we push boldly on upon the path of equal rights for a'l and uncompromising war upon all the monopolies and privileges that still stand in the way of human happiness, the Irish democracy will, please God, never stay their march or abate their claims until the radiance of freedom which once lighted this is and chwraps her acaie, and makes her once more the bright hera'd of knowedge, truth, and liberty to the world.

THE VOTE OF THANKS.

When Mr. O'Brien sat down, the audience ross and cheered vuciferously for several minutes. Mr. Dawson then moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and was followed by Mr. Labouchere, M.P., and Mr. Brunner, M.P.

MR. O'ERIEN'S REPLY.

Mr. O'Brien, acknowledging the vote of thanks, said—It is certainly beyond my power to express all that I feel as to the kind and gen-erous way in which this resolution has been proposed and has been pased by this great, this enormous meeting. If the truth were told, I cm afraid that this most praiseworthy charity is more indebted to Mr. Balfour than it is to me for the size of this audience and for the succes of this lecture (applause and laughter). It is of this lecture (applause and haughter). It is the only good thing he has done in the course of his Irich career, or that he is likely to i do, and I should be sorry to deprive him of the credit of it (applause and laughter). The only credit that I do claim is this—that I entered into a solemn treaty with the kindly ladies who have charge of this institution that I was not to have the source a we are Irich I may use the he—I suppose as we are Irish I may use the phrese—that I was not at liberty to go to jail until I delivered this lecture (loud applause and laughter). Well, I claim that I have fulfilled that engagement, although barely by a neck (lsughter), and I dare say you will permit me to sing "Nunc dimittis" and go-well, to Mitchelstown (lsughter and applause).

HE WOULD DISOBRY THE CORRCION SUMMONS Well, it would not be right that I should say much on an occation such as this upon a personal topic, but as it may be the last opportun ity I may have for some little time of address ing my fellow-countrymen, perhaps I may be allowed to mention that I do not intend to go to Mitchellstown to-morrow (prolonged ap plause, the whole audience rising and cheering vociferously). I intend to remain wher I am (renewed cheering). If the polic want me they will have to come and fetch me (great applause). Unless under force and duress I shall not acknowledge the authority or validity of that infamous tribunal that Mr. Peter O'Brien (prolonged groaning) and Cap tain Plunkett are setting up in Mitchelstown to remove me (renewed cheering). Trial conducted under such circumstances I regard as being as much a judicial proceeding as the trial of a sheep by a pair of professional butchers (re-newed cheering), and I intend to pay as much respect to their summons as a tribunal of that character deserves, no less and no more (renewed applause).

A SECRET CONSPIRACY.

I regard the Tory Government of Ireland th moment as simply a secret conspiracy of Castle officials and broken down rack-renters, a con-spiracy for the plunder of the poor and for the removal of inconvenient political opponents (loud applause.) I regard Mr. Balfour (groans) simply as a perfumed Captsin Moonlight, rather more destarding and more heartless them his more dastardly and more heartless than his vulgar prototype. That being my view, I do not intend, so long, at all events, as I enjoy my dom of my own, to attorn to the jurisdiction of a court which I regard as an outrage upon human liberty and as one of the vilest cogines that ever was devised for torturing and for silencing political opponents (applause).

FRIENDS AT OUR BACK. Well having said so much as to the protect that

I shall feel bound to make whether in prison or out of prison, at every stage, against this in fam us legislation, I need hardly tell you, I think that when the tug of war course Mr. Balfour will not find me undisposed to meet him. Mr. Balfour (hisses and cries of "Order") if he hides me in his drepest dungeon cannot

ing at Birmingham to-day, no longer torture us in the dark (cheers). We have brave and noble-hearted Eoglishmen cheers) and Scotchmen and Welshmen coming over and looking around for themselves; and well it is for us that we have them, for I believe that blood would have flowed in Ennis last Sunday, and in many a spot besides in Ireland within the last few weeks, only that brutes like Captain Pluckett knew that there were Englighten amongst them taking notes, and your brave Castle official quails and trembles in his shoes before these representatives of the Engcolonies. lish nwimn (cheers). Yes, we thank them, and we welcome them to our hearts (cheers)—those English invaders "to right and to laft" of us (cheers); and when we find galant gentlemen like Mr. Labouchere (cheers), and like Mr. Brupner (cheers), and the gentleman whom his countrymen tondiy and truly call the Parnell of Wales-Thomas Ellis-(cheere)-when we find these gentlemen abandoning their pleasant homes in London to come over and fight the baths of free speech for the Irish people, why the young men of Ireland would be the veriest slaves that ever crawled the carta if they did not esteem it-and they do esteem it-a privilege and a glory, before this last fight for Irish freedom is fought and won, to do and dars and suffer something in the cause for which thirty generations of the power of the Irish race were proud to face the gallows and the battle field (enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats.) THANKS TO HIS GRACE OF DUBLIN, Mr. Dillou, in a dignified speech, moved a vote of thanks to His Grace for presiding at the lecture. The motion was seconded by Mr. Oldham, Protestant Home Ruler, and supported by Mr. Thos. Ellis, M.P., and Mr. Davitt. In reply His Grace said :-All I have to say to you is that the people of Dublin who are assembled here this evening, or any portion of my flock, owe me no thanks for anything that I can do for them, and I will ask you the favor to allow me to hand over this vote of beans that you have passed to meas a heartfelt expression of your thankfulness and mine to those Linglish members of Parliament from Hindustani England and Wales, Protestants and Noncon formists, for their kindness in coming to sup port us here this evening (loud applause).

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

Most men like to see themselves in "print, but women don't. They prefer silk or satin.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

Some one has told you that your catarrh is in curable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Ramedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomlish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself, of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

An enthusiastic editor wrote :-- "The battle is now opened." But, alas! the intelligent compositor spelled "battle" with an "o," and his read: rs said they had surpected it al: along.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

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

"He's not what you call strictly hand some," said the Major, beaming through his glasses at an utterly hideous baby as he lay howing in his an attery intests day as he hay nowing in his mother's arms; "but it's the kind of a face that grows on you," "It's not the kind of a face that ever grew on you," was the indignant and unexpected reply of the maternal being; "you'd be better looking if it had."

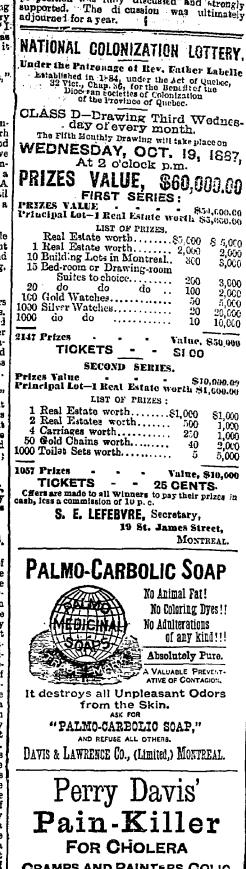
YOU HARDLY REALIZE THAT IT IS MEDIOINE when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use. ..

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES COMMIS SION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The last meeting of the Cabinet pricr to the President's departure for the West, was held to-day in the White House, and lasted until 2 o'clock. It is under-stood that the Canadian fisheries, the Alaskan seal fisheries and the financial questions were discussed, but it was impossible to obtain any information of the business transacted, except that the President has invited Hon. Wm. L. Put cam, of Maine, and Hon. Jaz. B. Angell, of Michi-gan, toact with the Secretary of State in the nego tiations for a settlement with Great Britain of the disputes growing out of the questions conthe disputes growing out of the questions con-nected with the rights of our fishermen in the territorial waters of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Both of these gettlemen have sccepted, and it is believed by Secretary Bayard that their fitness for their important duty will be recognized by the country. Mr. Putnam has been counsel for the United States for the last two years in case awing under the for the last two years in cases arising under the law and treaty in connection with the fisheries dispute, and Mr. Angell is president of the University of Michigan, and has had experience in international transactions, having been one of the commissioners by whom the atest treaty with China was regotated. Mr. Putnam is a Democrat and Mr. Angell a Republican. The secretary said that their selection was not only a recognition of the two political parties, but a topographical recognition. The interests of the Western States lying along the Canadian border were equally great with the interests of the New England States in securing a sottlement of the difficulties with Canada. From the information received here it is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will leave England about the end of October, and that the negotiators will meet in Washington by the middle of Novem-ber. Secretary Fairchuld remained in confer-ence with the President about half an hour after the adjournment. He positively declined to say anything in regard to the future financial policy of the Treasury Cepartment. From other sources, however, it is learned that the Presi-dent let the matter to the discretion of the Mr. Chamberlain will leave Esgland about the

secretary, and that there is no prospect of any immediate change of programme.

CHAMBERLAIN'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE. LONDON, Sept. 29.-Mr. Chamberlain, speak-



CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY **CHCLERA MORBUS AND** ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS COUCHS. COLDS. **Croup and Consumption** CURED BY **ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM** 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

-Ucr. 5, 1887

proposition was fully discussed and strongly

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in exist ence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad scokery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics. But Green's August Flowers has done

wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy. Remember :---No happiness without health, But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five conts,

When Fogg saw a train on the dress of an old ady he remarked that it was behind time.

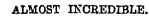
WITHOUT EQUAL. Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrheea it has no equal."

"There are breakers ahead," said a theatrical manager. "What makes you think so?" Be-

more sincerely animated by friendly feeling, towards America than he, and no cue more de sired to maintain good relations between England and America. He referred to Canada's pro-grees, and, with reference to the fisheries dis-pute, said it was England's duby to secure for Canada a fair presentment of her claims. He regarded the appointment of the Fisherics Commission as affording an opportunity for commenting the union of Great Britain and her

OHAMBERLAIN ADDRESSES HIS CON-STITUENTS ON POLITICAL TOPICS.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 20. -Speaking here to day Mr. Chamberlain said the home rule question had no right to claim the first attention f the House of Commons to the exclusion of at sea, temperance, and other important sub-jects. He praised Lord Randolph Churchill as the first statesman in many years who had ad vanced the subject of conomy in public expen-ditures. He blamed Mr. John Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt for not defining their home rule scheme, and he denied that a majority of the people of Ireland really wanted home rule. A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Chamberlain was met with a counter resolution of no confidence. An uproar ensued The resolution expressing confidence was finally carried by a large majority.



LONDON, Sept. 20.—The papers here give currency to an extraordinary rumor to the effect that the Queen intends next year to visit India. The Queen has, on very good authority, fre-quently expressed the most earnest desire to see her preat Oriental Empire, and the journey last winter of her favorite lady-in-waiting, the dowager Marchioness of Ely, to India is believed to have been the preliminary of the royal visit. The prospect thereof will also explain the much talked of fact that the Queen is learning

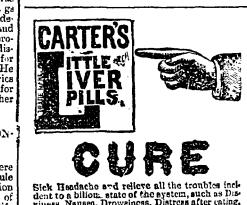
THE DEATH KNELL

OF THE MACDONALD SEPARATIST PARTY SAID TO BE TOLLED.

[SPECIAL TO THE POST.]

TOBONTO, Sept. 30.—The following special cable appears in this morning's *Globe*:— LONDON, Sept. 29.—The *Contemporary Re-*view contains an article by Dr. Goldwin Smith on the railway question in Manitoba. He re-views the grounds upon which Manitoba's claim rests, arriving at the conclusion that not Mani-toba only, but the whole Northwest, will have to be set free from the monoboly. and as the to be set free from the monopoly, and, as the to be see free from the monopoly, and, as the nation's faith must not be broken, the Canadian Pacific will have to be indemnified. He suggests that, as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council can consider only strictly legal ques-tions, a mixed committee, composed of states-men and jurists, should consider the question of the constitutional windts of Manitube and the the constitutional rights of Manitoba and the Northwest. He proceeds to argue that the railway question is fundamentally connected with the tariff question and declares that the movement in favor of commercial union with the States is now sweeping the Dominion with force as great as its spontaneity has been. The issue cannot be doubted. The death knell of the separatist policy, of which the Macdonald Government has long been the organ, has, to all appearances, been tolled. The Co-operative Wholesale Society, of Man-

chester, an influential association, discussed at its annual meeting a proposal to build or rent a cheese factory in Ontario to supply the Man-chester market. The society's last year's importations amount in value to £1,126. The



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles dent to a bilion, state of the system, such as giness, Nausen, Drowsiness, Distress after ca rain to the Side, &c. While their most rem most remark able success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilis are equality valuable in Coustipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver



all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the kowels. Twen if they only cures where the state of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the kowels. Twen if they only cures the state of the state of the state of the state suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

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

Carter's Little Liver Fins are very smart and very cast to take. One or two pills make a doad They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please at who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five 1.4. \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or self by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., -New York City.

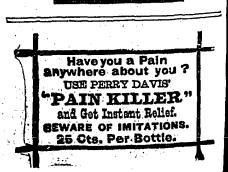


AND HUW TO BUILD THEM. BO cats with specifications, estimates, and a full de-scription of destrable MODERN houses, from 4 rooms up, oosting from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to decor-sting. Homes adapted to all elimates and all classes of perplo. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid upon receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 45-0

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ites; then i nd's at the he hi hi he hi hi hi he hi hi

Brooklyn, N.Y.



Ост. 5, 1887.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SELLING WIVES.

Time when Women were sold at Auction in Epgland-Selling the Fair Sex for Sixpence a Mead,

(London Tuibits)

Years ago it was generally beliaved in Eog-land that a husband might hawfully sell hus wile to another man provided he conducted the transaction in some public place and delivered instances market tons were conected similar to the charged for animals brought to the public these charged for annuality of oughts to the public market. An examination of a number of old market. An examination of a number of fold journals, magazines, date books, and other pub-lications has en toled us to bring together the following authenticated cases of men selling

bioroale, magazines, date books, and other pub-iouroale, magazines, date books, and other pub-initions has enabled us to bring together the initions has enabled us to bring together the is table to a using together the is table to a using together the incomprehensible Life. THE TORIES—THEIR RECORD. Who told us that the price of grain Should rise and never fall again. If by our votes we should sustain ? The Tories. Who told us that cur wheat and rye Should sell for prices wondrous high ? Who was it or prices wondrous high ? chaser with a harder to have her taken next day bard gave a guicea to have her taken next day bard gave a guicea to have her taken next day to Manchester by coach. The paragraph is to Manchester by coach. The paragraph is to someluded. "It would be well if some law thus concluded. were eafo. ccd to put a step to

SUCH DEGRADING TRAFFIC. ' We read in the Timics of July 18th, 1797, On Friday a butcher exposed his wife for that "On Briting a buttoner exposed his wife for sie in Smithfield market, near the Ram inn, with a halter about her neck and one about her wist, which tied her to a railing, when a hog-mist, which the happy purchaser, who gave the driver was the happy purchaser. diver was the happy purchaser, who gave the hadrad three guineas and a crown for his de-hadrad three guineas and a crown for his de-hadrad three guineas and a crown for his de-parted rib. Pi'y it is there is no stop put to such depraved conduct in the lower order of such depraved is the following day it is stated, "By some mistake in our report of the Smith-feld market, we had not learned the average price of wives for the last week." The writer price of wives for the last week." The writer in the says is a statemed by sourced by such and by sourced b price of wives for the increasing value of further says: "The increasing value of the fair sex is esteemed by several emin-ent writers as a certain criterion of increasing williation. Smithfield has, on this ground, stong pretentions to refined improvement, as the price of wives has risen in the market from half againen to three guineas and a half," The bill againen to the Trings of Sentember 19, next item from the Times of September 19, and item from the Times of September 19, 1977, is somewhat jocular in style: "An hostler's wife in the country lately fetched twenty five guineas. We hear there is to be a rate of wives soon at Christie's. We have no about they will scon go off well." In the same journal for December 2, 1797, at is reported that "at the last sale of wives there was but a por show, though there were

PLENTY OF BIDDERS.

The rate is reported in the Morning Heradd, and it is there stated that there was as much furniture as would set up a beggar." In the same year a butcher sold his wife by public mation in the Hereford market. The lot realized one pound four shillings and a bowl of managed one pound four shillings and a bowl of trainere are particulars of another wife

rether.'

Particulars of a sale of a wife in Hull, on Febreary 14, 1806, are given in the Annual Register and in the local newspapers. They are as foland in the local newspapers. They are as fol-lows: "A man named Gosthorpe, of Patrington, exposed his wife for sale in the market at Hull abut one o'clock; but owing to the crowd which such an extraordinary occurrence had g thered together, he was obliged to defer the sale and take her away. About four o'clock, however, he again brought her out, and she was

SOLD FOR TWENTY GUINEAS. quency of late years, the common people have imbled an opinion that the proceedings are

sorrows and corries his sins. She is wounded for his transgressions, and by her stripes he is healed. When he comes to an age in which he could begin to repay her service with service of could begin to repay her service with service of his own, she sends him off with a baptism of tears and an ordination of prayers and kisses, to school, or college, or business; and when-ever a loving letter, or a grateful word, or an unselfish service, or even s warm kiss, or tender glance of the eye, shall terve to repay her for a service so simply and uncetentation-ly rendered that the boy never comprehends either its value to himself or its cost to her, she knows not-may hardly stons to transaction in some public place and delivered comprehends of tenuered inat the boy never transaction in some public place and delivered comprehends either its value to himself or its bet to the purchasec with a halt-r about her cost to her, she knows not-nay, hardly stops to take. The sales were duly reported in the ask. From the very first day when, with tear-newspapers of the period, without any special ful, trembling joy, she reats her arm on him to comment, as items of everyday news. In some whom she gives herself down to the hour when instances market tolls were collected similar to children and grandchildren gatherabout her hed children and grandchildren gatherabout her bed of death, to hear her through the portal on their winged prayer, she lays down her life for her sheep. Thanks be to God for a pure and noble

Who told us that cur wheat and rye Should sell for prices woodrous high ? Who was it told that wicked lie? The Tories.

Who said that Mowat had to go, That boodlers might obtain a show. To rob and cheat Contario? The Tories.

Who sent the Bribery Brigade With thousand dollar bills to aid In bribing all who would be paid? The Tories.

Who promised to retrench, but yet Have added millions to the debt And will again, if they are let? The Tories.

Who trotted out the color steed, Dut found him destitute of speed, And got so badly left, indeed ? The Tories.

Who owns the independent Mail That every day repeats its tale, That the Church will soon prevail? The Tories.

And can we vote for men like these, Who fib with such appalling ease, And rob the country when they please? The Tories.

Ob, no ! the thing would never do For honest men like me and you To sail with that most reckless crow-

The second secon for your cow?" said a bystander. "Aguinea,' replied the husband. "One !' cried the other, and immediately Ad away his bargain. We understand that the purchaser and his 'cow' live very happily toraw materials to be converted into finished pro-ducts would be, in Mr. Griffin's opinion, a very small matter compared with the possession by a community of thoroughly trained m-chanics and superior facilities for manufacture. These ad-vantages England possessed, and he saw no reason to think that she would be wanting in the future.

WHAT IT COSTS TO EDUCATE A BOY.

THE BUSH FIRES.

Baging Fiercely Throughout the Ottawa Valley-Farm Houses and Other Buildings Fall a Prey to the Devouring Element-Rain Badly Wanted.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.-Ottawa still continues in cloud of smoke, caused by the bush fires, and the sun has not been seen for soveral days, ex-cept in a port of eclipse. The first on every side of the city are increasing, and grave fears are entertained of an even greater disatter than swept over the Ottawa valley in 1870; indeed, the damage already dona is some sections is estimated as being greater than that year. Hull had a very narrow escape to-day, the bush file craeping into the northern end of the city, and but for the new waterworks there is little doubt but that " the city of rocks" would have been once more swept out of existence. The firemen and citizens have been testing the fire all day, and unless a strong wind should spring up the city is safe for the present. Several small fires are going on in McKay's bush at the back of Rideau Hall, and the people of New Edinburgh are not sleeping comfortably in their beds tonight. From every quarter come reports of fires, and it may almost be said that the whole Ottawa valley is more or less on fire wherever there is bu h.

there is buch. It is reported that two men were burned to death a few miles ontside the city limits, in Russ-II county, last evening, when engaged in fighting the bush fires. PERTH, Sept. 28.—Fires are in fields, woods

and swamps about here, and the air is filled with smoke. In Drannond, near here, a large swamp is on fire and is causing much stilling smoke. There is no section about free from smoke. There is no section about free from fires. Bat httle damage to hay stock and huildings has been done, though timber and fences have suffered materially. Water is get-ting as scatce as in a desert, and most wells have gone dry. Water has to be drawn for stock a long distance. There has been no such drought since 1851. If the wind rises or rain dors not come the damage must increase inde-finitely. To the country learned to University for finitely. In the country, along the Kingston & Pembroke railway, the pineries are on fire and the loss is becoming terrible.

THURSO, Que., Sept. 28 .- Bush fres are burn-THURSO, Que., Sept. 28.—Bush free are burn-ing in all directione. Following are some of the losses to date:—Anthony Casey, house, harn and stable; Mark Monahan, barn ; John Dent, barn and twenty tons of hay; Dan. Einet, barn and contents; D. Cochrane, honce and effects; Aviia Boulsic, 120 cords word; Thompson & Berlinguet, \$1,000 worth of hemlock bark. The lesses in fences and standing timber are exten-cing. The steature Emerges in detailed here. sive. The steamer Empress is detailed here since yesterday and cannot leave till the smoke

NORTH NATION MILL, Que., Sept. 28.--There are fires all round here, not more than half a mile distant on any side. Several farm houses have burnt and a great deal of timber. The Les will be very considerable. The mills are not in any danger, unless a wind springs up.

stroyed. L'ORIGNAL, Ont., Sept. 23.-Fires are all

no serious destruction of property has been reported. In some isstances the fire has en-croached close upon farm baildings, but so far has been auccessfully fought back. Reports from the country above Eganvila are more serious. Considerable damage to property has

been the order of the day for s me time past. places to put out the flames. regular trip for several days. Farmers coming here report terrible fires in all directions. Many of them are attributed to the carelessness of bunters, while some of the damaging fires night Messrs. Booth and Gordon's limits are retimes the smoke is almost suffocating.



Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and diench your system with nan cons slops that prison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

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Commissioners.

We the undersigned Bunks and Bunk-ts will pay all Prizes dra- in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. J. H. OGLESRY, Pres. Louistana Nat'l Bank.

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Rank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

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		LARGE PI			5,000		
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	100				100	10,000	ł
	1,000	Terminal			50	50,000	
	2,170	Prizes, a	mounting	to		\$535,000	

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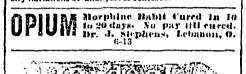
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draw a Prize. **REMEMBER** that the payment of all Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore,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



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Vessels. Tonnage.	Commanders,
Numidian 6 100	Building.
	Lt. W. H. Smith, RNE.
Farginan, 1650	Capt. J. Ritchie.
rotynesian	" Hugh Wylie,
Foarmatian	" W. Richardson,
Circas and find	Lt. R. Barret, R.N R.
reruvian	Capt. J. G. Stepheneor
I Nova Scotian 3 200	R. H. Hughes,
1 Gasman 2 900	" Alex. McDougal
Cartagangan thoo	A. Macnicol.
i moeran i con	R. P. Moore,
Encrwegian	R. Carruthers.
Lucernian	John Brown.
Austrian	John Bentley.
1 Trestoria	" John France
	" James Ambury
ocanomavian 2 con	" John Park,
Ductios Avrean - 3 800	" James Scott,
Corean 1 or p	" J. C. Menzies.
Green, Steel	" C. E. LeGallai.
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Canadian	" John Kerr.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	D. McKillon,
wandensian	" D. J. James
Lucerne	" W. S. Main.
Newfoundland1566	" C. J. Mylina,
Acadian	" F. McGrath,

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The Steamers of the Liverpool, I underderry and Men-treat Mail Service, satisfic from Liverpool on THURS-DAYS, and from Quitee on THURSDAYS, calling at laugh Fysic to receive on teard and laud Mails for Passengers to an transferrant reland and Scotland, are li-tended to be despitched

 Sarmatian, Wednesday, Sept. 21
 Parisian, Wednesday, Oct. 5
 Thursday, Sept. 22
 Parisian, Wednesday, Oct. 5
 Thursday, Oct. 6 Passengers, if they such dre, can embark at Montreal after S p. m. on the evening previous to the steamor's

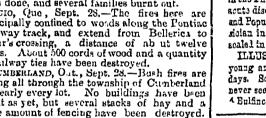
atter 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamors salling. "These steamors carry in the cattle nor sheep. Rates of massage from Monireal or Quebe :--Cabing \$00, \$70 and \$50 (according to accommodation). Inter-gacher, \$20. Steerage from Monireal, \$21.75; from

The Steamers of the Userpool, Londonderry, Quebee and Montreal Extra S rule, saling from Hyppool and Quebee on FRI DAYs, and calling at Derry to ro-ceive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are in-tended to be despatched

Siberian.	bert of the second second of the second of the second seco
Greelan	About Sept. 12 About Sept. 12
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Line are intended	the London, Quebec and Montreal
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The Steamers of the Liverton, About Sept. 15 John's, Halfax and Battimers Mall Service are in-tended to be despatched as faile wetter FROM RALLING

FROM HALL Pernvian. Gaspian. Bates of passage 1259 Cabin \$20.00; interaction, 517.4 Monday, Sopt. 12 Monday, Sept. 20 Monday, Oct. 10 Ax and St. John's --



around us, but no damage is reported as yet, other than that caused by burning brush. RENFIEW, Ont., Sept. 28 —There are a good many bush fires in the country around here, but

serious. Considerable damage to properly has been done, and several families burnt out. QUO, Que, Sept. 28.—The fires here are principally confined to words along the Pontiac Railway track, and extend from Bellerics to Mchr's crossing, a distance of ab ut twelve miles. About 500 cords of wood and a quantity of railway thes have been destroyed.

aw materials to be converted into finished products would be, in Mr. Griffin's opinion, a very small matter compared with the possession by a community of thoroughly trained mechanics and superior facilities for manufacture. These advantages England possessed, and he saw no reason to think that she would be wanting in the future.
WHAT IT COSTS TO EDUCATE A BOY.
"My father never did anything for me," racently remarked a young man, who a few weeks
South and the source of the set to have been responsible for starting it. There are no available means of extinction, as are no available means of extinction, as there is no water to be had, and the soil being whelly vegetable, and dry as tinder after the long drought, cannot be utilized to smother the fire. Fity-nne years ago the whole south-western side of the moun-tain was swept by a fire which destroyed avery-thing down to the bare rock. At that time the country around was covered with timber, and the blaze on the mountain was merely looked upon as a huge display of fireworks, but now the mountain is slmost the only source of fuel wood, and an extensive fire there simply means wood, and an extensive fire there simply means widespread disaster. All the ordinary survey of water supply are failing, and the deceming of old wells and the digging of new new has yards are in great danger and their men are fighting the flames. Wells and creeks are dried in the country and there is no water in many PEMBROKE, Cut., Sept. 50 .- Bush fires are raging on almost every side of us. A dense smoke has prevailed for several days, causing great inconvenience to the navigators of the Upper Ottawa. The Upper Ottawa Towing Company's boats have been tied up, and the line boat to Des Joachims has not left on a have been caused by farmers clearing new land. The damage to fencing and the hay crop will be immense. Much valuable pine is reported on fire in the northern and western district, and toported to be burning. About 5 o'clock rain began to sprinkle, and it is hoped that some heavy showers will come before morning. At

clears

PLANTAGENET, Ont., Sept. 28.—Bush fires surrounding us in all directions. Farmers are fighting the flames day and night. People are dreading lest a wind should rise before it rains, in which case this village would likely be de-

a resident in the city. At the West Riding sessions, in 1837, a mon was tried for selling, or trying to sell, his wife, and committed to prison for two months with hard labor. The cass excited much surprise and

inkrest at the time. Nottingham supplies two cases. According to the Nottingham Date book, on the 28th April, 1852. "About 12 o'clock a female, about 38 years of age, accompanied by her husband and two of his companions, stood in the market place, Bar the sheep pens. The female was the wile of Edward Stevenson, and he had come to the determination, with her consent, to dis-pose of her by auction. A new rope, value sixpeuce, was round her neck. Stevenson, with his wife standing unabashed by his side, held

he rope, and exclaimed : Here is my wife for sale. I shall put her at two shillings and sixpence." "A may named John Burrows, apparently a

harvy, proffered a shilling for the lot, and after time hagging she was

KNOCKED OFF AT THAT PRICE.

they all went to the Spread Eagle to sign uticles of agreement, the lady being the only arty able to sign her name."

Ou one occasion it was urged in a county burt that the real husband was not liable for is wite's debts, since he had sold her some time

Coming down to the present time, we find, in 20, at Alfreton, Derbyshire, a hushand sold the wife in a public house for a glass of beer. The latest instance of a wife sold of which are particulars was noticed in the Sheffield sunty court, on the 13th July, 1887. A man amed liall admitted that some time ago he bught another man's wife for five shillings. An Retenent was drawn up at the time of the sale, hich read as follows: -"At the Royal Oak, heffield, I, Abraham Boothroyd, agree to sell y wife Clara to Wm. Hall, both of Sheffield, it the sum of 5a." The document was signed Boothroyd and Hall, and witnessed by two Wer men t men.

WOMAN'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

The beart of a true woman is like a placid lake tich reflects sun, moon and stars. She reveals eart of God in her noblest characteristic, self-fice. Her whole life is one of self offering lice's altar. She begins as a bride in tears the wedding morning, for when she enters the new life of joy she cuts as under all the sthat bound her to the old home and the old This bound her to the old home and the old fres; her very name she surrenders on that day hen her life begins its mingling with her hus-ud'alife. Motherhood brings her new joys; tibey are the joys of a new self sacrifice. he hazards her own life in giving birth a new life; the gives up society, lends, literature, art, music, overything that adds between herself and the highest, best, et perfect devotion to the dawning life that attrasted to her. She bears her child's

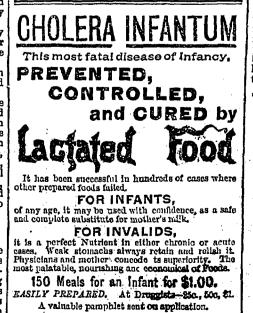
SOLD FOR TWENTY GUINEAS, and delivered, in a halter, to a person named Houseman, who had lodged with them four or freyears." A local journal of the period, re-fering to this matter, says : "From their fre-gency of inte years, the common people have untited an opinion that the proceedings are indicated to believe that the young man's indicated by the words and the complaining tone in which they were uttered, the matther of the firm who heard them is prome to believe that the young man's idea of "doing compatible" is produced by the words and the complaining tone in which they were uttered, the matter of the firm who heard them is prome to believe that the young man's interviewe in the second them is prome to believe the the second the se institud an opinion that the proceedings are index of "doing something" is an outright gift idea of "doing something" is an outright gift of 55,000 in lump, or the purchase of a partner-ship in an established concern. This young man has never done one month's actual work for others in his entire life. His life has been passed in the pleasant pastimes of the home 1820 called Brouchet, residing at the village of Broughton, led his wife to the cattle market at Canterbury and requested a cattle salesman to tell her for him. He declined, saying that he he had sold cattle and not women. Brouchet in the year of that class of boys whose parents are sufficiently well-to-do to keep ser-whose fathers follow vocations in which no use he can be made of the boy's spare here to a system the declined in the year of the spare here to a straight of the spare to boys whose parents are sufficiently well-to-do to keep ser-whose fathers follow vocations in which no use to any hired a cattle pen, for which he paid thi-based in the part of the boy's spare here to boys of his alter.

\$300 per year for the next three years.... 900 \$500 per year for the next two years..... 1,000

Total......\$4,500

This is a moderate estimate of the financial balance against the boy who complains that his father has never done anything for him.

At St. Patrick's Church, on Wednesday morning, the 25th inst., at eight o'clock, an anniversary Grand Mass will be said for the repose of the coul of Mary Ann McGarvey, wife of the late James Driscoll.



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designs, Satisfaction guarantoed. Cata- logue & price list free.	Bra
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., MAL	'
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9-G cow	
A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE	Ψ
A. OF HOUSEHOLD USE	
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COOK'S FRIEND)
	which
BAKING POWDER.	and by

O: Steerngo \$6.00. steamers of the charges, Londondorry, Dalway Nation Service are intended to be despatched up Nation in Station of Charges direct: FIGM NORTON. THROUGH BILLSOF LADING. America on obtain Payage Sertificates at strates. An experiment group of a concerned ach vessel. ach vessel. "ths not secured until paid for. rough Bills of Lading granted at Liverpoo. Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all its in Canada, and the Western States, via 13 In Catagory and al continental Ports, to all rists in Catada: and the Western States, via lifax, Boston, Baltin etc. Quebec and Mont-t, and from all Railway Stations in Canada the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow Baltimora Bostor, Quebec and Mentreal, or Preight, Passage or other information, by to John M. Carrie, 21 Quai d'Orleans yre ; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris y g, Schmitz & Co, or Richard Borns, Ant p; Ruys & Co., Hotterdam; C. Hugo, Ham-g; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & mer, Schurzelkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles r, Belfast; James Scatt & Oo, Queens a; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street C., Lendon; James and Alex, Allan Brothers, act Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, use street, Liverpool; Allans, Rao & Co., bec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle alreet, Chi-s; H. Bourlier, Teornto; Thos, Cock & Son, 1305 St. James street, opposite St. Law ze Hall. H. & A. ALLAN Hall. H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. ay 3, 1887. cure fits

When I say care 1 do not press to strip to stop them for a month them have them related a soft if to stop them for a reader them have them a relation a relation of signature the size of FIRS (FILL) as to TALL-to signature the size of the size of them is the size of the size of the size of the size of them is the size of the size and the size of the size of them is the size of the size and the size of the size anch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto. to 58 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines no unler the horses feet. Writ BREWSTRN'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER Co. Holy Mich 243-G GRATEFUL-COMFORTING **SETATION OF THE OWNERS DESCRIPTION OF THE** PPS'S COCOA.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strongth and wholesomeness. More counnical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be so d in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum of phosphase powders. Sold only in cans. BAXING POWDER CO., 100 Wad street, N.Y.

THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Mome News in Brief.

CABLZ.

The lates news from Samia is that the Ger-mans took King Maliota on board a gunboat for the purpose of exiling has on account of his failure to prevent his people iron robbing Ger-man plantion. King Maliata had previously written to the British and American consuls expressing disappointment at the absence of their support.

Mademoiselle Aines, the suger, died from the effects of a surgical operation in Paris year terday.

James Gordon Bunnett will publish a news-paper in Paris to be knowe as the European Herald. It will be modeled after the New York Herald.

For some time Moria, n 1000 1024 have been For some time Moral, a non-nega have been held by missionaries from America in Pentan-ville road, London. One of the-entretings was held hast evening in a statil house. A crowd collected outside, speeches were made about polygamy in Utah and the web forced an entrance through the window. The landlerd, feating the destruction of the property, sent for the police, but before they increde the wall of the garden and that secondarian trom the next garden were through the very universe the next would have happened int tor the arrival of a gergeant and six constables.

The first contingent of draces which Spain will send to Moracco has been despatched. It consists of 6,000 men. This which is sending this force is to protect the interests of Spain in Moracco in case the claustry reactes into a state of anarchy, which is feared will allow the death of the Sutra Do not feed breeding scws very largely on grain. They may be kept in good con ition, but it should be done by more bulky or partially grien food. of the Sultan.

The trial of the Amarch. A live for treason was opened at Leipsic yesterney. Neve, who, in the preliminary examination, persistently denied his identity with the Amarchist of that name, admitted his identity and the Amarchist of that name, admitted his identity

Give the hogs pare, fresh water to drink; swill will not answer the purpose of water. A very little sa't, wood a hes and charcoal should Since the last report four more cases of cholera have developed an Haffman's island among the passeogers of standing Alesia. The patients were promptly remared to Swinburne Kee, irg a close watch over the plough point, and Laving it sharp, or replacing it frequently with a new one, will often save ten times the cost of the plough in labor. island. There are 14 cases under treatment at present time.

Michael Davitt arrived in Chicago Sunday night. Yesterday Patrick Egan came in from Lincoln, Neb., to escart Mr. David on his trip WEST.

Advices from Chill announce the reappearance of cholera at Traigneen, Andol and ConFOR BABIES.

HE WON A COOL \$5,000. GREAT GOOD LUCK OF SAMUEL W. BABRETT.

FOR BABLES. A prominent physician says: "In my opinion, the general use of Lactated Food would very largely reduce the alarming death rats now prevalent among infants." This is undoubtedly irue, for Lactated Food has been successful in hundreds of cases where other prepared foods had failed, and has been the undoubted means of eaving merny lives. It contains creat nutri-Melbourne Avenue, North Toronto, hes for the past few days been a scene of intense ex-citement. It was whispered that one of the residents held a lucky ticket in The Louisiana State Letter during the state of the State Lottery drawing, on the 9th ult. The News found the fortunate man to be Samuel had failed, and has been the theoretical intensity of saving many lives. It contains great nutri-tive properties, and overcomes all printation of the digestive organs. Babies thrive upon it as upon mother's milk. It is never rejected by the weakest stomach, is fant and invalid.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

State Lottery drawing, on the 9th ult. 22c News found the fortunate man to be Samuel Ward Barrett, 105 Melbourne avenue, foreman bookbinder at Gage & Co.'s, Wellington street. Mr. Barrett was found at his place of busi-ness, and in answer to the reporter's inquiries, said, while a broad smile lighted up his whole countenance, "I had no faith in the lottery tusiness; but four months ago one of the men induced me to invest a dol'ar in it. I sent to the New Orleans National Bank in New Or-leans to find cut how I could get tickets. The bank sent me blanks, and I enclosed a dol'ar for a tenth ticket in the May drawing. I got nothidg then. Still in June I again sent a dollar for a tenth ticket, also in July, and also in August. I got the report of the August drawing last Thursday week on my way home, and careless' jammed it into my pocket, with the remark: 'Well, there's another dollar gone.' In my bedroom, however, I thought I would look at the report, and the first that met my eyes was the number 20,146, entilling me to one-tenth of the fifty thou-and dollar prize. I immediately broke the news to my wife, and j-y reigned in the family. I tell you," said Mr. Barrett, with a wink, 'one does nut fall into a small fortune so slick every day." "How did you collect yeur money?" atked The News, when sufficiently recovered. "I FLOUR.—The market continues byre of old wheat flour, and very little new has arrived. The demand is now principally for Manitoba flour, sales of which have been made at \$4.35 to The demand is now principally for Marciola flour, sal. s of which have been made at \$4.85 to 4.45 and as high as \$4,50 it is said has been made. We quote: -Patent, (Ontsrio) \$4.20 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Canada). \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Extra Super-fice, \$3.90 to \$4.(0; Fancy, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Spring Extra, \$3.60 to \$3.05; Sarperfine, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Mid-dlings, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Pollards, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.85 to \$1.95; On-tario bags (spring extra), \$1.75 to \$1.80; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.60 to \$1.70; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 190 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55. BRAN, Erc.-The market is very firm for bran, and sales are reported of car lots at \$15.50 to \$10.50, shorts \$16.50 to \$17.50. WHEAT.-It is a difficult matter to give re-liable quotations of Canada wheat in the absence of spot transactions, but as near as we now ascerts in the price of Canada red and white winter may be quoted nominally at \$2c to \$3c. Sales Finall fortune so slick every day." "How did you collect your money?" atked The News, when sufficiently recovered. "I received notice from the New Orlians National Bank that a draft for \$5,000 in gold coin had been forwarded to the Central Bank in this city, payable to my order." "Did you call at the Central Bank and draw the money?" "No. I allowed it to remain there on deposit to my credit."

the money?" "No. I allowed it to remain there on deposit to my credit." "Had you other tickets in the same daaw-ing?" "No. I only had one. The whole business since I commenced cost me for tickets, postage, etc., \$1.32, and I now stand in five thousand dollars abead." winter may be quoted nominally at 82c to 83c. Manitoba hard is qu. ted at 87c to 88c. Sales of Manitoba No. 1 hard have been made in the

Brandon district at 55c. Conn.—The market is quiet at 51c. in bond,

ihousand dollars ahead." "I suppose you will go more extensively into lottery business hereafter?" "No, I will con-tinue to send my dollar every month. But I tell you they are going to do a pile of business here now. No le's than one hundred ticksts have been sent for since I got the prize." He turned around, and pointing to the numerous employés, said: "Why, all there have sent for tickets, and they intend to continue as monthly subscribers."-Toronto (Ont.) News, Sept. 12. and 58c to 592 duty paid. PEAS.—There is still a very quiet feeling, and prices range from 72c to 73c per bushel of 66 lbs.

OATS .- Brokers state that 30c is about all they can get from buyers, and the last sales of car lats reported to us were at 30c. Rig. There is no business, and prices are of steam or

Note: — There is no business, and prices are nominal at 45c to 50c. BUCKWHEAT.—There is no demand, and prices remain nominally at 40c to ±2c per 48 lbs. BARLEY.—Prices are about as last quoted, namely at 55c to 57c for car lots of good to choice making and at 45c to 48c for feed. Notice Market suite Martenal 85c to 90c Seven or eight weeks' old pigs should be

malting and at 45c to 485 for feed. MALT.-Mark+t quiet, Montreal 85c to 90c per bushel, in bond, and Ontario 77c to 80c. SEEDS.-Reports from Upper Canada state that the clover crop will be short, but that the quality will be fair, some say good. Here there is no change, and prices are nominal as fol-lows: Canadian timothy 82.75, and American 82.50 to 82.60, Red clover seed 85.50 to 86 per bushel, Alsiko 85.50 to \$6.25, and flax seed \$1.10 to \$1.25. weaned for their own and their mother's good. A hog's skin is waterproof and has no pores except those on the inside of the front legs. Raw onions, chopped fine and mixed with the Roots are excellent for sheep in winter and are especially important with heavy grain feed-ing to keeping the digestive organs in full

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.-The market ho'ds very firm for moss pork, and we have to report fur-ther sales of Western short cut clear at \$18.50; ther sales of Western short cut clear at \$18.50; small lots having been placed for country ship-ment at \$19. Lard continues to meet with fair mers pork, western, per bbl., \$18.00 to 18.50; mers pork, western, per bbl., \$13.00 to 18.50; India mess beef per tre, \$00.00 to 00.00; hams, city cured per ib. 114c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 00c to 13c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 92c to 94c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 0c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 00c to 8c; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 4c to 44c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

A cow in m lk should never be driven faster than a walk. Good cows have large and well filled udders, which cause jain to them if they are hurriel or driven on a ron. BUTTER-No improvement can be noted in the butter mark: t, business being exceedingly quiet and outside (f the local trade we learn of no new Fine manure for crops is more valuable then

little cr no change in values, which are quoted at \$3 to \$4 in boxes and at \$7 to \$8 in cases. BANANAS. The principal kinds now on the market are Yellow Jamaica, which sell at \$1 to SI.75 per bunch. MUSKNELONS.—The glut of receipts appears

to be over, but there appears to be an ample supply still. We quite prices from \$1.50 to \$3 per doz., as to size and quality. COCOMPUTS .-There is a moderate demand,

and the sales that have been made lately were chiefly on country account at \$5 to \$6 per 100. ONIOVS.—At present high prices growers are not selling n any onions, and the market is by no means strong, as we heard of a gool sized sale at a shade below \$2.45 per bbl. delivered at store. Still a fair range of quotations would be from \$2.40 to \$3.50 per bbl.

from \$2.40 to \$3.50 per bbl. SWERT POTATOES.—The market is steady under a fair enquiry, and pric s range from \$3.50 to \$4.50. POTATOES —Although some of the late pot_-toes are complained of as being small, on the whole we have reasons for believing that there will be a fair average crop in Lower Canada. Sales have been made by farmers at 600 to 70c more bar by the load but they are unpulling th per bag by the load, but they are unwilling to eell auy quantity, and the outside figure would have to be paid for a carload.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SHOKED FISH, ETC.-Sealed herrings are in fair demand with sales at 18c to 20c per box, and bloaters have changed hands at \$1 to \$1.50 per box. Funsa haddies meet with fair en-quiry and business transpirts at 7c to 8c per ib. Ciscoes are very quiet at \$2 to \$3 per 100. Baneless fish ranges all the way from 42c up to

To per lb, as to quality and quantity. First OILS.—There have been further trans-sctions in stal oil at 46 to 47c per gallon, but in cod bil very little is being done, and prices are more or less nominal. It would cost 31 to 32c to lay it down here on the basis of prices in Hali-for and 51 John Basides a much better man fax and St. John. Besides a much better mar-ket can be found in England than home. Cod

liver oil is quiet and steady at 70 to 75c. PICKLED FISH.—In Labrador herring we hear of sales to arrive of 1,100 bbls., at \$5, about 700 bbls. of which are for Upper Canada firms. 700 bbls. of which are for Upper Canada firms. In smaller quantities 25c to 50c per bbl. may be added to this price. Cape Breton are quoted at \$5 to \$5.25 in round quantities, and at 25c to 50c extra for small jobbing lots. Dry cod con-tinues in fair demand with sales reported at \$4 00 to \$4.25 per quintal. Green cod ho'ds steady, but there is not much enquiry for it, ard No. 1, which is the only kind asked for, is quoted at \$4 to \$4.25 per bbl. Salmon is quiet but steady at \$22 per tierce for No. 1 New foundland.

COAL .--- It is estimated that the importation of steam coal this season has been slout 33 per cent. in excess of t a' of last yea-, but in the face of that buyers have not been able to satisfy all their requirements for Lower Ports coal. Cape Broton coal is quoted at \$3.20 to \$3.25 for cargo 1. ts, and \$3.40 for smaller quantities.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they op-crate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Fut up in glass vials, hermeti-cally senied. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, altorative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.



SIUN FILAUAUHL; Billous Headache, Dizzinegs, Constipa-tiou, Scation, Billous Attacks, and all derangements of the stom-nch and bowels, are prompt-ly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. **Pierce's Pieseant Purgat**'ve Pellots. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Soid by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government, Endowed by the beside of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Furget, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Aminonia, Line, or Alain. Sold only in Case. only in Cans PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

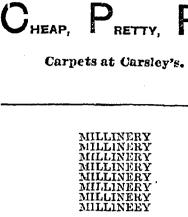
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. NEW YORK.

Our Stock, Prices and Improvements. --:0:--

As water always finds its lovel, so will a discerning public find where to go for the b at value for their mousy. In every line of the trade such has been our experience for the past fo ty-one years, but more especially so during the past ten years. Since then we have made a great change, having changed from medium class. We have the finest and most elaborato solection of Parlor, Dinny Room and Library and Chamber Furniture, with the most var ed stock and styles of Parlor, Lassis, In-laid and Fush Top Centre, Side and Card Tables, Parlor Caldinots in Ebony, Back Wa nut, Cherry and Msboany, Glit Chairs, Ottomar, Piano Stools and is obscande, with every style of Easy, Re-cluting and Rocking Chairs, fluish d in variors Fluish.

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OWEN MCGARVEY



Ост. 5, 1887

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

CHOICE, PRETTY, RAL

Carpets at Carsley's.

The largest assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery is to be found at S. CARSLEY'S.

MILLINERY
MILLINERY

The Imported Patiern Bonnets and Hats are the greatest success over experienced in our Millinery Department. S. CARSLEY.

MILLINERY	

A get uine Imported Pattern Bonnet or Hat in any color can be had at prices rauging from from \$4.75 (ach, at S. CARSLEY'S.

MILLINERY	
MILLINERY	

Stock of Feathers, Wings, Flowers, Ribbons and Millinery Trimmings is as large as many wholesale stocks.

COSTUMES

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COSTUMES

S. CARSLEY.

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cencion. At the lash hatten Since on the 28th August there were 2s patient in the lazaretto. All vessels proceeding from the south of Chili are quarantined in the first Forusian port they touch at.

Sir Thos. Grattan E-, could. M.P. for St. Patrick's Division, Dutlich and Arthur O'Con-nor, M.P. for East is read, arrived in New York yesterday merian. They come to America as the representations of the Irish par-liamentary party, to capital able condition of affairs at home, to thank the American people for their support in the function to ask them to continue it. continue it.

CANALIZS.

The Assistant Provincial Trecourer of Quebec has issued the following of the art of quebic corporated company carry us in any labar, trade or business in the Dawnee of Quebic is required to fyle with the prothonotary of the Superior Court, and with the prothonotary of the ation of the corporate naile, when and how it was incorporated, the date of (t_{i}) incorporation and where its principal place of business within the province is situated. Any company neglecting to make such declaration as required by the law, is liable to the pocalty imposed by the act 45 Vic., chap 47."

The coroner is about to hold an inquest into the death of a farmer's wife who was found dead in her bed at River Janue yesterday. Sus-picton of foul play is felt.

Mr. L. H. Huot and L. Delorme, clerk of the Legislative Assembly, have been named joint clerks of the Grown in connery for the Province of Quebec.

The employes of the Quabec shoe factory struck work yesterday moraing for an increase of pay.

Petitions are being made to the Government against any appeal or in direction in the pro-bibition law now in force in the North-West, A certain element want bier and light wines

Mrs. Robert Conroy, aged 72, widow of the late lumborman, died yesterday at Aylmer.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hards by an East India mis-sionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the spiedy and permanent cure of Concumption, Brorchits, Catarih, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Deblity and all Norman Completer with heading the dist Nervous Complaints, sft.r having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English, with full direc-tions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, maning this paper.-W. A. NOTES, 149 Fouries Linck, Rochester, N.Y.

(9-18cow)

The true gentleman careful y avoids whatever may cause a jar or just in the minds of those with whom he is cast; all cashing of epinion or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his preat convern being to make everyone at ease and at home. He is tender towards the bashoul, gentle towards the distant, and merciful towards the absurd. He guards against unresseable allusions or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and nover wearis me.

There is to be seen at the fashionable stationers a great variety of new, pretty and dainty things for the writing table or desk, especially in the live of fancy ink-stards,

charse. Hens can break up manure better per- business. A car load of Manitoba dairy butter has been received, but the qualty is rather in-the parpise. Scatter some wheat over the pile ferior. In Western the sale is reported of a lot The people of Siberia buy their milk frozen, at 17c, and one lot at 17kc, but selections are held at higher figures. We quote : and turn them on.

FARM AND GARDEN.

four years old than at any other age.

of chicken cholera.

vigor.

A sow will raise better pizs when from two t

tood twice a week, are said to by a preventive

To train a flock of sheep raise a lamb at the

house, teach it is come when called and then put it with the flock By calling the petted lamb the others will follow.

be thrown in their pens at times.

and for convenience it is allowed to freeze about a stick, which comts as a hardle to carry it by. The milkman may leave one chunk or two chunks, as the case may be, at the house of his customers.

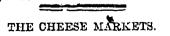
Run green clover, rye, wheat, oats or cor through the feel cutter, set to cut in half inch lengths, and feed to fow's confined in yards. This is the soling system applied to poultry keeping, and works admirably, as those knew who have tried it.

There is nothing that will fatten a pig as quickly as sweet potatoes. They are superior to corn for that purpose. Pick out those that are marketable and boil the culls for the pigs. They may be given to steels also and can befed raw or cooked.

The young shorthorn breeder who will take one good family and breed it in its purity with the test areas will attain a success and repu-tation not to be equalled by the miscellaneous breeder of a dozen families. The young breeder who takes one family of good breeding and of the very best individual merit, and, with tha right kind of bull to stamp a uniform type, will attain fame and fortune if he will stick to his one family for ten or twenty years.

The kind of sheep to keep depends on the soil and pasturage. The Southdown is the best breed to crosss with native ewes that are made breed to crosss with native eves that are made to forage a great portion of the time Merinos do better in large flocks than do the heavy mutton sheep. Heavy breeds cannot range as easily as the small sheep, and therefore require more attention. Using the improved breeds for crossing means that a larger allowance of food must be given if encouse is avaceted must be given if success is expected.

I HAVE BEEN a severe sufferer from Catarrh for the past 15 years, with distrissing pain over my eyed. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lung-. About a year and a half ago I commenced using Ely's Gream Balm, with most gratifying results, and am to-day apparently cured.—Z. C. WARREN, Ruthand, Vt. My DACOHER and myself, great sufferers from Catarrh, have been cured by Ely's Gream Balm. My sense of smell restored and health great'y improved —C. M. STANLEY, Merchant, Ithaca, N.Y.



LITILE FALLS, N.Y., Oct. 3.-CHEESE.-Transactions are as follows: Fifteen lots at 114c, 28 bits at 114c, 3 lots at 114c, 49 lots at 114c, and 19 lots commissioned; total S,906 bixee. The prices on farm dairy cheese range from 11c to 114, with the bulk at 114c, 760 bixees sold. One hundred and sixty-five pack-

beckes sold. One infinited and sixty five pack-ages farm dairy butter sold at 20c to 22c, the bulk at 21c, and 20 packages creamery at 30c. UTICA, N.Y., ('ct. 3.—The market was dull and rather inactive to-day. The ruling price 111c. Transactions were not as large as usual, aggregating only 13,385 boxes.

A fool is a fool the world over, and whether it makes its appearan. e in the dress of a man or noman is of little ulds, as it is always recognizable as an object (a) be equally despised and pitted. Were I compelled to choose between a fiend and an idiot for a wife, I should take the fiend and an infor for a whe, I should wate the fiend every time, as I believe it would be far easier for me to make my share of hell as in-terestingly hot for my partner, than for me to put up with one brief day with the meaningless gibbering of an idiot.

	С	C
Creamery	22	@ 24
Townshing	.19	21
Morrisburg.	.18	20
Brockville	.16	20
Western	15	18
Low grades.	13	14
picking up the few straggling lots tracted goods that occasionally are	of	uncon- red at
	Western Low grades. OHEESE. — The only new business picking up the few straggling lots tracted goods that occasionally are	Creamery

5	C	С
6	C Finest August	121
:	Finest white July	12
IJ	Fine	114
	Medium	11

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.-The marke: is firm, owing to light re-EG3.—The marke: is lirm, owing to light re-ceipts and a fair enquiry. Firsh stock is selling at 17½ to 18c, and other kinds at 16 to 17c. BEANS.—Late advices from the principal points of growth state that the bean crop will ba light, considerably below that of last year. Hold-ers are therefore firm, and prices in this market are quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.90 for good to choice hand picked, although we hear of some poor stock offering at \$1.25 per bushel. HONEY.—Several sales of Eastern Townshirs honey in comb have been made during the past

honey in comb have been made during the past few days, but the quantities were small. The prices realized were 14 to 15c per lb. for choice white clover, and at 10 to 12c for dark colored. In strained goods sales are reported of 10 to 12c per lb. Adulterated go ds are quoted at 8 to

HOPS.-There can now be no doubt that Canada has a good crop of hoys, which, bolh as regards quantity and quality, surpasses that of last year. During the week there have been sales of Eastern Townships and Western hops at 14 to 15c. Askes.—The market continues quiet with

only a small enquiry, last sales reported being at f.om \$4.25 to \$4.40 for 1st pots.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES .- The market for fall apples is still

APPLES.—The market for fall apples is still disappointing, sales of car lots of good sound fruit having been made at \$1.20 to \$1.27, per bbl, and we quote \$1.15 to \$1.50 per bbl, as to quality and size of lot. There can be no doubt that our winter apples will show excellent quality, being very clean and nice. PEARS.—It is thought that the great glut of Flemish Beauties is nearly over, and prices have improved somewhat, sales having been made at from \$2 to \$3.50 per bbl, some choice green fruit being quoted at \$4 to \$6 per bbl. Bartlett pears are called for, but they are very scarce. Hundreds of bbls. of Flemish Beauties have been carted to the dumping grounds.

email sized, baskets of small selling at 40c and large baskets at \$1.25. GRAFES.—Almeria grapes are arriving in first rate condition, the qualty being very fine, and are selling at \$5.50 to \$6 per keg. The crop is believed to be large, but owing to the glut of Osnadian grapes their sale is slow. Blue grapes have been disposed of at 24a to 35c per lb., red at 4c to 6c, and Delaware at 3c to 5c. ORANGES.—The demand is slow, and a limited business is being done at \$8 per barrel for Jamaien, and at \$5 to \$5.50 per case for Brazils. Owing to the abundance of fall fruit, oranges have been neglected. LEMONS.—Business has been restricted, and the volume of trade in consequence small, with

the volume of trade in consequence small, with

S5000 REWARD is offered by the manufactur-ers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remody, for a case of they cannot cure.



SYMPTOMIS OF CATARREH.—Dull, beavy beedache, obstruction of the massi passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, backing or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a masal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are im-paired; there is a sensation of diziness, with mental depression, a backing cough and gen-eral debility. Only n few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, re-sult in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Hoadache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents. "Untold Agouty from Catarrh."

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

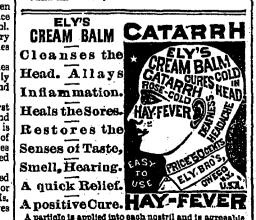
"Untold Agony from Catarra." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of libaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic masal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sun-set, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Reinedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." THOMAS J. HUSHING, ESG., 5903 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarth for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostris. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luck-ily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Gatarth Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarth now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBINS, Runjan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and pro-oured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a perma-nent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

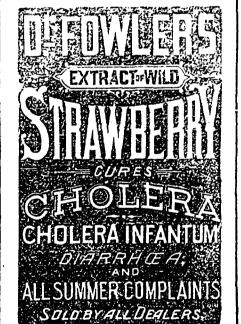


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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Three Rivers. Superior Court. No. 386. Dame Maid Louise Adelaid. Odling Turcotte, of the City of Three Bivers, wife of Jean Baptiste Gailloux, of the said offy, high constable, duy authorized a safer or putics. Flaint vs. the said Jean Baptiste Gailloux, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has, this day, been instituted in this cause. Three Rivers, September 77th, 1337. Three Rivers, September 77th, 1337. Three Rivers, September 77th, 1337. Buy LETS & DUPLESSIS. 9-5 ______ Flainting's Attorneys.

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New Fall Cloakings and Ulsterings in White, Cream, Sky, Royal Blue, Navy, Black, Brown, Tabac, Cardinal, Grenat, imported direct from the best manufacturers. Come direct to

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MONTRBAL, October 5th, 1887.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

have been carted to the dumping grounds. FRACIES.—The receipts of Canadian peaches during the past few days have been principally small sized, baskets of small selling at 400 and