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VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 6.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

### CARDINAL MORAN.

HIL EMINENCE SPEAKS AT KIL-KENNY.

The Ireland Under the Southern Cross-Irish Rebeis in Australia-Berolsm of Irish Nuns and Goodness of Profestant Cijiz-ns.

(From the London Universe)

KIKENNY, Aug. 15.

His Emiuence Cardinal Moran arrived in Kilkenny on Tuesday evening from Dublin. 430, and was received by the Right Worshipful the Mayor (Mr. P. M. Egan), the members of the Corporation, and various religious societies, and a large number of the citizene, who were accommanied by the bands of the city.

and a large number of the citizens, who were accompanied by the bands of the city.
Yesterday His Eminence presided at High Mass in the Cathedral, the Bishop of the diocese, Most Rev. Dr. Brownrige, being also present. After Mass Cardinal Moran was presented with addresses from the Young Men's Society, the Confraternity of the Holy Family, the Total Abstinence Society, and from the Corporation:
His Eminence then ascended the pulpit and addressed the congregation. He said—My Lord Bishop of Ossory, reverend fathers, Mr. Mayor, and dear citizens—I scarce know what to say to reply to those addresses, so full of piety and affection, which you have been pleased to present, and yet I am no stranger to the

to present, and yet I am no stranger to the virtues from which such piety and affection proceed. It was my privilege to be for twelve years associated with your venerable clergy in laboring amongst you, and I am an authentic witness of your earnestness and devotedness in every work of religion and education and charity. I am witness of your pinty, of your unbounded generosity, and of your ever-abiding lively faith lively faith.

IT HAS PLEASED PROVIDENCE THAT I SHOULD NOW LABOUR IN A DISTANT FIELD ;

but I can assure you that in that distant field of my spiritual labour I find the same faith, the same plety, the same devotedness. It is not, I am happy to say, in a met rick way that we have a new Ireland under the Southern Cross. We have not those coercion laws that oppress this country. We have not that unjust, that unwise legislation that for concuries has blighted the industry and wrighed down the energies of your people. We enjoy equal laws, and thanks to the wisdom tast has guided our great colonial.

empire,
WE HAVE OUR OWN PARLIAMENT,

make our own laws, and all enjoy the blessings, make our own laws, and all enjoy the blessings, the material blessings of peace and prosperity. But it is of the spiritual blessings I would wish particularly to speak. There would seem as if a new Ireland, destined to fulfil Ireland's mission of old, to be the centre of civilization, the great centre of Catholic piety for the whole southern world, had been transplanted to these distant lands. It would seem as if a fruitful branch of a facilitation and here wafted to a gental soil a fruitful tree had been wafted to a genial soil and there had taken root, and was soon clothed with blossoms and with fruit. The same virtues that have adorned your diocese, that have shown such (ruitfulness in decking this country with schools and churches and religious institutions, the same fruitfulness marks

THAT DISTANT NEW IRRLAND UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Some fifty years ugo there was but one vicariate apostolic in all Australia, now there are tweaty-five full organized dioceses in the same terri-tory. There was then one school conducted by an ex convict with a handful of children. In the one diocese of Sydney alone there are at present about 20,000 children receiving the blessings of Catholic religious instruction. We have not as yet celebrated the jubilee commencration of the landing of the first nuns upon the Australian shore. And here I must award a due meed of praise.

THESE HEROIC LADIES WHO COMING FROM THEIR TRANQUIL CONVENTS IN IRELAND,

landed upon at that time an almost unknown region, to bring the blossings of their devotedness and their enlightened piety to instruct the children of that land. We have not as yet, I say, commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of their landing upon the Australian shore, and yet in the one diocess of Sydney alone we have now more than sixty convents, all flourishing in their number and fruitful in their virtues and in their good works. But you are not to suppose

IF IRISH FAITH HAS BEEN SO FRUITFUL ON

AUSTRALIAN LAND
that it has had no difficulties to contend against. That is not the way Providence pursues when conferring its choicest blessings. You have had here your ages of persecution, and those ages of persecution will produce their abundant and their joyous fruit. At no distant day you will have your own Parliament to dictate laws for this chosen land, and the blessings of peace, the blessings of true Christian liberty, SHALL SMILE UPON THE GREEN HILLS OF OLD

IRELAND.

But Providence permits that your sufferings at home have been fruitful of blessings in our dis-Cross on the distant shores of Australia. The first Catholics that came amongst us, perhaps I should say the first fruits of Oatholic pisty that were witnessed in Australia, we owe them to what is popularly known as

THE REBELLION OF 1798. It is easy to brand the action of those devoted men with the name of rebellion, but every student of history shall acknowledge that most of those who then took up arms in defence of their country were impelled by the result of piety and true patriotiem, and it is to those de-voted men, who were sent as exiles to those in-hosp table shores, that we are indebted for the first foundations of the Oatholic Church in Australia. The foundations were laid in sorrow.

WATERED BY THE TEARS OF THE SUFFERING

EXILES OF IRELAND, and those foundations thus cemented were blessed by God, and blessed is the sacred edifice that rate upon those foundations. These exiles had no consolations—no outward consolations of religion. They could only at night stand to-gether and gaze upon that constellation that adores our southern hemisphere. They would look to the sign of the cross set in the heavens, and they would pray aloud to God that that sign of the victory of faith would not have been set for ever in vain in the southern skies, and

undivided sway. But this was only one feature of the terrorism that then prevailed. Catholics were obliged, when journeying to distant Australia on tourd the ship, to attend Protestant service. Their children when they landed were put into Protestant ornhanages, and were rear-ed by Protestants. Many such still remain amongst us. When it was proposed to permit the Catholic children to receive a Catholic cate-chism for their instruction they received the official reply that

THERE WERE NO SUCH CATHOLIC CHILDREN, that the State regarded all the children in the orphan schools as Protestants, and all should be orphau schools as Protestants, and all should be reared as sucb, and every communication that would tend to revive their Catholic faith in their hearts was regarded as an act of treason, and was punished as such. But all this has passed away. Those were the days of storm, the days of winter; but springtime came, and with springtime the summer sunshine. And thanks be to God

THE CLOUDS OF WINTER HAVE FOR EVER PASSED FROM THE AUSTRALIAN CHURCH

We see it on every side now, and radiant with piety, walking abroad in all the splendour of religious worship and impressing friends and enemies alike with the conviction that it is the only stay of social order throughout the Southern world. You will perhaps say to me that it is unwise to

RECALL THESE HARROWING MEMORIES OF THE PAST,

but I do so as a lesson to you, who have suffered so much, and continue to suffer so much, here on this motherland; it is that you may see what fruitfulness of blessings in the ways of God repays those suffering that are endured for conscience sake; and, I must add, that so far as our Protestant fellow-citizens in Australia being severed from us by those memories, they them-selves are the first to be ashamed of those penal enactments of past times. They are united with us at present in every bond of social fellowship, In every good work that is being carried on

NONE MORE PROMINENT THAN OUR PROTESTANT FELLOW-CITIZENS

to aid us and assist us in the good cause in which we are engaged. His Eminence then returned thanks for the beautiful address presented to him, and was glad to see that the confraternities had not decreased in numbers, and that new sodalities were springing up on every side. He rejoiced particularly that the beautiful cathedral was being every day perfected by their zealous and venerated Bishop. He had seen a great many cathedrals, but never yet one that surpassed St. Kieran's. Nowhere could be found a more earnest, pious, and devoted people than in

The Cardinal then gave his blessing.

DATHOLIC PROGRESS IN NEW ZEA LAND.

New Zealand Catholics have scored a great victory in the recent school board elections by the return of several priests, amongst whom many Irishmen are numbered. Four have been returned for South Ulet; one, Father Cunningham, for Rusby; one; Father Turner, for Queensferry; Rev. D. Clancy for Motherwell ; Rev. Father Mullin nfor Slamunin; Very Rev. Canon Meagher forAddington; Father Power for Kilmarnock; Father C. M'Donald for Glengarry; the Rev. Dean Turner for Dumfrico; Mgr. Musroe, Father Magino for Glasgow; Father Rockhead for Kilbartham; Father Macinton for Andressan; Father Black for Wishaw; Father L. de Cacker for Hamilton; Father L. de Backer fer Cardross; and Father Brown for Dumbarton.

#### PROTESTANT INDULGENCE.

From the Christian Register (Unitarian.)

The question of Roman Catholic Indulgences is attracting some attention just now. but there are certain forms of Protestant in dulgences that ought to receive attention. They are each indulgences that permit a man to stay at home reading the Sunday paper when he ought to be at church; which permit him to discharge his religious obliga-tions and to win respectability in the community by paying the rent of his pow instead of filling it; which permit him to turn over all the active work in the church to the women of the parish instead of doing his fair share of it; which permit him to selfishly close his condition of the Scandinavian or Greek eyes to the sufferings and misfortunes of Churches or the Old Catholic movement. other people while he is having a good time himself. There are other torms of Protestant indulgence which we might mention, and they are not merely a matter of mediaval

history.

CARDINAL HOWARD'S CONDITION. Cardinal Howard, says the London Star, is in a most deplorable condition, both physic-harm-or good. It is a somewhat feeble ally and mentally. He does not remember mode of educating the world to take up a his oldest friends, and sometimes will not take a meal for days together. It would be tant land. I should rather say, perhaps, that the first buds of this fruitfulness that is in store for Ireland should appear under the Southern clated frame the gay young Lifeguardsman olated frame the gay young Lifsguardsman and then say Socialism in this new sense is who was chosen for his good looks and fine not such a bad thing after all and nowise conphysique to lead the procession at the Duke of Wellington's funeral. In these days he looked every inch a soldier, and it was greatly to his friend's surprise that they learned of his going to Rome and entering the societiestical state. He now occupies the dual posietion of Archpriest of St. Peter's and Bishop of Frascati. These offices have never been united in the same individual since they were held by the Cardinal of York, last of the House of Stewart.

#### A MANLY UTTERANCE.

There is something so uncommonly frank and honest about the following from the Ohristian Register, that we transfer it to our columns, with the comment that it breathes the spirit that we should like to see adopted by all our Protestant contemporaries :

AN TRISH-CATHOLIC HERO.

That an Irishman and a Catholic may be a good citizen, worthy of the love, honor, and reverence of his fellow-citizens, is shown in the great career of Phillip H. Sheridan, and Both of these paintings are valuable, and would the universal respect of the nation manifested grace any collection. at his death and burial. Among all the set for ever in was heard. In those early days their prayer was heard. In those early days the prayer was heard. In those early days the notices of his career, we have seen not one the notices of his career, we have seen not one the notices of his career, we have seen not one the notices of his career, we have seen not one the notices of his career, we have seen not one the notices of his career, we have seen not one the notices of his career, we have seen not one the notices of his career, we have seen not one the notices of his career, we have seen not one the notices of his career, we have seen not one the notices of his career, we have seen not one the notices of his career, we have seen not one to have lived a temperate life may live another delity of the Blessed Virgin has just dailty of the Blessed Vi at his death and burial. Among all the

and Sherman was so marked and extlicit. that there was no room for adverse criticism. Prolip Sorridan, Irishman and Catholic, is a typical American hero, and his example will lead towny a young foreigner to emulate his record of patriotic service.

POPE LEO'S ENCYCLICALS.

THE TWENTY-TWO THAT HAVE REEN SENT FORTH DURING HIS PONTIFICATE. The following is a note of the several En

cyclicals of Leo XIII., already twenty-two in 1. Inscrutabili Dei Concilio, April, 1878, sets forth that the Church Catholic is neces-

sary to civil society. 2. Apostolici Muneris, December, 1878 points out the dangers of Socialism, and the only safety for modern society in Catholic

doctrine. 3 Æterni Patris, August, 1879, provides for the restoration of the philosophic doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinar. 4. Arcanum Divina Sapientia, February,

1880, treats of the Catholic doctrine of mar raige and condemns divorce. 5. Grande Munus, September, 1880, com-mends to the Universal Church the veneration of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, the Apos

tles of the Slave.
6. Sancta Dei Civitas, December, 1880, furthers the work of the Propagation of the Faith, that of the Holy Infancy, and that of

the Schools of the Eust. 7. De Principatu politico, June, 1881, treats of the origin of sovereignity, and of the emiment service rendered to lawful princes and to peoples by the Church.

8 Etsi nos, 1882, addressed to the Italian Episcopate, deals with the local conditions of the Church, and with episcopal, clerical and lay duties.

9 Auspicato Concessum, Seprember, 1882. refers to the centenary of St. Francis of Assisi. 10. Cum Multa sint, December, 1882, ad

dressed to the Spanish Bishops, commends prudence as well as the national zeal. 11. Supremi Apostolatus Officio, September, 1883, dedicates October to the Rosary.

12 Nobilissima Gallorum Gens, February, 1884, treats of the Church in France.

13. Humanum Genus, April, 1884, condemns Freemasonry, and opens the way to reconciliation to all who shall abandon it. 14 Immertale Dei, November, 1885, deale with the Constitution of States.

15. Quod Auctoritate, December, 1885, proclaims a Jubilee. 16. Jampridem, January, 1886, addressed to the Prussian Bishops, commemorates the

approach of religious peace.
17. Quod Multum, August, 1886, addressed to the Hungarian Bishops, treats of local

Catholic conditions. 18. Pergrata nobis, September, 1886, to the Portuguese Episcopate, is on the affairs of the hierarchy in India, and on the Concordat

19. Officio sanctissimo, December, 1887, points out to the Bavarian Bishops certain necessities of the Church in their country. 23- Quod anniversarius, April, 1888, or-Porgatory are to be made partakers of the

perdotal Jubilce. 21. In plurimis, May, 1888, celebrates the anolition of slavery in Brazil, and exhorts the world to get rid of slavery and the slave

22 Libertas præstantissimum naturæ bonum, June, 1888, treats of liberty natural and political, points out the exact Catholic doc-trine of freedom, explicitly permits demo-cracy in the constitution of States, and re-

futes all erroneous contrary doctrine.

THE LAMBETH "ENCYCLICAL." The Protestant Bishop of Liverpool goes very straight to the mark when he says that the notorious differences of faith among the clergy of the Establishment upon such funda-mental matters as "The doctrine and ritual of the Lord's Supper" were better worth the attention of the Anglican Bishops than "the Lord Grimthrops, in his own incisive way. drives home the same criticism, and in a most remorseless fashion. To him the Conference seems to have played with remote matters, while things which are working the destruction of the Establishment are passed over: "I do not know that these ingenious utterances about Socialism will do any mode of educating the world to take up a well-known word, with a general meaning much better understood than any definitions of it, old or new, and then invent a new one, trary to Christianity. Some people might bave expected a corclave of 145 Bishops to remind those whose favorite doctrine is Socialism in its common sense that it is a continual violation of the Tenth commandment and a continual encouragement to break the Eighth also, besides being destructive of civilization and tending to universal ruin." FOR THE BENEFIT OF RELIGION.

Miss Berthia Von Hillern, the artist, who is well known in Baltimore, and in fact through-out the country, has generously donated two fine productions of her brush for the benefit of

fine productions of her brush for the benefit of religion. One of the paintings, representing a street in Strasburg, Va., near which beautiful little town Miss Von Hillern has her summer studio, she has presented to Rev. Don Luigi Sartori, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Upper Falls, Md., to be raffled for the benefit of the church. The other picture, which was painted by the artist in California, represents "A Late Afternoon at Cloverdale, Cal." This she has given to Rev. Thomas J. Wilson, of St. Peter's Church, Harper's Ferry, for the same purpose. Both of these paintings are valuable, and would

save in doing so, a man lives more holly. He fails into sin less trequently. When he falls, the has grievously, He rises more easily, walks more cantiously, and reposes more tranquelly. He is more copiously befrom heaven. He satisfies Divine justice, and avoids purgetory with more facility He expires with greater confidence and rosiggnation, and is orowned more gloriously in the orlectial manufons.

#### CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

LONDON. Sept. 4.—Six Englishmen, who will sail for Zanzibar next Wednesday, will probably be the first to meet Stanley, if he is alive, or the first to send authentic information if he is dead. News of the despatch of this expedition as been kept a profound secret here, and is not known as yet to more than a dozen people besides the men who are going. But the con-tracts are signed, and nearly eight hundred hired natives are waiting for the party at Zanbired natives are waiting for the party at Zan-zibar. It is in charge of Lieut. Swaine, an English armyofficer, with many years' experience in the Indian survey service. Defore Lt. Weisman gets ready to start from Germany, or other ex-plorers who talk of going to Africa to look for Stanley get their plans formed, these men will be on the east coast of Africa, within about six hundred miles of Stanley's objective point and right in the neighborhood where he will reach the east coast, if he reaches it at all. This new expedition is made such a preserv of by those expedition is made such a mystery of by those gentlemen who originated it that it is impossible to learn exactly what its mission is. But these facts were given me by one of the party. Some time before Stanley started on the Emin Pacin tellef expedition, the Sultan of Zuzibar granted an immense piece of territory on the east coast of Africa to an English corporation. This grant covers over fifty millions of acres, bounded by German possessions on the couth wasn't be River Resume sessions on the south near the River Rovuma and by the Wanda on the north. The western imit is not fixed, but it extends at least to Lake Victoria, where supplies are waiting Stanley. The grant includes Port Mombassa, one of the best harbors on the east coast and the easiest point for Stanley to reach when travelling to the east coast after reaching Emin Pacha. Mr. McKinnon, the president, and one of the richest men in England, has supplied a large portion of the funds for the Emin Pacha expedition. Since Stanley left England M. McKinnon. portion of the lunds for the Emin Pacha expedi-tion. Since Stanley left England Mr. McKunnon and friends have been busy getting a Royal charter for the grant. It will be issued them next Wednerday, when the news will be official-ly gazetted here and become public property, but not before Lieut. Swaine and his party will be well out to see and other expeditions fore-stalled. It will be at least two months before any other expedition now talked of can get started.

LONDON, September 5.—The ventilation of the Ivish question has had one unquestionable effect. It has sent a considerable number of incontact and I am sorry to say that, with few exceptions, the view they bring back is one of utter and hopeless despair. They maintain that Ireland is verily sick unto death, that she has been so long shamefully and brutally misused, an wholly and cruelly neglected and brought low down, so completely drained of blood and strength and recuperative power that never can she recover. They declare they arm in Iteland nothing in repair except the roads, more roofless gables than roofedflouses, half ruined towns, surrounded by wholly rained suburbs, shipless harbors flanked wholly refined suburbs, shipless harbors flanked by crumbling stones and empty and dilapidated warehouses, the fairs and markets badly attended, the sheep and cattle of an inferior quality and a poor quantity of hay. The very soil of the country is spent and exhausted. "Home Rule or no Home Rule," says one traveller, "Ireland is done for. It would take a hundred years to pick her up."

The Daily News, referring to evictions in Ireland, says:—The evictions which are now causing so much misery and are holong carried.

causing at much misery and are being carried out with so much violence and expense, could not, we quite admit, be stopped by the executive. The Ministers, as such, neither have, nor ought to bave, the right of interfering with the ordinary process of the law, but in their higher attribute of legislators, in whose hands lies the initiation of almost all reform. Salisbury and his colleagues are directly charge able with unroofing the peasants' houses, and the ejectment of overburdened tenants for not paying impossible rents. The arrears clause of the Land Act of 1887, such as was persistently urged by the united opposition, would have averted the painful scandal.

CRISPI'S WANT OF TACE. The European prospect was decidedly war-like a few weeks ago to those behind the scenes, but peace now appears to be assured, at least for the next three or four years. While the papers were absorbed in speculating upon the papers were asserted in spectraling upon the results of the German Emperor's visit to Russia, they entirely forgot Rome, which has really been the political centre of late, and the game which was there being played was quite overlooked. Prince Bismarck had undoubtedly hinted to Crispi that Italy would do well to presently quarrel with France and supposition presently quarter with France, and supposing war broke out between the two countries, Germany's opportunity would have arrived. Orispi has displayed an amazing want of tack and has muddled matters in playing his cards far too fast and in altogether so clumsy a manner as to reveal the object of his game to all Europe. I hear from a reliable correspondent in Germany that Prince Bismarck, much exasperated at the stupidity of the Italian Premier, who has been sharply snubbed by the Chancellor, is now more than ever annoyed that the Emperor should have invisted upon making an expedition to Rome this autumn.

Rome this autumn.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Perhaps the most pleasing feature connected with Gladstone's speech at Wrexham is the evidence of sound health and unimpaired mental vigor written if every sen-

his specific declarations that he had seen political prisoners in Naples better treated than were the imprisoned Irish members of Parliament, and that in one respect Austria was "far ahead of England," in that she had given a liberal measure of home rule to the Galician Poles. As Gladstone attained European fame in his young days by his exposure of Neapolitan tyranny and the horrors of Neapolitan prisons, his evidence on the first point is the testimony of a first class expert, and will carry a corresponding weight. And although no continental Government could easily be more brutal and tyrannical than Balfour, the fact that Austria is more liberal to her connuered subjects than were the imprisoned Irish members of Parlia syrannical than Baifour, the fact that Austria is more liberal to her conquered subjects than England is under the Tory regime, ought to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every honest Briton, and will inevitably hasten the downfall of the worst government Britain has been cursed with this generation.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has returned to Birmingham from his seacoast holiday. He keeps mum as a popus court the fabories business.

keeps mum as a mouse over the fisheries business. An intimate friend of his tells me he did not expect to secure a ratification of his treaty even before he started for the United States to negotiate it. · His actuating motive in leaving England was to be away during a time when as he then expected, certain things would hap-pen which would render it easy for him to reenter the Liberal party on his return. But those things never happened, and now the same friend says Chamberlain is about making up his mind to take office and definitely cast his lot with the Taylor.

with the Tories.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The exploit of the English shipmaster, Captain Wiggins, in opening up a through route by sea to Russia's Asiatic possessions is an exceedingly notable one. In its comsions is an exceedingly notable one. In its commercial aspect it cannot be too highly commended. Professor Wiggins became convinced that the Kara Sea, east of Novai Zemlia, considered to be ice-bound all year, was navigable in the summer months. He has been working at the problem for twenty years and made his first attempt in a yacht in 1874, steaming up the Yenisei River. Two years later he accended he same 1,000 miles. Last year, having formed a small company consisting for the most part of adventurous spirits like himself, he took an English steamer to the Town of Yeniseisk two thousand miles from the mouth of the Yenisei. The Captain has now had his reward, for Sir Robert Morier, our ambassador to St. Petersburg, who has given the bold commercial adventure. burg, who has given the bold commercial adventure every possible assistance, aunounces in a small official paper just issued that he has obtained a concession for five years free entry to certain classes of merchandise up the Yenisei and a similar concession of one year for Obi.

With this assistance, which was very necessary, the 'Phonix Company limited'. the "Phoenix Company, limited," with Captain Wiggins at its head, should have a prosperous inture before it.

Mr. George Lewis has informed me that the

Mr. George Lewis has informed me that the Parnell comission would not sit in open court on the 17th September, when they meet to hear any application that may be made by parties concerned in the investigation. With regard to the action taken in Scotland against the Times, Mr. Lewis did not see any reason why is should not be proceeded with, or that there was anything to prevent similar actions going on in any thing to prevent similar actions going on in any part of the United Kingdom. The sixth clause charges and allegations of the bill certainly gave the commission power to indemnify persons telligent and observant Englishmen to Ireland to study things themselves. With a good many giving evidence before them from any civil or criminal process in respect to the subcriminal process in respect to the subject of their examination after the examination after the examination had taken place; but Parnell's Scotch action against the Times was actually commenced before the bill passed into law. There was not the alightest iden of taking action for in any way hampering the investigation before the Royal Commission.

Lonnon, Sept. 8.—Publicists are amazed at the action of the President of the United States in his message on the Chinese and the vote of

the action of the President of the United States in his message on the Chinese and the vote of Congress for the exclusion of Chinese while the consideration of the treaty is still before the Chinese Council. President Cleveland seems to have acted on a newspaper cablegram, as he had no advices from Minister Senley until after the bill had been passed by the House of Representatives. Cablegrams from Pekin state that after several visits to the Chinese Franciar Office. after several visits to the Chinese Foreign Office and the American Minister it can be althori-tatively stated that the treaty with the United States is still under consideration and has not been rejected. The Viceroy gave personal assurance that the question of rejection was deferred. The United States Government has

placed itself in a position of legislat-ing on the authority of a more newspaper rumor in antagonism to a treaty agreed to by itself and yet pending before friendly nations. European statesmen look on such a spectacle with amusement and can hardly conceive how the head of a great nation could go to the extent of asking the exclusion of Chinese rithout asking the American representative at Pekin or the Chinese representative at Washington whether the treaty had really been reington whether the treaty had really been rejected. The whole thing is looked upon as a piece of political chicanery of a low order to catch votes on the Pacific coast.

The rising of the Northern Afghans, who are reported to have revolted and made Ishak Khan Ameer, and fought an important battle raises a serious question, as any disturbance in Afghanistan always must recading the palents.

serious question, as any disturbance in Afghan-istan always must, regarding the relations reigning between Ameer Abdurrahman Khan and his neighbors on either side of his dominions. In one direction Russia is watching for a chance and in the other England is on the lookout to prevent her petting it. The nearest Russian general would like nothing better than to get in well through the Afghan passes and among the Afghan hills at the back of a successful native rebellion, and England will look anxiously to see whether Abdurrahman Khan can put down see whether Abdurrahman Khan can put down a rebellion and maintain things as they are. Afghan Khan's dominions are in an interesting Argan Rhan's dominions are in an interesting though remote corner of the world, and, lying between Russian pressure on one side and British resistance on the other, their problems are significant, whatever turn they may take. The cloud may be no bigger than a man's hand, but the late Bernard Devlin, the celebrated it may mean a storm involving the British possible of India.

Towns India.

session of India.

LONDON, Sept. 10 —Mr. Bradlough throws out a hint in the National Reformer of his possible retirement from Parliament. Not that St. Stephens has lost its charm for the hon, member Sephens has lost us charm for the flour filement for Northampton, but he says: "My great trouble now is least I should be unable to earn enough to meet my many heavy obligations, in which case I should be most reluctantly obliged tence. Tories, who are playing a waiting game and whose chief hope is that their great antagonist will be out of the way hefore the statutory term of the present parliament runs out will derive little comfort from the Grand member in this predicament, but in all probabiout will derive little comfort from the Grand Man's magnificent performance in Wales lity his friends would make a considerable effort yesterday. The Octogenarian who is capable of making two great speeches in one day and who is known to possess an iros constitution and to is by no means a favority with the labor mem

degree south latitude, and the German flag has been hoisted on the island of Zanzibar itself. The territory annexed is about as large and holds roads to a region quarter as large as the

United States.

The coast of Africa is fast being parceled out between the Powers. England has Egypt, Italy and Germany holds nearly down to the English coast line endirching the southern end of the continent with a bit of Portugal between. Germany begins on the other coast where England ends, and Portugal holds the rest until the various settlements on the east coast are reached.
This takes in the continent. Morocco Spain claims whenever it falls into European hands, and Italy does the same for Tunis.

It is not surprising that the French papers are beginning where their fisg is to cover new territory, but it is one of the misfortunes of the Republic that it has no allies in the new European combination and finds itself opposed on all points by all the powers. Madagascar appears likely to be its only shore of the works. appears likely to be its only share of the spoils of the continent which Europe is dividing in this century as the Americas were parcelled in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries.

THE DEATH OF AN 1DOL.

CAREER OF HER WHO, AS CODDESS OF REASON. PROFANED NOTRE DAME.

Few, even of these who are most familiar with the history of the French Revolution, are aware teat one of the most frightful products of that period of blasphemy and delirium lived until a recent date. A woman, who, though she had no moral influence upon the terrible upbeaval of society that took place in France towards the end of the last century, and was, in fact, a mere cipher as regards its cause, still was the chief actor in one of the most appalling scenes of that ghastly drama, lived to see the Revolution finally subdued, to behold the rise and fall of Napoleon I, the restoration of the Bourbons and the new expulsion, the establishment of the monarchy of July and its collapse, the ophemeral Republic of 1848 and its death at the hands of the Prince President, and only succumbed to the fate of all mankind when the "nephew of my uncle" had been for twelve years seated on the throne of France. Our historical readers will impatiently ex-claim, "To the point! Who is she? Charlotte Corday back from the dead, or an alleged wife of Talleyrand, or Madame de Stael, or the devil?' Listen, then. You have all road descriptions of the worship of Reason. The gentlemen who conducted the great French Revolution did not take kindly to dry metaphysical abstractions, and so they presented Reason for the worship of the people, in a form that all, even the most obtuse, could understand and appreciate the hint which such an idol conveyed. Literally upon the high altar of Notre Dame, the great cathedral of Parls, a beautiful opera singer, twenty years of age, was placed. This woman, whose reputation was infamous even in that evil day, was incensed and adored by the mayor and council of Paris, by members of the national government, men whom excess of implety had rendered maniacs. What

No wonder, indeed, that many thought that the last days were now at hand, and that this woman was but the forerunner of the man of sin. When the mad whirl of the revolution began to throw its own ideas into the dust, the government sought for the "Goddess of Reason," who fled in guilty fear. They say that years afterwards the unhappy goddess still dreaded capture, though no such danger need to have been apprehended, and that the morbid, haunting fear of the guillotine had produced a certain malady, a contraction of the nerves in the neck, and that she was frequently seen to tremblingly clasp her hands around her throat as though in dread of the crashing knife. For years no one knows how she lived, but finally she took up her residence in a small hut in a village of southern France, where she lived like a her-mit, her only visitor being the parish priest. She begged her food and was occasionally observed furtively gathering twigs from the hedges or picking up chips from the roadside for fuel. Whenever she met any person, sepecially if they were of the mais sex, she strove to avoid notice, and had always a scared, hunted expression upon her counten-ance. Who could recognize, in the horrid old crone past eighty, the gay young beauty of the altar of Notre Dame! The unhappy woman died, let us hope, penitent and forgiven, in the month of September, 1864, in her ninety-first year. Such was the end of the Goddess of Reason, apt type of what man's reason, unassisted by faith, secures for those who trust themselves to its unaided guidance .- J. M. C., in Toronto Catholio Weekly Review,

A New Jesuit College.-The Jesuit Fathers have decided to open a new college. at Sault St. Marie, which will be under the direction of Rev. Father Davlin. Father icel at home in Sault St. Marie, as ft fills a prominent place in the relations of their early missionaries. It was first visited by them in 1641, and again in 1660 and 1666 when it became the site of a Jesuit mission, In their reports it is called Villa ad Cataractus Sanstæ Maria.

Rougement has been chosen by the Agri-cultural society of the county of Rouville for its county and industrial exhibitions, and buildings will be erected. The parish of Rou-ville will hold its annual horticultural exhibition there on the 20th inst.

#### NOB THE TRUE WITNESS.]

HOUSEHOLD TALKS. A Ride on a Street-Car-Cutching the Wrong Car-Waiting for the Next One —Along the Track—Getting Off.

CATCHING THE WRONG CAR.

"There goes our car !" "The blue car ?"

"No, the red one." "What a worry. It is a closed one

COURS. " I like the open ones; but one can't wait half an hour till another comes along,' No. I should think not. We must run for it as it is."

After a breathless race of half a block or so, we succeed in capturing our car, only to find when snugly sealed and just at the critical moment of depositing the fare that we are on the wrong car after all, as this one turns down a distant street "miles and miles" away from our destination.

The guard is politely tolerant of our mis-take, the driver expostulative, and things come to a standstill again, our whole party, consisting of three or four uncomfortable indisembark, feeling considerably cheapened in their own estimation as to their martness.

WAITING FOR THE NEXT ONE.

Strolling laieurely along the busy street, alternately looking in the shop windows, and scanning the distance for the familiar "whitetop," one of our party catches sight of the talismanic word "coffee" inscribed in one of the windows storessid, and suddenly remembers that unless the present opportunity is embraced of replacing the household supply of that article, the breakfast table next morn ing will be without its most pleasantly suggestive aroma.

"I'll just step in here, while we're waiting, and get some coffee."

The clerk is nothing if not agreeable, promises to have the package ready before car goes past, the big brown beans are ground meanwhile informing his wondering lady of the bonds of discipline and having altc-customer which of the twenty-five cent gether too much of their own way. fancy articles lying about in rich profusion she may become the fortunate possessor of in the firm's calebrated tess.

Meanwhile the shopping epidemic has spread, and the light weight of the party disappears into a bustle factory to enquire the price of a corset on exhibition big enough to fit Barnum's giantess.

But our friend of the tea-store has his honor at stake in seeing that his customer does not miss her car, so the party of which these are the stragglers get their car, this time the right one, and open-seated too.

Now for real comfort-now for real pleasure-for are we not going home-going home and taking with us what will make those at home glad.

ALONG THE TRACK.

Toys and candies for the toddlers, books and flowers, and music and a few other trifles for the older ones. The half-acknowledged longings for years have been satisfied in a few simple purchases that may be carried in one's lap without discommoding one in the least.

How freshly the trees smell after that light sun-shower an hour or so ago ! The coolness and quiet of morning seems almost yet to be on everything as we speed along.

The stately residence in the midst of apa cious grounds, the protty cottage homes with their flower plots and shade-trees and grassy lawns—we knew them all by heart long ago and we welcome and recognize each as the face of an old friend that we are glad to look

on again. Now the air is growing fresher and cooler, yet we are getting out almost in the green fields at last. But even yet shaded side-

Still we fly along-passengers enter and et in our round again,

own happy thoughts. So long as we are home before the night comes down, all is well. And one thing you

may be sure of, GETTING OFF.

With so many pleasant sights to see, and with the dear home meeting in prospect, we do not criticise our fellow-passengers too severely. I really can't for the life of me remember how the young lady on the front seat had her hair done up, or whether the jersey she wore was plain or braided. I don't suppose it matters much anyway, for a street car is scarcely a place to study style, even were one so disposed, and-

"\_\_\_ Avenue," calls out the watchful guard. We make a dive for our precious bundles,

gather them and our ourselves up, and thank you, dear reader, for your company on our street car ride.

BACK TO SCHOOL.

Now that the summer holidays are over and gone, and the children, the little ones at least, are at school again, it may not be an altogether profittess mental exercise for parents to consider seriously a few matters that are almost certain to claim attention from them at this season.

First of all there is the undeniable fact that It is with a feeling of relief and satisfaction that even the tenderest of mothers closes the front door behind her after she has despatched her little band to the toils and triumphs of which the school-room is the

Back of this lies another truth of too often

little realized significance.
While the child dances off to school full of eager anticipation, and undaunted by the prospect of confinement and study, refreshed and invigorated by the wild liberty so lately enjoyed, the mother owns reluctantly to a sense of exhaustlon, now that the strain of two long months is removed and halis the return of the opening school term which shall remove her young charge or charges from her care for some four or five hours at least of a busy day. "Did you know that school opens on the-th?" enquires an anxlous elder sister, mother and sister both to a helpless orphan brood, and whose responsibilities have placed her while yet in maldenhood among the matrons.

"Yes, indeed. I was not likely to forget it. Does it not seem a blessed relief to get the children off to school again?" This time it is the mother of five as rosy, romping youngsters as ever were at once the pride and the despair of a maternal heart, that speaks "Well, you see Mrs. B—— the case is different with you. Your children are obliged to do what you tell them, while I have very little authority over mine. I often think if mother could see how they run about and what company they are sure to get in if I leave them to themselves for ever so short a time, it would make her feel so sad. I am so thankful when the holidays are nearly over that they have all escaped without broken bones and without any other serious accident, that, I assure you, I do not mind to much the fitting out for school, the order ing and planning of the school suits, but rather rejoice that we have the boys and girls to fill them."..

that you admired so much last Tuesday, and we shall both puzzle it out and out one the CODERTY, THE same as it for your Maud."

And the energetic mother of five, ashamed of the tears that will come into her honest grey eyes, comes abruptly to a halt before a meat and vegetable "market" and enquires with some acerbity in her tones the price the best pickling pears, and also rates the goodhumored shopman soundly for having omitted sending her Friday's fish until some of his other customers had had the refusal of it and it was too stale for use.

TOO LONG VACATIONS.

The school closing looked forward so eagerly to last June and longed for so ardently by the younger students was succeeded by a brief season of unencumbered galety.

Home and the resources it offered were soon exhausted by the more reckless. To this succeeded the wild liberty of the streets in the majority of cases. Needless to say the influences were not improving, as such outside influences seldom are. Beside the great danger of accidents, resulting from their own carelessness and from the negligence of others, kept their relatives in constant terror. Every year a number of the deaths from drowning occurring during the period covered by the summer holidays, are of pupils from theseveral schools, and very seldom indeed a large public school re-opens for the full term with its usual complement of scholars, in some cases, not a few startling vacancies are to be

If the parents are in the habit of taking the usual summer outing, now so almost universally looked upon as the correct thing to do both for houlth and enjoyment, not to speak of appearances, of course the little people of the family are greatly benefitted

thereby. The ennul and the vicious tendencies sure to be festered by idleness and negligence can have no better antidote than fresh sir, healthful exercise, and plenty of it.

If the summer trip is of short duration the boys are thrown back again on the streets for amusement and pastime, and not un-frequently get into serious trouble both at and neatly parcelled in paper, the tea clerk home and abroad from too great a locsening

Girls, too, especially those of a restless temperament, who can only be held in check and should she decide on investing twenty dollars | control by the strict regulations of school-life, with no love for study, rather with a strong dislike to reading, and with a determined antipathy to making themselves useful at home, not only find holiday time a time of misery, but often do contrive to make it such or the quieter members of the household.

Parents often complain that the vacations are too long; but how can the grisvance be remedied ?

The nervous strain on teachers is so great that it must be released for a lengthened period. The health of children demands that there should be rest and variety in their

But the wearing strain of managing yourg, restless and thoughtless creatures presses very heavily upon the parents in comequence. DEFECTS OF THE FARMING-OUT SYSTEM.

Some parents and guardians have striven, usually with signal success, an far as lifting a heavy burthen and responsibility from their shoulders, to solve the difficulty of tiding over the summer holidays in the best man-ner, by a sort of "farming out" system.

If the country consin was not ferthcoming with his big hay cart and big patient plodding plough team, an acquaintance might be struck up on the market or elsewhere with some good natured farmer, who might be induced by skilful management to load up with young ones of the family on his homeward trip and to consent to let them over run his farm, his crops, his horses, and sverything that is his.

But some day the farmer tires of all this, discovers that it doesn't pay, loads up again and deposits his precious freight on the paterstreet and mountain background shut in the nal door-step, pockets his own injured feelings and a goodly roll of bills, and departs to be seen no more till summer holidays come

> parents are looking ruefully on their hopeful offspring so unceremoniously returned upon their hands, they find that the grand plan

> has not been so very good after all. Not only has suit after suit of good clothes been destrived beyond possibility of repair, but countenances have been coarsened, manners grossly neglected, and the rudest ideas of

> etiquetto prevail at the dinner table. It is deplorable to see how easily, in the case of children, the careful training of years in the amenities and decencies of life may be lost by a few weeks association with people to whom such observances mean nothing but the emptiest affectation.

IN THE OLDEN TIME AND NOW.

If the word of the school-boys and schoolgirls of other and earlier days be taken as to the conveniences and advantages enjoyed in the former times, their successors in the school-room have much to be thankful for, in better methods of teaching, better teachers, better buildings and grounds, not to speak of improved sanitary arrangements; for it is a well-known fact that "sanitation" was to all intents and purposes a dead letter then.

It might serve as an eye-opener to some of our young people now attending school if they could see the school-houses of long ago, and compare the lofty-celled and noble spartments in which they receive instruction with the low, narrow and dark rooms in which those who went before them were trained.

It might also have the effect of making them grateful for the diligent pains taken by parents and teachers in their behalf could they but know by actual experience of the methods pursued and axioms taught and practiced by parents and teachers in the long

A MOTHER'S VALUE.

MARIANA.

AND THE REMORSE THAT IS SURE TO COME TO A WAYWABD SON.

"If I could only see my mother!" Again and again was the yearning cry repeated. "If I could only see my mother!" The vessel rocked, and the waters, chased by a freeh wind, played musically against the side of the ship. The sailor, a second mate, quite youthful, lay in his narrow bed, his eyes glazing, his limbs stiffening, his breath failing. It was not pleasut to die thus, in this shaking, plunging ship; but he did not seem to mind boolly discomfort. His eyes were far away, and ever and anon broke forth that grieving cry: " If I could only see my mothwhen you come to die you will remember this.' Oh, if I could only see my mother!" He died with the yearning upon his lips, as many a one has died who slighted the mother who loved him. Boys, be good to your mother.

The street railway companies do not furnish "Poor ohild. You are doing your best much entertainment en their lines, but the libring over the pattern of Edith's sacque no question that they draw the orowd. much entertalement on their lines, but there's English parson's son, and knew well that no Eng-no question that they draw the orowd.

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BY MRS. HARTLEY.

CHAPTER XXVI .- (Continued.)

He was an agreeable sort of man, and possess ed an accomplishment or two which served him in good stead in North Cork. He could play the banjo and the piano both with a whistled obligate. Lady Blanche had a poor opinion of him, though he industriously collected all the interesting items of news in the neighbour-bood for her. He was just a thought too subservient of manner; she often comparations him in her own mind to one of the professional poor in the town—the same anxiety to please. the same inveterate habit of presenting the agreeable angle of things. She looked at him now over the top of her fan, and recognised this idiosyncrasy in full play. The sub-inspector

idiosyncrasy in full play. The sub-inspector with his Irish facility had diagnosed Courthops precisely, and, laying it on thick, was dilating on the 'state of the country.'

'I say,' began Chichele, 'do you really think this is a crisis? What interests are they that are involved? Surely these ignorant unarmed prople don't dream of upsetting the Government! Are they all mad?' ment! Are they all mad?'

'My dear sir, it is a question I should not like to answer. The Irish'—the speaker was Irish himself—'are fanciful enough, mad enough for auything. This much I can say, no one's life is safe just now.' Do you mean that a rising is imminent?

'Agaiu ?' The sub-inspector had predicted so many risings that he did not like to make a definite assertion, so he contented himself with saying that raids for arms were being made on gentle men's houses, and, in most cases with success, that large importations of weapons of warfare had come to his knowledge recently. Peter Quin had conveyed to him intelligence of some barrels of rifles which, labell d American flour, had been sent to a general shot keeper in a mountain village. Chichele intened with a feeling half of amuse ment, half of surprise. It was difficult to reconcile these al : m-laden tales with the sight of the people whom he had lett an honr ago. As for the drill party, he thought of the Jew's harper and burst out laughing, they were not to

be taken seriously. A band of poachers was infinitely more important, taken all round. 'Do you know of the drilling at night, and-' he suddenly bethought himself of Godfrey and stopped—when you succeed in catching the fellows engaged in it how are they punished?"

'If there was martial law,' repeated the subinspector, and I wish there were, we could make shart work of the fellows. As it is, they are locked up, and at the assizes will no doubt get twenty years penal servitude, or life sentences. Chicaele shuddered.

'It depends very much on what we know against them.' continued the sub-inspector. 'To my mind they ought to be led out and shot in batches at once. Much in rea merciful way of treating them!' Captaia Marchmont, to whom all this was no

naws, had drawn a little aside with Tighe O'Mall-y, and was giving him an account of the approaching wedding at Lambert's Castle. The Ahearnes are marrying the son to a girl

from Waterford; she is said to have fifteen huzdred. Weil! put it at a thousand,—and the daughter is to be married to Harry Capel of Larkabill. They are giving her three hundred or two-fifty, and the eldest girl is to enter the convent, and get a dowry, I suppose, of equal amount. 'By Jove!' ejaculated Tighe, 'and the place all in dilapication. I say, Courthops, just listen to this, will you? You saw the farmhouse at

Lambert's Castle—the miserable little shanty, you called it. Well! imagine the man who holds that place from me on a lease which expires next year giving his daughter five hundred \*Five hundred between them, corrected Capt.

Marchment. 'One is to marry a young farmer who has a sister and a father and mother to support. The slaters have a lien on the farm-practically all the children share equally, daugh ers and sone slike. This can only be paid off by his finding a wife with a dowry enough to discharge these claims. This accomplished, hus-bands are soon forthcoming on the same terms, most likely, for the sisters 'And what becomes of the father and mother !'

They give up the farm to the young couple, retaining a room, a cow, a plot of potatoes, and divars other little matters. B

divers other little matters, and ——

'And all quarrel ever after,' supplied O'Malley with a grin. 'I say, Marchmont!' he added,
'You know I never thought much of Ahearne as a tenant. That lease is expiring row, and don's think I shall accept him as a tenant.'
'He is prepared to pay a fine,' observed the

ngent. 'Of course there are plenty of people in want of farms; there always are. Mrs. Cadogan at the post office would gladly offer a price for a lease. She would not like to bid against Ahearne, to whom I promised the renewal. 'You did I' exclaimed Tighe.

'Yes, a year or two ago. He came to me at the office wish his rent, and I promised him the renewal, telling bim, of course, that he must expect to pay a fine.

Did you name the amount of the fine? questioned Tighe O'Malley.

'I told him he need not expect to get it for

'You did? Eh, well I can tell you I think
Lambert's Castle worth more than that.'

'Worth?' echoed Captain Marchmot.

Why, look at Ahearne giving his daughters fortunes, and the son marrying a large fortune. Oh yes! they can afford more than that. They have some of the best land on the estate. 'And some of the worst; and they have im-proved the land, added the agent, who now began to watch O'Malley's face, seeking therein for a sign which he expected to find, to wit, an indication of an offer made by some one else behind Ahearne's back.' Captain Marchmont knew Tighe's insatiable need of money, and indeed so did other people, in Barrettstown as well as beyond it. Quin the shopkeeper, a Gombeen man, had an appetite for laud as keen as that of Tighe O'Malley for pleasure. Marchmont had been favored with many and diverse hints from him of late concerning the Ahearnes and their affairs. To all these he had turned a deaf ear; but on that very day as he was coming home by the Limerick Road he had met Quin and his wife on their way to Lambert's Castle, and Quin had asked a 'few words speech' with him. Captain Marchmont recollected with discount the principle savuille. lected with disgust the cringing servils manner of the Gombeen man, standing hat in hand beside his horse.

Whatever the Ahearnes offer for the place I will give above them,' he had said. 'I have a fancy for that farm of land,' were the old wretch's words.

He made him no answer beyond a curt nod. The agent wondered to himself now, as he looked at Tighe's face, if Quin, who no doubt was aware that there was a promise him as agent and the Ahearnes, had gone straight to Tighe O'Malley. This last, however, would have let out the fact; he was impolitic and indecrees to a degree, and knew this of himself well enough, although he called his own failings by very different Captain Marchmont felt convinced names. Captain Marchmont felt convinced that Abearne's chance of the lease was a grieving cry: "It was a by, a bible in his er!" An old sailor sat by, a bible in his hand, from which he was reading. He bent above the young man and asked him why he was anxious to see his mother, whom he had a strong feeling of respect, to carry away any false it as. Ahearne had held wilfully left. "Oh! that's the reason," he oried in anguish. I've nearly broken her heart, and I can't die in peace. She was a good mother! She bore everything from her wild boy; and once she said to me? 'My son, was running out, it was not to Ahearne's interest to offer bemptations to outsiders. Tighe O'Malley was doing no more than any poor one indeed. His promise counted for interest to offer temptations to outsiders.
Tighe O'Malley was doing no more than any
one else in his position. The farm had increased
in value sints his predecessor in the estate
had hased it to Luke Ahearne, Land
everywhere had gone up. Three pounds an
acre, good and bad, was, the rent of acre, good and bad, was the rent of Lambert's Captle. Captain Marchmont was an

blast rent, even minus the heavy fine exacted for the privilege of paying the same rent. Of late years, though, he had ceased to draw comparisons, even in his own mind. His wife often told him that he was becoming Irish, to which he invariably replied that he was trying to do so. O'Malley was embrassed for money; and Quin, partly urged by a desire to hold land, and in part, the agent suspected, moved by sheer malignity, might be looked upon as the future holder of Lambert's Castle.

Do these people know the penalty of—eh—their extraordinary doings, recellion, and the rest of it? Chichele spoke, addressing the police officer.

'Oh yes! no doubt of it!' replied this last. There was a general move now. It was time to reign for the night. All the guests, even the diarchments, were to sleep in the house. It was not safe to drive home even with a police

What do they mean? What is the reason they rebel? saked Chichele.
'Original sinfulness,' replied Tighe with a conviction, almost if he believed what he was

CHAPTER XXVII.

Long before Judy, who indeed made a long pause on the way back, had returned from con-veying the young English gentleman by the short cut through the beg, a good number of the guests had departed. The Cadogans, mother and daughter—Jim had vanished an hour before led the van with Peter Quin and his wife. Father Paul followed with Gertrude, who clung to his arm, for although she laughed at Kitty Macan's stories in the daylight, she was genumacan's spories in the daying, she was genu-inely afraid of the 'good people,' they affected her after dark. Miss Johnston joined the townspeople, who walked on in a body a little in advance of Father Paul and his party. This was done purposely to show the r respect to him and sense of their own inferiority, and it was to bridge over this gulf that the pri-st's housekeeper condescendingly attached herself to the Cadogans. Honor Quin, who had her purpose to serve, lingered behind, and by degrees contrived to place herself beside Marien and to induce the latter to slack her pace.

Marion scarcely answered the remarks which Miss Quin chose to offer, which were at first commonplace enough. She was walking in a kind of dream; Chichele was beside her in spirit; she felt his hand bold here; his voice was in her ears. The same sweet income of the young grass in the meadows was still present as when she was with him in the garden walk. The tribute of the spring was in all the air; from the hedges at either side of the roadway came the sweet promise of the hawthen buds; the pale austere primrotes that shrunk away among the brown fronds of last year's lady-fern, loosed a timid fragrant mess go on the night air; the little rivuest seemed to carry it, as it ran babbling and muttering from stone to stone in the deep gully beside the path. She could scarcely believe that he was gone; his very voice was ringing in her ears still; his foot scemed to tread the ground in ucison wi h hers.

Honor Quin ceased talking, and walked along sullenly close behind Marion, broading how best to make the attack which she meditated. She cherished at that moment the most withering contempt for her, and every now and again she laughed silently to herself, into with the keenest enjoyment, at the prospect of Miss Mauleverer's approaching awakening to a sense of the realities of life as Honor Quin saw them. That elegant 50 ing gentleman of hers, what a chance she had of him! A shadow picture of what the divined must be passing through her com panion's mind had presented steelt to Honor Quin's imagination, a limited though vivid one and she laughed with such scornful goodwill that she forgot the need for caution and allowed a chuckle to escape her.

Marion turned round. Miss Quin was stoop ing low, pretending that her shoe hurt her.
'What?' asked Miss Mauleverer, star 'What?' asked Miss Maul-verer, startled down to earth again. 'Did you say suything?
'No,' returned the other, '12 was nothing. These shoes of mine-weary on them-are naw. They were drawing near to the osier field now Kitty Macan was waiting at the gap for her mistress. A far-off glimmer of a lanthorn be-tokened her presence. Honor Quin determined

to make her move at once.
What an elegant-looking young gentleman that was Father Conroy brought up.'
Marion's ear caught the ironical tone at once.

Her heart began to beat quicker.

'Very different to Allstone, who comes for the fishing every summer. He is a plain business man in London, though!' continued Henor Quin with a vitriolic distinctness.

Allstone was a London tailor, who rented the

fishing in the summer season.
That young gentleman is go when his uncle dies—you have heard dat, Miss—a long pause—'Maulever.' Honor Quin was so preoccupied that she lapsed into the vernacular of North Cork. She waited a minute to take breath, then changing her tone to a higher but even more significant one, There is nothing but weddings going these times. I suppose Hallow-even won's see a girl left in the place but Mary Cadogan and myself.'
She had sont her weapon home, rude and

clumsy as it was. Marion's heart seemed to stand still, then to throb violently. She felt her face glow and tingle with anger and indig-nation. Kitty Macan's lanthorn performed an eccentric dance in the air before her eyes. How she kept her feet she knew not, for her head reeled, but she commanded herself by a strong effort, and offered not a single comment to Honor Quin's audacious insolence. She walked on steadily and quietly; her hands were clenched, and the lips close passed Miss Quin, though triumphant, was in the alarmed, and when they reached the beacon Kitty was holding out, she stepped aside as though to keep out of Miss Mauleverer's way. She might have saved herself the trouble, for no notice whatever was taken of her. Gertrude took leave of Father Paul, and started across the field leaping from stone to stone in the dark with perfect confidence. Marion stroked his sleeve by way of adieu, and without addressing a word or look to Honor Quin, followed her sister somewhat more sedately. Kitty, bringing up the rear with the lanthorn, shambled after them, looking in the darkness like a great awkward glowworm, blind and boggled with its own brilliancy.

Quickly as Gerbrude had sped her way over the swampy ground, Marion overtook, distanced, and passed before her into the garden.

garden.
'I am not coming to prayers to-night. I am going to my room. Gertrude, tell Aunt Ju for me, 'she said, as she ran and vanished in the gloom of the garden. Gertrude, afraid to walk alone among the trees, stood at the door until Kitty arrived. This she did present ly; the candle in the lanthorn was burned out and dying, with hardly a flicker of its light remaining. Kitty was excessively cross at having maining. Kitty was excessively cross at having maining. Kitty was excessively cross at having been kept waiting so long at the gap, and scolded vigorously all the time. She was consumed with curiosity to hear everything about the festivities, and making sure that Marion had hastened on to see her aunt, and give her an account of the evening, and that she was losing all the important details, she scurried over the garden, trampling even across the complete of schhoese, followed closely by her own bed of cabbages, followed closely by Gertrude, who, as she ran, kept throwing ner cons glances over her shoulder and amongst the

Kitty Macan was disappointed. Marion was not to be seen, but Gertrude gave a brilliant account of everything—chronicled all the guess, or, at all events, all their names—she knew no

And, Aunt Ju, that English gentleman, Mr. Ansdale, ah! you know—that handsome, beautiful young man, Mr. Ansdale, who came to see you he was there."

you he was there.

Aliss D'Arcy was sitting bolt upright in her chair listening with the keenest interest. 'He was there! Gertrude, you mistake surely!'

Julet's black eyes were wide open with astonishment. 'Gertrude, you are dreaming, child!

Mr. Anedale, Tighe O'Maley's guest! Lady

Mr. Anedale, Tighe O'Malley's guest! Lady Blanche's cousin at Ahearne's! This was true enough. Bitter tongued and Blanche's cousin at Ahearne's! This was true enough. Bitter tongued and purverse as Jim Cadogan undinttedly was, he was like the rest, more generous toan just. 'An' now,' pursued Tony, 'I'll ged six mouths' notice to quit, myself an' my long tamily—oh, wirra! wirra! Tony took oh! it was really delightful. Easte Rooney was the girl, and she danced a jig on a door with a policeman. Jury Foote played splendid—

There is more of us that way, I'm thicking,

ly. Aunt Ju, it was perfectly beautiful. I said the farmer who had spoken before,

must learn to cance a jig!'
'Oh, gracious!' exclaimed Kitty Macan and do you tell me dat Essie Rooney went dere, and she Luke's old sweetheart and all— and she marrit to-day at the ten o'clock mass with Tom Moriarity? Well now! you would tink she'd have more pride dan go to Luke's party, unless maybe she did it to show how little she cared about him. Dat will be it—she had always a great spirit, dat little girl.'

'And do you say that Mr. Ansdale was there?

What brought him there? repeated Miss Juliet. Que fait-it dans cette galère? Hand me the pok. Kitty ! we must have prayers at once. Begin now, kneel down, Gertrude. In the name Upatairs in the silence and darkness of her

own room, like some wounded creature that has retired to suffer unseen, Marion sobbed and cried with a bitterness that was new to her. Honor Quin's detestable speech had worked like an evil charm upon her. The old wound gaped again and stung with a new pang. Honor Quin's voice, the tone and sneer with which it was loaded had been worse than the mode. Maxion there ed had been worse than the words. Marion knew but too well what the wicked malignant creature meant. She was taunting her with her unfortunate position, jibing and making a mock of her, and she was powerless, helpless to defend herself. What answer had she to make? 'And as it was with Honor Quin, so it would be with the world, and Marion, between her sobs; there was no hope, no way out of it. And—and, Chichele —ahe said his name as he had bade her—'he too would know it, he too would abandon and scorn her.' She threw herself in a passion of grief and anger, face downward, on a couch, and the gray light of the May dawn saw her there, exhausted and worn, and filled with the dlackest despair.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

If Judy's loud-mouthed warning had startled the drilling-party, its effect upon another not-

turnal gathering in the vincility had not been a whit less marked.

Sitting huddled together in a ditch were a party of ten men. Jim Cadegan, Tom the shop-boy from Quin's, Tony Devoy the labourer, and a few more, represented Barret: stown and its immediate environs, and prominent among these was Codfrey, though not, at the precise moment. was Godfrey, though not at the precise moment that Judy's exclamation rent the welkin. had just then stepped out of the hiding-place occupied by the council, to deliver some message to the American soldier Fenlon, who was drilling the men on the plateau of the mound. was at that very moment that Chichele had recognised the lad's slender silhouette sgainst

the sky. Every one effaced himself as speedily as might be, but before Chichele and his guide could have proceeded much more than twenty yards downhill, Jim Cadogan, who was lying face down under a heather knoll, became aware of some

one pushing his souldier gently.

'Mr. Cadogan, Mr. Cadogan, sir! It is only
the gentleman from Tighe O'Malley's dat Judy from above dere is showing down to de road

Dey's gone.'
The speaker, needless to relate, was the musi cian. His rad hair was standing all on end, and his eyes glowed in the dark like those of

some wild animal.

'You young devil!' was Jim Cardogan's prompt response, as he sat up and looked around him. Why didn't you see them coming, and tell us? What sort of a sentinel are you? Let me hear one more word; of that Jew's harp of yours, and I'll fling you and it into the river b gether. Begone this minute! Whit! whit whew-we-we!' he whistled in imitation of a cur lew. Hardly had the sound ceased when the farze thickets and the bushes seemed to move and the dispersed conclave ressembled as quickly and quietly as it had scattered.

The deliberations of the council were resume at the very point at which they had been inter-rupted; the members were indeed well accustomed to these irregularities of procedure.

'The way of it is this,' said a farmer, who seemed to take up the lapsed thread of an argument at the point where it had dropped; it is not Marchmont's doing. He's English, the creature, and no bad fellow.

But I tell you he is, burst in Tony Devoy, who had been for some time trying in vain to get a hearing, and had now seized his opportunity, 'Listen to this all of ye! Marchmont came to my cabin 'ere yesterday, and sez he,
"How are you thinking to bring up all those
children in dis town—to be beggars like these
creatures on de bridge wall, or half starved like
yourself and Molly!"—"God is good," said he,
"Look here, Devoy," said he, "O'Malley will
give you ten pounds to go out of dis dogbole of give you ten pounds to go out of dis dogbole of a place, and that English gentleman "—I forget what he called him—" will give you five pounds, for I have spoken to him about you, and I my-self will give you five more if you will leave and go to Canada with all dose fine children, and give dem," see he, "a chanch to live." Now? Tony Davoy was easierly watching the receivion his recital met with. He had not made u, his mind how to deal with the offer, which was in truth a piece of gannino benevolence on the part of the agent. And was afraid to decide wit out saking the approval of the neighbours. Tony felt in his own soul, which was kindly enough that Marshmont's offer was well intentioned but with the moral cowardice bred of the hide-ous social system under which he lived, he did not dare to any yes or no without first seeking a sufficient body of sympathisers to back him up

in one or the other course.

It was too dark to see the faces of the council. but he strained his ears to catch the first comment. It came after a pause, and from one of his best patrons and friends.

its best patrons and friends,
'Twenty pounds!' ejaculated Cardogan.
'Well!' cried Mat, 'and what did you say?'
'Say! echoed Tony, who was still feeling
its way. 'I swore my toul if he did not leave his way. 'I swore my soul if he did not leave my place, I'd take my hand to him. Mally, the fool she is, began to cry and run after him, and told him not to mind me; dat I didn's mean what I sed. Ho! ho! Tony laughed so loudly at this silly idea of hiswife's that his next-door neighbor shoved him roughly by way of

warning.
'Ay!'sneared Cadogan; 'I know the whole thing, bays The Ecglish visitor is a member of Paliament, and Tighe O'Malley was shamed by what remarks he passed on the cabins on the estate. Tom Mooney, that helps in the stables, heard the English grooms grinning and jouring over everything, and goin over all they heard said upstairs, and O'Malley persuading them all it was the people had no taste—"He wouldn't interfere; if he built a dairy, they'd keep the

pig in it." 'Did he ever go the length of try-ing, I wonder?'
'Ay, ay! we have no taste,' sneered Mat also, only more bitterly than Cadogan. 'The roof is fit to come down at our place over here. Would Luke or his father renew it to have him raise the rent on us when the lease falls in? He'd like them to repair the place—we all know that.

'An' if Tighe an' the rest of them made up twenty pounds for Tony Devoy to get him out of the cabin, they were working their own point in that too. I heard Peter Quin say Tighe was starving to get rid of paying rates on all the cabins. Old Mauleverer did the same thing— cleared all he could after the famine to save paying rates. He used to pay ten and twenry pounds to a man to go out of the place.' This

was from Tom the shopboy.

Ay, so! but Marchmont was given five pounds for nothing—for charity, and the strange gentleman too ! 'Charity l' snarled Cadogan, 'charity indeed!

Every one has their own point to work when they give charity, and you need think nothing else-to save their own souls if it's the next world they are thinking of, or make off som-thing for themselves if it is this. Charity—pah, that's played out! 'Played out or not, observed Tony stolidly,

'could I live, only the neighbors are good? Deed, Mr. Osdogan, you don't hold your hand neither when you see a creature but up wid hunger.' Tony had now made up his mind to refure the agent's offer.
This was true enough. Bitter tongued and

it is

They dear may and the

said the larmer who had spoken before. Sone one is offering behind me for my place. It paying swo-fifteen an acre, good and bad, for it but if Tighe O'Malley can get three pound at acre I'm done.'

'Who is it will give three pound an acre in

your farm? asked a voice in the darkness.
'I don's know—may be plenty, may be no one!
was the sullen reply. 'I'll have a life for the
place if I have to leave it.' A fearful curse, a
malignant of sound as meaning, followed the
As if he had worked himself up to a pitch of
form the speaker turned pay to the Commend. fury, the speaker turned next to the Commodon Fenlon and shook him. 'What are you doing for us, taking our money, and drilling and marching and wasting our time! En? you Yankee humbug! Am I to be ruined and lost before the eyes of the world? Ain's I willing o fight? Eh? eh'

Fenlon resigned himself passively in the gram of this irate martyr. fury, the speaker turned next to the Commodo

f this irate martyr.

The country ought to rise for your behalf Daly. I allow you have attended drill; but what keeps everything back is this apat Luke Ahearne never comes now at all. Hi marrying a fortune, has all he wants, and so the

Luke Abearne never comes now at all. He's marrying a fortune, has all he wants, and so the rest may go to ruin. Take care it does not come back to him! Take care it does not come back to him! Take care it does not come back to him! Take care it does not come back to him! Take care it does not come back to him! Take care it does not come back to him! Take to look and sisters to go settled out either. I see Luke doin nothin only the best he can, and 'tis well enough known'tis not himself he is plasin'. The commoder comety. But I left a good way of living in America and came over here to free this company. What do I find? Only self-secking and selfishness. Not a farmer hardly supporting the cause—everything left to boys and these laboring men like Devoy here. It is heartbreaking to me. I don's say they are cowards, but they are spiritless, crouching and slavering before agents and landlords instead of rising like free men for their rights. You never will see—'Will I shoot O'Malley, eh?' butat in Tony Devoy, jumping to his feet under the influence of the words which his excitement would not allow him to listen longer to. 'Never say it twice, Fenlon! I'll rid the land of him as allow him to listen longer to. 'Never say it twice, Fenlon! I'll rid the land of him and

word!'
Stop, Tony, sit down, you fool, you !'ordered Cadogan. 'If the rest had your spirit, man,' resumed the Commodore, 'we'd have seized Limerick by this overcome the soldiers, and got their name.'

'Arms!' said a voice from some distance, 'O'Malley has a lot of splendid guns. Why not go for them some night before——."

Yes, and frighten him—if it was nothing else, said Mat bitterly. He was thinking districted Luke, of his chagrin and disappointments. He held Tighe O'Malley accountable for tall, and longed to take some reference or atternoon and longed to take some revenge or other upon

him, Fenlon thought for a few minutes, then spoke Fenlon thought for a few minutes, then spoke. We will do what we said about Lees Castle-attack it early in the right, and as soon as the constabulary have all gone off there, or the bulk of them, pay a call on Barrettstown, fall in mathe back of the house; there is a fine cover of evergreens just below the drawing rooms. 'I don't care to go frighten those ladies,' said some one.

some one,
'No, begeb' said Tony heartly; he had greated the Commodore's plan with a whoold gratification, but he was most chivalrous to the sex, and the mention of the ladies cooled hims

once.

'We are not going to hurt the women,' observed Faulon. 'We will take the gum. If the men resist us they'll take the corsequence, You have orders now,' he added changing his tone sharply. Will it be to-morrow-night, Commoder.

'Who is asking? Eh? I don't know the voice' was the reply of the leader.
'Mr. Mauleverer!' answered a couple of room

together.
I beg your pardon. No, not to morrow night I am going to Cork to-morrow to meet the steamer from—from Bristol, he added, after hesitating pause. 'I'll send you word—the me change of the moon at the latest.' 'Godfrey !' whispered Jim Cadogan, 'Below we go I have just one word to say to you. Make

me no answer. Don't pretend you heard me What is that young gentleman from O'Mailen doing walking with your sister? They we seen in the garden of the Castle. What bron him up here at all! If he is seen with you as your people you'll be suspected! Not a wa! now. You are warned, that's all,' Some resutling near hand startled them con and checked the explosion that rose to Godfen lips. It proved to be nothing, but while the were still holding their breaths listening with auxiety, the warning cry of a night owl sounded. Whist! cried Tom the shappoy. There

whistles sounding over by the boreen. Whis! whist! L'eslers !' ca'led the musician, who had also his warning to heart. 'Peelers coming up ha He struck his head over the did. the town!

and caught Cadogan's collar.
'Join on to the people goin' home from his bert's Castle,' ordered Fenlon, who had disp peared into and now reappeared out of the darkness suddenly. 'The last of them are ing down the boreen. Now, boys, disperie the minute; this way, after me.'

He imitated the cry of a bird in answer, is loud enough for the nearest sentinel to hear all.

pass on the signal, then took to his heels il advance of his regiment, and reached the carrack in time to fall in with the loiterers of the Castle Lambert party, with whom they juice themselves, and passed the patrol without the carracter. question. All save one.

Godfrey remained behind lying quietly in the dry ditch until the rustle and tramping had died away and not a sound broke the stillness of the air Then he jumped up, and turning his face round towards the town set of midly across the bog. Even in the dark he knew the ground. His practised feet found the right tufts of sedge, knew where the atones were, even when nearly covered with the black big water. By many a treacherous pit, through many a slumy morass, Godfrey's humor conducted him until he reached a sloping part of the ground,
where he stood for a moment irresolute. He
took off his cap, and let the pure cool air play
on his feverish face, and lift the crisp wet cath of his hair. The moon had set, and the star shone clear overhead. Not a light betrayed the existence of Barrettstown, which lay near enough now. The woods of the demeans forced a black silent mass beyond it. Even the revellers were sleeping; not a dog's bark broke the stillness not as much as the chirp of some dreaming will bird broke the nocturnal silence of the bog.

bird broke the nocturnal silence of the bog. Godfrey knew exactly the path to take, is the high-road lay straight below him now. He had only to cross it, and the gap and the ois field led him straight into the Quaker's hous. But he also knew of another path leading to place of infinitely greater attractions to his For nearly a quarter of an hour he stood ban headed under the stars, deliberating, musing them he turned his back towards home, as truck straight into the opposite direction. He left the law ground and crossed the hill de I struck straight into the opposite direction. If left the low ground, and crossed the hill, is scended the other side, and following a stroyist in the heather, found himself ere long inform of a ruined abandoned cabur. Half the rother fallen in, and only one wall was intact: the was no difficulty of ingress. Goffreg step over a heap of stones, and struck a match egain a dry portion of the wall. Then he lighted candle, which he dress from a hiding plant. struck straight into the opposite direction. a dry portion of the wall. Then he lighted candle, which he drew from a hidist has familiar to himself, then say cown on show semi-counch formed of heather branches. Also a minute or two he stratched out his long limb tossed back his hat, and folded both arms behind head.

At that noment a creeping silent figure glisup to the wall of the runed cabin, and creeping on fours drew near, noiselessly, breathless to the broken wall. It was the same man what followed Fenion and his regiment and Council of Ten to the boreen, but who is hidden among the bushes, and returned to Godfrey Mauleverer across the bug home. Go frey had given him a long tramp, but he now to have his reward.

After a rest of not more than a quarter of After a rest of not more than a quaterof hour, the apy, lying on one ground united, the boy sit up, and moved a soon in the headed the heather to d. the pun in all This contained attempt, papers to concusted and a built bag. He we ched every moves jealously; noted the manner in which it wrapped, the order of its co come, as the

Godfrey road for a few minutes only; then he took out a pencil, made some entries to the h pencil, made some cutties to the showed against the patier of his smooth young the replaced the bundle, looked at lace. little book -merogrypus appearency. Then he folded up and replaced the bundle, looked at his watch, lay for a few minutes at full length his watch, lay for a rew minutes at full length again on the heather, finally blew out the candle, thrush in back in its hiding place, and striding thrush in back in its hiding place, and striding out of his strange hermitage turned his face to be harman taking the same nath rehish hard. out of his strange narinuage turned his face to-wards home, taking the same path which he had come by.

There was no need to follow him now. The

There was no need to follow him flow. The spy entered the cabin boldly, struck a light in spy entered the cabin boldly, struck a light in his turn—only waiting until such time as God his turn—only waiting until such time as God his turn—only waiting until such time as a lighted a candle, and lying down exactly as lighted a candle, and lying down exactly as lighted a candle, and lying down exactly as lighted a candle, and the heap of old dry he had seen God rey do on the heap of old dry he heather, removed the sucne, and taking out the heather, removed the sucne, and taking out the heather, removed the sucne, and taking out the light heat of the heather than the sucne, and to such as a light in the sucne, and taking out the heather. leisure. He took out a book of the own present by, and copied carefully certain entries from that of Chdfrey. Then he folded everything up as he Godfrey. Then he folded everything up as he had found it, replaced the parcel in the hole behind the leose stones, and in turn book his way hind the 10080 Stollers, the flawn, with the happy home in the gray early dawn, with the happy certainty of having accomplished a fucrative extrainty of having accomplished a fucrative piece of work.

The night had turned; it was piece of work. Loug yellowish streaks high up in the kky marked where the sun's far-reaching in the ky marked where the sun's far-reaching of fingers had begin the day's work. Not a sign of fingers had burized web-a pale uniform grant fiegers had begun the day's work. Not a sign of red on the horizon yet—s pale uniform gray, red on the horizon yet—s pale uniform gray, and every ever had vanished. Godfrey, worn with late vigils and excitement, unwillingly rewith late vigils and excitement, unwillingly rewith late vigils and excitement, and pulling the shutters of his window close, and pulling the shutters of his window close, and pulling the bedclothes over his head full into a deep sleep of the beat window. exhaustion.

#### CHAPTER XXIX

Such tricks noth strong imagination, That, if it would but apprehend some joy, It connecheds some bringer of that joy; Or, in the night, integrining some fear, How easy is a bush supposed a bear.

There was an unusually large party assembled at Ba reconsorve at breakfast the next morning.
The neignours had stayed all night. Chichele The neighborns had stayed all night. Chichele was the nest to come down, his sieter had been was the nest to come down, his sieter had been the first, and had, to her delight, seen a telegram on his plate, which had come with the gram on his plate, which had come with the gram on his plate. Tight O'Malley had scarcely sarily postbog. Tight O'Malley had scarcely sarily postbog. early pusses the contents of a huge faished distinuting the contents of a huge faished bag, when Mrs. Courthope appeared, leather bag, when Mrs. Courthope appeared,

and barely waiting to say good morning to him, ran round the table.

'Are you looking for your place, Ida? You are there—have are not been changed.' he called arose the table to her, 'and you have a couple arose the table to her,

of telegrams.

She had seen her brother's plate. There was the colour—perone telegram—she recognized the colour—perhaps more upon it. So she retraced her steps haps more upon it. So she retraced her steps and took her own place. It might or might not be utime, she mused sadly, but she would never forgive Mr. Sheriff for his inconsiderate. never locative art. Sherin to the incommittee own ness and procrastination. She opened her own telegraph envelope. Just as she expected, it

telegraph envelope. Just as she expected, it contained a most commonplace excuse. 'Regret to say your telegram was received after office hours on Saburday. Have obeyed your instructions without loss of time.' Exactly twenty words,' murmured Mrs. Courthope, counting them; 'but he will charge Heaven knows what in the bill I shall be arrious to know how Chichele takes his.' Sha neaven knows what in the bift I shall be anxious to know how Chichele takes his.' She determined to watch him, and if she dured, to

Just then everybody came in at once, and it was with great difficulty that she managed to abstract her attention from the guests so as to abstract her attention from the guessis of as to see his reception of his news. Nor was she destined to derive much satisfaction or illumination from her scrutiny. There were two telegrams on his plate. The first which he opened grams on his plate. amounced a michap to one of his norses serious enough to warrant the grooms telegraphing for instructions to destroy the animal.
The second was the family lawyer's inspired

If possible comet town to morrow to meet Ramsden here at three; case may be heard this true, otherwise postponement to Trinity

Chica-le murmured something which was not exactly a blessing, as did a Lincolnshire gentleman named Ramadan, who was in the suit with him, and who received a similar communication much about the same time of day. He crammed the telegrams into his pocket, and began to read his letters with a preoccupied look.
'I hope you have no unpleasant news,' said

bady Blanche, whose sympathy was attracted her harrassed face.
'I have indeed!' he replied, handing her the

telegram from the groom.
'On, poor animal!' she shuddered. 'You will telegraph at once, won's you, and have him out out of pain?"

There was someone else in pain besides the horse, and that was Mrs. Courthope. She stretched out her hand eagerly for the form, the perusal of which in no way tended to comfort

Nothing could be more unsatisfactory. If he intended to act upon the telegram from Mr. Sheriff ne ought at once to speak to his host and hostess, and make known to them that he was about to leave immediately. There was a drive across country of eight miles to catch the mail up train, which was due at the junction at about three o'clock. She looked at her brother with a face at once expectant and reproaching. Then she recollected all at once that in the ordinary course of evenus she was not expected to know anything about the matter which was uppermost in her mind, so she bent her head in some

confusion over her plate.

Chichele's thoughts were not pleasant ones either. He must go. The question of the settled estate-Newtamere in Lincolnshire-must be decided as soon as possible. His uncle Lord Ansdale was interested in it as well as himself.
Trinity Sittings came in June, the height of the season, when he in all probability would be otherwise engaged. It must be done; he must go, but he would not, he could not go unless he saw Marton once more. They had agreed to meet in the afternoon. He cursed the folly of postponing the interview—had he only said eleven—twelve in the forencon! He pretended to eat the food on his place, but as he cut it up be rapidly planned a scheme. His man would get everything packed, he would make some pretext or other-letters to write-slip out quietly, gallop down to the side door, that opposite the stables across the deer park. The horse could be tied up to the gate of the Quaker's house. Nothing easier-and he would take a cunning note with him to send in by the servant. Then would—a deep sigh ended his reverie. His opposite neighbor, Miss La Poer observed this, and smiled.

Very unsympathetic and unkind of you!' he said to her, rousing himself with an effort. What? Pray tell us!' she replied.

Chichele gave it to be understood by a melodramatic grimace that his griefs were too deep for words, nor could his ris a vis extract any information from him. He watted until break-iast was over, then followed Lady Blanche on

her way to her morning-room.

'My dear coz,' he said, stopping her on the threshold of the room, 'just look at this, will you please?' He handed her the despatch of man of business, and leaned against the wall as she read it.

You see, I must depart. I suppose I may

Asves trap at the proper time?

'You must go—you—are sure.'

'Necessity is laid upon me. You see that Ramsden has unearthed himself for this rendez-

I am so sorry, dear. Ida will be quite put out that you don't return with them.'
Oh, as to that, I am of course also; but it is only a question of a few days now. I am so

to go.'
It is so sweet of you to say that.' You cannot imagine how I have to go just

She was struck by the teeling in his tone, and raised her brows a little. He was leaning against the panelled wall, his eyes fixed with a far off look on the green sweep of the turf that spread below a little window in the wall of the passage. The ivy set it all round in a green trame, and shaded the light that fell upon his troubled face. They were very beautiful eyes, very large, long shaped, and with a dark circle below each that spoke of late vigils. He had not alept but for a few hours after dawn, and his summer to the late of the this summons to London, which was not to be evaded, had depressed him strangely,

hady Blanche noted the down-drawn corners

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

of his mouth. The handsomely-man ed curve of his short upper lip ee-med all the more Godfrey read for a few minutes only; then he of his short upper lip ee-med all the more Godfrey read for a few minutes to the conspicuous; the long curled lashes of the eyes

face. 'Chich, dear boy,' she said timidly, 'you have no worse trouble?' She looked at him interrogatively-kindness shone transparent in her It is nothing more than going sway, eyes. It alle added.

'No!' He was startled a little, and some what couched. 'It is absolutely nothing more-it is a bideous bore!' He took one of her hands, kissed it by way of closing the interview, and stepped lightly into the morning-room, as if to open and boud the door for her.

La, bere is a telegram from that preposterous person. I must go to-day, at once. It is prost provoking! I shall be busy I have so many letters to write, and mean to spend the ordered off at once—a fact—yes, my sister will -xplain all to you.'

My stater will explain it all to you,' repeated that personage to herself, entering the morning-room just in time to catch the concluding sentence of his speech. She flushed up to the roots of her hair. Could be suspect? It was quite impossible! She moved lean moment into one of the bay windows to recover her equasimity. When she turned round again her prother was some, and Miss La Poer was left lamenting. Lady Blanche possessed the key of the enging, the telegram, and to her and it they all addressed themselves.

I have half a mind to confide in Blanche,' said Chichele to himself as he ascended the stairs by lesps and bounds. 'She is one of those really amable couls—one could trust her heart-I hate women with heads-and a good woman into the pargain.' He met his valed at that moment descending the stairs with an armful of clothes.

Tood, you must be ready to leave by one. I am crossing to London this evening. I say, carry pack these things to my room just

The man backed and turned, his master folf lowing. They reached the room, the door of which Chichele closed. 'I want a horse, tha roan. I want a couple of hours'—er—gallop this morning at once.' He was putting off his boots as ne spike. 'Go down to the stables and get him saddled, and lead him outside at the healt want to the stables. the back-you know where he was the other

Yes, sir! Mr. O'Malley has ordered the roan for himself to ride with Lord Fredbury to the sessions at the Court House of Kildysart.'
What else can I have? Todd, you must get
me something that can go. Just be off down

and see. Give Ballow sov.
Yes, sir! I daresay I can manage it.' In ten minutes, which time his master occupied in writing a letter, which he sealed carefully and put in his breast pocket, he returned to say that a last poney was being saddled, and would be waiting out-ide the paddock wall in a minute or two.

Something less than a minute or two saw Chichele booted and sourced, and stamping with impatience on the ground as he waited in the appointed place for his steed. He knew that he must catch Marion before eleven, at which hour she was due for her Italian lesson at the convent. There was a chance of meeting her on the road, or in the village. It was close upon the quarter hour by the stable clock. Indeed before the pony reached the side gate the clear metallic notes overtook him, carried along fitfully by the west wind.

The mud was something to be astonished at. A part of the road by the river by hid below a sheet of what looked like silver. It had been raining all night long, and now heavy gray wool-packed clouds were rolling off eastwards like a veil that was being drawn by a hidden hand, uncovering in the progress a whole land-cape quivering into beauty and light. In the shade the river ran deep red from the water of the bogs, in the open with a white glow like that of quicksilver. The dead flags and bulrushes swayed with the hurried pulse of the Barrettwater as it made haste down to the sea, the cultsfoot on the banks, whose young leaves were just opened like white glistening velvet rose gradually out of the flood, and behind this spread itself the pale emerald of the grass, broken here and there by the skeleton of a last year's field flower lifting its brown wraith, like a memento mori, among all the heedless youth of the year. The apple blossom of the Quaker's garden, towards which Chichele turned his longing eyes, was now indistinct and formless like some pale rose cloud. The tall old pear trees had shed their bloom, and turned a living rain-soaked green, here and there stained

as if with yellow.

He rode furiously through the wet ground and the dry alike, never swerving nor regarding, his eyes straining previshly to catch sight of Marion. water. side, and lay silent and clear in the sunlight; not a creature, not a dog was upon it. He clattered down the street, seeing not one of the hats that were lifted to him, looked up the Dublin Road, which led to the convent, turned suddenly and swept across factures who place those poisonous alum and the bridge. He rode on until he was abreast of lime baking powders before the public with the the path through the marsh. All was silent deserted. He turned, feeling almost despairing, and betook himself back towards the

Once in sight of it he plucked up his courage Once in sight of it he plucked up his courage and made a desperate resolve—to assail the Quaker's house and face Miss D'Arcy, try his luck at the hall door. Time preased—it was just the half rour. He backoned to a group of ragged children standing by the bridge, and hastened along the river path. He jumped off on reaching the ivy-covered gate, and turned to look if the group to whom he had signalled had despatched one of their number to mind the To his surprise one of them, a red-haired,

most dilapidated-looking child of about twelve, was close behind, panting, and covered with fresh mud, some from the pony's heels, some from his own. The pale face and wild brown eyes had a familiar look. Chichele gazed hard at him for an instant; then he recognized the musician of the furze bush, whose martial strains had inspirited the rebals when performing their military evolutions the night before. Despite his pre-occupations and anxiety, which were considerable, the sheer drollery of the idea made him take an uncontrollable fit of laughter. He remembered his headlong career through a frightful moss, the ghost-ly silent figures like some phantom army seen by shear ingues the sky, the alarm note sounded by his guide, a young Megiera with witch locks curled round and round her head, who took off her shoes when they came to the watery part of the bog. And the musician whom they disturbed from his post! This was

he.

The child's keen eyes never stirred from Chichele's face, and seemed as if they read his inmost thoughts

'Listen,' Chichele said, as he took the bridle obediently 'I am going to the door of that house. When you hear me whistle, lead the pony in after me, you hear, and on no secount take him outside before I come out.'

The boy nodded, and Chichele with a beating

heart passed under the ivy-hung gate, and made his way through the dripping laurels to the

This, to his relief, stood hospitably open. He had pictured to himself a colloquy with one of the servant women through a chink. There was no one in the hall. What if they were all out! The open door might have that signifi-cance in this land of anomalies. How intoler-ably close it had become! The air was all warm steam. He lifted his 'deer-stalker' cap and ran his ungloved, hand through the crisp damp curls on his forehead. After an instant's pause he raised his whip and struck with the gold handle a pretty sonorous summons on the

panel of the door.

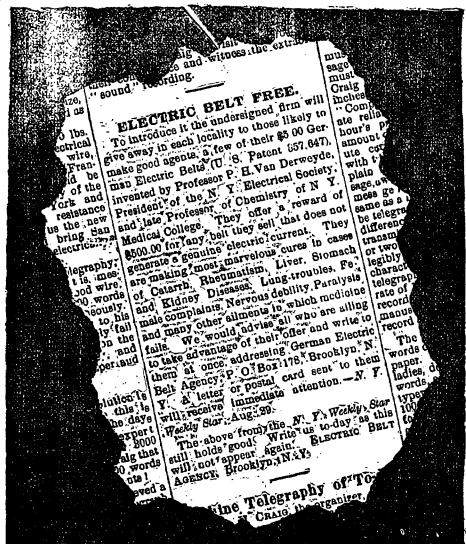
The success of this was almost instantaneous. The whip had scarcely dropped to its former level when Kitty Macan's face showed frowning at the sitting room door. She blinked at him from below her frills like some nocturnal bird that had been forced from its sombre retreat

into the sunlight. 'Is Miss Mauleverer at home?' he asked. Kitty Macan's answer was to shut the sitting room door and advance cautiously and silently

to peer in his face.
(To be continued.)



President Clevelan. B Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triple 's, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last A. gust the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were, soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so wel." Lactated Food is the best Food for before-the babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$100. It druggists. Cabinot photo, of these triplets sent free to the mother of any kaby born to seem. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., MONTAGAL, P. Q.



#### THE LOVE OF NOTORIETY.

Condemoed Comman-"Is the souffold in HISTORY SET RIGHT IN AN AMERICAN PARIS ad order?'

Sher-fl-"I believe it is." 'And is the rope going to work all right?" "Gertainly."

"There wen't be a hitch of any kind, "Not a hi ch."

"That's just my luck. The newspapers ron'r give me more than half a column unless I die in porr.ble agony."

THE DANGER BEFORE US.

We have already alluded to the importance of housekeepers paying more attention to the kind of taking product used in leavening their bread. This is a matter to which we cannot draw attention too often, because it is something which involves to mest serious consequences to the general body of mankind. Temperance apostles The river path was not under believe and there is ample foundation for the Is was higher than the Barretts statement in there is disease, both moral and statement - that there is disease, both moral and physical, is the intoxicating cup; and the same way there is disease, slow perhaps, but certain, in the stars and alum leavening agents employed

in may of the homes on this continent.

No machinent is too severe for those manufacture who place those poisonous alum and assure ee that they are pure and wholseome article. In the belief of the truth of such statements such baking pawders are largly used in the preparation of food, and in this way the poisonous ingredients are taken into the system without a suspicion of their presence. By and by come ap-lis of headache, distress in the source, loss of appetite, a fluttering of the heart; the child is seized with an apparently causeless cough. The coating of the stomach is destroyed, perhaps; one of the vital organs is rendered almost useless; the kidneys are at tacked with Bright's disease. The health of the child is irreparably broken down; the adult bacomes a chronic invalid. These are the doings of the modern cheap baking powders that are composed if him and alum, or that contain sulphuric or phosphatic acids.

In view of bliese facts, surely all housewives should exercise the care that is, we know, now exercised by some in the selection of a proper brand of baking powder. She who does not do so, whether the neglect is the result of ignorance or recklessness, cannot free herself from the responsibility for the health, perhaps life, thereby endengered. No housewife need be ignorant of the quality and composition of the article which she uses to leaven her bread, biscuit and cake. The official reports of the government chemists, who are certainly unprejudiced, have been published and show very clearly the quality and strength of all the baking powders in the market. The Royal Baking Powder, which is accessible ut every hand, is reported absolutely free from lime, alum, phosphatic acid, or any injurious ingredient. It is further stated by the most eminent authorities on food hygiene the most eminent authorities on 1000 hygiend that food leavened with it is more wholesomer than when raised by any other method. Its use is therefore to be commended. It is to be regretted that no other baking powder, when there are so many in the market, some of which will find their way into use, is free from alt of these substances official analysts assure us however, that all except the Royal contain either lime or alum, The housekeeper who regards the health of her loved ones should not only order the Royal, but make personal examination to be sure that no other broad is and large in the result in the sure of the result is the sure of the result in the sure of the result is the sure of the result is the sure of the result is the sure of the result in the sure of the result is the sure of other brand is sent her in its place

A WARNING TO QUR YOUNG FOLKS. "Do you notice how many young boys and girls are wearing glasses?" was asked of an

optician. "Well, naturally, as I fit many of them."

"Well, naturally, as I it many or them."
"What is the cause?"
"Too much study for one thing, and too much reading for another. When not at their lesson they are reading. They read on the street cars, while walking along the street and in the twilight, and in a couple of years their eyes begin to fail. This craze on the part of some parents to rush their children through the schools will give us a generation of near-sighted schools will give us a generation of near-sighted

Shouldn't one read on the cars ?" "Never. Let a man with the best pair of eyes in his head practice such a thing daily, especially towards evening, and his sight will demand glasses within a year."

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

#### NAPOLEON AFTER DEATH.

BOARDING HOUSE.

[Paris correspondence Chicago Times.] "Did yo go to see the grave av Napelyon Bonnypart?" asks an American at my left. "Fuith, I'll bet ye she didn't," replies a young American lady at my right.

"Vat you bed?" sake the young lady who had gone "everyvare." "I'll het a colkey she not only saw the grave but the cellin," ventures a genuine American, who immediately swallows half a biscuit.

"I sawd der blace vare he vas puried-"He isn't berried at all, me girl," says the American at my left. "He's as high and

"How's that?" is quires a young lady down on one side toward the end of the table. "Faith, he's in a sarcophagus, me dear,

that's 14 feet above the ground. Did ye iver hear how he was boxed up? Pass the butther, av ye pla, .mr." I wanted to near my fellow countryman's

stery, so I encouraged him to tell us how Napoleon was boxed up.
"Well, ye see, when he died on account av

s shortness av breath, in St. Helens, they rowied him up in a pair av linen sheets an anrinkled title will furpentine an cologney water, an so forth, to preserve the remains, d'ye moind? Thin they put the corpse in a wooden coffin an' iaid him out so that iverybody on the island could see him. Afther waking him three noights and three days they put the wooden coffin inside a leaden wan, an' the leaden wan inside an iron wan an the iron wan inside a steel wan, an'plaze pass the mate-an' the steel wan in-

"Oh, come off," criss a young man who hails from Indianapolls, "what are you giving ์ นะ 🔭 "I'.l pledge ye me word an' honor I'm givin'

it to you dead straight," says the American at my lefr, and he proceeds :-"Well, they put the steel wan inside a stone wan, an' they bricked up around the stone was, an' glastered it with cimint and

put a sale on it." "A what!" " A sale. They saled it up, d'ye moind? Well, begobbins, when France axed England to return the corpse England says, enough, it can't burt anything now; come

an' get it.' So the French navy was ordhered

to prosheed to St. Helena and bring back the remains av Napolyon-may the Lord have mercy on his sowi. When they got there it took them nearly three months to find it. First they took all the brick, thin they took aff the stone, thin they took aff the steel, thin shey took aff the iron, thin they took aff the lead, thin they took aff the wooden coffin, and thin they took aff the sheets. The governor av the island an' the parish priest had to make their affidavies that this was the rasl Napolyon, an' he had to be identified in other ways. Whin this was all done they rowled him up in a pair of clane sheets an' put him in a new wooden coffin; they put that in a lead wan, an' that in ar iron wan, an' that in a steel wau, an' that in a stone wan, an' thin they dragged it on

on a derrick into the ship.
"Now, divil a word I'm tellin' you but what's thru. Whin the ship was out a few days word was signalled that France an' England had declared war, an' what should come along but an English squadron. It opened fire on the French vessels, an' the officer on the ship that had Napolyon on boord got ordhers to sink her, corpse an' all, for he didn't want the remains to fall into the hands av the inemy, dy's moind? Well, before the sailors could obey his ordhers, the English admiral signalled: Who is the officer in command av that

wheels five miles to the say shore an' histed it

ship?' speaking av the French ship, av course.
"" Napolyon Bonneypart, signalled the

"Well, to make a long story short, they

brought the budy to France an' sent it up the Seine on a fluifout all decorated with fligs, an' this they took aff the stone coffic. an afther that the steel ocilia, an' thin the iron coffin, an' thin the lead coffin, an' thin the wood coffir, an' thin the sheets. Tain they put come new preservin' stuff on him an' rowied him up in a Frinch flag, thin they put him in a new uniform, thin they put him in a wooden coffin whi a cilver breastplate, thin they put that inside a lead non, an' that inside an iron wan, an' that inside a steel wan, an' that inside a copper wan, an' that inside a silver wan, an' that inside a goold wan, an' that inside a marble wan, and that inside the invandes. Thin they saied it up and sang a tay deum. Plaze pain the retation. "Oh, law," said a young lady, "how inter-esting you can be, Mr. Touin,"

And then we had our pie. DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, with constination injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skip. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little

#### IN THE CITY STREETS.

Liver Pills. One a doze. Try them.

In the city streets, mid the crowded throng, No we ever pause whilst we hasten on, And cast e'en a glance at the faces we meet, In the crowded thoroughfare, or busy street?

Aye, perhaps dull care has impressed our brow And the' life for us holds no treasure new; Our beats a moan as we wend our way, Along the city streets mid the old and gay.

Some faces are pictures of dire want and woe, As they wander past, as they come and go— Faces so hopeless, dejected and sad, And features as blank as those of the mad. If we would glance at some face in the street,

Perhaps the first face we had chanced to meet, And note the sorrow and sin written there, The misery of life, the signs of despair. We would pause and think mid the crowded throng, When we saw another whom sorrow and wrong

Have haunted and followed on Life's thorny path, With a cruel vengeance—with unsated wrath.

We would soon forget our sorrow and care, When we saw the misery, want and despair, Life has imprinted on some faces we meet, Mid the bustle and throng of the city street. God only knows the trials, troubles and cares,

Of thousands who pass us by unawares Woodstock, N.B.

Mr. Thes. Bell, of Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co., proprietors of the Wingham Furniture Factory, writes: "For over one year I was not free one day from headache. I tried evey micine I thought would give me relief, but did not derive any benefit. I then procured a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and began abeing it according to directions, when I scon taking it according to directions, when I scon found the headache leaving me, and I am now

APPROACH OF AUTUMN.

The Autumn days are drawing near, The dying glories of the year, When time unveils the ripened sheaves And sunset dyes adorn the leaves.

completly cured.

A clearer blue now paints the skies. As through the trees the wind sprite sighs, While further southward swings the sun, And coal's a dollar more a ton.

-Boston Budget.

TO ASSIST NATURE most effectually in her efforts to throw off or resist serious diseases, it is essential that an impulse should be given to functions which growing ill health suspends or weakens, namely, the action of the bowels, bilious secretion, and digestion. Oftentimes, American at my left. "He's as high and dhry above ground as ye are yould this min-Dyspeptic Cure is rescated to.

#### A PARODY.

A green watermelon sat on a fruit stand, Singing: "Mellow, I'm mellow, I'm mel-Singing:

And a small boy stood there with a cent in his hand, ving: "Mellow, its mellow, quite mel-

Saying: So he ate a big hunk cut right out of the heart. And he are it all up to the green outside part, And they carried him off in a rag dealer's cart, Poor fellow, poor fellow,

'Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes :-- "I was one of the greatest sufferers for about lifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Gil, and in ten minutes found my ear was cured and hearing completley re-stored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs. sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c.,

Sure but not Slow .- People who have used Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil to get rid of pain, and that it is sure but not slow. A cough even, of long standing, is speedily controlled and cured by it. Rheumatism, neuralgia, corns, lame back and swelled neck rapidly disappear when it is

in fact it is our family medicine.'

#### QUEEN NATALIE AND HER SON. [From the Boston Transcript.]

If good looks be necessary to win loyalty, poor Natalie, of Servia, will not find much in her friends. She has beautiful hair and a good figure, but the untrusty eyes of a gypsy, eyes fine in coloring it is true, but with no more depth than a bit of petrified wood. As for her boy, even motherly partiality can hardly have blinded her to such an extent as to make her expect any faithfulness from a youth with eyebrows like his, eyebrows with the point of the arch almost on the temple. Whichever parent happens to have him may be sure of his fair speeches, and of the latest tattle-tattle about the other, but there can be no real loyalty in him.

#### FROM MANITOBA.

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

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable artidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflamma-tion of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits. ---

The simple faith of a little child is the world's bruest homage.

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dead or alive, the English were always of raid TO WHOM AND WHERE IT WENT LATELY.

LATELY.

It was on Tuesday, August 7, always Tuesday, the 219th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisana State Lottery occurred under the sole management (as usual) of Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La, and Jubal A. Early of Va. The prizes ranged from \$100 to \$300,000 and were distributed from main to Texas and California to Alaska. You want to know to whom and where. No. 3,894 Criw the First Capital Prize of \$320,000. It was sold in fractions of twentieths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleons, La.: one was held by Mrs. Mary L. Callender, New York city; one by Chas, Wiess, Altoona, Pa; one by a depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal; one by Joseph Fishbough, 129 First St., Elizabeth, N. J.; one by Peter Klein, 99 E. Kinsey St., Chicago, Ill.; one by Vasillio Grissaffi, Front St., near Jackson St. Ferry, Gretna, La.; one by Ellis Richardson, Fort Worth, Tex.; one by F. L. Dant, Rawland, Ky., through Citizen's Gat'l Bank of Louisville, Ky; (n) by Rivard, Brownsville, Dak.; one by Aug. Hartdegan, Columbus, O.; the rest went elsewhere. Tickets No 31,809 drew Second Prizes of \$100,000 also sold in fractional parts : one ewent to a party at Oxford, Miss. collected through Bickham & Columbus, O.; the rest went elsewhere. Tickets No 31,899 drew Second Prizes of \$100,000 also sold in fractional parts: one went to a party at Oxford, Miss, collected through Bickham & Aiore. 218 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.; one to S. Goldfarb, 192 Division St., New York city; one to Alonzo Edwards, Ibhaca, N. Y; one to Stewart & Bradway, Bridgeport, Ind.; one to u depositor through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; one to S. Spiro, Michigan Civy, Ind.; one to J. M. Wooldrige, Gilliam, Mo.; one to O. G. Trepagnier, St. John the Baptis, La., Bonne Carre P. O.; the other portions were held by other parties whose names are withheld. Ticket No. 53,283 drew Third Ppize of \$50,000—it was sold also in twentyeths: two each went to Nat! Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo., and J. Beltramini, New York city; one to Henry Hildenbrand, New York city; one to Henry Hildenbrand, New York city; one to Hugh Leddy, New York city; one to Administration Lesized Can Ticket Mo. \$4,869 drew Fourth Prize of \$25,000, one half of it went to H. McManus, Omaha, Neb., etc., etc. Any information desired can one half of it went to H. Mcdlanus, Omaha, Neb., etc., etc. Any information desired can be had on an application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. The whole affair will go over on Tuesday, Oct. 9th, 1888. Take note of

#### YOUR FATE IN CARDS.

WHAT ALL THE CARDS IN A PACK STAND FOR IN FORTUNE TELLING. Diamonds.

Ace-Ring, or parcel. King.-Fair man, generally married man. Queen .- Fair woman, married or single, coording to next card. Jack .- Fair young man, always single.

Ten, -- Money -- falseness, -- when next to a face card, (male). Nine. - Enjoyment. Eight .- Parcel.

Seven.-Money. Six .- Small sum of money. Five. - Children. Four .- Marriage. Three .-- Surprise.

Two. - Visitor. Hearts.

Ace.—House, or large building. King.—Red-haired man. Queen.-Red-haired woman. Jack .- Red haired young man. Ten.-Proposal either of marriage or [busi-

Nine.-Wish card. Eight.—Pleasure. Seven. - Friend. Six. - Galety. Five. - Company. Four.-Strange bed. Three.—Strange country, or a drive.

Two.—Kiss, or short journey. Clubs. Ace. - Letter. King.-Brown haired man, Queen.—Brown haired woman. Jack.—Brown haired young man. Ten. - Deep water; long journey. Nine. - Crosses

Eight. - Disappointment. Seven.—Trouble. Six .- Eating, or drinking. Five.—Falsehood: Four.-Table. Three .- Tears.

Two.—Little space of water. Spades.

Ace.—Steamer, if point is up; parcel, if point is down. King.-Very dark man,

Queen.-Very dark woman. Jack. —Dark young man, Ten .- Sickness at a distance. Nine. -Anger. Eight.-Anger, or disturbance.

Seven. -- Vexation. Six. -Anger or vexation. Five. - Death, or drunkenness. Four.—Sick bed. Three.—Disappointment. Two. -Little vexed, or a coffin.

The significations attached to the face cards in diamonds apply to the rest of the face cards in the pack. A judicious amount of shufiling, wishing desperately hard, and cutting into three parts with a retentive memory as to the meanings of the several cards, and a strong desire to have everything "come out" as one wishes it will enable one to tell her own fortune and "sell" herself for (nothing), which is better than paying 50 cents or a dollar to some wandering Gypsey to do the same thing !

#### AN OLD FAVORITE

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

Dreams are oftimes the fulfilment of a prophecy within ourselves.

#### A DOZEN YEARS.

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

Good breeding is like affection, one canno have too much of it.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Influenza, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Mumps, and similar complaints always abound in unsettled weather, complaints always abound in unsettled weather, and are most safely and effectually subdued by rubbing Holloway's Ointment at least twice a day upon the chest and glands of the throat. The Ointment penetrates the skin, reduces inflammation, and neals ulcerations. This treatment is sufficent for curing the most serious and complicated throat affections, provided Holloway's Pills be taken at the same time. When swallowing gives pain, the Ointment may be relied on till improving symptoms admit of painless degluctions. In asthma, bronchitis, penumonia, pleurley, whooping cough, incipient consumppleurisy, whooping cough, incipient consump-tion, scarlet fever and measies Holloway's medicines are not less valuable in mitigating the most troublesome features than they are certain in ultimately curing.

The power of forgiveness is the noblest attribute in the human character.

Frenchmen.

"' That settles it, signalled the admiral, an' he ordhered the squadrin to fly. You see, improvements in your child.

"If your children are troubled with worms, the word with worms, the condensation of the same and silver. They are a positive our for sick head-safe, sure and effectual. Try it and make the like produced by disordered improvements in your child.

"WHY DON'T YOU THY Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive our for sick head-safe, sure and effectual. Try it and make the liver. Only one pill a dose.

96 THE TRUE WITNESS'

IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. 

> THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.. 761 Craig Street, Montreal,

#### TO ADVERTISERS.

limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line (agnto), first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Rotices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts consplication. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Death; and Marriages 50c each insertion.

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

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Sample copies sent free on application.

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

WEDNESDAY....SEPTEMBER 12, 1888.

1he Post Printing & Publishing Co.

ever done for England that they should be policy of Sir John Macdonald. The demand made baronata?

DR. SCHULTZ, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, has set a sensible example. He opened and closed the Legislature in the garb of a gentleman. He did not dress himself in a blueand-gold bob-tail, with continuations of sky blue, sword between his legs and a cocked hat Therefore, let the retaliation scheme proceed. on his head. That sort of folly he leaves to our Eastern provincial potentates, who appear to take delight in making themselves ridiculous.

A FINE example was set by the Longshore. men's Union in sending a subscription of \$50 to the Parnell Defence Fund. We hope it will not be lost on other similar organizations, who can thus give their members the opportunity of collectively helping the great enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, whereby

"Is MARRIAGE a failure?" is a question now being discussed in English and American papers. We say-no! Marriage is not a failure, but some men and women, as husbands and wives, are failures. We need not go into particulars. Every one can settle the points for himself or herself. Is birth a failure? Is death a failure? Some births, some deaths undoubtedly are failures, but those who break the law of God and nature have no right to blame the law when its punishment inevitable follows their offence.

MR. CHAPLEAU, who is said to feel aggrieved at not having been bit in the late meteoric Ireland. shower of knightly stars, should take a hint There is no nobler sight to contemplate, no from his esteemed colleague, Sir H. Langevin. When that distinguished statesman was neglected in a like manner, he had lists opened at the doors of all the parish churches in this Province for signatures to a petition praying Her Majesty to confer a knighthood on him. The plan succeeded. Come on with your list, Mr. Chapleau. Apply for a peerage while you are about it. Our whole staff are ready to sign.

THE brood of Bonapartes will be badly mixed by the marriage of the Duke of Aosta to his niece. Princess Letitia Bonaparte. He will become son-in-law of his sister and of his brotherin-law, also brother-in-law of his nephews and and nephew of his brother and of his sister. As | in the Government of Canada was to blame in for the Princess she will be, at the same time, daughter and sister-in-law of her own mother, niece and sister-in-law of the King of Italy, and cousin and step-mother of the duke's children by his former marriage. She will also be the aunt of Princess Amelia d'Orleans, the present Duchess of Braganza. There's nothing like keeping the family together.

VERY able, searching and comprehensive is the discussion of questions arising out of the tariff dispute in the United States. Our Boston namesake, who is one of the most capable on the side of tariff reduction, discusses the relations of labor and raw or partly finished materials. This is a matter interesting to workmen and manufacturers allke, because involving the economic fact that the great improvements in methods and machinery, the specialization of individual effort, in fact, the whole industrial revolution of the present century, has steadily decreased the cost of labor, increased wages and increased the importance of the cost of materials as a factor of the finished product.

IT is gratifying to find strong expressions of sympathy with Mr. Parnell in the editorial columns of leading American newspapers. Irish National movement a champion of those principles everywhere held to be identical with the American idea. The Boston Herald in a double leaded leader makes an appeal for the Parnell Defence Fund, in which it says :- "Not only Ireland but the cause of liberty everywhere owes much to Parnell. Now is the time to recognize such an obligation. He is contending with the to convene, and the Scotch libel suit will also early demand his attention, Mr. Parnell should sent to reconciliation with democracy founded not have to meet them without the desurance on successful rebellion. of sympathy and the contribution of aid from But while that spirit may animate the Pre could do to take care of herself without looking Trada kalifert i kan an pada (1995). Kaliferta

Irishmen and mericans alike will do justice to themselves by contributing to such an end."

SPEAKING in connection with the question whether the St. Clair flats canal is on the United States or the Canadian side of the international boundary, and the assumption that the United States, having paid for its construction, can control it even if it is situated on the Canadian side, it occurs to the Hamilton Times that the Canadian Parliament paid part of the cost of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in Michigan. If our memory serves, this money was paid when Sir Francis Hincks was Premier of Canada, sometime between 1849 and 1854. Under these circumstances the United States can hardly claim control over the St. Clair Canal without conceding to Canada at least joint control over the Sault Canal.

HON. WM. McDougall voices Canadian sentiment in the concluding paragraph of his letter to the Toronto Globe, in which he says :- " I have ventured to protest against the Canadian Government's misinterpretation of the treaty, and misrepresentation, as I believe, of the honest opinions and desires of the Canadian people. I do not believe our industrious. peaceable, and for the most part contented Canadians are anxious to engage in a war of Retaliation, much less a war of carnage, with the great nation on our southern border, because their Government demands reciprocity treat us as we are treating them in case of retusal."

WITHOUT DOUBT the demand for retaliation against Canada by President Cleveland is the What has Sir Charles Tupper's posterity result of the petty, vexatious, unfriendly reasonable in order to bring the people of this country to a full, clear understanding of Macdonaldite meanness in treating with the United States. That policy is not popular in Canada. It is not approved by intelligent Canadians, who are not really averse to see it forced to an issue and killed outright for ever. If it does nothing else but smash Macdenaldism, it will confer a great benefit on both countries. Anything like an attempt at contra Retaliation by Sir John's government will meet with universal opposition and condemnation from one end of the Dominion to the other. Our people recognize the folly of exasperating the Americans and would not be sorry to see the game result in the practical all fear of European entanglement would be finally removed from this continent.

#### PATRIOTISM AND PARTY.

The protention that it is unpatriotic to condemn the government when its policy has got it into trouble with another nation is absurd and misobievous. Among free people the conduct of government is the foremost subject | to roll up the subscriptions-every little helps of criticism. The fame of the great Earl of Chatham rests on the noble stand he took against George III., and the government which drove the people of America into rebellion. And Sir Ralph Abercrombie claims the respect of posterity for having declined to be the instrument of Pitt's atrocious policy in

object more invigorating to dwell upon, than a man of manly energy and wisdom welded and wedded in vivid patriotism to his country, living and laboring faithfully, in glory or in difficulty, henored or misjudged, wisely, firm ly, steadily and devotedly for his people. No one contemplates an Epamonidas. Washington, Turgot, de Witte, Chatham, Parnell, Gladstone, without feeling the better. the more reassured for it. Yet all these great men in their day have opposed, some of them are now opposing, the government of their country amid the most terrible persecutions.

Mr. Laurier at Oakville pointed out wherepursuing an unwise, unfriendly, exasperating policy towards the United States, whereof the tax on packages containing American fruit is the most recent instance. Forthwith a howl is raised against him by the Tory press. He is accused of being "unpatriotic," as if patriotism consisted in blindly declaring nation.

bluster, retaliation and jingoism.

Sir John Macdonald is a Tory. He is in full sympathy with the worst, most retrogressive form of old world Toryism. The democratic principles, which are the roots of the tree of American liberty, are hateful to him. The manner in which that tree was planted is hateful to | right here. The blockade having failed, Admiral him. In infancy he sucked at the drugs of U. E. Loyalism. In youth he was nurtured among the George men, who boasted of their feat and capture of the British fleet and the exploits in Cherry Valley and Wyoming. In manhood and into old age he has preserved the cherished idea of restoring America to the British Crown by building up a nation of Tories, un-American in all things, on the northern half of this continent. He is a Loyalist, such as might be produced by These expressions show that liberty-loving the union in final effloressence of the dog-like Americans recognize in the leader of the fidelity to breeding and training, cat-like craft and monkeyish malignancy popularly bombarded and adjudged to have been decharacteristic of the Jacobite and Bourbon. His policy of unfriendliness toward the Unitad States takes its rise from his very nature, and the nature of the principles he represents. Therefore when we hear his supporters declare that it will be a good thing for Canada should Mr. Cleveland put the Retaliation Act in force, and that isolation is the whele power of the British Government. The | best thing for us, we simply recognize in their Parnell commission in England is very soon words another expression of the old Tory enirit of furious hatred which will never con.

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large extent his party, it is not the spirit which animates the Canadian people. And, should the present complications reach the extent of a declaration of retaliation, Sir John Macdonald, his government and his party may prepare for the same fate as that which befel the Tories of the Revolution.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND. The public meeting held Sunday to in-

augurate the Parnell Defence Fund was a

The report and subscription list, which will be found elsewhere, show that the duty of helping the Irish leaders in the present momentous legal struggle has been cheerfully accepted.

Perhaps the most gratifying incident recorded was the telegram from the Hon. Honoré Mercier, Premier of Quebec, expressing sympathy for, and donating \$100 towards, the object of the meeting.

The work of collecting subscriptions will, we hope, be actively entered upon by the gentlemen appointed for that purpose. But everyone who desires to see the vindication of right and justice should come forward of his own accord and give what he can without waiting to be called upon.

Irishmen, and Irishwomen too, should constantly keep before them in this crisis the burning fact that now they have, every one of them, the power of driving the pike deep into the vitals of the bloodthirsty, bigotted, in commerce and navigation, and threatens to lying, ferging London Times. On each of them individually tests the dreadful rasponsibility attaching to the failure, the cternal glory belonging to the success of the Parnell defence. They have the worst, the most implacable enemy of their race and country just where they can strike him with absolute certainly that he will wince and bleed under every blow.

Under these conditions who can hesitate? Let there be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. We have at last reached the culminating point in these centuries of struggle, and if the Irish people are true to themselver, as we believe they are, they will so strengthen the hands of the loaders that the sinews of war will be sufficiently abundant to enable Mr. Parnell to defy the riches and power of both the Tory Government and its felonious newspaper ally.

Particularly would we appeal to Irlahwemen to take an active part in the good work of raising subscriptions to the Defence Fund. They can do more than the men if they take hold of it in the right spirit. After all, it is but little we in America are asked to do compared to what our fathers and mothers have done and suffered, but that little means a great deal if we can help to furnish the means for crushing the infamous Times and vindicating the Irleh leader, the Irish nation and the Irish race from oppressions, calumnies and indignities heaped upon them.

Therefore, let everyone do his and her best -and the victory, so long looked for through mists of blood and tears, will soon be ours.

#### THE IRONOLAD THREAT.

To a cool, dispassionate outsider nothing, perhaps, could be more amusing than the bombastic language of the London Standard in its threat of war with the United States. The Tory jungo organ, which represents the element in England that still believes it could smash any and all nations of the world, rose to the very top of the occasion to remark :-

"It will be well for the President and Goverament of the United States to remember that Canada is a dependency of great Britain and that if the necessity should unfortunately arise she has behind her the guas of the English iron-clads."

It would be answering a fool according to his folly to take this childish bombast seriously. The United States care as much about English ironclads as they do about the ravings of the English Tory press. But the absurdity of the ronclad threat lies in the fact, proved by recent naval manœuvres, that the British fleet is inadequate to protect the coast of England from nvasion, let alone attempting to defend Canada in a war with the United States.

Admiral Baird and Admiral Tryon had com mand of two opposing fleets. That of the former representing the British, that of the latter the enemy. The object sought was to blockade the latter, and it totally failed. Adone's readiness to go to war in order to sustain | miral Baird has admitted that the blockade was | gelves to express either respect or admira-Sir John Macdonald's stupid, dishonest, im- ineffective, and all the critics, professional and politic conduct towards a great kindred journalistic, who followed the course of the manauvres, express the same opinion. The But a deeper scheme underlies all this correspondent of the Times, who witnessed the movements from Admiral Baird's flagship, calls attention to the total failure of the cruisers to answer nearly every purpose for which they

would be required in actual warfare. This was bad enough, surely, when we think of the vast cost of these ships to the nation. But the fun of the Standard's threat comes in Baird was forced to take immediate steps to avert two impending disasters, namely, the debombardment of London. The measures adopted by him for this purpose were successful; but it is shown that they were carried out only at | Court, defeated him, and thus secured themenormous sacrifice. To save the British fleet he was compelled to uncover the Channel for a time, and to protect the approach to London be had to leave the whole of the northern ports end coasts at the mercy of the enemy. The result was that Liverpool was captured by the latter, and a number of smaller ports were stroved.

EA a natural deduction from these results of that the British navy, as now constituted, is course, unequal to the task of protecting English commerce at sea

With these facts and admissions staring it in the face, how intensely absurd it is for the Standard to rant about Canada having English ironclade at her back in the event of war with the United States?

In case of war England would have all she

With the state of the state of the state of

Spectator says, Great Britain needs three things which she has not at present, viz :- " Adequate squadrons for battle-by far the most effective means of crippling an enemy-cruisers to scour the sea and keep up the line of maritime communication, and defensive works at all points ashore which it is essential to defend."

It must strike any unprejudiced mind after this exposure of England's naval weakness that the less said about Canada having English ironclade at her back the better.

MR. MERCIER AND THE PROTEST-ANT MINORITY.

In his speech at Coaticook, Mr. Mercier exposed in just, if excisive, language the atrange conduct of the Protestant Conservatives of this Province. Even when we concede the strength of the underlying motive or principle which all are aware gives vitality to what is called Conservative politics in this country, it is hard to reconcile their conduct with anything but arbitrary dislike of political opponents. Like the Russian artillerymen at Balaclava, they healtate not to fire upon the melee, indifferent whether they slaughter their own friends, so long as they think they can injure the enemy.

"I have done everything," said Mr. Mercier, "to render justice to the minority in this province. When Protestants in Montreal asked me to give public money to one of their public institutions I did it. And when I asked the Eastern Townships to send me one man to be a minister of my government, who refused? The Protestant and English electors of the Eastern Townships. And, as a matter of fact, who put down the Joly government? It was not the Catholics. Joly was a Protestant, a French Protestant. He became Prime Minister and received our support in the most generous way. He did not lose a single French Liberal vote. Who voted against him? The Protestants of the Eastern Townships." Continuing, Mr. Mercier showed how it was the English Protestant Tories of Montreal who defeated Mr. G. W. Stephens, "a man of wealth and irreproachable character," though they knew he was to become a minister. The same people also defeated and re lentlessly pursued to disqualification Mr. John Whyte in Megantic. Ther, as if to emphasize the perfidiousness of the party for whose banefit the English Protestant Tories did these things, the French Tories turned round and accused the Liberals of suc taining and favoring the Protestante!

This is a revelation in Quebec politics which the Toronto Mail, in all it has published concerning parties in this Province, has not yet made to Its readers.

Mr. Mercier has a right to complain, of bitterly complain, against treatment so unfair at the hands of his oppenents and his critics

#### THE TRAITORS' TRIUMPH.

The reason given by apologists of the Federal Government in justification of the disallowance of the Circuit Court Act is altogether too filmsy. It does not cover, even in the most gauzy way, the true motives for this invasion of Provincial rights.

The argument used in the justification of the veto is that the local legislature has the right to establish new courts, but has no power to erase or abolish courts already exlating. Since the passage of the Act, certain lawyers have been airing their legal know ledge in the newspapers, urging and quoting authorities in support of this contection. We think we will be able to show hereafter. if necessary, that the reasons given are wholly to the famed Olympic tournaments of Greec. Inadequate, and that, Mr. Mercier's Act is and which found their prototype later in the yearnot ultra vires.

For the present it will suffice to point out that nearly every local legislature in the Dominion has exercised the right which is row sought to be withheld from that of Quebec.

In Ontarlo Mr. Mowat made sweeping changes in the whole judicial system. He even went so far as to abolish the Court of singular to the Celt, are indulged in till many Queen's Bench, the Court of Chancery and of the competitors faces become dhu with the several lower courts. Yet the Federal Government never raised an objection. On the contrary, it readily acquiesced, and, in accordance with the wish of the local government, rearranged the judiciary.

This precedent is so strong and so directly to the point that we cannot bring ourtion for those who now argue that what was perfectly legal for Ontario to do, under the Act of Confederation, is illegal for Quebec. But the simple truth is that the Federal

Government dares to act with the Province of Quebec as it would not dream of acting towards Ontario.

Why? Bacause the Liberal Government and Legis.

lature of Ontario resisted Federal encroachments from the start, and when Sir John invaded their rights by veto or assumption of powers, which he was not entitled to exercise, they met him with the declaration of "No surrender of Provincial Rights," served him with the necessary papers, took him into selves against the tyranny of centralization. Not so was it in the Province of Quebec

where a succession of Sir John Macdonald a creatures were, by popular infatuation and machine corruption, permitted to conduct insel affairs almost uninterruptedly for twenty years. Never a squeak of independence came com the Tory donkey engine at Quebec. The rights of this province were never menhe manœuvres, it is accepted as demonstrated tioned after the voice of Cartier ceased to be heard. The reign of the Langevins, suplequite incapable of defending England from mented by the incursion of the Chapleaus foreign attack, and, therefore, as a matter of | brgsn, and boodle took the place of patriotism among the Tory politicians of Quebec.

Obsequious to their master at Ottawa. utterly reckless of the principles for which Oartler so sternly and successfully contended. they were content to let Sir John Macdonald have everything his own way, so long as he societies have revived its annua! Bisteddfodshared with them and their friends the As much delight and Fride is shown Beaux, and the continuation of The Frozen magnificent plunder and patronage which fell by the Ap Davis of 1888 when singing Pirate. Subscription \$1 per yea. 10 cents per

The second of th

this quarter. Both will strengthen him, and mier of Canada, his Government and to a after Canada. As she now stands, the London into his hands as a result of confederation in the chorus at the Festival at and the abandonment of Imperial control.

The Blen party, uncorupulous in all thinge, but more unscrupulous in its endeavors to keep down the hated "Rouges," as they nicknamed the Nationalist patriots of Quebec, were ready on all occasions to barter and betray the rights of their Province, so long as Sir John lent them his assistance for that miserable object.

Again, we see in the exercise of the Federal veto the hands of the recreant sons of Quebec. Not only have they betrayed their Province to gain a paltry temporary advantage over their political adversaries, but they have urged the betrayal and prayed the Dominion Premier to perform an act which, were they true to their country and its traditions, they would have "smashed confederation into its original atoms" before they would have submitted to.

The spectacle is one which may well rouse the indignation of the French population. Of what use is it for them to dream of preserving their language, laws and religion against the encroachments of the dominant race when they have public men, to whom are committed the preservation of their rights, ever ready to sacrifice those rights to gain a mean advantage over their political opponents?

Meanwhile the cynical old gentleman at Ottawa laughs in his sleeve at the case with the jealousies and lack of principle that distinguish his Bleu followers.

Mr. Chapleau and Sir H. Langevin, In urging disallowance, placed the desire of having revenge on Mr. Champagne above the great principle of preserving the autonomy and independence of their Province. They sacrificed their country to party pite and will stand in history among those everlasting. hammer throwers too, and weight-putters who ly execrated ones who brought about the ruin of their country by inviting a foreign enemy to assist them in a party squabble.

But the victory is not theirs. Whatever trlumph there is in it belongs to Sir John Macdonald and his Orange backbones, who rejuice that the power of Quebec has suffered another staggering reverse. They will also rejoice that the same traitors who gave them the chance to invade the rights of Quebec also placed a weapon in their hands to inflict a blow upon the Irish Catholics.

What course Mr. Mercier will take in this crisis remains to be seen, but we have full confidence in his wisdom and in his determination to pursue a thoroughly national policy. That he will be sustained by the vast majority of the people in resisting federal encroachments, should be so decide, we are quite convinced. If he has the plack of Mr. Mowat and the party he leads has the spirit of the Reformers of Octario, he will resist the unwarranted interference of the federal authority to the bitter end, whatever it may be.

THE GAELIC INVASION OF AMERICA —CAED MILLE FAILTHE. INMAIN TAINIG O THIR TENN.

Mr. Maurice Davin, president of the Gaolic

Athletic association of Ireland, is coming over

to this continent with a force of fifty of the

picked men of Ireland to show the sons of Gael

who have taken root in the States and in our broad Dominion of what stuff the young man of Erin are made of. The contemplated invasion is but a means to an end, the end being a projected international Gaelic festival to be held in Ireland in August next. In fact, it is proposed to hold, on a national scale, the "Tailtean games," which, under this name, was a national institution in ancient Ireland centuries anterior ly clan gatherings among the Scots of the North. We have to-day in America generally, and in Canada in particular, games that are got up by the various Caledonian societies that have sprung up wherever Scots, or the proud descendants of the Gaels, have settled; and, at these games, tossing the caber, throwing the hammer, and putting the stone, each and all pursuits force of their exertions. And, it is at any gathering of Scotsmen such as the above that the dear old piob, decked out with streamers of the clan tartan of the piper, is heard at its best, the chanter speaking to the deft fingers of the piper, the drones singing, melodiously, their blood-stirring accompaniment to the reed, in answer to the regular pressure of the musicians arm on the tertan-covered bag. At these Gaelic gatherings too, the national prowess of the Scot is shown in other ways. The tulloch-gorum, strathspey, and that most cockneyfied of all modern dances-the hornpipe, are danced by the bare legged Racach, Donnuillach, or Leodach, whose graceful movements are shown to the greatest advantage in his philabeg and sporran. Sometimes a lilt in the old tongue is set for competition, then will be seen the blue e'en sparkle, the fingers clench, the arms straighten, and the frame of the songster brace up, as he sings of his mountain home, the byre or the brace hard by : or, perchance, some war song, Jacobite as to character, such as "McKenzie Dhu," "Bonnie Chaerlie," or "Wull He No Com' Bock Again." In fact, Caledonian societies keep up the old Scottish athletic customs and yet pander to the modern taste as well. What happens at a picnic of the St. Patrick Society, or the Y.M. O. S. annual games? There is literally nothing on the day's programme to identify the sports with Ireland, except that there is a profusion of names like Kelly, O'Brien, McCarthy or O'Connor, in the entry book. Nearly every nation has its own games and pastimes, and Mr. Davin is determined to keep Ireland's honor, in this respect, and Mr. Davin deserves the greatest praise for his conduct. We have spoken anen the Caledonian societies in America; in New Zealand at Dunedin (the old name for Edinburgh), and in the North Island, there are many McRaes, M'Kenzies, Rosses and M'Kays who left Scotland in 1774, or about the per od Bishop McDonald came to Glengarry, who have formed clan accieties; Wales keeps up her language, while in recent years its Gwynnedigion

Swauses, as the Ap Powell did in 1283, when singing of the victories of the Kymric princes. "Ireland has all but lost its language," says Michael Davitt, "and It has nearly lost its games." The Gaelic Athletic Association is an established fact, and it has reached a point at which it can be developed into an institution most beneficial to the old country. Mr. Michael Davitt has written a strongly expressed, but intensely interesting letter to a contemporary in explanation of the origin of the idea of the visit of these Irish athletes, and he explains the good that will be derived from their advent.

"The exhibitions," says Mr. Davitt, "which "The exhibitions," says Mr. Davitt, "which will be given in some fifteen or twenty of the principal cities in the United States and Canada will be so many 'invitations' to witnesses to come to the first great festival in Ireland in August of next year. The 'invaders' will also try to earn, in the gate money at their exhibitions, what will go for prizes at the international tournament of 1889. At least £5,000 should be devoted to the prizes on this occasion, and I have no doubt but that Mr. Davin's team and the enthusiasm which it is certain to call and the enthusiasm which it is certain to call forth will be the means of realizing this aum within the coming twelve months."

In the words of Neil McLeed, we say:

"Duisg suas a Ghaidhlig's tog do Ghuth Na biodh ort geilt no sgaig—"

Wake up, oh Gaelic, raise thy voice, put doubts and fears away. Extend to your countrymen a hundred thousand welcomes. Irish Gaels in Montreal get up a good game of lacrosse, and let the Shamrocks, the representative Irish club, show how they can handle the stick. Lacrosse is not an old Irish national which he can keep Queben powerless through game, but it is the national game of the Dominon, in the arms of which most were nursed. The object, in fact, of the visit is to bring Irish Canadians over to Ireland to meet them in friendly rivalry next August. What a grand sight to see these stalwart young sons of Erin competing for the applause of the thousands who will flock to see them when they come here. We have got some tossers of the caber here, some will give the visiting Gaels all they can do to beat them. If they do not bear Irish patronymics, they own Scottish ones, members of the Celtic family. We in Montreal have Irish runners, and if R. Larkin were but fit, he would be a worthy champion to enlist to carry the crossed leaves—the maple and shamrock—to the front It is to be hoped that Celts in general and Irish in particular of all Canadian cities will "put doubts and fears away" and do all they can to further a cause so meritorious as that which Mr. Davin has taken up, namely, the keeping up of

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

Old Ireland's national games, by an annual gath,

ering of Gaels, together with international meet-

ngs at different periods.

MANUEL D'HYGIENE à l'Usage des Ecoles et des Familles, par Severin Lachapelle, M.D. Montreal: Cadieux et Derome.

This valuable and well-timed handbook is a careful compliation of the various rules to be observed with regard to hygiene. The Provincial Board of Health, recognizing that "the health of the people is the supreme law," instructed Dr. Lachapelle, Professor of Hygiene in Laval University, to propare a suitable manual for use in the schools and homes in our Province. The modest little volume. which may be had for twenty five cents, contains a vast amount of necessary information in a handy and intelligible form. The question of the public health is of extraordinary importance, and therefore a good result will be attained by a careful study of Dr. Lachapelle's work.

An Instruction on the Christian Life, by Our Holy Father Leo XIII. Reprinted from the Ave Maris, Notre Dame, Ind.

This translation of the famous Pastora Letter of His Holiness when Archbishop of Perugia, will serve to bring Catholics into a further acquaintance with the grand and classic exhortations of the Sovereign Pontiff. The mission is thus defined in prefatory note: The admirable instructions and maxims contained in this letter are a summary of the rules by which every Catholic should be guided in these troubled times in order that he may preserve the deposit of faith in its integrity and fulfil the commandment on which depends the whole law."

Almost.—A novel, by John S. Shriver, Baltimore: Lombard, Druid & Co., P.

O. Box 337. Here we have the most lively and interesting details of a trip on the Continent, interwoven with a story which is quite original in soggestion and well snetsined throughout The story is simply and directly told. with few igressions, which are, however, always en te:taining, and relieving to some degree the action of the plot. There is not a dull sentence in the whole book. Living pictures of many notable places in Europe are presented, executed with charming dexterity and journalistic dash by the author, who, it seems, is a member of the editorial staff of the Baltimore American. The story begins when the ocean steamer is ontering Southampton, when the hero, who tells the story, appears on the scene with a Mine Russell, a fellow traveller with whom he has formed an acquaintance. The attachment begun under such romantic auspices continues during the subsequent travels on the Continent, when our hero meets with his charming fellow traveller at different times and at several interesting junctures. The climax is regular and the orisis dramatic. The scenes of Italian life are very suggestive. "Almost" is a story which ought to secure a high place in our current literature. Price in paper cover, 25 cents.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. N.W.

York, Macmulan & Oo.

If the second instalment of James's new serial, "The Patagonia," did not furnish the leading feature in the September number of "The English Illustrate." there would still not the transfer of the English Illustrate." be wanting other articles well adapted to in-

terest the reading public.
Such are "In the Polish Carpathians," with drawings by a native artist, Wilziemicz; "London Street Studies," illustrated by Almond's pencil; "Hampton Court," by that of

With the present month closes the volume for 1833, and it makes the most charming of gift books where such is desired. The new volume, beginning with the October number, offers muny new and attractive features, amongst others the production of an entire serial in a suggle number, a method of publication that has been attended with success in some other magazines. We would advise our readers to lose no time in securing the prospectus, which may be had from any bookseller.

THE NEW MOON for September contains the usual number of bright stories and entertaining anecdotes. As a vehicle for light and popular literature it takes high rank. In the present number the following may be mentioned se-especially good:—The Tenants of the Attic, Two Sheets in the Wind, The Woow's Two

ething to an asmir wife.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW contains a notable contribution to the Gladstone-Ingersoll concoversy by His Eminence Cardinal Manning. The article is entitled "The Church her nown Witness," and starts with an extract from own Witness," and starts with an extract from the Vatican Council's "Decree on Faith," which asserts what is asserted in a general way in the title. It is pointed out that the Church is self-evident. Next to the sun and the noonday there is nothing more manifest than the Universal Church. Both the faith and the in-Universal Office. Both the fater and the infidelity of the world hear witness to it. It is loved and feared, served and assaulted, honored and blasphened: it pervades the world. All this must be accounted for. The writer sup-poses himself an unbeliever, who examines the poses himself an undeliever, who examines the evidence as strictly as in a court of law, and in a case of life and death. The action of the will is suspended, in no way interfering with the intellectual processes. The examination is completed, Christianity is accorded desire revealation. But the research is proved a divine revelation. But the reasoner is yet a Christian. No, he must make the last set of feason the first act of faith. In other words, the will, which has been tempor rily words, the will, which has been beinder an unspended, again comes into play. It decides, and its decision is justified by the process and conviction of the intellect. The critic is now the disciple. The action of the will is not repellent to the intellect. There is a moral sense which cuides the will, attracting and repelling—what is a sixty contact with good or which ruides the will, attracting and repeting a according as it comes in contact with good or bad. Then same process is now applied to the Scriptures. Then it is again applied to the next article of belief in the Church as divinely founded, guarded and guided as their interpreter. Of themselves, the Scriptures are madaquate; merely an order of supernatural truth; they need a witness. It is the Church University sal, which is everywhere, which speaks all tongues, is the standard of belief. It must either be headed or defied. Its existence cannot be denied. Its best witness is itself. This is proved: first, that it impenetrates all nations, is present, visible, aumble, to all; second, it is got national, but extra-national, supernaturally mited; in faith, worship, ceremonia, discipline, government, it is everywhere the same; thus the chain of evidence continues. His Eminence says this is the century of revolution. To the prevalence of revolutionary ideas he atto the prevented of revolutionary tooks he attributes the present persecution of the Church by secularist politicians. Yet its greatness is mimpaired; it reaches millions. Outside proof is brought forward; it is not needed. But if employed, the burden of proof is with the assailant. It stands upon its visibility, its actual existence. Again, every religion has had divisions and achisms. Mahometamism, the Greek schism, exist divided, but Catholicism allows no division, it casts out the heretics. Catholicism may have lost its brancher, but it retained its root. The world-wide Church is itself a miracle for which unbelievers will do well to account. Then follows a beautiful account of the advent of Christianity and its successes, followed by an exposition of the Church's claims.

The other articles of interest in the number

are a reprint of a war article by General Sheridan; Irish Comments of an English Text, the text being a fictitious quotation from the London Times used by Republican compaigners. Coffee drinking and blindness. The issue of 1888, The Assassins of Quebec, The View Conscience. Single number, 50 cents, \$5 per

#### AN EXPERT FOOLED.

AST LOUIS DOCTOR TELLS HOW A LUNATIC DE CEVIED A NOTED SPECIALIST,

The difficulty in distinguishing an insane from a same man, particularly if it be a case of monomania, is oftentimes very great, as the following incident will show: A few years ago a physician whose entire

life, almost, and practice had been spent in an atmosphere of insanity, and who is condered the best authority extent on such mut kers, called at the St Locis Insane Asylum for the purpose of looking through it, relying on a physician of his acquaintance who was lested there to show him about. Near the gais he met a gentleman who was very date, courteous and intellectual. Of him

is inquired of his friend, only to learn that

was absent ut the time. Supposing his upanion to be a medical attache of the pice, from certain terms and theories peculist to the medical fraternity which the latter advanced, he engaged him in conversation. The man was very rational and displayed a through knowledge of the classics and of science and arts as well, upon which he talked at length and vory entertainingly. Finally he volunteered to show the visitor through the institution, and as he did so he made a minute diagnosis of each case which was presented. The visitor was charmed until suddenly interrupted by the appear ance of the keeper and his assistants, who unceremoniously seized his edifying conductor, manacled him and led him to a cell, dapite his violent resistance. This would have been quite natural under the circumsances with even a same man, and the expert Was undeceived still, until his former entertimer shricked back at him: "They're going to crown me Emperor of Germany, and I som the crown. Save me, save me!" The expert's medical friend appeared on the scene a little later and congratulated the visitor apon his narrow escape, informing him, to his atonishment, that this was the most violent subject under their charge, that he had oscaped his cell for the third time on his occasion, and that in former instances he had brutally beaten his keepers. This demonstrates the inability of even the most ex-Perlenced judge to decide, infallibly, as to the condition of a man's mind.—[St. Louis Globe-

#### REST AT LAST.

St. Peter-" You were a reporter, I ste, and only went to church when sent there to take ermons. How many sermons did you take?" Reporter—"One a week for twenty years, wenty times fifty is—twice noughts nought, twice two are four, twice five are ten--1,040

"Go over to that fleecy cloud and lie down "How long can I stay there." Porever !"

AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

#### AID FOR PARNELL.

LIBERTY-LOVING CITIZENS OF MON-TREAL OPEN UP A PARNELL DE-FENCE FUND.

Premier Mercier Gives Practical Proof of Dis Sympathy With the Irish Cause -The Treatment of Irlsh Political Prisoners Condemned-The Longshoremen Contribute Fifty Dollars to the Fund.

There was an enthusiastic public meeting of Irishmen, and sympathizers with Ireland's struggle for Home Rule, held Sunday after noon in St. Patrick's Hall, McGill street, for the purpose of organizing a fund to aid Par-nell in his fight against the London Times. Mr. H. J. Cloran, president of the Mont-real Branch of the Irish National League, presided, and in a short speech drew attention to the cruelties which were being perpetrated upon the Irish members for exercising the right which all British subjects hold most dear-that of free speech-and said that the money they would subscribe would be to fight the London Times and the Salisbury Government. They had all read appeals from the leaders on the other side of the ocean, and also from such men as Harcour, Morley and Gladstone, They had heard the appeal of the Grand Old Man to the Scottish and Welsh electors to rise in their might and crush the tyranny and mockery of the Salisbury Government. John Fitzgorald, the treasurer for the States and Canada appealed to all the Irish in these great countries to give their assistance to crush such a malevolent ministry. Montreal during the past yeers had done right well, and would do so again. They had been told by the leaders on the other side that money was needed. Why, not long ago a counsel was paid £360 for 48 hours, and this trial would probably last a year. This called on the Irishmen of Monteal to organize committees to collect through-

out the city. The chairman then read the following teleman:

QUEBEC, Sept. 9.—Please accept my subscription of one hundred dollars to Parnell defence fund and my best wishes and the sympathies of the French-Canadians for the success of your noble cause.

HONORE MERCIER. Prime Minister. The reading of this letter was received with deafening cheers, and the following telegram was agreed upon to be sent in reply :-

HON, H. MERCIER, Prime Minister of Quebec: Your telegram of sympathy and subscription | Great Britain was with them, and they were of one hundred dollars to the Parnell detence | sure to win. He would do all he could to fund was received and submitted to the meeting, | promote the fund. and a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to you and to the French-Canadian people by triends of the Irish cause.

H. J. CLORAN, President. Too secretary, Mr. W. D. Burns, then read

the following letters :-MONTREAL, Sept. 7, 1888.

Dear Mr. Burns:

I am in receipt of your circular of the 3rd inst., inviting me to attend the meeting called for Sunday next, "for the purpose of inaugurating a Parnell Defence Fund. I very much four that I shall not be able to attend. I will, however, cheerfully subscribe to the proposed "Fund," which should receive

the hearty support of Irishmen and the friends of Ireland in this city.

I beg to suggest that the money subscribed to

this Fund be remitted direct to the treasurer of the Defence Fund in Dublin, as I, for one, would like our city to get credit at home for the moneys sent from it.

Yours truly, EDW. MURPHY. W. D. Burns, Secretary.

MONTREAL, Saturday P. M.

W. D. Burns, Esq., Secy. I. N. L. DEAR SIR —Your circular duly received for meeting of to morrow in aid of the Parnell defence fund. I am obliged to go to Ottawa tonight owing to the serious illness of my eldest soa, and upeet very much that I cannot be preworthy of the support of all lovers of fair play. I enciuse ten dollars in aid of the cause. Yours sincerely,

J. J. CURRAN.

Cause.

Montreal, Sept. 8, 1888.

H. J. Cloran : My Dean Sir,—I got a letter to attend a meeting to morrow in re "P ruell Defence The letter went to my couse and got mislaid, heing, I pre-ume, take a for an alder-manic world. I cannot, I fear, got to the meet-ing, but you can rely upon me for my quota of ca-h and for any personal heip I can give. I think if need be I would beg from door to door to aid Ireland in her houset efforts to obtain simple justice for her persecuted and oppressed sons and daughters.

W. CLENDINNENG.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10, 1888.
To the Editor of The Post: Sir,—I regret very much that, owing to an important prior engagement, I was unable to attend the Parnell Defence Fund meeting yesterday. Ecping that the appeal may meet with a response worthy of the cause, I enclose ten dollars. Yours faithfully. D. BARRY.

At the regular meeting of River Front L. A. 7628 K. of L. (longshoremen) held at Weber Hall, Sunday afternoon, 9 Sept '88, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—
Whereas, the toilers of Ireland have organize ed themselves into the Irish National League, and are by means of that organization defend-

ing themselves from the power of landlordis;
Whereas, the landlords of Ireland are sustained and assisted in their efforts to crush their tenants by the English Tory Government with

the forces at its disposal;
Whereas, the said Tory Government is an enemy to the English working classes as well as to Ireland, and could not have been elected but by appealing to the national prejudices and vain glory of English workingmen, ous to their improvement of the tyrongy endured by Trishmen. ignorance of the tyranny endured by Irishmen, and now happily eradicated by the spread of knowledge on the Irish question, as proved by

the recent bye-elections;
And whereas it is plain to any and all men that the cause of Ireland is the cause of her working-classes. working-classes.
Therefore, be it resolved,—That in the opinion of this L. A., 7628, the Irish National League deserves the sympathy and assistance of all labor organizations of all nationalities whatso-

ever, and we hereby endorse the objects and aims of the said Irish National League and wish when all success, and
Whereas,—Mr. Parnell having been at the
head of the Irish National party for years past,

the Tories are now attempting to draw away from the Irish cause all English support and English sympathy by foul libels on the Irish eader;
'Therefore, be in resolved,—That the said libels

are nos worthy of consideration by any intelli-gent man, and that the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) be donated to the fund known as the Parnell Defence Fued, and Be it further resolved,—That a copy of these

resolutions be sent to the press for publica-

EDMUND TART, Sec'y Committee.

Brother Arnold was then called on the platform, and was received with loud applause. He said he was glad to greet them all on his return from his trip to Ireland. Things there looked blooming and the crops were good. Life i When he arrived in Dublin hemet Michael Daover.

Ryan of the Freeman's Journal, both of whom spoke with grateful feeling of their visit to Canada. He also met Archbishop Oroke, who was in active sympathy with the cause, and wished he could thank all the Irishmen of Canada and the States for what they had already done. Wherever he went he found the bishops, priests and people all unanimous for the cause and in hearty sympathy. Gentlemen had already promised large sums, and it now behove us to contribute our mite. During his tour he had noticed in places where, when he was a boy, there were flourishing farms, there was now only desolate waste. The houses had been levelled down and the country turned into grazing ground. In some places there were comfortable farms, but when home rule came all would be as happy as the people in Canada. It was astonishing with what love everyone who came from this country was received. In conclusion, Brother Arnold said, it was not only

was a favourable feature and a forerunuer of what was coming—(loud applause.) Mr. Carroll Ryan in an eloquent speech, during which he vividly depicted the wrongs under which such men as Mr. Dillon were now suffering, and Mr. Mandeville had suffered, proposed the following:

the Irish people that expressed sympathy

but everywhere on his journey through Eng-

land he had met Englishmen as loud in favour

of "Home Rule" as any Irishmen. This

Moved by Carroll Ryan, and seconded by Mr. P. Wright, Whereae, the civilized world has been shocked and horrified at the reports of the cruelties practiced upon Irlsh political prisoners in the jails of Ireland, cruelties which have caused the death of a number of men whose only offense was the assertion of the

ordinary civil rights of British citizens, And, Whereas, these crueities are now being inflicted on Mr. John Dillon, M.P, in Dundalk jail, with the object, as stated by Mr. Balfour to Mr. Wilfred Blunt, of destroy ing the health and lives of Irish patriots.

Be it resolved, that this meeting condemn in the strongest manner the inhuman and brutal treatment to which Irish political prisoners are subjected; more especially this prisoners are subjected; more especially this part of Great Britain, Canada and Newfound-meeting raises a voice against the cruelties and would be a complete obstruction of all practiced towards Mr. Dillon, and calls upon the friends of justice and humanity every where to unite in protesting against this murderous policy.

Mr. P. Wright supported the resolution in an eloquent speech, as did also Mr. P. J. Coyle, Assistant City Attorney. He said he had come to mark his horror and detestation of our rulers beyond the ocean They had great hope when such a man as Gladstone was advocating their cause with all his might. The intellect of Great Britain was with them, and they were

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Patrick Wright was elected treasurer, and collectors for the different wards were

appointed as follows :-Point St Charles-B. Connaughton and

Thos. O. K.ch. St. Ann's we 1-Rev. Brother Arnold and the Wm. O'B en branch I.N.L. intend to call a meeting during the week, at which collectors will be appointed to thoroughly canvass Griffintown.

East End-J. Cuddy, J. Mullally, Thomas Gayner, P. Wright, Thomas H. ffernan, T.m. Murphy, M Walsh, P. M. Groome.
Centre—J. Donnelly, M. Fitzgibbon, F. Staffold, J. Bermingham, Frank Langan, Jas. Hayes, Martin Bart, M. Kelly, P. Burke,

Jas. Roach, P. J. Darcy, Jas. Cannon, H. J. Cloran, N. Rawley and P. J. Coyle. Ald. Cunningham, Ald. Clendinneng and T. O'Connor, St. Antoine ward. The Treasurer, P. Wright, and THE Post Printing Company will be open at all times to receive subscriptions, and the names of sub-

scribers and amounts subscribed will be pub-A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Mr. Mercier, premier, for his generous subscriptions and the sentiments expressed by him in favor of the Irish people and their

## PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

	The following subscriptions to the abo	ve
	fund have been received :-	
	Hon Premier Mercier	00
2	Luke Murphy	2
e	J. Collins	1
t ,	H. J. Clorap	5
٠,	Turner, St. Pierre & Co. (sewing machine	
f	manufacturing company)	5
Ï	Henry Hart	2
	"Everytime"	1
	Patrick O'Reilly	10
1	Hon. D. A. Macdonald	
1	Thos. O'Hara	1 50
-	'Longshoremen's Society	10
1	J. J. Curran	5
t I	J. W. Moore	5
r	Jno, Crowe	2
i	Luke Murphy	ĩ
	Jno. Reddy	5
8	H. J. Kavanagn	10
1	Jos. Cloran	5
	Faithful	1
Į	T. Murphy	1
. 1	C. Cogblin	5
r	M. Fitzgibbon	10
. Į	J. Bermingham	5
- (	Thos. Clune	2
٠ (	J. Killoran	5
<u>.</u> [	Ald. Cunningham	5
;	Fred. Perry	1 5
۱.	M. Hickey	1
٠Ì	P. Higgins	i
. [	Jos. Edwards	i
Į	John Cenroy	í
1	P. Connelly	i
:	Hugh O'Netll	î
il	John O'Hearn	2
. 1	T. O'Keefe	2
	Friend	1
	Matt. Murphy	2
7	Jas. Cuddy	5
, }	Wm. Conway	5
1:	P. Wright	10
١.	M. Donovan	1
ı	John Lorrigan	5
9	B. Wall	5
ij	P. J. Coyle	5
i	Dennis Casey	ļ
ı	M. Kallav	5

Dennis Barry..... 10 The collectors will report to the secretary. Mr. W. D. Burns, at Sc. Patrick's hall, every Sunday at 2 30 p.m., who will also send collecting sheets to the collectors and to the agents of the Post and TRUE WITNESS whou Wednesday. Any persons wishing to take up a collection in their worksnops or places of business can procure a sheet from the secretary by writing to his address, No. 8 St. Charles Barromme street.

T. J. O'Neil....

Luke Murphy.....

PERSONAL.

Rev. G. T. Archambeault, of St. Monique des Deux Montagnes, P.Q., leaves to day for a two weeks trip. He will visit Peterboro, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., and Niagara Falls.

A bed of down never nurtured a great soldier. Life is a reckoning we cannot make twice. million acres of the finest whest growing land! Havana, Sept. 10.—The damage done by in the world, must necessarily at no detant the harricans which swept over this city en

#### vitt, that good and glorious man, and also Mr. TUPPER AND RETALIATION

He Supplements His Speech at the Cutlers' Banquet With An Interview.

The Enforcement of Non-Intercourse to be More Disastrous to the United States Than to Canada-The Dominion He Thinks is Rendered Independent by the Construction of the C. P. R.

London, September 9.—Sir Chas. Tupper yesterday granted me an interview, and in reply to my questions made the following important statement: The only point with reference to the fisheries question not embraced in my speech at the Cutlers' feast at cheffield on Thursday night, was that to which I alluded in my budget statement as Finance Minister of Canada two years ago, that while Canada would greatly deplore any interruption of the friendly commercial relations and friendly intercourse that has existed between the two countries for the past fifty years, the enforcement of non intercourse between the two countries would be more disastrous to the United States than to the Dominion of Canada. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has fortunately rendered Canada independent of American lines of communication between the various provinces of which Canada is composed. If Canada were denied the right to us American lines of communication the effect would be to force all Canadian traffic over her own lines, greatly to their advantage, and to build up by our commerce the ports of St. An-drews, St. John and New Branswick, instead of, as at present, New York, Boston and Port-THE MODUS VIVENDI.

When it is remembered that the President of the United States, on a very recent occasion declared, in his message to the Senate, that England and Canada had agreed to a treaty which settled the long vexed question of the fisheries upon terms fair, honorable and equitable to the States, it seems impossible to believe that the return for such action on the commercial intercourse between the States and Canada. It must also be remembered that the President of the United States expressed great satisfaction at the inclus vivendi, freely offered by the British plenipotentiaries and gratefully accepted by the plenipotentiaries of the States, providing for the avoidance of all friction pending the adoption of the treaty. That modus ing the adoption of the treaty. That modus vivendi has been made law both by the Canadian perliament and the leg slature of Newfoundland, and under it the American fishermen have been supplied with licenses granting them the commercial privileges they desired in Canadian ports. The action of the President and administration of the States in regard to the treaty recently signed at Washington by representatives of both countries, would seem to afford the surest guarante that Mr. Cleveland will adopt no measure which will virtually bring about a commercial war between the two countries. We can only hope that after the Presidential elections al parties in the States will be ready to meet England and Canada by a fair, equitable adjust ment of all the questions at issue between the two countries. I have recently paid a very interesting visit

to Scotland, where I was most anxious to obtain the fullest information in my power in reregard to the Crofter question, and as to the fitness of the crofters for making good and successful emigrants to Canada. It would be impossible to overate the hardships and destitution suffered by the crofters of the north of Scotland in their present condition, but from the best information I could obtain I have every reason to believe on the fertile lands of the North-West, or in any district of Canada where there are fisheries to be proscuted, the crofters will make a valuable addition to our population They are a hardy and a necessarily frugal people, and I am inclined to believe that, relieved from the destitution and poverty which surround them at present, they would be come excellent colonists, obtaining the means not only of a comfortable subsistence, but of be coming independent in their circumstances. If from Her Majesty's Government, and from within a few yards of several people sleep-philanthropic capitalists willing to help in ing by open windows. To get away, rescuing these people from great poverty and covered with blood, as he must have been, rescuing these people from great poverty and covered with blood, as he must have been, the privation of their present surroundings were he had to go back through the passage. adopted. I see no reason why a large number of these hardy and intelligent people should not become entirely successful in Canada and a source of national wealth instead of embarrassment and difficulty to the country at large. I should be very glad to see such a measure carried out Canada cannot, of course, be expected to do more than furnish 160 acres of land free to each adult emigrant as a basis for the operation of Lord Lothian's scheme. The large crop last year in Manitoba and the North-West, especially if supplemented by an equally good harvest this year, must have the effect of drawing a large amount, not only of the popu-lation, but of capital to that portion of Canada at a very early date. I have visited a large part of the North of Scotland, where I was glad to find much better weather than has been prevail-ing in England, the crops being secured in much better condition. In Aberdeenshire I found great attention being directed to the importation of store cattle from Canada, and I am inclined to think that the trade with this country will steadily assume very large proportions, as it is found that they can obtain cattle from Canada for feeding at a much chesper rate than it is possible to raise them in this country. Canada, on the other hand, will continue to import large quantities of thoroughbred stock of all descriptions for improving her breeds of cattle and horses and thus be better able to supply, in return, the demand from this country.

#### SCOTLAND, PAST AND PRESENT.

I had not had an opportunity of visiting the Highlands of Scotland for the past forty-five years. In 1843 I spent a mouth there in the years. In 1845 1 spent a month there in the same month of August, after taking my degree at the University of Elinburgh. The change produced by the introduction of railways and steamboats since that date has alterned very much the appearance of that country, though greatly facilitating the seeing of much the larger portion of the country in a short time. I am not quite sure that the convenience has not to some extent detracted from the romance of my former visit, when we were rowed across the Lochs by Highlanders, who, singing their Gaelic songs, claimed to be veritable descendants of Rob Roy McGregor, and when we were carried from one loch to another on ponies or donkeys accompanied by gillies.

IRON INDUSTRY OF CANADA. With regard to the iron industry, Sir Charles

Tupper said the measures taken by the Par-liamen: of Canada at my instance, for the protection of the iron industry in Canada, gradually come to be better understood and anpreciated in England. The fact is now being recognized that Canada can in no other way. promote the extension of trade or the greatures of the empire than by building up a great and prosperous community in British America. The moderate protection gives to her industries has enabled C-uada to construct carbainly, not less than four thousand miles of railway more than she would otherwise have had without the prosperity and increase of revenue which have resulted from that posicy. The consequent purchase of rails, railway appliances and motive power from Englant has swellen the volume of Canadian imports from Great Britain instead of in any way lessening it, and as it is well known every Canadian consumes four or five tides as much of the products of British industry as those who seitle so the south of the b undary line, it becomes evident that the policy which has opened up the great North West of Canada, with its two hundred

date lead to a great extension of trade between Tuesday last surpasses anything experienced Great Britain and Canada.

THE QUESTION OF COLONIZATION. Asked for his opinion as to the enquiry shortly to be instituted by the select committee of the House of Commons in the question of coloniza-tion, Sir Charles said:—The subject of emigra-tion is naturally attracting increased interest in the country, as is evidenced by the offer of the Imperial Government to appoint this important committee. The vantage ground England occupies as possessing the most attractive fields for colonization will no doubt receive the careful consideration of that committee, as the country is becoming more and more impressed with the great national importance of England being able in her own colonies to provide not only for those who are obliged to seek homes in other countries, but at the same time to offer the greatest possible attractions to Scandinavians, Germans and other people of Europe, who make such excellent settlers, and thus induce them to become not only successful emigrants, but royal subjects of our common sovereign, and resolute defenders of the empire.

#### MR. JUSTICE BARRY.

(From the Cobourg World.)

The Young Liberals from Ontario who came n contact with Mr. Dennie Barry at the Young Liberal Convention at Montreal in 1886, brought away with them the most recollections of the genial, sprightly and eloquent gentleman, whose hair was beginning to grow gray, but whose heart was young as the young st. A man of wide views and broad sympathies, he naturally found his proper place among the young and ardent.
We are glad that the Hon. Mr. Mercier has

honored himself and Mr. Barry at the same time by raising that gentleman to the bench, under the Act of last session of the Quebec Legislature, providing for the appointment of Circuit magistrates in the Montreal district.

Long life to Mr. Justice Barry, and may his judicial career be marked by the kindliness of heart that his private life always displayed.

heart that his private life always displayed.

#### OBITUARY.

On Saturday, the 25th of August, Mr. Jan. Doyle, one of the pioneers of Osgoode, breathed his last at his home in that township, at the advanced age of 76 years. The deceased emigrated from the County of Wicklow, Ireland, about fifty years ago, landing at Bytown (now Ottawa), where he remained a few years and then settled in Osgoode, where he underwent the hardships and disadvantages of an early settler, but through perseverance, honesty and industry he worked his way up in the world. His kind and charitable disposition won for him the admiration and esteem of his neighbors.

#### THE MURDERER AT LARGE.

THE PERPETRATOR OF THE WHITECHAPEL MUR-

DERS STILL EVADES ARREST. LONDON, Sopt. S .- Not even during the riots and fog of February, 1886, have I seen London so thoroughly excited as it is to-night. The Whitechapel field murdered his fourth victim this morning and still continues undetected, unseen and unknown. There is a panicin Whitechapel which will instantly extend to other districts should be change his locality, as the four murders are ia everybody's mouth. The papers are full of them, and nothing else is talked of. The latest murder is exactly like its predecessors The victim was a woman street walker of the lowest class. She had no money, having been refused lodgings shortly before because she lacked SJ. Her throat was cut so completely that everything but the spine was severed, and the body was ripped up, all the viscorebeing scattered about. The murder in all its details was inhuman to the last degree, and, like the others, could have been the work only of a bloodthirsty beast in human shape, It was committed in the most daring manper possible. The victim was found in the backyard of a house in Hanbury strees at 6 o'clock. At 5.15 the yard was empty. To get there the murderer must have led way and into a street filled with early market people, Spitalfields being close by. trace of the murderer exists. All day long scrimmage. Whitechapel has been wild with excitement The four murders have been committed within a gunshot of each other, but the detectives have no clue. The London police and detective force is probably the stupidest in the world. The man called "Leather Apron," is still at large. He is well known, but they have not been able to arrest him, and he will doubtless do another murder in a day or so. One clue discovered this morning by a reporter may develop into something. An hour and a half after the murder a man with bloody hands, torn shirt, and a wild look entered public house half a mile from the scene o the murder. The police have a good description of him, and are trying to trace it. The assassin, however, is as cunning as he is daring. Both in this and in the last murder be took but a few minutes to murder his victim in a spot which had been examined but quarter of an hour before. Both the character of the deed and the cool cunning alike exhibit the qualities of a monomaniae. Such a series of murders has not been known in London for a hundred years. There is a bare possibility that it may turn out to be something like a case of Jekyll and Hyde, as Joseph Taylor, a perfectly reliable man, who saw the suspected person this morning in a shabby dress, swears that he has seen the same man coming our of a lodging house in Wilton street very differently dressed. However that may be, the murders are certainly the most ghastly and mysterious known to English police history. What adds to the weird effect they exert on the London mind is the fact that they occur while everybody is talking about Mansfield's 'Jekyll and Hyde" at the Lyceum .- Now

York Times. LONDON, Sept. 10 -The police have made number of arrests in connection with the recent brutal murders of women in Whitechapel. In each case, however, the prisoner has been discharged, the evidence being in-

#### THE ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.-A letter was ransmitted to Congress from the acting Chief of Engineers to day, stating that com plaints had been made to the department of he temporary blocking of commerce through the St. Clair Flats canal, Michigan, by the grounding of voscels passing through renal. He says he understands the grounding of these vesals to be due to the carlestuers or obstinacy of the pilots or masters of the vessels and their failure to cheerve the rules and regulations for the navigation of the capal established by the Secretary of War. It is recommended that the River and Harbor act of 1884 he amended so as to include the St. Clair Firts canal in the list of avigable atteams over which the Storetary of War shall have jurisdiction with power to provide penalties for the violation of the role prescribed by him.

EIGHTY LIVES LOST IN A HURRI-CANE

here for many years. Destruction markst he path of the storm everywhere. There is not street but bears evidence of the hurricane's force, either in demolition of buildings, uprooting of trees or destruction of other property. The scene beggars description. Nearly all the public buildings, cafes and places of amusements are more or less damaged. In the parks and boulevards, extending from La Punta to Colsada del Monte, also in Cristo Tacon and Infanta squares, immense trees were uprooted. In some instances their huge trunks were carried several blocks b, the force of the wind. As a result of the hurri-cane at Isabella and Desquai City three bodies have been washed upon the beach, while the cotal loss of life is estimated at eighty. At Cordenas all the wharves were destroyed and numberless small craits were sunk. The damage is estimated at on sull-lion dollars. The Spanish mail steemer Espenola, while en route from here to Mantanzas, shunted her cargo and the mate and two seamen were washed overboard.

#### THE STEAMER BALTIC ASHORE.

OWEN SOUND, Out., Sopt. 10. -The steamship Cambris, of the Owen Sound and "Soo" line, arrived in port this morning, and re-ports the steamer Baltic, Captain Robertson, of the Great Northern Transportation Com-pany, which left here on Thursday night bound for the "Soo," while in a fog ran on Eim Island, near Clapporton Island, in the north channel, at 11 30 Friday night, where she now lies in three foot of water forward and five aft. The captain was on warch at the time of the accident, and to keep the vessel from pounding he at once tilled her hold with water. The vessel is said to he two miles out of her course. All the passengers are safe, but were hadly frightened as the steamer went over on her beam ends as soon as she struck. What damage is done to the hull is not known, but vessel men say no storm can seriously affect her where she lies, and it is thought she can be got off safely. The Baltic, formerly the Frances Smith, was rebuilt last winter, and is valued at \$36,000. She carries no marine insurance, and whatever loss there is will be on the company.

#### ANOTHER MURDER.

ROXTON FALLS MAN KILLS ANOTHER WITH A BLOW FROM A GAS PIPE. Another brutal affray resulting in the death

of a man in this province has to be chronicled. This time the scene of the occurrence is Roxton Falls in Shefford county. The following particulars are given by the Advertiser: Saturday night between ten and eleven o'clock a brutal murder was committed in the streets of Roxton Falls in front of Ledoux's hotel. It seems that during the evening, nearly an hour before the murder, two men named Joseph Bonbomme and Joseph Arconette had a fight, in which the latter was chrashed. Arcomette was something of a bully and fighter, and Bonhomme, who was a powerful mae, said that he could lick not only Arcouette but his brother Bonhonime made his boast good by giving Arcouette a punim I-ling. Arcouetts took his beating so much to heart that in about an hour he came back where crowd had gathered in front of the hotel talking to Benhamme. Accounts shouted that he was going to kill Bonhomme, and rushing into the crowd, struck his victim a powerful blow on the head with a piece of gas pipe about four feet in length. The blow iell with a dead thad, and Bonhomme despend Bonhomme dropped to the ground, but re-covered in a few moments, and finally went to his home, a short distance away. On the ring the house be went at once to his room, throwing himself on the bed, exclaimed: "I have re-ceived my death blow." He then became un-conscious and lingered till five in the morning, when he died. Arcouette was arrested and held till Monday, when Dr. Gatien, of Granby the coroner, arrived and held an inquest. Dr. De-Grosbois, M.P.P., and Dr. Brodeur made a post-mortem examination and testified that death was caused by the blow on the head. Several witnesses were examined to establish the facts against the prisoner and the jury brought in a verdic; of wilful murder against the jury through a passageway in the house full Arcouette. After the verdict had been ren-Lord Lothian's scheme for obtaining assistance of sleeping people, and murdered her dered, Coroner Gatien made out a commitment and the prisoner was conveyed to jail at Sweets-burg to stand his trial at the October term of the Court of Queen's Bench. Arcouette is about 30 years of age and does not bear the best renu tation, having been a fighter and tough gene-rally. The murdered man was between forty and fifty years of age and was a respectable Nevertheless, not a sound was heard and no man, though he would not run away from a

HOW THEY KNOW THE YANKEE.

An American tells this story of his foreign experience: Oce day last fall, in company with an eminent elergyman of London, I was making my way toward the Thomes Tunnel, when we were stopped by an itinerant vender of pictures, who seemed to know my companion. "Buy some of

these pictures of the public buildings of London, sir," said he, "and you can give them to your American friend to take home with him."

I was in a hurry, but my wonderment would have stopped me if I had been running to a

fire "How in creation did you know I was an American ?" I asked. "Why, I couldn't mistake that," the picture-

seller replied, with a quiet laugh; "you're American all over." I purchased a picture and then asked him to explain himself.
"I would know by your soft beaver hat," he said. "That is an American fashion."

said. "That is an American."
Well if it were not for that?" He glanced down at my feet.

"Your boots would betray you. Nebody but Americans wear square toes."
"Well, what else?"

"Your chin whisker. Englishmen always wear the mutton chop style, "Well, anything more?"
"If you won't be offended, sir?"

"Not at all; I am seeking for information. "I should know you by your thin, peaked face."
"Well, friend," I said, "I fancy you are to Suppose that I

the end of your dialogue now. Suppose that I wore a stiff, high-crowned hat, round-med boots, mutton-chopped whiskers and had a face as red and chubby as any in Britain—would you be able to know me for an American then?" "Certainly I should, as soon as I heard you speak," the fellow triumphantly answered. You Americans invariably commence every sentence with a 'well'

My English friend laughed loud and long at the man's adroitness.

"I believe he is more than half right," he said. "See if your nationality is not detected everywhere you go."

It was even so. In Paris I was importuned to buy a photograph of Lafayette, because he was "ze friend of ze Americans;" in Genca a dirty vagabond was clamorous to exhibit to me the house where Columbus was born, because he

discovered the "Signor's great countree;" and at Alexandria the climax was capped by a ragged little descendant of the Pharsons, who besought me to take a ride on his donkey. "Strong donkey—fast donkey—nice Yankee Dondle donkey!" was his irresistible appeal, in the only English words he knew.

#### SHE HAD NERVE

Post office clerk (to finnce)- I received a very urious letter at the post office this morning.
was addressed: "To the Prettiest Girl in

Fince (eagerly)-Ob, give it to me; it must e for me. Clerk—I showed it to my grandmother—and ahe opened it.

The best way to kill a falsehood is to let it

A bad cigar is like the small boy at school -always trying to go out.

## CRITICIZING THE PRESIDENT.

What American Congressmen Think of dressed and insult unavenged. His Retaliatory Measure.

Democrats Support His Views, While Republicans Claim that His Action Will Prove Beneficial to Canada-An Interesting Debate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The House to-day proceeded to consideration of the Retaliation Mr. McCreary yielded a few moments to Mr. Belmont, who said: The measure which is now called up is one of great importance in which in common with other members of the House I take a deep interest. I do especially, because during the last Congress I introduced a similar measure which was adopted by the House. When the Pre-sident's message was received I was absent. The Committee on Foreign Affairs in the discharge of its duties commenced consideration of the message and the preparation of the report. On my return I thought it but proper that the sub committee having the matter in charge should make the report, and I requested my colleague so to do, knowing that the bill would be in excellent hands. I shall take occasion to give expression of my most hearty approval of this measure and to urge its prompt passage. PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McCreary said that the message of the President sent to Coogress on August 23, 1888, placed the administration in a firm

and courageous attitude. It was dignified, resolute and courageous and presented a course of action for our Government which was worthy of the approval and support of the American people. While it might have caused some persons to sulk like Achilles, and others to indulge in abuse, the general sentions t was that the President should be uphaid in his effort to maintain the honor of the country and the rights of her citizens. This message and the tariff message of President Cleveland should be recorded together in history. One songht to reduce taxes and lighten the burden of the people; the other to maintain the right a wall dignity of the American citizen, and town would be remembered for ever. If the ! sident had recorted to retaliatory me without any attempt to make a treaty, there were those who would have oritic zed him, and perhaps censured him. Whale the motive which prompted this action might not be understood, it is equivalent to giving notice to the country that no treaty which could be negotiated in regard to the Canadian troubles would be satisfactory to a Republican Senate.

RETALIATION REPLACES NEGOTIATION. The time for negotiation was over and the time for rotaliation had come. There was nothing left the President but retaliation. In ar eximutive manner Mr. McCreary reviewed one victous treaties between the United Starts and Great Britain relative to the relations but ween this country and Cauada, pointing our the causes leading to their abrogation, and incidentally referred to the outrageous treatment of American fishermen by Canada. It seemed, he said, clear and conclusive that the time had arrived for action on the part of the United States. The rights of American fishermer would be protected and a stop not been abrogated, and stated that last year should be put to a discrimination against our the President had approved of the Belmont vessels in Canadian canals which is unjust bill, which contained an express recognition and in vielation of international agreement. The bill provides the legislation now mecessary. It was asserted that the President already had power to retaliate. Neither the act of 1887 nor the acts of 1866 or 1864 vested the President with the power with which the present bill vested him or with the power he ought to have under the circumstances. It was also claimed the power now ought to be conferred on the President was fic in bond. a opposition to the 29th article of the treaty CANADA WOULD BENEFIT BY RETALIATION, f 1871. He held that the article was not The practical result of an interruption of rticle 33 released after ten years. This was ot the first time a President had sent a mes age to Congress on the subject of our relations with Canada. Gen. Grant had sent a similar message to Congress, but history showed that Gen. Grant followed the same line of policy. The history of the country showed that instead of attempting retaliatory proceedings Gen. Grant had negotiated the treaty of 1871. The only difference was that | central mass of the south, the mighty Ameri-Gen. Grant had more success with the treaty can empire, was the effort of every Canadian than President Cleveland had.

Stop the transit in bond and the

CANADA MUST BE THREATENED. The question was one of great importance The President had used the words "visiting and the time had come when the Government on offending parties." The fishermen were enght to enact legislation to prove to Canada, the offending parties. Stop the transit in Great Britain and the world that it was in Great Britain and the world that it was in earnest. The power granted to the President in the bill was no stronger than it ought to be. It was time that Canadian wrongs should be resented. The bill under consideration was no war measure; it was a peace measure. The President would exer-oise the power confided to him intelligently and courage ously. The President had a pro-per appreciation of the dignity and honor of this Republic and any power placed in his hands would be used for the protection of American dignity and rights. He (Mr. Mc-Creary) hoped and believed that when the bill was enacted the usual good judgment of the English and Canadian authorities would be arranged without anything which would break up the cordial relations which had existed for many years between Great Britain and the United States. The President would be supported by the people of the United States without regard to party. There would be no division, but the men of the South and the North would stand shoulder to shoulder solid to defend American rights and honor. (Applauce.)

THE REPUBLICAN ARGUMENT. Mr. Hitt (Illinois) next addressed the House and commented upon the fact that the President's fishery message had been received with partisan applause, and that one Democratic member had declared it was a good campaign document. He was not willing to accept the proposition, coming even from the President, that the message was a campaign document. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. McCreary) connected the message on the fisheries with what was known as the Free Trade Message. It was an apt combination. The treatment of our fishermen and the tendency toward free trade had gone hand in hand since the day of the President's inauguration. By joint resolution both Houses had resolved to give notice of the terminathen of the fisheries articles of the Washington treaty. Everybody had known of that action for two years. It was only after the beginning of the new administration that disonseion took place between the British minister and our Government looking to a reneval of the arrangement. The news filled Canadians with joy and the American fishermen with dismay. If the administration to a fool, and the nearer he approaches one could not suspend the tariff laws and give in substance the nearer he is to a knave." He them free trade, they were promised that the President would recommend the appointment of a commission to take up the subject had been on every weak neck. She had

Congress had taken the matter up and passed the Retaliation act. It stood on the statute books and none of the powers conferred by it had been exercised. The system of outrages had been checked in part largely by the influence of the passage of the Retaliation bill. Then negotiations went on and blossomed in the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty. Nothing was known outside of the consummation of the proceedings of that negotiation. That treaty the gentleman had compared with the treaty of 1871, and its treatment in the Senate with the treatment received by the latter. The treaty of 1888 was an abandonment of the rights of American citizens. The treaty of 1871 dealt with them in a spirit the nation and mankied approved. The treaty of 1871 was received with gratification and was confirmed by the Senate. The treaty of 1888 abandoned a vast region of fishing waters which American fishermen had before and kept it for Canadian fishermen. Fortunately the Senate did receive it in a different spirit from that in which the treaty of 1871 was recoived. The epinion of the country rejected it long before the Senate. A pert of the treaty was not written. There was a post-oript that was not printed. The treaty was a bargain.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER QUOTED.

There was more of a bargain than was

written down. Sir Charles Tapper, in a Canadian official journal, had said: "Mr.

Bayard told us, the American planipotentiaries told us, there was but one way of obtaining what we wished. You freedom of commercial intercourse, you want relaxation in our tariff arrangement. You will find, continued Mr. Bayard, that the policy of this Government, the policy of the President, the policy of the House of Repre-sentatives and the Democratic party, will at once take the onward march in the direction you propose and accomplish steadily that which you desire." Sir Charles Tupper then added "These are not empty words. They were the utterances of a distinguished statesman who painted to the avowed policy of the Government of the United States." Sir Charles Tupper then called attention to the position of Mr. Milis and says:—"The ink is barely dry on this

treaty before he beings forward a measure-to do what? Why to nake tree articles which Canada sends to the United States and on which last year \$1 800,000 duty were paid. Let me add, said Mr Hitt, that he not only introduced the bill, but passed it through the House. The Democracic party stood by its bargain with the British ploninotentiary. (Applause on the Republican side) The emineut gentleman from Texas (Mr. Mills) is starring the provinces carrying on the great campaign, and I observe the report of a remark by him that "While the Republicans may have taken the British lion by the tail we have taken him by the suout." That was

after he had crammed the lion's mouth with \$1,800,000 a year—a sheer gift. (Applause on the Republican side )

THE 29TH ARTICLE NOT ADROGATED. Mr. Hitt then went into an argument to show that article 29 of the treaty of 1871 had of the 29th article. The authority the President asked he possessed, for the retaliation act gave him vast and enormous power, by which he might exclude not only Canadian vessels from our ports and Canadian products from our country, but any goods coming from Canada of foreign production. He commented on the fact that the President laid stress on the enlargement of his power to stop traf-

ow in force, but it was by the terms of traffic in bond would hurt the people of the United States, especially the people of the great Northwest. Canada was ruled by a small body of men, and the influence of their power had been exerted to develope every element which would tend to separate team from the United States and to unite the British provinces into as compact a body as possible. To prevent the tendency of the people to press in sympathy into the great roads would be overflowing with business. warded and the harbors of Halifax and St. John would be turned into prosperous centres of new life and wealth. The people of the Northwest would be hurt if, of all the methods of retaliation at his planosal, tho President should be so injudicious as to select this one. He would take away the competition of the Canadian lines and make the trunk lines master of the cituation. He could not help sharing in some of the distrust of the sincerity of the awakening of the present administration, but it would not be long before, in any other and better hands, an administration would take the matter up and bring it to a satisfactory, just and honorable conclusion. He hoped that when men ceased to regard the President's messages as campaign documents and electionsering devices the question would be solved permanently for the manifest good of both parties and the peace

of both nations. (Applause.) A MICHIGAN MAN'S OPINION. Mr. Chipmam (Michigan) declared that the honor of the country must be asserted with that decorum which became ber dignity. She was so strong that she might be forbearing without being suspected of cowardice. It was in that spirit that the United States ought to treat the Canadian people. It was to the interest of both nations that their relations should be friendly. Perhaps the Canadians had mistaken patience for fear. However, that may be, American citizens had been unjustly treeted and be favored the pending bill which gave the President power to resent such treatment. In regard to free trade with Canada he stated that, with the exception of Pennsylvania, all the nine states which were on the Lakes wanted free trade and commercial union with Canada and one of the most able gentlemen on the other side (Mr. Butterworth) was the high priest and apostle of the doctrine.

COMPLIMENTS FOR ENGLAND. Alluding to the suggestion that two years' notice should be given to England of the proposed action as a matter of diplomatic cour tesy, Mr. Chipman gave utterance to the following epigram, which was received with ap-planse and laughter: "The nearer a man approaches a diplomat in form the nearer he is to a fool, and the nearer he approaches one in substance the nearer he is to a knave." He

Belmont will apeak on the subject to-morrow. ANXIOUS FOR INFORMATION.

In the Senate, Mr. Outlom offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the channel ordinarily used for the navigation of the Detroit river and the St. Clair flats, whether its waters are within the jurisdiction of the United States or Canada.

THE PRESIDENT ENDORSED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., September 4-The Democratic State convention here to-day adopted the following among other resolutions :-

"That in his efforts to settle vexatious disputes with a neighboring people, and in the embarrassment which the questions involved were placed, we approve of the stand taken by President Cleveland in placing the commercial relations of the people of the United States and Canada upon an equality, and his firmness and patriotism in dealing with this question challenges the criticism of his opponents."

MR. WIMAN ON THE MESSAGE.

TORONTO, Sept. 4 .- The pienic of the East Eigin Farmers' institute at Port Stanley today was not a pronounced success, despite the efforts made to drum up a big growd to hear Erastus Wiman talk on the trade relations between Canada and the United States, barely 500 people being present, and a good portion of those were women and colldien. Mr. Wiman in his address confined himself almost entirely to the President's message, which he characterized as a local political scatter necessity. He pressed the spirit in which the Canadian people had received the threat of non-intercourse as dignified, self-reliant and self-contained. In his opinion there was no way out of the difficulty except hy free trade between the two countries. Canadian affairs had absorbed more attention of Congress this year than any other subject except the satis, and would continue to do

AN IMMENSE HARVEST ASSURED IN

OUR NORTHWEST. Ottawa, September 4 .- Mr. J. E. Parker, passenger a ent of the Canadian Pacific railway who has just returned by way of S: Paul from a tour in the Nortwest, speaks in most enthus stic terms of the crops in the Northwest, which he says will be prenomenal. He says than he was told that the crop would average nearly forty bushels to the acre, and that it had not been hurt to any exstates of Minnesots and Dakots, the great western granaries of the United States. From the car windows we saw thousands of acres of starting wheat being ploughed over without over being touched, to rot into manure. That was the work of the frost, which destroyed the crops before they ripen-

ed."
Winnipeg, September 4.—Sir William Howland, who has just returned from a tour through the province, says the reports regarding frosted wheat are greatly exaggerated. It is feared, however, that the damage is more widespread than at first believed.

CABINET REPRESENTATION IN THE DOMINION.

The assortion that the Irish Protestants repent their heing left without a representa-tive in the Cabinet has undoubtedly good foundation. In theory Cabinet Ministers are chosen because of their fitness, but the practice aims at giving a "representative" character to the Ministry. Two Irish Protestant representatives have vanished of In the house is attone 440 influential, as witness the following members from Ontario: Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Mc-Carthy, McN. ill. O'Brien, Hesson, Ferguson of Welland, J. C. Patterson, N. C. Walince, not to mention a score of others har illy less prominent. That these men will, on a seinbling together next session, interregat: the Premier on this subject is certain, is they have before this taken counsel together on similar occasions.

VALUE OF THE QUEEN'S OPINION. I see it stated that the queen has, during her visit to Berlin, assured Prince Bismarck that he of Mr. Gladstone ever returning to power. If this be true the prince, who knows England, must have smiled. Here the monarch raigns, but does not govern, The people decide whether they will go to war and against whom, and the people decide who is to be prime minister. Whether Mr. Gladstone will ever again be prime minister is a matter upon which opinions are divergent, but I should imagine that there is no one whose opinion up in this subject is worth less than that of her majesty.—London

A DISGRACED GOVERNMENT. GLADSTONE'S CRITICISMS OF THE TREATMENT OF TRISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.-Mr Gladstone in a speech at Wrexham yesterday said that the Times had done bim an unexampled compliment in answering a speech not yet delivered. He had no wish to interfere wish the natural and legitimate performances of the Times in throwing dirt upon that the criticisms of man's enemies were more useful than the cheers of friends. He maintained the truth of his former statement, that he had seen a political prisoner in Naples better treated than were imprisoned Irish members of Parliament It had not been denied that one of the Parnellites had broken the law, but the framers and administrators of that law were more guilty than the Parnellite offenders. He would not say that imprisonment had killed Mandeville, yet he declared that Mandeville was used in a manner that dis-graced the Irish Government, and any Government in the world would be disgraced that did

the like. While on the subject of the treatment of political offenders be observed that it was seldom that he was able to speak with satisfaction of the policy of Austria, but he had learned with the greatest satisfaction that Austria had given liberal home rule to the Galician Poles, and in that respect she was far ahead of England. Rethat respect she was far ahead of England. Referring to Welsh sympathy with the Parnellites, he said the people of Wales would not be losers by the present agitation. They would find that the Scotch, who were a determined people, were with them when there came a demand for the solution of Welsh questions. That demand could not be made until the Irish question was

OHURCHILL'S LITTLE GAME. HE IS ENDEAVORING TO ESTABLISH A CABINET OF HIS OWN CHOOSING.

disposed of.

(Special to THE POST.) LONDON, Sept. 6.—The very remarkable and altogether unnatural quietude which has characterized Lord Randolph Churchill of late has aroused suspicions among the members of the government which have led to the discovery that the would be leader is arranging a fortorce or meanness of diplomacy, as midable cabinet whose power is to be felt during the circumstances required. Everywhere the autumn session of parliament. It is suspected to the autumn session of parliament. It is suspected to a suspect the autumn session of parliament. It is suspected to a suspect the autumn session of parliament and the very Reversed Bishop O'Manoney auxiliary of the archbishop and the very Reversed Father Rooney, Ver

secure them free trade in fish, which they believed they would secure indirectly, it not directly. The commission of our own country required he would fishermen was begun. The whole story was one of wrong and outrage. Wrong unreduced to the pathway of duty and he would believed they would consect to her, and not an atom more. This bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would by the particular object Lord R Churchill has in view can only be conjectured, but it is safe to obscume that his plans are based upon nothing solutions are based upon nothing that does not contemplate primarily his personal that does not contemplate primarily his personal bestator as an if or the re-pose of my soul.

The TWO TREATIES COMPARED.

Belmont will speak on the subject to-morrow. benefit and advancement. Having tailed to induce the Government to take him back into the Cabinet upon his own appraisement of the value of his services he now doubtless seeks to compel his former colleagues to reinstate him as a condition of peace.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTCHMEN.

purpose of organizing committees among his countrymen resident on this side of the water to obtain assistance in the political warfare Scotchmen are fighting to regain their ancient right of making their own laws and expending

"We will hold a convention in Glasgow on the 18th of September with representative from all parts of the Kingdom," said Mr. McNaught on Tuesday. "Dr. Clark, who is presiden, of the central branch in London and member of parliament from Caithness, will preside. At the evening meeting Sir John Kinloch, our vice-president, will preside, the exercises to be under the auspices of the Glasgow Junior Liberal Association.

"Home rule for Scotland has made extensive with the rule for Scotland has made extensive with the rule for Scotland has made extensive."

strider," added Mr. McNaught, "and one of the principal reasons why the Scotch demo-cracy goes so strongly for Home Rule in Ireland is that we expect to obtain Home Rule in Scotland. Since the last general election in 1856 there have been five hi elections in Scotland and each member has been pledged to secure not each member has been pledged to secure not only Home Rule for Ireland, but also Home Rule for Scotland. Some of our Eoglish Liberal politicians, no ably John Morley, are not desirous that Home Rule should be granted to Scotland, because, as Mr. Morley expresses it, the English Laberals would lose 'the noble liberalism' of Scotland; in other words, that if the Scotch manufacture are taken out of the Impacial Rulia. members are taken out of the Imperial Parliament the English Linerals would be apt to find themselves in the minority. But that is not our idea. We wish that Scottish members should be retained in the Imperial Parliament for imperial matters alone, and not to interfere with English home matters, because we presume the Englishman knows best what he wants, If England chooses to be Tory, then let her be

Tory.
"We have determined that at the next general election," c ntinued Mr. McNaught, "every seat in Scotland shall be contested, so as to secure the return of Home Rulers. We are endeavoring to raise a Parliamentary fund of £100,000 to secure this object. As this battle for political freedom is being mainly fought by the common peope, its strength, like all politi-cal movements in the past, being with the de-mocracy, the wealthy and more titled class simply standing aloof and taking little or no part in it, we are obliged consequently to look abroad for sympathy. Our countrymen who are en-joying political freedom here and classwhere "I am going out West," concluded Mr. Mc.
Naught, "to Sar Francisco by Chicago and Salt Lake City. Then I shall go up into British Columbia and return to New York through
Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal. Oushan and Salt Lake, and thus ward off consumption Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, leaving here for Scotland in Novem-ber. In the spring I shall come back with other members of the committee to explain more fully the objects of our association. In the meantime, I hope, organization will have been

THE RIDLEY VERDICT.

Irish papers received by last mail contain full reports of the inquest on the late Dr. Ridley, physiciae of Tullamore prison, who committed suicide under circumstances well known to all. The verdict was as follows :-

"We find that Dr. James Ridley died on the 20th July, 1888, at Fermoy from wounds inflictfrom the Cablust and their places are alled by ed by his own hand with a razor on the same others. Sir John Macdonald's irish Pro- day, whilst laboring under temporary insanity produced by the apprehension of disclosures at the Mitchelstown inquest, and that he was compolled to act in his official capacity in contraven-tion of his own humane and considerate views, We beg to add our expressions of deep sympathy with Mrs. Rifley and Mrs. Mandeville in their affliction. We condemn the reckless and unfounded charges made by Dr. Barr against the medical men and poer Mr. Mandeville. We are of opinion that the charges made against Dr. Moorhead are absciutely unfounded, and that his reports and visits had a beneficial effect." The verdict was unanimone.

It having been stated that the jury was composed entirely of Nationalists, the facts are stated by the Dublin Freeman:

In the first place four of the jurous were Protestant Conservatives, one of their body a Freemason, the remaining nine being Roman Catholies, none of whom took any leading part in politics. Of the number which constituted the jury there were members of various creeds and politics. But as the coroner in his sharge ob served, men of strong convictions and intelligent judgment would regard their inscience as their sole guide for their decision irrespective of party or any other consideratio. The result has vindicated the personal chara ser advanced by the coroner as to these gentlemen, and the public, as far as can be gleaned from the ayow ed opinion os persons of all denominations, have endorsed the individual opinion of the coroner and the unanimous verdict of the jury. The only point upon which controversy is expressed is on the fact of the sacity or insanity of the decessed. Universal unanimity stamps the ver-dict as accurate in all other respects. Throughdict as accurate in all other respects. out the proceedings there was evident and implicit confidence in the integrity of the coroner on the part of the jurors individually and on the advocates on both sides, as evidenced in the latter icstance by the repeated compliments proferred by Mesars. Roman and Morphy as to the extraordinary accuracy of the depositions.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S WILL. HIS ENTIRE PROPERTY VALUED AT LESS THAN

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The will of the late Archbishop Lynch was filed in the Surrogate Court, Toronto, last Wednesday. It is dated March 18th, 1885, the only addition being a codicil made on his deathbed. The personal property of the deceased amounts to less than \$500, and is divided as follows:

Cash on hand, \$9.25; cash in bank, \$334.84; wearing apparel and other effects, \$100-total 8444.09

The will reads as follows:—
In the name of the Most Holy and undivided
Trinity. Amen.
This is the last Will and Testament of me,
John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto,
Assistant of the Pontifical Throns, etc.
I do hereby protest that I die in the profession
of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic

of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, and I herewith send to his Holmess, Leo XIII, the successor of St. Peter, my last act of homage and veneration and ask his Apostolic Benediction.
I commend my soul to the mercy of God, and

I direct that my body be buried in the manner and according to the directions given to my I came poor to the diocese, and poor I am leaving it—not having appropriated anything of its revenues beyond my necessary expenses.

I hereby declare that all lands and tenements goods, chartels, moneys and property of every kind and nature scever shall become the property of my successor when he shall be appointed by the Holy See.

in the presence of us present at the same time, who in his presence have herewith signed our names as witnesses.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN, Barrister at-Law. CHARLES J. O'HAGARTY, R.C.C. J. H. CAMERON, M. B. †JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbp. of Toronto.

THE CODICIL. In consideration of having left all my personal AN EFFORT TO BAISE A PARLIAMENTARY FUND OF £100,000.

New York, Sept. 5—Thos. McNaught, S.S.C., honorary Colonial secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association, has arrived in this city from Eduburgh. He is on a tour through the States and the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of organizing committees among his

Signed in the presence of two witnesses, pre-Bent at the same time.

D. A. O'SCLLIVAN.

CHARLES J. O'HAGARTY, R. C. C.

Archbo. of Toront

† JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbp. of Toronto.

AN UNDOUBTED PROOF of the beneficial qualities of Burdock Blood Bitters is found in the thousands of authentic testimor isla published by the proprietors. The original latters being us their possession, they can furnish positive proof as to their genuiness at

KERRY.

JOHN PUZGERALD MURPHY. Green are thy valleys
And purple thy hills; Silvery thy taket And crystal'd thy rills; And cyseal of they find Gentle thy breezes, And sunny thy skies— Sweet home of beauty, Thy bloom never dies!

Fair are thy maidens, And brave are thy men -Children of nature From woodland and glen. Valiant thy heroes, Whose bright glories rest, Like glistening gems On thy soft enowy breast.

How dear to my heart Are thy leafy dells, Thy lone fairy raths, And sacred wells; Thy golden madows, And sparkling streams, Are visions it childhood I visit in dismiss.

Bright lant of -unshine, My gaze shall no more Feast on the teanty— Thy sweet scented shore. But mem ry's treasures— The fond thoughts of thee, Shall live in my heart, O Peul of the sea! June 24, 1887.

CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES

ILLEGITIMACY IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The following summary shows the percentage of illegitimacy of births of Europe: Holland, 4.0; Swi zerland, 5.5; Pruesia, 100; England and Wales, 65; Sweden and Norway, 96; Scotland, 101; Denmark; 11.0; German States, 148; Wurtemburg, 164; Italy, 5.1; Spain, 5.5; France, 7.2; Belgium, 7.2; Austria, 11.1; Ireland, 30. A singular circumstance in connection with England is that the proportion of illegitimate births is much larger in the country districts than in the cities. The reverse is the case in France and in such Catholic provinces as Bretogne, La Vendé, etc., the rate is very low. The high percentage in Austria is accounted for by the diversity of races. In the Tyrol the average is nearly as low as in Ireland, and in the Catholic provinces of the Empire the rate is low. In Ireland it varies. In Connaught the percentage of illegitimate births is nine-tenths of one per cent. In Ulster it is over five; but here, too, race and religion appear to influence the rate. In the northeast it is as high as in Scotland, while in the rest of the province it is nearly as low as in Connaught.

CLEVELAND'S "QUIET SMILE." Irish Democrats may still cherish the belief that President Cleveland and Secretary Beyard maintain the sympathy with the Irish cause which distinguished carlier Democratic presidents and secretaries. But no one makes this mistake in England. This is what the London Times of June 7 has to say of the resolution of sympathy with Ireland passed by the St. Louis Convention:

The Democrats have begun by passing a resolution of sympathy—which will probably draw a quiet smile from the President and his Secretary of State—with "the patriots led by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell."

Ireland's bitterest enemy, the maligner of Parnell and the consistent opponent of Home Rule, knows where sympathy for Ireland is felt and withheld in this land. Mr. Phelps has made that alear Mr Joseph Chamberlain returned after weeks spent in the Administration circle at Washington to tell applauding English audiences that the Irish cause has no real friends

It has not where Cleveland's "quiet smile" set the example. Utterances of sympathy with the long struggle of Irishmen for Irish rights, occlarations like that adopted yesterday by the Republican National Convention earnestly hoping soon to be able "to congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of Home Rule for Ireland" only "draw a quiet smile from the President and his Secretary of State."

The Administration wants Irish votes and it

will take them with "a quiet smile from the President and Secretary of State" for the Irish fools who cars them, but it has no place in its policy for the Irish cause. It has only " for the dupes who believe in its pledges. -Philadelphia Press.

PROMPT RESULTS.

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

THE DOMINION SENATE.

In the Dominion Senate are four Senators who are over 80 years of age, fourteen who are over 70 and under 80, and eighteen who are over 60 and under 70. Thirty-six of the Senators are thus over 60 and four of them are octogenarians. The only requirement a Senator has to fulfil is that he shall have a certain property qualification. This, when he is once appointed, assures him his seat for life, unless he should ab-sent himself from the House for a couple of sessions, when his place is declared to be vacant.

EVERYTHING FURNISHED. Agent (with mouse trap)-Good morning,

Allow me to show you our patent, non corrosive, copper riveted mouse traps, war

ranted to

Lady—I'm very sorry, sir, but we havn't a mouse about the premises.

Agent—Yes, but our firm offers to furnish a dozen mice with each trap as a special inducement. We guarantee satisfaction, madam.

NATIONAL COLUNIZATION LOTTERY

UNDER THE PARRONAGE OF

Father Labelle. PRIZES - - VACUE, #50,000.

A CHANCE FOR ALL! Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS. 81.00.

Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month. NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19. Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent, S. E. LEFEBYRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness. Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Diz-

ziness, Brain and Spin-

al Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects. Our Paraphalet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past to years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas afrect, Lordon. Oct. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00



AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND PULLABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ATULTS.

DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS For sale by J. A. Harty, 1780 Notre Dam

UNCOVERED the sin American Agents Directory of the most reliable fluid states and a series before a spostamps; you will then receive great numbers of pictures, cards, catalogues, books, sample works of art, circulars, magazines, papers, general samples, etc., etc., UNCOVERING to you the great broad field of the great employment and agency business. Those whose names are in this Directory often receive that which if purchased, would cost \$200 et \$20 et al. Those whose names are in this Directory often receive that which if purchased, would cost \$200 et \$20 et al. Those whose large sums of money in the agency business. Tens of millions of dollars worth of goods are yearly sold through agents. This Directory is sought and used by the leading publishers, bood-leiters, nowley dealers, investors and nannfacturers of the United States and Europe. It is regarded as the standard Agents Directory of the world and is relied upon: a harvest awaits all whose names appear in it. Those whose names are in it will keep posted on all the new money making things that come out, while literature will flow to them in a steady stream. The great bergains of the most reliable firms will be put before all. Agents make money in their own local idles. Agonts make money travelling all around. Some agents make over ten thousand dollars a year. All depends on what the agent has to sell. Few there are who know all about the business of those who employ agents; those whose names are in this Directory get this information FRES and complete. This Directory is used by all first-class firms, all over the world, who employ agents; two by all first-class firms, all over the world, who employ agents; two by all first-class firms, all over the world, who employ agents; those whose on a great in formation and before well directory will through it be led to profitable walk and Fourture. Reader, the very ber's small investment; you can be the world. All the profits the receive walk and Fourture. Eacher, the very ber's mail investment; you can be the deal

GOLD at work for us than at anything else in the world. Bither sex; all ages. Costly outfit free. Terms free. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



CURE

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

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

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it whils others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggiets everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York Small Pill Small Dop - "-- " Brical

#### MOTHER'S GOOD-BYE.

SEPT. 12, 1888

Sit down by the aide of your mother, my boy
You have only a moment, I know;
But you'll stay till I give you my parting ad-Tis all that I have to bestow.

You leave us to seek for employment, my boy,
By the world you have to be tried;
But in all the temptations and struggles you

meet May your heart in the Saviour confide.

Hold fast to the risks, hold fast to the right, Wherever your footsteps may roam,
Oh! forsake not the way of selvation, my boy,
That you learned from your mother at home.

You'll find in your satchel a Bible, my boy,
Tis the book of all others the best;
It will teach you to live, it will help you to

die, And lead to the gates of the blest.

I gave you to God, in your cradle, my boy,
I have thought you the best that I knew;
And as long as his mercy permits me to live,
I shall never cease graying for you.

Your father is coming to bid you good-bye,
Oh! how lonely and sad we shall be;
But when far from the scenes of your childhood and youth,
You'll think of your father and me.

I want you to feel every word that I have

For it came from the dep hs of my love; And, my boy, if we never behold you on earth, Will you promise to most us above?

COUNT TAAFE.

THE MAN OF IBISH BLOOD WHO IS AUSTRIA'S PRIME MINISTER.

A statesman of Irish blood and race is fast making for himself a reputation of first rank amongst those of the men to whom are entrusted the interests of the great European States. Count Taafe's administration of the complex and difficult affairs of the Austro-Hungarian empire forms one of the most nutable incidents empire forms one or the most notable incidents in the history of the two countries. The task which Count Tasfe was, nine years ago, called mon to undertake was one of no small difficulty. He had to endeavor to unite upon questions of foreign policy and many matters of grave importance in the interior administration of the empire the various factions and nationalities re-presented in Parliament. He has not, it is true, presented in Parliament. He has not, it is true, been able to effect the complete reconcilement of these widely differing octions; but as a Vienna correspondent points out, "he has at least brought Czechs, Poles, Istrians, Tyrclese and German Ultramontanes to work together and German Ultramontaines to work together in Parliament, forming a compact governing majority, which has remained unbroken session after session, in spite of unceasing on laughts from a strong Opposition. It has been no mean achievement on Count Taafe's part to weld a governing party out of the unpromising material which he had in hand. Count Taafe is tersonally popular, even among his political foes. He has inherited the jovial humor and ready wit of his first ancestry, and he owes much of his political success to his talent for talking men round in the jobbies until they laugh with him against themselves."-Irish

#### EXCESSIVE EATING IN GOTHAM.

From the 1st of December to the last of April From the lat of December to the last of April indicates are in order, and many fashionable folk scarcely dine at home once a month unless they host under their own roof. How they manage their digestion I know not, for a scason's elaborate dinners are enough to disturb the interior of an ostrich. I am aware that cooking of the Careme kind claims to insure eupepsy; the their this root is the control of the careme kind claims to insure eupepsy; the their this root is the control of the careme kind claims to insure eupepsy; but, while this may be true in theory. it is not in practice. Sorres of men die here annually from excessive dining out, and I am acquainted with dozens who have lost their health from the same cause. Women seldom suffer, because they are not educated, and cannot be educated into epicures. If they are tortured by gout it is usually an inheritance; most men earn their gout by protracted stoto chic abuse. Excessive esting, say experienced possicions, destroys as many constitutions as do a excessive drinking. And excessive along is the bane of New York society men and men of leisure, who are represented by round, proteuding eyes, double chins and oleaginous complexions.—"Deuceace" in Globe Democrat.

#### MRS. GLAUSTONE.

No woman lives a more useful life than the wife of England's greatest man. Although 76 years old, Mrs. Glasstone has still sufficent energy to reflect the motto adopted by her when a little girl: "If you wish a thing well done, do is verself?"

energy to reflect the most adopted by her when a little girl: "If you wish a thing well done, do it yourself."

Her father, Sir Richard Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, was in the habit of saying that even as a child this pet daughter evideed a remarkable talent for leadership; and subsequent events have proved that the barouet's impression was correct.

While Mrs. Gladstone is in perfect sympathy with her husband, and ever ready to be of service to him, yet she is more interested in raising the moral and sected standard of those

around her than in anything else.

She has an abundance of tact, and in argument is quite as logical as her bushand. During a prolonged interview with a particular com-bative and unreasoning woman on one occasion her husband is said to have remarked: "Well, now, this is rather unprecedented, you know. My wife usually talks over the most pertinacious of them in less time than this. But she'll beat," he added, laughingly, "for she never fails."

Being quite domestic in her taste, Mrs. Gladstone is highly delighted to find this talent

among her friends.

In the selection of these this lady is never influenced by the accident of birth, wealth or social position. Her two requirements are moral worth and brains. Thus the prondest home in England is always open to professional people. In 1862, during the cotton famine, Mrs. Gladatone worked night and day to alleviate the

She ratablished an Orphan's Home at Clapham in 1886. This afterwards became a home

I'r incorable:

Mrs. Gladstone's social, educational and charitable projects have always been warmly seconded by her huband, who is more proud of his wife than anything else in the world, not excepting his own honorable and brilliant career.

The following atory will illustrate this lovely woman's great heart:
"Oh, if I could only do something for you," a poor singer, to whom Mrs. Gladstone had been

able to render a great service, exclaimed.

"That is easy, my dear, the lady responded.
"Easy for me to be of service to you?" the lady exclaimed, the grateful tears flowing down

"Yes; by doing something for somebody else.
A kind word, a bit of practical advice, a helping hand—even if there isn't much in it," Mrs. Gladstone replied with a smile—" will always be doing something for me. And more than that my child, it will be doing something for God.

#### THE FRENCH-ENGLISH BRIDGE.

The contemplated Channel bridge, as outlined The contemplated Channel bridge, us outlined by Frinch and English engineers, is expected to cost some two hundred million dollars, the sho test distance being twenty two miles, that is, on the score of allowness. The depth of the channel is desired to be much less than is commonly apposed, and there are two shallows those between Cran aux. Auls and Polkestone, above the doubt is only 20 feet and these sit is where the depth is only 20 feet, and these, it is exp out, will insure a material difference in laving the foundations and huge piles which will be required for such a gigentic at ucture From the French coast to these shallows the depth is about 160 feer, and from the other shallow to Folkstone, ab ut 100 feer. The plan is to have a bridge with two slight bends, the brat deviation a little to reach one shallow, and the other falling back to teach Folkstone. The

piles required would be blocks of concrete and masonry 160 feet long by 100 broad, these to be placed at intervals of about 550 yards, these measurements to be possibly augmented in order to insure to the bridge a strength capable of bearing some 25,000 toos weight. The causeway of the bridge will be about 160 feet above the sea level, or of sufficient height to enable vessels of any class to pass freely beneath it.

NINETEEN LIVES FOR ONE.

WHERE MURDER WAS CONSIDERED AN ORDINARY INCIDENT DURING THE WAR.

[From the Fall River Hearld. Quantrill and his men were a product of the times. So was John Brown. And for the matter of it one side was nearly as bad as the

other.
"You in the East have no idea of the war as Missouri border," a waged on the Kansse and Missouri border," a Free State man sold me. "You never will have. Area counse man com me. I ou never will have.

America cannot afford to let the frue story of it
be written. For three years there war was
fought under the black flag. It's true; for we
all did it.

all did it.

Missouri Union men on the border were obliged to flee for their lives into Kansas. Southern sympathizers in Kansas joined the Confederate army or some of the numerous guerrilla

bands.
"The Union men did the same on their side.

and no quarter was given or asked.
"This will show you what it was like:—I was in Kansas attending to some business there. To our office came one day an old man, who in-trusted me with some transactions involving thousand dollars.

"He told me not one word about himself, but by close questioning I found he was Museurian. who had fied to Kansas. He was very wealthy, and had a magnificent plantation which he was

forced to leave.

"By questioning further I found he had a son in law, a Union man, who was still in Mis-

"Why does he not come away, too?" "Well, he can't get away ; he's got something

" 'Did he try ?'

"Yes, he tried."
"And what happened?"
"Well, he and his son tried to bring some fine stock off with him. His neighbors were secessionists.

" 'Did they try to hinder him ? "Well, yes; they followed him and killed his son and took the stock away from him."

'What did he do then?' "My son-in-law, he's got an eye as keen as a nigger, as we say in Missouri. When his son was killed he dodged to one side and watched to see who did it. While the men took his horses he counted them and recognized every one.

There were twenty five.'
"Each time the old man dropped in silence, and each time the Kansas man was obliged to draw him out with questions.

"I had to pump it all cut of him," said the ansas man. "I asked him if his son-in law Kansas man. came on through to Kansas after his neighbors 

He had something to do fust."
"'What?"

"He had to get even with them border ruffians.

" 'He had to kill them, you know,'

" 'All of them ?' "Well, yes. He just hid himself and hung around there and watched when he could pick

"Has he shot them yet?"

"'Not all of them.'
"'How many?"
"'I have not heard from him in six months Then he had picked off nineteen, and there were

six left yet.'

"'Do you mean to say that story is true?' I asked the Kansas man,
"'It is as true as that I am here this minute.''

HE WENT HOME. "We won't go home till morning, Till daylight doth appear," He sang; alas! he knew not His wife was drawing near,

She entered—he was silent His friends began to laugh, For he went home in less than Two minutes and a half.

The most profound joy has more of gravity than gaiety in it.

#### THE KEY TU HEALTH.



Unlocks after clogged avenues of the Bowels, Ridneys and Liver, carryice off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the stomach, curing Bihousness, Dyspessia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Lrysucelas, Scrofulz, Fluttering of the Manual Property of the Control of t the Heart, Nervousness, and Gencral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints, yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

F. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.



#### HEALTH BEFORE ALL

Diseases told at a Glance.

Examination and Consultation Free. Hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sundays.

#### CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that two years ago Mme. Desmarais & Lacroix completely cured two of my daughters of diseases caused by ice. One of them was suffering from despepsia, disease of the kidneys and general debility, which, at the end, pooduced heart disease. The other was suffering from diseases of the blood, asthma and brouchits. After his weeks of their good care they were completely cured. Some time after, my wife, who was suffering from pains in the arms, was cured after three weeks breatment.

HENRY MARDO.

St. Henry of Montreal, 7th February, 1884.

# CASTORIA

#### for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D...
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes diknown to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUTTRY Street, N. Y.

#### ODD DESCRIPTION OF AN ELOPE-MENT.

[From the Newark Call.] One of the best men, the Rev. Dr. John Lord, of Buffalo, lies buried in Forest Lawn in that

city. A monument has been erected over his grave by a friend, who could not, however, resist the opportunity of putting his own name upon the granite in greater prominence than upon the grantte in greater, prominence toan that of the deceased, as the donor of the momorial. A scripture text covers one side, and is reminded an observe the other day of the story of Dr. Lord's marriage. He cloped with a particularly bright girl, who was his devoted wife for nearly he's a contury. When Mrs. Lord's parents went to her room after her flight with her husband—that was to he—they found only her husband—that was to be—they found only this laconic note:—"Dear Mother—The Lord gave and the Lord bath taken away; bleased be the name of the Lord."

#### THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

[Geo. Haendel in the Epoch.] The various vicissitudes through which the Emperor has passed, and the tragical death of his brother, Maximitian, in Mexico, have made him, if not gloomy, at least a very sedate man.
He has no taste for court gayety, and leads rather a solitary life, retiring early and rising with the dawn. When, ho vever, his presence is necessary at official ceremonias or festive gather ings he is one of the most punctual of men. His only passion is grouse shooting, and in the sea-son he often slips away from Vienna to the Alpine forests to indulge in his favorite sport. The Emperor takes great interest in all the work of his Empire and in the prespectly of his subjects; those who had personal relations with him speak of his kindness, affability and sim-plicity. He is very charitable, and having a large fortune of his own distributes his bounties freely, although discreetly. Francis Joseph is never ill, and owes his excellent health to his constant occupation and proverbial subriety.

#### NOT UP TO HER OPPORTUNITIES.

From the Boston Transcript.] The riche woman in the world, Dona Isidora Cusins, of South America, is coming to New York, and if she likes the place she may

buy it. At any rate, if all the stories told about her enormous wealth are true she must have money enough. Such little affairs as mines of various minerals and a fleet of iron steamships are casually mentioned as among her belonging. When the Lady Isidora wants to make up her spring wardrobe from the Bon Marche, she has only to order one of her steamers to France, as Victoria might command her royal yacht to be got rendy for a little trip to the Shetland Islas. Mme. Crosus on her arrival in New York will make her home in a stately mansion on the Fifth avenue, expressly fitted up for her and her train. But to hire a furnished house in New York—anybody can do that! Why did she not buy a whole hotel and all its contents and retinue—
something fine, like the Windsor, for example—
while she was about it? It is to be feared that
the lady has not yet fully acquired the Monte

ADVICE TO THE GAY FELLOWS.

A man, then, had better make up his mind in very early period of his career that he will not eat too much, and, according to my atrict notions, he should never use intoxicating liquor, notions, he should never use intoxicating liquors or tobacco, particularly the former. A man should keep good hours. The yay fellows who sit up till 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, "drinking wine and lager beer," probably think they are having lots of fun. The fact is, they are not having real enjoyment. In believing that they are getting a full measure of enjoyment, they are the victims of an illusion; they see life through jaundiced eyes.

see life through jaundiced eyes.

By and by the scales will be taken off, life will By and by the scales will be taken of, life will be seen as it really is, the truth of the common sense, "old fogy" ideas about moderation will be demonstrated possibly too late to do them any good. As it is written in the Scriptures, "I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green buy tree. Yet he passed away, and, lo, he was not; yea, I sought him, but he could not be found." It is a fact that "the way of the transgressor" of Nature's law is always "hard." And one of the old philosophers has said. "Sensual pleasure the old philosophers has said, "Sensual pleasure is pain covered with the mask of happiness. She strips it from her face and reveals the features of disease disquietude and remorae."-P. T Barnum in the Epoch.

THE SULTAN AND THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

A Museuiman of the lower class, says the Vienna Fremdenb'att, was lately condemned to death for a trifling misdeed. The unfor-tunate man was the father of eight children. No sooner did the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul hear of his sentence then they went to the Palace, where they requested an audience of the Sultan. The latter at once granted permission, listened to their story with the greatest kindness, and then replied to them: "How can I refuse anything to the noble zeal which suggests such thoughts to the heart? Follow this official; he will bring you into the prison, and you will have the joy of setting your client free your-celves." And as the Sisters, much moved, were withdrawing, he continued: "Do not forget the way to this palace. Whenever you have any favor to ask from me, the door will be open to you, angels of mercy.

#### CAN'T STAND EVERYTHING.

Two Arkansas men engaged in conversation: "Say, Uncle Billy, you live in er pretty tough neighborhood, don't yer?" Purty tough, Sam; purty tight on ther

"Do you ever get in fighte?"

"What do yer do when er feller calls yer a liar j"
Wa'll, I think that mebbe he knows more about it than I do, and jest let the thing ruck

along"
"Yes, and spozen he calls yer or third?" "Wall, I jest think that mebbo he's better posted than lam."

posted than 1 am."

" Sp zen he calls yer er coward?"

" I wouldn't arey with him."

" Wa'll spoz n he'd say that yer couldn'r tell ther age uv er horse by loukin' in his mouth?"

" What! me not know ther age uv er hors? Wy Sam, if er feller wuz ter say that he'd have me ter whup, right here. Don't talk ter me, Sam, don't talk ter me, for it makes me—

"Look here," said the railway superinter. Arms, was cured after three weeks treatment.

HENRY MARDO.
St. Henry of Montreal, 7th February, 1884.
A. H. LACROIX, successor to MDE DES.

MARATS, 1288 Mignonne street, corner St.
Elizzbeth, Moutreal.

LOOK ners, said the railway superinter.
dent to the conductor: "passengers say you are not civil to them." "I am just as civil as I know how to be," said the aggrieved or ductor. "That's just what they complain of," was the record.

# SECRETS OF SENT FREE

A Private Treatise and Adviser in five languages; 24 illustrations. To young men only, and those contemplating marriage should not fail to send for it. DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 68 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

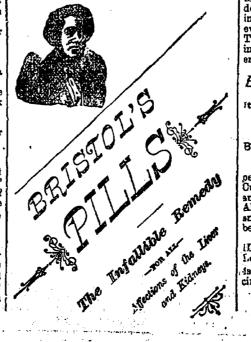


#### Gures Chronic Conscipations

Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the layer, Stores is and By copsia or Indice tion, Billions (Section), Restarby, Bearthurn, Addity of the Stenach, Blemeatism, Loss of Appellte, Gravel, Nervous Belefilty, Names, or Venitting, &c. Currences are util Mornisco are util Records it by tre-able to the taste, does not occasion Namea, acts which a griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses. In theuld form. Large bott'rs, 25 cents cach,

MNote. - This favorite medicine is put up in oval ottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label, Beware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.





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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arran )ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings
of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in personmange and control the Drawings themselves, and
that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and
in 500d faith toward all parties, and we authorize the
Company to use this certificate, with fao-similes of our
ignatures attached, in vis advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters

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#### GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 9, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRIZES 

EFF FOR CIUB RAYES, or any farther information, doired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail follower will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

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ddress Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

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

REMEMBEH, also, that the payment of Prizos is GEARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes WE wish to employ a fow salesmen on salary VV to sell our goods by sample to the whole-sale and retail trade of Montreal, Quebec, and adjoining cities. We are the largest manufac-

turars of our line in the country. Send two cents in stamps for particulars. No postals answered. Centennial Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. ARDS 24 SAMPLES FRE



ELYMYER MANUACTURING CO NO DUTT ON CHUNCH BELLS. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

# EPPS'S COCOA.

LBREAKFAST

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 22-G

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Nodessa-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully. yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacions in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT its Searching and Scaling Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds
Sores and Ulcors!

It is an intallible remedy. If effectually ruboed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throst, Bronchitis, Coughs, Cold, and even Astims. For Glandular Swelling: Abscesses, P. M., Fistulas, G. ut, Rheamatism and every kind of Skin Lizease, it has never been known to fail

been kown to fail
Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at ls, 11d., 2s. 8d. is. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

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## ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT Canada and Newfgundland for the Converance of the Canadian and United States Mails.

### 1888---Summer Arrangements---1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Chyde-built Leos STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experien can suggest, and have made the fastest time

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Co	mmano	Zawa'
Acadian	931	Cant	FM	cGrath.
Assyrian	3.970	1	John	Bentey.
Austrian	2.458	,	оош	Densey.
Buenos Ayro	an 4 005	i)	Toma	- 0 44
Canadian	2 906	41	John	Scott.
Carthaginian	4 214	41	A ST	Werr.
Caspian	9 700	11	A. 171	enicol.
Circassian	3 794		WHEX.	McDonga
Corean	3 150	Lt.	e' Dûs	ret, R.N.R.
Grecian	9 619	Capt	· X· F·	Menzies.
Hibernian	9 007		Ų.E.	LeGallaie.
Lucerne	1 005	- ;;	John	Brown.
Manitoban.	9 075		Nuna	zı.
Monte Vide	an QEAA		Duni	op.
Nestorian	9 680	".	W. 8	Main,
Newfoundla	nd 010		Noun	Hranes .
Norwegian .	20.,, 515		η. y.	Mylind,
Nova Scotia	n 9905		R. U	irruther.
Parisian	5 950		"r" H	Hughes.
Peruvian	9 090	TIE A	v. H. S	· vith RAW
Phænician.	0.405	Capt	. J. Ç	Stephen
Polynesian .	9 000	"		
Pomeranian	4 904	**	Ħñ'	Wylie.
Prussian	4,304	11	W. L	/&lziel.
Roserian	3,030	. "	กุลเกต	s Ambury
Rosarian	3,000	11	D. M	cKillop.
Sardinian	4,376	"	J. R	tchie.
Sarmatian.	3,647	11	w. B	ichardson.
Scandinavia	800,8	11	John	Park.
Siberian	3,904	11	R. P	. Moore.
Waldensian	2,256	**	D. J.	James.
•				

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sading from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Montreal at daylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 sm. or THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive to board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as under: From Montreal. From Quobec. Steamships. June Oct. 

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE. The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line sailing from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebecat it a.m. on Fridays, caling at longh Foyle to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland on Oniward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on homeward voyage are intended to be despatched as under:

Steamships. From Montreal. From Quebec.

be despatched as under:

Stoamships. From Montreal. From Quebes. Circassian. May 10 May 11 May 10 May 11 May 10 May 11 May 10 M

Glasgow and Boston Service .-- From Boston on

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the Unitec' States and Canada, and from all Stations a Canada and the United States to Liverpool an Glasgow,

#### Vin Boston and Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston' and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre: Alexander Hunter, 4Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Oo., Queenstown; Montgomeric & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Olyde Street, Glasgow; Alian Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Oo., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364, St. James street, opposite St. La rence Hall.

H. & A. Allan,

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

WANTED-A TUTOR for four Children, and to do light sewing. . Apply, F. McDONALD, St. Luke.

County St. Johns, P.Q. WANTED—Active and responsible men represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every county in this Pr. vince. We sell direct, hire on salary, or pay commissions. Sole proprietors for Quebec Province, Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1437 Notre Dame street, Montreal

\$55 to 88 a Bay. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the borses feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFSTY PRS HOLDER Co. Holly Mich 143-0

strength and wholesomeness. More economic the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in committee the multitude of low test, short weight, phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
RAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY. BAPID MOVEMENT OF THE MOUNTED BRANCH

OF THE ENGLISH ARMY. [From the Detroit Free Press.]

The English army may be classed under

three heads, the cavalry, the infantry and the

jesty's service. It is divided into three bri-gades. A. Band C. and these are divided into gades, A, B and C, and these are divided into three lieutenants, a sergeant-major and the

the former being all over five feet six inches and the latter from that height down. No recruits are drafted directly to the royal horse artiliery, but are selected from either field or garrison batteries, so that the standard of this branch of service is exceptionally high, and as the pay is somewhat above the average there is no lack of candidates.

Twelve men are required for each gun, al though a subdivision may consist of twenty or thirty mon, for there are always a large number of artificers and employed menofficers' servants, cooks, &c. -whose names are on the roster of the mess.

attend to the limbers, and No. 9 is in charge of the ammunition wagon.

These are the general duties, though other work is entialed, and each man is drilled to

take any position or any two positions in case of an emergency.

The gunners are drilled to meet every conceivable emergency-a wheel may break, but a spare wheel is carried with the gun, and, in an incredible short time, It is in its placefour of the gunners may be shot, but the gun is worked, perhaps not so easily, but just as efficiently. They are drilled in taking the whole machinery of the gun to pieces and putting it together again, and so rapidly is that done that the time is measured not by minutes but by seconds,

It is a sight never to be forgotten to watch

a battery or the royal horse artillery on the field. See; there they are away in the distance, the gunners and drivers, dismounted and idly resting in seeming disorder.

But hark! The hugle sounds the advance

and almost instantly the battery is on its way toward us at a gallop. Had we been nearer we would have heard the orders given, without a pause between :-- "Prepare to mount." "Mount," "Trot," "March," and then "Charge," and, without a hitch or a moment's delay, without the least devia-tion from the regulation "distance," the six guns and their mounted escert are upon us. But again the bugle scunds, "Halt!" "Action front!" and then we see the guns, which have necessarily been pointing to the rear, unlimbered and directed to the front, while the limbers are wheeled right-about and taken to the rear and all it ready to nour a deadly fire into an imaginary fos-and all this in quicker time than it takes to tell it. It is an inspiriting sight and one that cannot tail to impress itself upon the memory.

TO PURIFY WATER.

Alum is said to have power to purify water and even to deprive it of the bacteria it some-times contains. That muddy water can be cleared by alum has long been known; but it is a comparatively recent discovery that a very small quantity of alum, so small that it is not injurious to drink the water that contains it, will rid the water of nearly all of its bacteria, A Pennsylvania physician found that the water A Pennsylvania physician found that the water that was drawn by the people of a village where typhoid fever was epidemic was awarming with bacteria. Fifteen drops of it, when spread upon a suitable surface, were capable of forming 9,103 colonies of those microscopic vegetable germs. He added alum in proportion of half a grain to a gallon, and found that not only were the earthy and vegetable matters precipitated, but that the colonies of bacteria were reduced rom 8,100 to 80, and those were of large size. rom 8,100 to 80, and those were of large size.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT. [From the Newark Call.] A precocious Irvington youngeter has been bribed by promise of a volocipede which Santa Claus is to bring, to refrain from using strong expletives. The other day while visiting a neighbor's child he torget himself. The little playmate impressed him with the magnitude of the offense, and advised him to magnitude of the onesses, and advised him to ask God to forgive him when he said his usual evening prayer. "What's the use of waiting? I'll do it now," the yungster said. So with eyes closed and hands folded, he solemnly said:—"Please, God, forgive me, and let Santa Claus bring that beloofpede.

8027 - La 118 (18) (1

FRUIT AS A FOOD.

No great time has elapsed since we had occasion to make a few remarks on the value of fruit as a form of diet, and to refer to a few simple rules which those who partake of it would do well to observe. Taken in the morning, fruit is as helpful to digestion as it for me three years." is refreshing. The newly awakened function "Yes, sir." finds in it an object of such light labor as will exercise without seriously taxing its energies, and the tissues of the stomach acquire, at little cost, a gain of nourishment which will sustain those energies in later and more serious operations. It is an excellent plan, with this object in view, to add a little bread to the fruit eaten. While admitting its possession of these valuable qualities, however, and while also agreeing with those who maintain that in summer, when the body is, at all events, less actively employed than usual, meat may be less and fruit or vegetables more freely used as a food ; we are not prepared to allow that even then an exclusive vegetarian regimen is that most generally advisable. Meat provides us with a means of obtaining albuminoid material, which is indispensable in its most easy assimilable form. It affords us in this material not only an important constituent of tissue growth, but a potent excitant of the whole process of nutrition. It has, therefore, a real, definite and great value in the ordinary diet of man, and the wholesomeness of fruit, combined with farinaceous food as an alterative dietary, is not so much an argument in favor of the vegetarian principle, as a proof that season-able changes in food supply are helpful to the digestive processes and to nutritive changes in the tissues generally .- London Lancet.

QUEER CHINA.

James Payn in the Illustrated London News. The country that is credited with the invention of gurpowder (which it has ever known how to use) and of printing (which no one can artillery, and there three are again branched off under other denominations.

The artillery comprises the field artillery, the garison artillery and the royal horse artillery, and it is of the latter I would speak more particularly. The royal horse artillery of, not on account of its putting folk to death (which is a trifle to a Chinaman,) but because of its mutilating the body. "Amputation is protection of cavalry. It is a metimes spoken protection of cavalry. It is a metimes spoken and when an opperation is preformed upon a native of the Flower Land he literally "keeps justly so, for in rapidity of movement it surjustly so, for in rapidity of movement it sur-passes any mounted regiment in Her Ma-

batteries or divisions. A pattery corresponds with a company of infantry and is in charge of a major usually, with a captain, three lieutenants. A sergent major and the three lieutenants, a sergeart-major and the neual staff of non-commissioned officers.

Each battery consists of six subdivisions representing the number of the grue, and the full force of the battery is, either directly or indirectly, attached to one or another of these subdivisions.

Artillerymen are either gumers or drivers, the former being all ever fire teet his out the in teet hall out the Chinese grind them to powder and swallow themin water. They may be "The Nation of the Future" to all I know, as they have long been the most bepuffed people of the Past; but, judging of them by their "tricks and their manners," they are certainly, for the Present, the most idiotic race under the sun. There is one lesson, however, that the disciples of Confucius are in a position to teach us, and which it would be well position to teach us, and which it would be well for us to lay to heart—that it is quite possible to educate a nation, as well as an individual, beyond its wits.

> IN CALIFORNIA'S "FLUSH" DAYS. It was the "flushest" kind of a "flush" time. The years 1852 and 1854, especially the latter, were years of rapid growth as well as un. Extra is firm at \$4.75 to \$4.85. and superfine

MERIT TELLS. Employer-"William you have now worked

"And I have always found you industriour, painstaking and honest."

"I have tried to be, sir." "Now I desire to show that I appreciate

your fidelity."
"Thank you, sir." "For the next two months you will work on the books until 11 o'clock every night. I do not fear to leave you in the office at all. I have a great deal of confidence in you, William."—The Michigan Tradesman.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of The Post and True WITNESS, Sept. 11, 1888.

The local stock market continues dull and without special feature. The over fluctuating advices from the North-West regarding weather serves to retard business, and until the position of the crops is beyond question, we suppose we shall have a quiet market in stock securities.

	,Aug. 30	o, 1888.	Sept. 6	1888	L
RTOCKS.	Sellers.	Buyers	Sellers.	Buyers	l
Montreal	22434	22234	224	2231 <sub>2</sub>	L
Ontario		1214	124 106	122 104	ľ
Molsons	160		157½ 211	152½ 208	١
Jac. Cartier Merchants	"i38i₄	138	90 138	82 <sup>1</sup> 2 136	ľ
East. Town Quebec			•••••	120 <sup>1</sup> 2	1
Union	117	1164		1174	1
Dominion					4
Ville Marie			9712	•••••	1
Hochslaga. Nont. Tel. Co. N. W. Land Co.	94 64 4	93 <sup>1</sup> 2		931 <sub>3</sub>	1
Dom. Tel. Co			5214		Ì
Rich. & Ont. Co	. <b></b>	52 <sup>1</sup> 2 205	210		1
City Pass Ry City Gas Co Can. Pac. Ry	21514 57	2141 <sub>2</sub> 564	21534 5634	215 56 <sup>1</sup> 2	1
Do. Land Bonds St. Paul & M. Ry Can. Cent. Bonds		112		112	8
Can. Cotton Co Dundas do	361 <sub>2</sub>	30	38	30 30	
Stormont do	80 90	75	7714 90	72¹s	,
Coaticooke do Hochelagdo Merchants Mfg	120*	$112^{1}_{2}$	120	110	•
Loan & Mort. Co Bell Telepione Co	120 105	112 90			(
*Ex Dividend.					1

FLOUR, GRAIN &c. WEEKLY REVIEW.

FLOUR -The market retains the strong tone that has characterized it for the past two weeks, with prices steadily crowding upwards, sales of strong bakers having been made at \$5.25. In straight rollers sales of several round lots are reported at \$5 to \$5.05, a lot of is jou selling at the latter figure, and smaller of at \$5.10 to 5.15 Everyone seems to believe in higher prices, and operators are trimming their sails with that end in view.

#### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria:

exampled prosperity. Everything flourished. Fortunes were made in a day. Some idea of the ease with which money was pained and the There are three drivers to a gun and each has two horses, designated as the lead, the centre and the wheel horses. The gunners and the wheel horses. The gunners are numbered and each is meanted except Mos. 8 and 9, who ride on the limbers and are known as limber guards. The No. 1 of a subdivision is always the con-commissioned officer in charge, usually a sergeant, and he it is who signts and points the gun, gives command and exercises general supervision. Nos. 2 loads, No. 3 sponges cut the gun after in who signts and points the gun, gives it is fired and rams home the charge, No. 4 strends to the vent, No. 5 fires, No. 6 brings up this ammunition from No. 7 and 8, who attend to the limbers, and No. 9 is in charge and seach is means and supervision. No. 2 loads, No. 7 is in charge attend to the limbers, and No. 9 is in charge and shows of the same with which miners picked and rams home the charge, No. 4 attends to the limbers, and No. 9 is in charge.

\*\*Thore are three drivers to a gun and each the wholes are three drivers to a gun and each the wholes are three drivers to a gun and each the whole in the sease with which miner are petting bottom the following entries in an old edger in both places. The export trade has fallen for low the following entries in an old edger. One of two profits on flour have been made by local men following entries in an old edger. 1,941 cattle, 2,043 size, 2,625 sheep; 40. Previous week, 2,237 catle, off somewhat, as millers are getting better trade has fallen for love in the dealers. We quote as follows: Parent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; patent browned as in the prices from local dealers. We quote as follows: Parent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; patent browned as follows: Parent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; patent lows: Parent winter, gratification, the sudden ups and downs of tort-unes, and all the other evils of such a state of society were rampant.—San Francisco Cor. Chicago Times.

LIFES MASQUERADE. "Naught succeeds half like success;"-

In accord with facts. Once let justice worsted be-Once succumb to wrong, And the latter soon you'll see Take deep root and strong.

So the world enacts.
The decree is, more or less,

As the villain in the play Has his sunny hours,—
So, in life, the villain's way
Off is decked with flowers.

Oft, too, by their covers, books Judged are by the mass; All is gold that glitt'ring looks-

All-e'en shiny brass. Social wolves, disguised as lambs, In sharp practise pride, Whilst a motley swarm of shams

Jostles worth aside! Then-how are our Emmets named? Rebels doubly bann'd; How, our Washingtons; proclaimed

Saviors of the laud ! Yet, theirs was a common cause-One most sacred still: To protect their homes and laws

From a tyrant's will. Why, then, should the one, despised, Fill a felon's grave. And the other be so prized-

Deemed so good and brave? Principles as boundless are As the spheres divine! Hence, as Washington's bright star, Emmet's star should shine.

Each for freedom and the right Braved despotic foes,— Win or lose, to each the fight Equal honor owes!

True-no lettered sculptures rise O'er the simple bed, Where poor Emmet lowly lies, With the martyred dead.

But, his epitaph's enshrined, For all time and space, In the inmost heart and mind Of the Irish race!

-W. O. FARMER,

"DON'T BE FOOLISH." Under the above head the Dry Good Chron

icle has the following: After you get angry and stop your paper poke your finger in the water, pull it out and look for the hole, says an exchange. A man who thinks a paper cannot survive without his weak support ought to go off and stay a day. When he comes back half his friends will not know he has gone, and the other half will not care a cent, and the world at large will not keep any account of his movements. You will find things you cannot indorse in every paper. Even the Bible is plain and hits some hard licks. If

ranges from \$4 to \$4.50 Advices from St. John's N F., state that some good round profits on flour have been made by local men

an \$2.95 to \$3 in bage. Rolled outs, \$6.25 in brie, \$3 to 3 10 in bags. Cornmeal, \$3.35 to 3.45 in bris and \$1.50 to \$1.60 in bago. BRAN, &c -- Market is firm at \$16.50 to \$17, and parts \$20 to \$21. Moulticis quoted ed at \$25 to \$28 as to quality.

WHEAT -The firm tone prevously mentioned is well maintained, the prin ipal dearription of wheat for sale being No. 1 Northorn which may be quoted strong at \$1.20 with business at that figure. Some holders are asking \$1.25. Canada wheat red and white winter are nominally quoted at 1.08 to 1 09, although for export it would not fetch over \$1 03 or \$1 04, as No, 2 red Toludo wheat can be laid down here at \$1.03 CORN.-No. 2 Chicago corn is quoted here

at 56; to 57c in bond. PEAS. -The market remains firm at 86c to

88: per bushel of 66 lbs.
OATS.—The market is easier and lower with further cales along the line at 400 per 34 lbs , and we quote prices here at 420 to 44c with a downward tendency.

BARLEY.-Sales of new barley during the past week have been made to a brewer here at 650 showing good maiting quality. Extra choice is quoted at 70c. A great deal of the barley have been stained by the wet weather. SEEDS. - In red clover seed there have been new samples received from Toledo, which are offered at \$4.70 per bushel f.o.b. there, and we quote \$4.90 to \$5 here. Advices from west of Toronto state that the orop of red clover promises to be a fair oue in most diatricts, better in fact than at first reported. Timothy seed is quiet at 30c per bushel, but prices are nominal in the absence of business.

#### PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c -The chief kind of pork selling in this market is Western short out clear, which brings about \$19 per bbl, that figure having been shaded for a good sized lot. There is very little Western mess in stock here, which is queted at \$17.50. In lard there have been fair sales of Western at 1110, sales aggregating 2 000 pails being reported at that figure. Advices from the hog sections of Canada state that owing to a stock for week at these stables and shipped per good crop of corn and peas it is probable that the hog crop will exceed all former records. We quote:—Chicago short cut clear, per bbl., \$19.00 to \$19.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl., \$17.50; hams, city cured, per lb, 12½c to 14c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 11½; bacon, per lb, 11½o to 12½c; tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sugar and Molasses.—The market for refined sugar keeps very stoady granulated being quoted at 7½: to 7½c and yellow at 5½c to Messrs. Kink & Walker, of Carthage, Illinois; 9 to Kimberly & Carr, of Carthage, Illinois; 9 to Kimberly & Carr, of Carthage, Illinois; 9 to Kimberly & Carr, of good crop of corn and peas it is probable that

being quoted at 7g: to 7go and yellow at 5go Raw is firm. In molasses the firm feeling is well maintained, Barbadoes being quoted at 371 to 391 ns to size of lot. CANNED FISH -Lobstors firm at \$5.75 and

mackerel have sold at \$6.10 FISH & OILS .- Several lots of Newfound land cod oil amounting to about 200 bbls have been placed at 30c, and 31c is now asked. Nova Scotia oil would cost 340 laid down you were to get mad and burn your Bible, the here, from Halifax just now; but quotations hundreds of presses would go on printing them; on spot range from 28c to 29c. Cod liver oil

when you stop your paper and call the editor is quoted at 60c to 65c for Nowfoundland names the paper will still be published, and sond 90s to 95c for Norway. In steam refined what is more you will read it—on the sly. and 90s to 95s for Norway. In steam refined seal oil there is a firmer feeling and quotations range from 43s to 45s, as to quality.

PICKLED FISH. - Sales of dry codfish are reported at \$4.90 per quintal and we quote \$4.90 to \$5. Green cod \$5.25 per bbl. A lot of 50 bble of Cape Breton herring has been sold to arrive at \$5.75 but holders are now stiff at \$6. British Columbia salmon \$13 per

bbl for No. 1.
FREIGHTS.—Firm at 25c to 30c per bbl for flour and provisions to the Lower Ports and Newfoundland.

FRUITS. &o.

APPLES.—The market is easy under larger receipts of early fall fruit, with sales of round lots at \$1 to \$2 per bbl as to quality. A few lots have been shipped for Liverpool but the export trade is not expected to assume large proportions just yet. In a jobbing way a few amali lots of fancy stock have brought \$2.15 to \$2 50. Advices from all parts of Canada report a good crop both as regards yield and quality. About 500 bbls will go out by the Parisian this week.

LEMONS-The demand continues slow, and quotations for good fruit ranges from \$3 50 to \$4, poor stock being quoted at \$2.25 to \$2

PEACHES. -The demand continues good and fully equal to the supply, with sales reported at \$1.50 to \$1 75 in baskets, at \$2.25 to \$2 50 in crates, and \$3.50 in carriers. PEARS—The market is completely glutted

with Rartletts and sales have transpired at \$4 to \$7 as to quality. PLUMS.—Canadian plums are coming in plentiful and selling at 65c to 75c per bas-

Bananas-The market is bare at the moment but there is plenty on the way. Sales

were made yesterday at \$1 and \$1.50 per bunch for reds and yellows. GRAPES. -- Canadian grapes are arriving freely and under heavy receipts have declined to 50 per lb. About 700 baskets were in yesterday most of which sold at 5c. California grapes sold at \$6 per case for Muscat and

COCOANUTS. - New nuts are steady at \$4.75 to \$5 per dozen as to size.

TOMATOES. - In round quantities sales have been made at 25c to 350 per bushel, but smaller lots were quoted at 40c to 50s. SWEET POTATOES -New sweet potatoes are

selling at \$6 to \$6 50 per bbl. MELONS. - Watermelone 25c each and mush melons 20c to 35c each.

Onions. - Spanish are still quoted at \$3.50 to \$4 00 per case, and a few parrels of Causdiau red are reported at \$2.50 per bbl, one load being sold at that figure.

POTATOES.—The quality of the potatoes brought to market is remarkably fine and quotations range from 50c to 65c per bag, the inside figure being for large lots. A few lots have been taken for the Lower Provinces at 60c to 65c per bag.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-Fresh and fancy creamery and dairy are attracting a little more attention, whilst old state goods are neglected. Two orders were filled this week for Glargow at 18½ to 19½ for choice Eastern Townships, and the sale of 100 tube of nice August was made at 19½c. Western in limited supply, and is quoted at 15½ to 17c as to quality. A selected lot of Western was sold at 17c, and a lot at 16½ We quote as follows. Creamery 19c to 20c; Eastern Townships 17c to 19c; Morrisburgh 17c to 19c; Brockville 17c to 19c; Western 15c to 17c. For sirgle tubs 1c to 2c more are obtained for selections. It is said that holders of stale lots in the Eastern Townships are a little more anxious to sell. 1812 to 1912 for choice Eastern Townships, and

stock can be picked up at the lower rates quoted. Julys are said to be difficult to move. Regarding contracts, it is reported that 10c has been paid for Aug., September and Oct., but there is no general disposition to contract. We quote prices as follows: Finest Colored, 9c to 9hc; Finest White, 84c to 9c; Fine, 84c to 8c; Medium, 74c to 8c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGs.-The market is steady under a little better demand during the past two days and grocers are paying 15c for lots of one or two cases. Considering the cool weather we have had recently, receipts are very fair, better in fact than they were a year ago. For round lots 150 to 154c are the quoted rates.

BEANS—Sales of white bern4 are reported at \$2.20 to \$2.30 per bush for good qualities, down to \$2.10 to \$2.15 inferior. Hors.—The market conti. s quiet for old hops at 7½c to 12c per lb. : co quality. A large lot of 1885 and 1886 being offered from the West to parties he: , but we understand the best bid received is 5c per lb. The first sale of new Canadian hops have been made at 20c per lb delivered here, the quantity sold being 25 bales.

Hax.-Sales of new No. 1 pressed has have been made in car lots at \$12, and at \$11 for No. 2 The market is steady and the range of prices is from \$10.50 to \$12.50 per

HONEY.—New strained honey has been received and sold at 11c in 5 lb tins, and new Eastern Townships in comb at 150 per section, and we quote 13: to 15c as to quality.

ASHES —Receipts are light and prices are firmer with sales reported at \$4.10 to 4.15 for first pots, with seconds quoted at \$3 50 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES.

There were 167 horses received at the Ex change during the week ending September 1st, making with those left over from the previous week 185. Of these 161 were shipped, 10 left the stables for the city and 14 were left on Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported

stock for week at these stables and shipped per

Carthage, Illinois; 9 to Kimberly & Carr, of Collins, Iowa. Ex-SS. Grecian 8 Shetland ponies consisted to Robt. Ness, of Howick, Quebec. Trade in horses is dull, there being ery little demand.

THE MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. POINT ST. CHARLES.

Report of the stock yards for week ending September 8th:—
The receipts were 2,081 cows, 2,847 sheep, 392 hogs, and 36 calves. There were 20 cows

FULL WEIGHT RURE CREAM

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICARC.

Each Square in the adjoining diagram represents a Block of 48 lots, each lot lots of 45 lots, each lot lots, each lots, be reserved, the remaining half be CIVEN AWA's he following method and on the following conditions:
Any applicant can secure as many Free lots as are coned in one half of the block [24] but no smore.
For can't Free Lot a Compilmentary Gift Order has been sited with our Eastern Agent at Cincinnati, Ohio. Eastern Agent at Cincinnati, Ohio. Eastern Agent at Cincinnati, Ohio, Eastern Cincinnation of Participation of the content of Received Free Lot Orders as are requested will be issued to the icant, covering such number of Lots in a Block as the least stipulates. ontage stumps when it can be avoided. Address Office TEHAMA LAND OO., Cincinnati, O

In all the world The Habit. The Dr. J L. Stephene there is but the Habit. The Dr. J L. Stephene there is but the Habit. The Dr. J L. Stephene there is but the Habit. The Dr. J L. Stephene there is but the have curked more than 10, '00 cases. No other treatment ever cut ed ONE CASE. NO PAY TILL CURED. Romember this, at a write to the 6-26 J L. S cphens Co. Lebanon. Ohio.

\$3.50 to \$4.00; calves, each, \$3 00 to \$4.00.

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

FAVORABLE CROP REPORTS. THE UNITED STATES BETTER OFF THAN WAS ANTICIPATED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- The report of the Department of Agriculture for September 1st makes the average condition of corn 942, wheat 77 3, oats 87.2, rye 92.8, barley 96 9, buck wheat 93 7, potatoes 91, and tobacco 87. The returns show but very slight falling off from the exceptionally high August report of maizz, the general average having declined but one point during the month. The loss is almost entirely in one State, Kausas, where drought and hot dry winds caused a decline of eleven points since the last report. This high average of condition has been exceeded but once during the past ten years, in 1885, when it stood at 95, and the largest crop ever grown was harvested. In the seven corn surplus states the average of condition is 95 against 64 at the same date in 1887. The average condition of spring and winter wheat when harvested was 77.3, against 82 last year, and 87.8 in 1886. In 1885 it was 72, and in 1884, 98. The winter wheat states show a slight improvement over the last report of condition in July, but there has been a serious decline in the spring wheat region of the Northwest. Chinch bugs wore again a perious evil in portions of Wirconsin and Minnesota, while unseasonable rains at and after harvest materially lowered conditions in these states and in portions of I.wa. Frost between the 16th and 18th of the month did some injury in the Red River Valley. The general average of cats so the time of harvest was four points lower than at the last report. Barley has declined slightly, while buckwheat shows a small improvement. Potatoes have failen off less than two points during the month, and the condition is generally high in all sections Tobacco shows a slight improvement, mainly in the cigar leaf stocks. The average con dition of cotton is 83.8, a decline of 31 points since the last report. The genera everage is slightly higher than in 1887 and 1886.

FITS : All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous oure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

DIED.

KELLY .- At Carillon, on the 31st August of brain fever, Mary Ann Julia Mabilda aged 11 years, 9 months and 16 days, younges and beloved daughter of John Kelly.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN Parents would do well to examine the Boys
Tweed Suits and Overcoats at S. Caraley's, new shapes, new patterns and extra value. These grand old-fashioned English oak walking sticks shown at S. Carsley's are wonderfully chesp. Secure one before they are all sold.

Tourists should not fail to visit S. Carsley's stores before leaving. A full range of men's French Leather Coats, suitable for shooting, riding, stc., are being shown at present at very low prices. They are just the article to take home with you.

45c.

A GOOD FITTING KID GLOVE. S. CARSLEY.

55c.

Ask to see the celebrated Julette Kid Glove S. CARSLEY.

75c.

Ladies' 4 Stud Kid Gloves, Embroidered Backs, 75c, S. CARSLEY.

\$1 10.

Superior 4-Button Kid Gloves, \$1.10.

S. CARSLEY.

\$1.25. The choicest Glove in the city, 4-Stud, Heavily Embroidered Backs, \$1.25.

LADIES' KID GLOVES LADIES' KID GLOVES LADIES' KID GLOVES

The leading Kid Glove House of Canada, where the largest assortment and finest class of Kid Gloves are to be found.

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LADIES' DRIVING GLOVES LADIES' DRIVING GLOVES LADIES' DRIVING GLOVES A choice assortment of Ladies Calf Driving

Gloves always in stock. S. CARSLEY.

WINTER GLOVES!

Ladies' Cashmere Jersey Gloves.....l& Ladies' Cashmere Jersey Gloves..... Children's Cashmere Jersey Gloves......

Children's Cashmere Jersey Gloves..... Ladies' Lined Taffeta Gloves..... 

Lrdies' Lined Taffeta Gloves..... S. CARSLEY,

S. tursley's for Cushmere Glaves.

LADIES' CASHMERE GLOVES LADIES' CASHMERE GLOVES LADIES' CASHMERE GLOVES

Just to hand a full stock of Ladies' Cashmer Gloves, in Black and Colors. These goods being manufactured to our special order will be foun inusually good value. S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES

A full range of Children's Cashmere Glove will now be found, best value and lowest prices S. CARSLEY,

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Corded Silk, with Satin Edge, in all widths newest shades, superior duality.

S. CARSLEY.

RIBBONS FOR FANCY WORK RIBBONS FOR FANCY WORK RIBBONS FOR FANCY WORK

FOR BEST FEATHER TRIMMINGS

widths and colors.

FOR BEST FEATHER TRIMMINGS In all widths, qualities and lowest prices

LEATHER SATCHELS AND PURSES LEATHER SATORELS AND PURSES LEATHER SATORELS AND PURSES

A new assurtment of Leather Satchels and Purses just received. • S. CARSLEY.

In Francy Metal, Cut Steel, Ivory, Cross and Fancy Bone, all colors, at reasonable price S. CARSLEY.

USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD

Use the best thread and take no other. Clap perton's takes the lead of any other make. S. CARSLEY.

MONTRBAL, 12th September, 1888.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria:

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Cheap line of Ribbons for fancy work, in al S. CARSLEY'S.

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