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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24. 1886.

PRICE. FIVE CENTS

THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN SPIRIT OF THE

THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE HOLY FATHER

The Bad Condition of Modern Society.

SERMON BY CARDINAL MANRING.

The following is a rummary of the uplendid sermon which caused such comment in the French press, recently preached by His Eminence Cardinal Manning in his Cathedral, on the words-"Little cheldren, it is the last bour, and as you know that Antichrist cometh, even so there are many Amichrists, whereby we know it is the last hour."

Having made a tew prefatory remarks, His Eminence said :--Our Holy Father has said that the condition of the world and of the Church was given to the world, that Our Divine Master would come egain, and that when He would come that hour of grace would be over. We have again and again the prophecies of Our Lord, and the prophecies of St. Paul of the Az ichrist. That Antichrist, without doubt, will be a person, not a mere spirit, not, as some men would have it, a state of a multitude of men, but a person who will lead and head that multitude of men who are cetting them-selves against God and His Church. I do not pretend to teach you anything that I have not first learned of the Church, and as the Church has not by any authoritative declartion taught us what Antichrist will be, I do not undertake to tell you. But this, I think, is clear to all who have reason, ilkuminated by faith-if they look upon the state of the Christian world, they will see that already there are many antichrists There are three points which i wish to bring before you today. The first is the declension of the Christian world. The second is the dethronement of the Head of the Christian world, and against the Christian faith itself. Now an for tion between the Uhristian world and the its voice is infallible in every age. Against the Church the gates of Hell shall not prevail, and, therefore, when we speak of the Christian world we are not speaking of the Christian Church. From the beginning there were always those who fell away from the faith, but there was a time when the nations that were gathered into the unity of the faith were all of them within the unity of the one fold? How is it now? Three fourths of the nations that once were within the unity of the faith nave now departed from it. They and their governments, and their princes, and their laws, are outside the unity of the one fold of Jesus Christ. Our Lord foretold that because iniquity abounds the charity of many should grow cold. Let us apply that to the state of the Christian world. Well, it never would have committed schism, if it had the love of God reigned in the hearts and conspiousness of men. . I will not speak of wars whole state of Christian society. Is it not true that there are violations of charity in even the heathen world never had-atheism. The heather world was so pervaded with a belief in the existence of God that saw God in everything. It coiled all the Jesus Christ. We are round to do that also works of God's hands !! multiplied gods; so for the sake of posterity. If our forefathers far from not believing in Him, it could not

believe enough in the presence of God; it invested with Divinity the works that God

had made. And when a more cultured in-tellect rejected the grosser forms of idolatry

God was the soul of all things, so that every

particle of the earth and every mote in the

sunbeam was a manifestation of the presence of God. In the Christian world there

are now men who, in the cold intellect of

their nature, in the perversences of their will,

tell us that there is no God, Lastly, you remember those words—"We will not have

this king to reign over us." Is it not true

that men are trying to drive the recognition

of God out of solence, as if solence could not

be pure unless it were absolutely independent

the maxims, the traditions of society—were give the best practical acquaintance God, and His will, and His law, and His with the histery and controversy conthis. There was a time when the Christian esciety of the world was higher than the individuals that composed Individuals might become unchristian in their lives, or even sceptical, nevertheless Christian society sustained them and hold and society pulls down the individual. Men have to swim against the torrent to keep up their Christian life and their Catholic Faith. I think the words that I have applied to the condition of the nations are not too strong, and I am sorry to say that in Manometanism, and all over the West and North, in what is called the Reformation this spirit whereby the sanctuaries of the East, where Our Divine Lord in the Blessed Sacrament always dwelt are now in desolu tion, and after spreading to the north of deplorable. Let us try to understand his Europe and even to our own land, where meaning. St. John told the Unristians of those seneturies is which our Bivine Master his day that it was the last hour. What did he mean? That the last time of grace was where He once lay and where He no longer those senctuaries in which our Bivine Master is this spirit after spreading from nation to nation, at last entering into Catholic nations, took the form of a great revolution, and that revolution having desolated Catholic France, has penetrated into Catholic Italy, the head of the Christian world, as even those who are not Catholic will not deny: the first paster and the first Bishop of the Christian world, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, as we believe and know, is shut up under his own roof, and so far as the hand and will of man can, he is dethraned. When Faith reigned in the world, the head of the Christian Caurch was believed to be the Vicar of Jesus Christ. He was recognized as having a civil princedom and a temporal power, because the Vicar of Jesus Christ can be subject to no human sovereignty; he is the one person in the world over whom no king or prince can, without sacrifege, claim jurisdiction; he was, therefore, sovereign himself, and what he possessed was protected by the universal re cognition of justice amongst men, and it was guarded by the salutary fear of sacrilege. the third and the last will be the warfare Now where are these things? Already the against the Obristian faith itself. Now we for great majority of nations that once belonged the first, bear in mind the impassable distinct to the Church, I am sorry to say, have ceased to believe that the Pope is the Vicar of Jesus Christian church. The Christian church is Christ. They deny his right to those patrithe Body of Jesus Christ, and its Divine monies which God has given him. A Catho-head sits at the right hand of his Father, and lie nation has seized on the last remaining the life of that church is the Holy Ghost. patrimony which God had given to the Vicar The body of that church is indissoluble; its of H's Son on carth. Well, this I take to be unity is supernatural; the mind is illumi- another sign of the declension of the Chrisnated with the whole of the day of Pentecost; tian world. But be not alarmed. Five and Also, on All Saints' Day. 2. Next comes red, forty Popes have either never set foot in the color of fire and of blood; both signify Rome, or have been driven out of it. The hely love. And hence the Church uses this line of Pontifis who represent the supreme power and authority of the Son of God cannot be broken; it will never be broken until comes Our Divine Master, to Whom will be given up the keys that Peter received at the sea of Tiberias. Lastly, there is the warfare Apostles in firsy tangues; it is used on days against the Christian Faith. There is of martyrs as they shed their blood for Christ. only one alternative before the reason of man. We must either receive our faith as disciples from a Divine teacher or we must take that faith as critics by the formation of our own religious opinious. There is no intermediate path. There is no other alternative before the reason of man but one of these-he must be either a disciple of a Divine teacher, or a critic using the documents of Christianity, and ultimately forming his own religious opinions. love of God reigning in it, for the The Catholic Church being ever guided by th unity of the church is the inward and Holy Choet, the Spirit of Truth, cannot swerre visible sign of the inward Divine charity, from the discipleship of Jesus Christ, and and schism is a mortal sin, because it is her teachers cannot swerve from the faith of a sin against the charity of God and our the Church. That great revolt which came neighbor. Next, there are controversies some three hundred years ago desolated Geragainst every article of the faith. These many and the North of Europe, and alas! I things could not be it the love of God reigned | must add, our own land. Men now say that in the heart, because the truth would make there is no infallibility, no infallible teacher; men to be of one mind. Thirdly, there are they form their own religious opinions; they sine against justice that could not be if the have no certainty of what they believe. And what is more, their opinions are not definite, and those indefinite religious opinnor of outrages and violence, I will speak of ions are the beginning of scepticism. The those things which come home to ourselves. I Christian world has striven to undermine the will take only the sins of the tongue, and the Divine certainty of faith, to dethrone its head, sins of the heart, for the sins of the tongue are and is it not true that the condition of the also the sins of the heart. What do we Christian world, and the Church living in the Christian world, and the Church living in the find I Evil speaking, mutual accusation, deworld, is deplorable? And if the Vicar of traction, active and passive. Look at the Our Lord is, so far as the band of man can dethrone him, without his crown, is there not reason to spend this mouth, and more than this one point on every side? Once more this month, in continual prayer for the inour Lord asked:—"When the Son of Man tentions of the Holy Father? Preserve your cometh, shall He find, think you, faith on the faith inviolate for your children; do earth?" If he were to come now, what would not, for the sake of any worldly suc-He find? He would find a monster which case, take your children from the formathe the heathen world never had—atheism. tion and guidance of the faith, and confide them to those who cannot form them in the light of that faill, and after the example of

for our infidelity. Let us persevere then, and let us, during this month at least, pray men became pantheists; they believed that tor the intentions of the Holy Father for the

the liberty of the Sovereign Pontiff.

peace of the world and of the Church, and for

had not suffered even death we should not be

Outholics; if your fidelity fail now, posterity

will have just cause to rise up to condemn us

READING FOR CATHOLICS. The basis of controversy is fast ohranging, and it becomes essential that our young men should obtain a clear view of the reasonableness and beauty of our holy religion from the standpoint of philosophy and diserature. I know of no books better calculated to give this knowledge in popular form than Father of God? Are not men driving God out of His own creation, believing that all things that are either were eternal or had come into existence without a creator. It not true that men are at iving to ought to read. drive the authority of God out of politics; ing of the politics collected Manning's and that states are beginning to refuse to recognize that men Newman's "Letters to Gladstone on Vatination of the suppression which you see in almost ment took place, Kather Murphy being expressed as any canism," and by all means follow that up by union of all forces has had the result that the

longer binding; that laws are made by the reading Balmez's great work, "Protestanwill of man and without the sauction of the tism and Catholicity compared in their law of God? Is not God exiled from society? Effects on the Civil zation of Europe," Whoever montious His name? The axioms. Count Murphy's "Chair of Peter" would commands recognised in these? It comes to perning the Papacy. And if some young man has sufficient love for the teachings of history to wish a more thorough understanding of her lessons, let him read Schlegol's "Philosophy of History," and he will be sure to be both charmed and benefitted. Catholic scientific works are not as numerous as they them up. Its spirit, its maxim, its influence ought to be. But our young men will sustained them. Now individuals are find most interesting and us-ful read-Christian and Catholic, but society is not, ing in Mollov's "Goology Revelabird most interesting and us-ful read-ing in Mollov's "Goology Revela-tion," and in the works of Professor Mivart, especially his "Lessons from Na-ture." Our young men will find proulier profit in reading the biographies of distinguished Catholics, especially of great Catholic laymen. They should by all means read they have a very large application even the charming "Life and Works of Czanam," to our own land. Secondly, this anti-christian spirit, after sprending all over the East and Father Mathew. Our young readers and Father Mathew. Our young readers can hardly te expected to do altogether without fiction. They cught by all means to have "Fabiola," "Callisia," and "Dion," and the "Sybils. The taste acquired by reading these will be a pratty safe guide in they further selections thereby deguide in any further selections thought desirable. No day ought to be without its spiritual reading, san, therefore, no library without its spiritual block. The Holy Hible first, and the probleming of Christ," are the evident toon at any. Then let our young reader buy, one after another, all the works of dear Father Faber, and he will have nearly all that he will need for years, both for head and heart .- Bishop Keane.

### SACRED SYMBOLISM.

There is something in the Catholic Church which strik every outsider entering a charch—the vestments the priests use at Die n: services. These vestments are of various colors. There is white, red, greeu, purple, and black. There is a meaning to each of them, and it might be well to explain their different meanings and when hey are nade use of :-- 1. White. Wnite signifies in nature light itself, and in the order of knowing it means knowledge, and the light of faith, of truth; with reference to our affections it signifies joy, happiness, pleasure. This being the case, the Church uses this color on all the Feads of the Blessert Trinity-since God is infinite truth; on all the Feasts of the Lord Jesus Christ, since He is the light that shineth in this world. It is used on the Fessts of the color on feast days wherein the love of God towards mankind or the love of men towards God is made known. This color is used on Pentecost Sunday; then the Holy Chost came down upon the of man tyre, as they shed their blood for Christ; it is also used on feast days of the Cross of Our Lord, because He shed His blood for us on the cross. 3. The third colour used is This colour is used in the Courch from preached on Pentecost Sunday, and was to produce abundant fruit in succeeding centuies, indicated by the Sundays following Pentecest, 4. The fourth color is purple. Purple tion. This color we see during Advent, the time of expectation of the Redeemer; during Lent, as the time specially tarmed the time of penance; on all Ember and Vigil days, because the Christians are then invited to pray and fast and call on Heaven for faithful laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. It is also used in Masses of special potition; as on Rogation days before Ascension Day of Our Lord, St. Mark's Day, etc. 5. Finally, there is black, which is used in Requiem Masses for the dead and also in the ceremonies on Good Friday. In both cases to remind us of death.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS. The Moniteur de Rome, in a series of articles upon the Pope's Encyclical to the Portuguese bishops, calls particular attentio 4 to the great importance attached by the floly Father to the mission of the Cath slic press. The Moniteur holds up Cat' dolio Germany as a model in this respect, and writes as follows:
"In 1870 the Germe on Catholic press had only one great organ, the Koelnische Volkszeitun, around which the whole Catholic army was grouped. Since then the Centre has accomplished mi racles of patience and skill; every provincial town, even the smallest, has its of the social ladder a hierarchy of newspapers has been formed-scientific and literary papers. daily journals, weekly papers, political papers, popular papers. This press meets all needs. The farmer, the artisan, This the savant, the politician, all find their place in this organization. Everybody reads in Germany, and as Catholic papers are active, lively, and of inexhaustible energy, the Centre has a solid basis in the country. The Monitein goes on to point out that ing and carcless, come wild eyed and bitter the German Catholics have accomplished all of face, passed them, dollar after dollar this although they were poor: "Bishops dropped into the reticule which one of the have taken pen in hand, as in days gone by Sisters held open, unobtrusively, before her, the Ornsaders their swords; priests have "I have watched them before as I have to-given their services free—one contributing a day," said a Newarker. "They are always

Cathelia press is not so widely diffused nor so theap in any other country.—London

NATIONS SHOULD RECOGNIZE THE

TEACHINGS OF THE CHURCH. The voice of His Holiness has been heard n commendation of the Dutch and Belgian Jutholics, who in the midst of much tribulatirn have held fast to the centre of unity. Recently the Sovereign Pontill gave audience in the Vation to a deputation of these faithful children of the Church.

His Holiness was an rounfed on the oc assion by Cardinala Howard, Ledechowski, facotini, Pecci and Schiaffino, and by Monsign as Mucchi, Majordome, and Mousign a John Rykers, Cameriere of his Heliness, read the address, in which he expressed the devotion of the Catholics of Holland to the Holy See and that their visit to Rome would strengthea their faith and their courage,

The Holy F ther in his reply expressed the joy their presence caused and his consolation at the record pilgrimage from Holiand, which would come next year to Rome. "The beaut ful profession of faith which you have just now expressed before Us," said the boly father, "the protest which you have now made of your attachment to the Apostelic See and of your devotion to our person, cause Us satisfaction felt the more as you p oclaim it in your own name and that of your fel ow countrymen, as an imperious necessity of your souls, in these troubled times, that of holding sarietly united to the Supreme Head of the Church, and on conforming with decility to the dectrines of his infallable teaching. These sentiments respond well to what We have more than once expressly taught, in our Acrs, from the first days of our Pontificat. Would to God that the nations and the people would recognize the high importance of the teaching of the Church and be more doubly panetrated by them. Would that they always regarded the Church as their Mother, as the foundation and the column of truth, and be persuaded that their real happiness and safety repose solely upon their union with her. You have felt, most dear children, the need of coming to rengthen your souls in this ancient city of Rome, predestined to be the See of the suc cessors of St. Peter, the centre and the hearth of Christian civilization. In the numerous sanctuaries which you will visit there you will receive abundant graces of light and of force, which will aid you in combat-ing with success the enemies of the faith. The profane and religious menuments which you will meet with at each step will tell you at what price the first Christians gained so Blessed Virgin Mary, to indicate her purity and holiness; likewise on the Feests atimulate you to walk always in tion, will inest that the powers compel a of the Angels; they are frequently represented by their tracks. Especially is it oppor-

sented with large white robes. On the feasts | tune to lay to call this memory to min. tion of the regents, of confessors, virgins and widows, because they have served God in holiness and sanctity.

The Church, as you know well, is in our Parts, Nov. 22.—The Budget committee of they have served God in holiness and sanctity.

The Church, as you know well, is in our Parts, Nov. 22.—The Budget committee of they have served God in holiness and sanctity. the anomies of the Christian name, and it is at Romo itself that the most remerseless of combats are waged against it. Let Us hope, dear children, and let Us always court upon the assistance of Heaven in these supreme struggles. But let the example of the first Christians teach Us to combat and gain the victory with the same weapons as they United heart and soul in the spirit of prayer. We ourselves will have in action, Christian courage, force and virtue. Thus We have made an appeal to the Catholic world to ack it to un to with Us in the fervor of prayer, Green is the colour of hope. A and we have specially desired all the fartaful field gives assurance of good harvest. to recur to the Mother of God by the pious This colour is used in the Church from the Octave Day of Epiphany till September of the Holy Resary. The unhoped for assistance and triumphs which the Church gesima Sunday—since that time may be considered as commemorating the very youth of Jesus Christ. It is, moreover, used on Sundays from Trinty Sunday till the first see for us the certain pledge of what We and reference is made to the fact that Austria and reference is made to the fact that Austria and reference is made to the fact that Austria see for us the certain pledge of what We appeals to reach an understanding with Italy. Sunday of Advent, which is, so to say, the yet expect." His Holmess coucleded by he spring time of the Church, as the Gospel was stowing his Apostolic Benediction on all presched on Pentecost Sunday, and was to those present, on their friends, and on the people of the Notherlands. On the following Thursday the pilgrims from Holiand were admitted to the Mass which the Holy Pather is the color of penance, sadness and company | celebrated in his private chapel, and received ttoly Communion from his hande. Afterwards the Hely Fether received the pilgrims in the Throne Room, and, after having addressed words of naternal benevolence to all of them, he gave to each one a valuable memorial of their pilgrimage. They left Rome on their journey homeward, on the same evening.

OBITUARY.

Tigo announcement of the death of Margaret C' fey, beloved wife of James Daly, of Raw Aun, Que., at the advanced age of 75 years, was on Thursday, November 11th, received with feelings of sorrow, not only by her chil dren, but all who had the happiness of knowing her. The deceased lady was mother of three sons and three daughters, two of the latter being religiouse in the Community of the Sisters of St. Anne. She was a loving mother, a sincere Catholic, and practiced her religion fervently. Her remains were followed to the parish church by a large number of relatives and friends, where a solemn Bequiem Mass was chanted by the Rev. J. O. Dubois, parish priest, after which the funeral slowly wonded its way to the cemetery, where the remains were interred in the family plot. The chief mourners were her aged husband, her brother, three sons, one daughter and several grandchildren. extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy.

Two black-robed figures, says a New York correspondent, stood patiently waiting near the betting ring at the Sheepshead Bay race course last Tuesday. They never moved except to andress a word to each other occasionally. They were Sisters of a religious order, and as the throng of men, some laughing and carcless, come wild-eyed and bitter

for the Lord in the devil's abode. That what I call it. The tribute is bigger than you think. The winners give because the money came easy; the losers give to propitiate for tune. I know men who would not date to pass without leaving something with the Sistems."

# THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

Soria, Nov. 21 .- General Kaulbars and his staff departed from Sona on Saturday. Only twenty persons were at the station to bid him farewell. The tiwn was decorated with flags and illuminated in honor of the first anni versary of the battle of Slivnitzs. All the Russian consula have I f: Bulgaria. The French consul here will protect the Russian subjects, the German consul having refused LU CO BC.

Philippopolis, Nov. 21.—Gen. Kaulbars, while on the way to Constantinople, tried to distribute copies of the note sent by him to the Bulgarian Government, but the police prevented his doing so. Gen. Kaulbars delivered a violent harengue, protesting strongly against this action of the authorities.

Paris, Nov. 20 - Premier de Freyeinet has informed the Cabine that Gen. Kauthars has placed Russian subjects who remain in Bulgaria under the protection of the French diplomatic agent at Sofia and the French

consuls in Bulgaria ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20 .- An official statement has been issued by the Russian Government explaining its action in recalling Gen. Kaulbars for Balgaria. The docu-Russian subjects and uso to persons under the protection of Rassis in Bulgaria and Essern Roumelia, Gon. Kaulbars has been compelled to notify M. Nacevics, Bulgarian minister of Foreign sffire, that he and all the Rossiens must leave the country. This is simply a rupture of Russian relations with Bulgaria. Russis, does not relinquish her interest on her special international rights in Bulgaria.

Sorta, Nov. 21 -The anniversary of the buttle of Shvaitza was observed with rejoic-ing throughout Bulgasia. Prince Alexander sens a telegram thanking the regents for their congratulations.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21 .- The Prince of

Mingrelia has arrived here. It is rumored that M. Nel'doff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has notified the Ports that Russia will not telerate the occupation of Roan-elia by Turkey.

VIENNA, Nov. 21 — The statement is made that the Russian Government, before nego-

tiating a sattlement of the Bulgarian ques-

on the foreign estimales alludes to what it call the univars I disapproval of General Kaulbars arbitrary interference, compared with the wise and molecate attitude of the Bulgarians, Referring to the speeches made by the Emperor Francis Jeseph and Count Kalnoky on Austria's foreign relation, the committee declares that foreign relations, the committee declares that "Austrians are ever ready to make any sacrifice when the honor of the monarchy has to be defended, but are gratified that they enjoy the blessings of peace." The committee further say it rejoices over Count Kalnoky's statement that in foreign affairs the confidence which Austria colors is fortified by the clear and unselfish policy of the Governmen, and that it is grateful that Austria's relations with Germany have been strengthened with which will prove mutually advantageous and it the interest of place. The commutee applieds and approves Count Kalnoky's efforts to amicably settle the questions pending with Russia, and nopes they may succeed, and expresses confidence that Kalucky will properly safeguard the interests of the monarchy.

LONDON, Nov. 22.-In diplomatic circles it was asserted that Austria intends to propos that the powers sanction a settlement of the Bulg rian union and a revision of the eastern Roumelian statutes, in consideration of which Austria will recognize the Prince of Mingrella as candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—Austrian diplomats and officials believe that the rupture between Russia and Bulgaria will facilitate the solution of the crisis in the Bulkans. It is thought the Powers will disapprove of any precipitate action in respect to the proposed election of Prince Nicholas of Mingrella to the Bulgarian throne. Soria, Nov. 22 —Gen. Kaulbars before leaving urged the German consul to protect Russian subjects. The consul replied that he was willing to protect genuine Russians, but not Montenegrins or Bulgarians. This implies Germany's censure of Russia's protection of Zandkoff and other conspirators. The Czarthon instructed Gen. Kaulbars to confide Rus-

ian subjects to the care of France.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The fact that the Russians in Bulgaria have been placed under French protection is regarded in European capitals as signifying that the triple alliance is dead.

VIENMA, Nov. 22.—It is believed here that
Count Kalnoky, Prime Minister, will soon be
succeded by Count Andrassy. There will,

lowover, be no change in the attitude of Austria VARNA, Nov. 22.—Only a handful of Zaukoff-ites bade farewell to Gen. Kaulbars at the dif-ferent towns through which he passed.

# A WISE DECISION.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18 .- The Government has decided not to prosecute constables charged with murder in shouting people during the Belfast riots.

# A PRIEST EXONERATED.

Belleville, Nov. 20.—The case of Rev. B. L. Murphy against Monsignor Farrelly and Rev. J. Davis, charging them with slander, has been heard by Bishops Oleary, Carberry and Walsh, and was dismissed, after the evi

MICHAEL DAVITT'S FIANCE. THE YOUNG LADY WHO CAPTURED THE HEART

OF THE "FATHER OF THE LEAGUE."

The papers of the country have been making very free with the name of Michael Davitt lately, assuming that the great sgitator has determined to add to his present political, a domestic slavery. We have not decread it preper to copy all that has been said, but the Monitor, of California, published near the home of the reputed bride has this to say in its last issue: "The announcement of the engagement of Michael Davitt to a young lady of Oakland, was somewhat in advance of the wishes of Mr. Davitt and the young lady and her friends, but now that it has been publicly announced no further attempts are made to her friends, but now that it has been publicly aunounced no further attempts are made to concealit. Miss May Yore, the fiance of Mr. Davitt, has been a resident of Onkland for many years. Her father is living, but when she was very young she was adopted by her aunt, Mrs. James Canang, in the came light as their own daughter. She was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent in Oakland, and was a pupil there when Mr. Davitt first saw her, six years ago. At that time the young lady strongly attracted the visitor, and during his trongly attracted the visitor, and during his absence that attraction did not a ste. Miss Assence that attraction day not a sit. Mass. Yore is now the principal soprano singer in the chore of the Church of St. Francis de Sales in cakland, of which Rev. Father McSweeney is pastor. The assertion that she is an heiress in herown right is a mistake. The young lady is portunites, but her aunt, Mrs. Canning, makes no secret of her intention of leaving her very considerable property in Oakland to her

reice.

The wedding ceremony will occur in about two months. The day has not been positively named, but semetime about the latter part of December probably the wedding will occur? The very many friends of Miss Yere have tegra to extend their congratulations, but they succeedy regret that the will live so far away from them. At Mr. Davitt's lecture in Oakland regently. Miss Yore sang twice during the recently, Miss Yore sang twice during the

The young lady is about twenty years of age, rather of the bromette type, lishe and willowy in form, not pretty, but intellectually beautiful. She is an excellent conversationalist, possessing more than a superficial school girl education, and is more matter of fact than remantic, being just of that composition calculated to impure the admiration and rove of both the mind and

## IRISH AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21 .-- The anniversary of the xecurion of Alien, Larkin and O'Brien at Manchester, in 1867, was observed here today. A procession marched to Glasnovin Cemetery, where wreaths were placed upon the graves of the martyrs. Other Fenian monuments were visited, including that of O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, the Phonix Park informer.

LONDON, Nov. 21.-Mr. Gladatone, replying to a resolution of confidence adopted at a meeting at Bradford, writes as follows: "Even the disasters of a party redound in public principles and to conscientions when erroneous conviction. Such are the causes from which we suffer. But patience, quiet. firmness and moderation in demands and conduct on the part of Ireland, the gradual catension of historical information and the progress of reflection on the subject, will in no long time bring about the triumph of the

LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Irish Nation t newspapers denounce the decision of the Government on the question of the mail ser-The Freeman says: The so-called Unionist Ministry is bent upon destroying, whatever remains of Irish Commerce.

" THE STANDARD ON CHURCHILL " On the text of his speech to the London Corporation, showing Radical tendencies on the question of local coal and wine duties, the dandard bitterly attacks Lord R. Churchill for doing what he can to discredit the Conserva-tives, captually in casting imputation on the property owning classes, distinct from the working classes. It says: "If the unfortunate owners of property ara to be bullied by the Conservative Finance Ministers as well as by Radical Ministers, the prospect before them is

gloomy indeed, The Standard fears that Lord R. Churchile "has hitherto been judged with excess of charity," "The impressions created by his litest effusion," it says, "must be undone speedily, and the Conservatives will expect their leader to take the next full step to dissoun in the name of the Cabinet the mischinena ideas promulgated by him."

# SERMONS IN PICTURES.

What a Divine gift the art of painting is. What sermons there are in those mute portraits of men and things-sermons that go deep to the heart, that are not forgotten; but by the sweet attribute of memory are reded into life and become as vivid to the moudal eye as the sky is to the material. Pic ures rm, as we know, an important part of the Livurgy. Who does not feel the traths of the Via Crucis as, walking slowly and solemnly round the church, the history of that awful Passion and Death is brought by external aid into the inner-most part of the man's heart; or, if the mind during service becomes distracted, how soon Is it recalled to its duty by the sight of some holy picture? And to descend to mora inundane affairs, what home does not look cheerful as the firelight flickers on the hemely pictures of the poorest of us? All people love the beautiful in a greater or less degree, and though our pictures may be such as the connoisseur might turn his back upon, yet if in their poor way they represent the beautiful and good, they are always sermons that solemnly preach to us the duties and blessings of life.

Customer (to clerk in a hardware store)-Show me a small, low priced shears. Clerk (facetiously)—Perhaps you mean a pair of shears. Customer (severely)-1 mean pre-cleely what I said. Clerk (defautly opening a specimen article)—Are there not two blades here? and don't two make a pair. Quatomer (triumphantly)—You have two logs; does that make you a pair of men? The shears were done up in profound silence.

# SOME MODERN MARTYRS.

It is good for Catholics of the present day to read the accounts of the suffering, the privations and heroic martyrdoms or converts to their holy faith among the heathen. It is like the bracing atmosphere of the mountain to an enervated system. Accustomed to the ease and luxury of this age of worldliness and sell-seeking, there is great danger that we shall lose that robust piety which is ready to make sacrifices and endure all things for the faith. The record of the sacrifices, the sufferings and deaths of our fellow Christians which recently occurred in China, and are, perhaps, at this very moment occurring, is indeed terrible. The very thought of their excruciating tortures fairly makes the blood curdle in our Yet, who can read that record veins. without feelings not only of deep sympathy, but of profound admiration at pathy, but of the exalted Christian heroism manifested by those thousands of converts but just now, as it were, redeemed from barbarism and still surrounded by the overshadowing and powerfully enticing influences of their isolated position ? We have been very much struck, and we must say, edified, by a brief account, in the last number of Catholic Missions, headed "The Heroes of To-day," of a most striking exhibition of the triumphs of faith in those from whom we would naturally least Kisow-ya-pin," writes the Pre-Vicar-

Apostolic of Yun-Nau, "will ever be celubra cd for the valor of its Catholics. On their refusal to apostatize, fifteen were beheaded in presence of several thousands of A neophyte, who was a butcher by trade, showed a degree of horoism worthy of to reach my lofty aim. the greatest martyrs of Christianity. Whilst still living he was hacked and cut up like a pig, in allusion to his trade. The witnesses of his tearful execution say that he did not once raise his voice to complain, or give a single sign of weakness. A father, followed by his two sons, with a single word roused their failing courage. In their short journey from his house to the place of execution, something said by one of his sons gave him the idea that they were on the point of giving way. 'For the greater glory of God,' he exclaimed, 'remain faithful to the end.' Fortified by these burning words they died heroically, under the execu-tioner's sword, before their father, who in turn scaled his taith with his blood."

A still more striking instance, if possible, is that releted by Mgr. Puginier, Vicar-Apostolic of West Torkin, cf a youthful convert, Paul Lieu, who, when ordered by the Black Flags to trample on the cross, energetically refused, and with a glad heart endured a martyr's death. His torturers cut off, successively, his two hands and feet; the by suffered without a complaint; only the names Jesus and Mary crossed his lips. Notwithstanding these cruel tortures he was living, and his face still radiant with joy. Astonished, but untouched by so much courage and constancy, the executioner cut open his body, took out his liver and cut it before his eyes. Truly," exclaims the editor, "the Catholic Church, and she alone, now, as ever, fulfils the words of Scripture, 'To Martyrum candidatus laudat exercitus'—The white-robed army of martyrs praise Thee." -Catholic Re-Bieu.

## A Most Liberal Offer.

Tire Voltage Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send Bigir Celebrated Voltaic Brits and Electric Appliances o thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous dobillity Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet in scaled envelope with full particulars posited free Write them at once.

# SWEET SAYINGS.

- " Oh !"
- ~' Nice!" "Meanness!" "Too good
- " She flirts!" "Sour grapes!
- " Old tomboy !"
  " Mean old thing !"
- "A regular liar !"
- " He makes me sick !" "He drinks on the sly !" " He's a crabbed old thing !"
- " She thinks she's somebody !" " He never could take a joke !" "He never draws a sober broath !"
- " He's as poor as a church mouse !" He's mortgaged for all he's worth !"
- "She doesn't look decent in anything !"
- "He ought to be tarred and feathered!" " She married him just for his money !" "He's tighter than the bark on a birch
- 65 She runs with everybody that comes "He don't know beans when the bag's
- notied !" "They won't live together for six months,
- I know ! "I wouldn't trust him as soon as I would
- a dog !" "I wouldn't have him doctor an old sick
- dog for me!"
  "If you want everybody to know it, just
- tell it to her!"
  "He ought to be ridden on a rail and
- tanght a good lesson!"

  The above and hundreds of similar expressions can be heard ony day on the streets, in the parlors, in the stores, and in the homes. A liberal reward is offered to anyone who will prepare a similar list of good expressions about people in as common use.

# NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are sllowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy r. liof and permanent cure of Mervous Debitity, loss of Vitality and Manhoo , and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by ad dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

# LIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

THE PRESIDENT CONSIDERING THE WISDOM OF AN APPROPRIATION FOR BAR-THOLDI'S STATUE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The question of lighting the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty was officially brought to the attention of . the President to-day for the life time by the content of the Treasury. The president and ions at variance with the secretory examined the laws bearing on the expressed.

"I hoped that my firm and open content of the bear of the content President to-day for the first time by the Secthat the matter be placed in the hands of the Lighthouse board, with a view of determining the utility of the statue as a beacon Mr. Gill, president of the American System of Electric Light, subsequently waited on the secretary of the Lighthouse heard and made a proposition to light the statue free of expense to the Government. He was told to put his offer in writing and it would be considered. A number of the board, i speaking of the subject this afternoon, said the main question to be considered was whether an electric light was an aid or a detriment to navigation.

Tank was a second

# THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER XXVI.-Continued.

"Everywhere I have been received with a cordishity that has won my heart. To but few members of the native clergy have I been bold enough to open my mind on the state of religion in the republic. Those whom I have consulted are men distinguished both for learning, for zeal in their sacred office; and for a well-earned popularity. With one exception, they deplore the step taken by some of their bishops in allying themselves with the French Emperor.

some time, and have communicated my resolution to my father. I am far beyond the active center of political intrigne. The atmosphere of these mountains has to my moral sense somewhat of the sweet fragrance of the early missionary period I can see that the many solid and admirable virtues to be found in the haciends of the Castilian or the ranch of the Opata are the genuine fruits of Christian culture. The vices which oversue, like weeds, some of these fair fruits are the produce of a soil neglected. Some of the priests are men who recall a St. Thomas of Villanuova or a Francis of Sales. They draw me to themselves with an attraction

which I cannot resist, and to which I am happy to yield.
"Shall I be all you would have me to be when Providence brings us together again ? I know not. This only can I say: tast I am not what I was, and that, as you hade me,-you, who are the lady of my heart, -I do daily and hourly in all things endeavor to aim high, and put forth my whole strength

"I remember how constantly you labored -you and your angelic mother-to do good to every human being brought within your reach. So, now, to be worthy of her whose image fills my soul with light and joy and strength and holy love, I try to benefit every person I converse with. Even the Opet ove and vouthe, when' I go abroad into the streets of Oposura, or i to some of the many populous Indian towns in the neighborhood, have learned to love mc. I join in their games and sports, never in anything that savors of gambling, and I give occasionally some handsome prizes. And they will surround meand juestion me about old Spain and Andalusia, about our great cities, and our popular amusements, and our great religious feasts. And I take a delight in answering them, on i describing such glorious edifices as the cathedrals of Seville, or Malaga, or Cordova; or in painting to them the splen iers of our religious processions and great so emuities.

"So, they all look upon me with a love mingled with reverence. The other day, I happened, with my friend D. Aguilar, to visit the town of Babiacora. As we began our journey, I was very much surprised that we were escorted by about one hundred young Opatas, all well mounted and in gala costume, who accompanied us all the way to do us honor, a part of them always riding in advince to see that we were properly received at the various ranches and haciendas along

"At Babiac ra we were received like princes, -our escort di-appearing, as if by magic, and leaving us in the hands of the friends who were expecting us On our re-turn an equal number of other young men from other Opata towns or pueblos were ready to attent us, while our former escort met us about helf-way, and both parties then rode with us into Oposura.

"This is to me not only gratifying but extromely instructive. On, why were these populations deprived of the religious guidance that must have developed into perfect maturity all the qualities I can never cease admiring!

"A day or two after this excursion to State, who introduced himself by asking estoem. me the questions which serve as a pass word among brother Missons. Finding that I belonged to the craft, he pressed mo to join himself and the members of the society in the capital at an important meeting to be held during the following week. 1 declined; and he thercupon informed me that my words and acts had aroused suspicion ever since I arrived in Mexico, and begged me to be more cautious, and in order to silence all evil tongues, to join my brother Masons at their next celebration.

thought I should, once for all, tell him that I wished to study the Mexican people and their institutions quietly and as thoroughly as I could before I was ordered home by my government, but that I neither received to the property of the government, but that I neither received no obsyed orders emanating from any other authority in Mexico. He left me with certain mysterious threats, and I have heard

nothing further of him.
"As New Orleans is now open to vessels of all nations, I have been thinking how best I could get there with letters from the Spanish ambassador in Mexico. Doubtless, once there, I should, in my quality of a stranger and a diplomat, be able to get into the Confederate States, and thus reach

Mortlake. "Let me foundly cherish the hope that I shall see you ere many months have clapsed.
Absence and delay weigh heavily on my

reart. "Accept the renewed offer of my devoted

attachment, and believe mo to be,
"Ever your true knight,
"Diego de Lebrija."

The second letter was marked private, and addressed to Mr. Louis D'Arcy. It was dated from Oposura, on June 6.

"My letter to Miss D'Arcy," the writer gaid, " contains many details about this part

of Mexico which may be of interest to you also. But the matter hinted at toward the conclusion is of a more serious character than I was willing to suggest to her. The secret societies which have had so blighting an influence on this country have, happily, never been able to enlist in their ranks any considerable portion of the 'anded' proprietors of this section of the republic The leaders do not care much to admit such Indians as the Opatas into their secrets. While in the City of Mexico I met with several men of position and influence whom I had formerly known either at Madrid or in Park. We belonged to the same scoret associations, and seemed to have the same opinions and aspirations. Though I was careful never to say a word about these societies one way or the other, I could not help manifesting, soon after my arrival in America, semimonts and opinions at variance with those I had formerly

demnation of French intervention would save me from being misunderstood by any patriotic Mexican, more especially by the moderate Liberals. But there are, even among these who support the alliance with France and claim to belong to the Church party, not a few men deep in the secrets of these oucult societies. I have reason to believe that these mon have been active in denouncing me to their opponents as one intrusted with some mysterious mission preg-

and the second of the second o

the prevalent clerical scandals.

It will not surprise you, that, in more than one locality, I was received at first with coldiness or reserve. This, however, invariably disappeared after a brief acquaintsice. The most distinguished clergyman in these parts has advised me to leave Mexico quietly, and as speedily as possible. This I -cannot consent to do. I should thereby seem to confess myself guilty of some action that a man of honor could not avow. It would be cast up to me ever afterward that I had sucaked out of Mexico like a thief discovered in the act of stealing, after I had come here on the most honorable of missions. No! I shall go to the capital and face the men who happen to be there in authority; and whether they be friendly or not, I shall force them to bear authentic termony to my unstained henor.

Most probably I shall set out in a few days, traveling all the way by land, and acc.mpanied by some werm and influential friends that I have made here during my orief sojourn. The journey must be long and tedious; it may also be dangerous. That I do not fear, nor, indeed, apprehend seriously.

"As my reception in the City of Mexico may not be of a very friendly character, and as I may be exposed to ill treatment from the French, I had rather you would not mention anything of this to Miss D'Arcy -at least not for the present. I still continue to direct my letters to our fronds in New Orleans, trust ing to them to have them forwarded to you

The most distressing accounts reach uconcerning your terrible civil war A few weeks ago the rumor was current all through Mexico, that France and England were posparing to interfere in favor of the Carfederacy; and this creet d quite a penic in certain quarters. Then, again, we were tell trat President Lincoln had called out a new and large lavy of troops, and that the Union forces, on sea and land, were preparing for a d-sperate and final effort to crush the re-

"I do not think that France can interfere, or that Eogland will join her. They are both-it least some short sighted Euglish statesmen, as well as the French Emperer, are—glad to see you waste your strength in civil strife. But 1 often recall the words of your revered father to me at Seville: 'Believe me, Diego, the sword which our imprudent Secessionists have forced Abraham Lincoln to draw from the scabbard, will never be sheathed till the Gordisp knot of slavery is cut. Se-

it is to yield to defeat or dieaster.' "I see by the newspapers sent me from the United States, that you have organized a gigantic army and created a formidable navy. I see also that President Lincola has proplaimed slavery abolished within the teral ritery in rebellion. This, too, confirms your father's predictions. And this makes it still more impossible for France or England to interfero, inasmuch as their intervention was intended to favor the Confederacy.

"May you soon have peace, -a glorious and lest ug peace! The ruin and blight that meet me in the fairest provinces of this most beautiful country are the sad effects of chronic civil strife. And has my own Spain not suffered bitterly from the same curse? I am too singers a lover of free institutions, too enthusiastic un admirer of the native country of the worshiped lady of my soul, not to pray that you "A day or two after this excursion to may have a peace crowned with honor to Babiacors I was rather surprised by the visit both bolligerents, and, therefore, most likely of a gentleman from Uros, the capital of the to be lasting and productive of mutual

# CHAPTER XXVII.

RETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

We must hope for the best, dear madam. And I think we are now justified in noping confidently." Dr. Ambruen was saying to Mrs. Hut hinson some ten days after that on houshold that night, in spite of the multi which the reader parted with her in Mr. Lancaster's.

"And youth, with the pure blood formed by a life as he led, must offer a precious resource to medical skill," added Mr. Bing-

could not help thinking of the bunut lul 'Madonna and Child,' from Leonardo da Vinci, which we used to go to see at the Louvre, in Paris. Did not Mrs. D'Arcy remind you of the delicate and spiritual features, and of the sweet and modest molancholy eyes?" she asked of the priest.

"She was, in truth, an angelic woman," replied he.
"And she reared him as if he were a some

thing divine, given her to love and to form,"

Mrs. Hutchinson added.

"You certainly had every opportunity of studying her methods of education," Mr. Bingham said.

Yes," replied the lady; "though I was a strict Presbyterion and she so strict a Catholic, we and our children loved each other as if we wore near and dear relatives,

of the same blood and of the same faith " "That is precisely how we all ought to live tigether. True Charity, surely, ought ever to go hand in hand with the true Reli-

gion," said the priest, with a smile.
"Ah, Dr. Amprose, but all ministers are not like out friend, Mr. Bingham. He is so devoted to his own Caurch, and yet my hus-hand and myself, and all our children, love him as dearly as if he were not the terrible

papiet that he is."
"I fear," replied the Doctor, "that if he does not make haste to return to Cincinnati he will make a papist of me."

" Let us not get on this subject, my dear Doctor," Mr. Bingham said, blushing. "When can you hope to say that your patient

is out of danger?"
"I think, if these narcotics continue to produce their effect, that by this evening, or to-morrow morning, we can judge pretty surely of his chances of recovery. We have had to amputate all but the thumb and forefinger of his left hand, and the right arm was dreadfully shattered, and then the face was so dreadfully distigured, and several minute fragments of shell were lodged in the check and neck. It was altogether a most complicated case. Aud, as you say, nothing couli have saved him but his youth, his splendid constitution, and the period purity of his blood, untainted by vice or excess of any kind."

"He was the finest youth I ever looked upon," said Mr. Bingham. "And if he enly recovers, I know he will be still, hough maimed and distigured, one of the truest men to be found in the country." "Even though he continue to be a rebel?"

inquired the Dactor, laughing.
"He did not think it was rebellion," said the pricat. "Before the war began, his er an nant with danger to Mexico.

grandfather wrote to me in great afflution of a child, everything that you know he was not ent to great afflution of a child, everything that you know he was not ent to great afflution of a child, everything that you know he was not ent to great afflution of a child, everything that you know he was not ent to great afflution of a child, everything that you know he was not ent of the secular clergy. I have not with, I studies, had become decayly imbued with the

had been described in advance as a titled ad notion that the doctrine of States Rights was and maimed like this! I only did for creased by the arrival in mid-July of Mrs. in Church and State; or, again, I was not see the wrong of secession when the firmed to be sflitsted to the Jesuits, and travelling through Mexico for the twofold purp se of obtaining a list of the estates once when the bad just returned from Europe, and was over the interest which others will be seen the wrong of secession when the have done for Frank Hutchinson. In what federal compact had been openly violated. I am I to blame?"

In nothing, dear jointy in showing him when the had just returned from Europe, and was over the whole with business, so that I deferred an openly a sisterly interest which others will purp se of obtaining a list of the estates once when desired with owned by that order in New Spain; a full elaborate answer to Mr. D'Aroy. The mistake for the love of a maiden for the man statement of the revenues at present derived family meanwhile were broken up, and of her choice."

The prevalent clerical scandals.

When were broken up, and of her choice."

Lucy paused a moment, with her head on the prevalent clerical scandals. did the rest. I do not believe that any of suddenly, "I should have died before betray—nouse and one untred Mr. D'Arcy's children would knowingly and ing, voluntarily my affection for Gaston rang with young laughter and pleasant deliberately do wrong under any force of D'Arcy, were he still treading his own lawn voices; and Mr. D'Arcy, now entirely at Fairy Dell, the comeliest man between the recovered from his illness; was made sense of duty towards God."

"What were you saying about Gaston? said a low voice at Mr. Bingham's elbow, as sand times more. Oh, mamma, how have the speaker laid her hand softly en the old you forced me to say this, even to you?" gentleman's arm.

gentleman's arm.

"An, Miss Lucy," said he, "you would weeping.

not hear your friend's brother ill spoken of. Mrs. Hutchinson allowed the tenra to flow.

We were saying all that is good of him, as She had not hitherto thought seriously of the childish admiration of Lucy for Gaston and

know, too, door Mr. Bingham," she continued, "the sudden meeting of Lucy with Gaston on tinued, "the fitting was also a brother to the verge of the battle field, with all his

And you have done a true sister's duly by him," said the priest. "How much Rose will love and bless you and your mother, for your devetion!"

'Oh, I don't want the thanks,' said the (iil. "But I do want her love; and I know I shall bave it."

Thereupon, a Sister of Charity from Emmittaburg, who had taken Lucy's place by the rick-hed, appeared suddenly in the doerway, and requested the Doctor and Mr. Bing-ham to come at once to the patient. He had just awakened from a sweet eleep of several neurs' duration, and seemed to be no longer del rious. In a moment Lucy, without more fondly and lavished on her the sweetwanting for the others, was by the sufferer's est terms of endearment, -- words of comfort side, having glided into the room as softly as that went straight to the heart of the ionoa sunbeam. She bent over the bandaged face and eightless eyes, as if she could read in every one or the loved lineaments what was passing in his coul

"Dear Gaston," she said, in a low, distinct voice, "are you better? Do not try to speak," she continued. "You would only hurt your jaw. Squeeze my hand; it is that of Lucy." And he did press it, while indistinct murmurs came rom the mainted moutb.

"Oh, thank God!" exclaimed the earantured girl, failing on her knees. "Oh,

Doctor, he knows me!" "Gently, prudently !" said Dr. Ambrose approaching his patient, and scrutinizing the countenance upturned to his own, "You are decidedly better," he continued, bringing his mouth close to Gaston's ear. "But we must keep very, very quiet, -- with a shake of the head and a look at Lucy. "You will soon be able to use your tongue, cession has armed with it the Puritanism of the North; and the Puritans know not what inflammation. Does it tire you to it is to yield to defeat or disaster.' must not be too much talking yet awhile. You are here with your good friends Mrs. Hutchinson and her daughter, so you are in good hands. And, besides, there is a good Sister of Charity, who comes to help the docter and your kind nurses. And here is also a dear old friend from Cincinnati, Mr. Bingham, come all the way to see you, and I verily believe he has brought ' healing on his wings." So now be happy. You must sleep as much as we can make you,—and leave the rest to

God.' At Mr. Biogham's name, the poor sufferer made an effort as if he would rise, while the disfigured features seemed to beam with a new light.
"Gaston, my dear hov," said the

priest, "do not stir, nor let this excite you. I shall remain with you till you are entirely out of danger. So now be very calm. Ged has been good to you, my own brave boy. And I shall give you further good news from home to morrow, when you are more rested than at present. With all hands.

By this time Mrs. Lancaster and her daughter had entered the room, and shared in the common delight at the change in Gaston's condition. So it was a very happy tude of sufferers to be found on every side, and in spite of the echoes of war which still came feebly from across the Potomac, like the last muttering of the thunder, as the storm passes away beyond the distant mountains.

propriety and the impredence of showing so openly, and before strangers, your love for Gaston D'Arcy? Going down on your knees by his bedside to thank God that he was bet-

ter ! "Oh, mamma, you are cruel. Surely, after having watched him for ten days and nights in his dreadful sufferings—even if he had been an utter stranger-I should have done a thing that was quits natural, in so

thanking God for this favorable change. "But, my dear, everybody in the house knows that Gaston is not a stranger."

" Just so, mamma. You have said, time and again, that he was as dear to you as an own son, and so has pips, for that matter."

" But no young lady can say, or even show by her actions, that a young gentleman is as dear to her as if he were an own brother."

"Have we not been brought up togother, mamma? Has not Gaston, being several years my elder, shown me, when I was a sickly, helpless child, the tender care that my own brother never once cared to show me? Do I not owe to Rose and Gaston, after you and dear papa, my re-covery from worse than mortal disease, and all the happiness I have ever known?"

'Yery true, dear; but you are no longer a child, and Gaston has long since ceased to pet and caress you, as when he used to carry you about in his arms."

"But I have not ceased to love him for al his goodness, all his nobleness.' "Do you not see the impropriety of speak ing of such love before strangers, or of show

ing it so openly?"
"Ob, mamma, if Gaston were only what we saw him at Fairy Dell, the haudsome, graceful, accomplished gentleman whom everybody, young and old, admired and loved, I should be more reserved than I was then. But to see him crushed and mangled, and lying unconscious at death's door for weeks and among strangers, how could you, and how could I, help showing all helpful sympathy and love to our dear Rose's brother Oh, to remember what we saw him, and to see him now, the sad wreck that he is!

And the generous girl burst into tears.
I did not wish to distress you, darling her mother said, as she embraced the really distressed Lucy "I only wanted to make you more prudent, and thus prevent unchar

itable comments."
"Manima," said Lroy, with a flush of the old impetuosity, "I had not thought of love at you mean it in watching over Gaston. Had my own brother been to me, since I was

်မြို့သည်။ လုပ်သည် ပြုပြုပြုသည်။ လုပ်သည်။ သည် မေးသည် ရှိသည်။ မေးသည် မြို့သည်။ လုပ်သည်။ သည် လုပ်သည်။ ကြို့သည်။ လုပ်သည် သည် သည်သည်။ အာရှိသည်။ အောင်သည်။ အောင်သည်။

venturer sent here to spy out the weak points the true constitutional doctrine, and could Gaston D'Arcy in his need what Labould

Blue Ridge and the Smoky Mountains, Now that he is only a wreck, I love him a thou-And she again burst into a more violen; fit of in the evening, and made the sunny lawn

you may well imagine."

'Yes," she answered; 'I know you could be childish admiration of Lucy for Gaston most happy by seeing others around him so D'Aroy. But Lucy was now sixteen, and thoroughly happy. There was a drawbeck say nothing else. Only I thought you might be tilaning him for being a rebel But you hand most teautiful maider. Then, ugain, his uneasiness about his two sons. As to young manhood's g'ory gone forever, could not create in Mrs. Hutchinson's mind any lear of seeing her daughter's girlish friendship for the handsome youth suddenly ripen into devoted affection for the maimed and disfigured soldier. She was, therefore, startled by Lucy's confession of love. Still, she was too much of a woman—too much of a true woman-not to admire her child's generosity. Whatever the reader may think of the child's generosity. Whatever the reader may think of the writer's lack of romance, truth will have it that this truehearted mother, after listening to her child's avowal, only pressed the latter to her heart cent and unworldly girl. From that day, though Mrs. Hutchinson

and her daughter continued to be assidnous watchers by Gaston's bedside, there was a great change in Lucy's manner. A sudden light had revealed to her the true state ot her own affections. She shall now wait tell Gaston declares that he loves her with an equal devotion Dr. Ambrose had taken extraordinary in-

terest in his Carolinian friends,-in Gaston particularly, whose praises Mrs. Hutchinson had never ceased to sound from the beginning. Mr. Bingham's arrival, and the history he gave of the D'Arcy family, raised Dr. Ambrose's interest to the highest pitch So he devoted to the young Confederate every hour he could spare from his other patients, and applied all his ripe skill to hasten a cure which he now deemed cartain.

The bones of the shuttered arm were con firmly set, and Gaston could move it gently. The maimed hand also began to show signs of healing, and the sad wounds in the face yielded, one by one, to the physician's art and admirable nursing that seconded its efforts. The fracture in the jaw-bone also, though giving the Doctor much fear and trouble, was in a fair way, and the inflammation of the tongue and mouth subsided so as to enable the sufferer to swallow a greater quantity of nourishment. Of the left eye there was no hope whatever. It required the utmost medical skill to preserve it from fatal inflammation. The right eye was sightless, and presented only a lump of raw flesh. Still, the temperate succedents of the sufferer and the uncommon cars at present bestowed on him, might eventually save the precious organ.

As to Gaston bimseli, he had ispsed into

noconsciousness and delerium soon after he had been found near the battle-field by Mr. Hutchinson, and had re-c ived the first attentions of that gentleman's wife and daughter. The trying journey to the neighborhood of Frederic City had thrown him into a delirious fever, and for ten days his life hung upon a thread. my heart I bless you!' he whispered to him. On regaining consciousness, the recollections "And now put yourself wholly into God's of the dreadful three days fighting and of his own hurt and danger, came on him like I the memory of a horrible dream. But how sweet it was to hear the music of Lucy's well-known voice, and then her mother's,

and then the loved accents of Mr. Bingham One thought had been uppermost in his mind when first stricken down smid the cxcitement of hattle, and trodden under foot by the retreating infentry : was not the death which threatened him sent in punishment of his undutiful parting from his sick parent? He could answer his cwn soul that in so doing he had not sinned knowingly, but obeyed what he conceived to ue the call of honor and duty. Still, there was the pain of having for the first time in his life grieved and angered the best of fathers, What would he not give for one word of love and forgiveness from those dear lips, for one pressure of the hand which had ever guided his steps to gently and so surely? And Rose? Ah, if he could only, in the utter darkness that shrouded his bed of pain, hear the voice of his sister, the cherished companion of his boyhood and youth! And so, cut off almost entirely from communication with the world around him, a thousand thoughts and fears ceased not to importune him, and would not be put away. Even to the kind friends who ministered

to him in his helplessness, he could not convey the expression of his deep grati tude. But how much he prized the devotedness of Mrs. Hutchinson, and the sisterly care of Lucy, whom, during his sister's absence in Europe, Gaston had been accustomed to look upon as Rose's second self !

As to the future, blank as it was and dark as the veil which covered his sightless orbs, he left it in the hand of God. With that Divine Majesty, to whom he had been trained from infancy to look upon with unbounded reverence and trustfulness, Gaston now conversed sweetly during his long wakeful hours, and this communion gave him infinite comfort and strength to endure.

Thus, while the young invalid continued

to be for the Lancasters and for their numerous acquaintances an object of ever-increasing interest, the summer waned, and the sutumn, the lovely autumn of Northern Mary-land, shed its mellow radiance over earth and sky. And that it could not soften into. brotherly accord the souls of those on whom depended the cessation of the gigantic strife. which daily grew flercer and more sangulnary. by the despairing efforts of the weaker party and the iron persistency of the stronger

There was to be a time when Gaston would revisit this hospitable and fertile region, when he could express to those whose sympathy and friendship were so sweet to him, all the sentiments that filled his soul. Many a household among these descendants of the ancient Pilgrims was to he saddened, as his own would soon be, by the deadly danger or tragic less of son or husband. But the virtues inherited from well-tried ancestors were to survive the rayages of hostile armies and the havoc of the

battle field.

So leave we the young soldier to recover lowly, under the skillful direction of Dr. Ambrose, and the unwearied care of Mrs. Hutchinson and Lucy, There are very many things at Mortlake and Fairy Dell that demand our attention.

General de Beaumont and her two youngest children. Of the two oldest, a children. Of the two oldest, a boy and a girl, the former was with his father at Charleston, and the latter was in Paris, at a famous school for young ladies. The arrival of Miss Fanny Da Beaumont was hailed with delight by De Beaumont was hailed with delight by her mother-in-law, who was tenderly attached to her, as well as by Rose and her sisters. The most happy by the devoted attentions of both ladies, as well as by the sight of the bright young faces that surrounded the dinner-table, filled the drawing-room with mirth and frolic more sunny still by their joyous sports and pastimes.

We have said that Mr. D'Arcy was made most happy by seeing others around him so his uneasiness about his two suns. As to Churles, Mr. D'Arcy felt comparatively at ease; the armies that contended for the possession of Eastern Tennessee and the sea. board of North Carolina had, so far, kept vloof from Fairy Dell and its neighberhood. But Gaston, he knew, had been on the field of Gettysburg, and every effort made to obtain certain tidings of the young officer had ben unavailing. It was in vain that General De Beaumont had sent telegram on telegram to Lee's headquarters on the Rappahannock,the only enswer that came was that Captain D'Arcy was among the "missing," and most probably a prisoner of the Federale

This uncertainty was more painful to Rose than even to her father. Though loving both her brothers most tenderly, and most dearly loved by them. she looked up to Gaston with a pronder affection and a sense of dependence and trustfulness that she did not feel toward her younger brother. She seemed to herself to need Gaston near her, in order to help her love and comfort their father in the loneliness created around him by the death of his wife and his parent. Gaston was to be the head of the family; her heart, if not her hand, had already been given to another, and she could not bear that Gaston should be separated from her father.

In the last week of August, on a lovely Sunday evening, the family were seated round the supper-table, when they were startled by what seemed very much like a shout of joy from the colored servants outside. In a moment Jue Porter made his appearance at the door of the supper-room, and behind him towered the tall figure of Hiswassee.

At this sight something very much like a shout went up from the supper table, in which, we fear, some of the ladies-at least, of the young ladies—joined heartily. At any rate, Rose was by the Cherokue's side in an instant, kissing him on both cheeks, as had ever been her wont, and there was a most warm welcome extended to our old friend.

"You have been sick," the chief said to Mr. D'Arcy, when he was seated by his side at table, "and I have not been with you. You will believe, my dear Louis, it was through no fault of mine."

"I need no assurance of that, Hiawassee," replied Mr. D'Arcy. "My love for you comes from your well-proved love for me and mine. "Do you bring us good news from Fairy

Dell, Hiawasee?" asked Mrs. De Beaumont. "From Fairy Dell good news, dear madam," he answered; "but very good news from Washington." "You have ever been a messenger of gladness to us, my dear old frien i," said Mr.

D'Arcy extending to him his hand across the table, and shaking the old Indian's warmly. "I knew you must be anxious to hear from Gaston especially," His wassee continued, "and I could not trust to any one else to bring you the welcome tidings, many as were the difficulties I had to encounter on

my way hither. "Gaston is alive, then?" Rose said, grow

ing deadly pale. "He is alive, thank God!" replied the Cherokee, "and out of all danger. He has been in the hands of Mr. Hutchinson, and his wife and daughter, ever since he fell on the battle-field. I need not tell you have tenderly all three have cared for him. These letters," he continued, taking a package from his vest pocket, "will tell you the stor; of Gaston's miraculous preservation and of their most generous devotion."

The ladies were in tears, poor Viva sobbig aland, while Hiswassee was thus skillfully preparing them for the details of the harrowing intelligence; and Mr. D'Arcy himself could scarcely restrain his emotion as he heard how the Hutchinsons had saved his

boy.

"May the God of all goodness repay both father and mother," he said, with a voice half-choked by his feelings, "by making of their only son the pride and joy of their old age !"
"Amen !" said Hiswassee, solsomly.

"Amen !" said Mrs. De Bunumont and her daughter-in-law, through their tears, while Rose and her sisters repeated their "Amen" silently, but with heartfelt fervor.

"And now, my dear Louis," said the judicious Hiawassee, "now that I have told you have told you

what you were most anxious to know, I should advise you not to read these letters at present. There are details which would not besit the supper-table, and which some young ears present ought not to listen to. I believe, dear Louis, that your dear father and your angelic Mary must have been watching over their boy, as he was passing through that fearful field of blood and flame."

So, giving a rapid account of events at Fairy Dell, and of the incidents of his journey through South Carolina, Hiawassec en couraged them all to complete their meal in comfort, while Fanny DeBeaumont and Rose were placing before himself the materials of a more substantial repast. He did a hungiy man's justice to their fure, making the children laugh by relating several ludicrous scenes of which he had been witness on the way; told the ladies of a visit which he had paid Mr. Bingham immediately after the return of the latter from Frederic, and thus gave them additional courage to bear the shock the reading of the letters was to cause them.

Two of the letters, addressed to Mr.
D'Arcy by Mr. Hutchinson and Mr.
Bingham, were read at first by him
only to Louisa and Fanny Do Beanmont. This was the suggestion of the
prudent Hiawassee. Mr. Bingham's letterprudent Hiawassee. Mr. Bingham's letter-also at the chief's suggestion—was read before that from Mr. Hutchinson. It was a most timely precaution. Mr. Bingham's description of the sick-room, the sufferer, and his devoted nurses, completely overcams the poor father, so tried of late by affliction and by illness. He had to pause again and again while realistics. while reading it,—now horror-struck by the cruel fate that had overtaken his idelized son, and now melted into deep gratitude towards the fatherly Providence that had preserved him, and towards the generous friends so miraculously sent to his aid in his

mand our attention.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HOPER AND FEARS.

The family at Mortlage had been in me strength to bear this! Prolong my in the letters.

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litle longer, for the sake of my dear Sweet to his wounded hears as the divine balm of he pa to the soul despairing of every-bing, were Mr. Bagham's words of priestly

"Though I am no prophet," the writer the young life titus spared to you will be more the young noble deeds, in the highest usefulfructure to others, end most precious consolation ness to consolation to your family, than if no sufferto yours hefallen your boy's most brilliant ing had hefallen your boy's most brilliant youth. We noth -you and I -know our dear youth. Giston Weil, and must bed assured that the

your garder -- the favorite young tree so overed with beauteous blussoms in the list ring tide-will now bear golden fruit for and yours, and pour them in abundance no your lap fer autumn fraition. Let me. no, live a lit le longer, to see Fairy Dail retoo, me want to splendor, and you, the hap pleated to all its splendor, and your eldest son pleat of fature, enjoying in your eldest son the very crown of your earthy aspirations, the man according to Goa's heart and your nun blessed and revered by all who know

Sweet were the tears which were th Sweet mere the tears white soldom w oreal from eyes that had but soldom w alswest also the consolution they go to the two ladies, who drank in every word, and who, as they pictured to the word, and who, as they pictured to the core heir voorg kinsman on the gor thraw of the ambulance could not but she adder at the perils to which the master of Frontiske was simeelf exposed as the circle of fire closed ound the C nicelerates.

Mr. Hatchen on's lett or was short, and light for the sympat Ay and tenderness.
Both reader and lister an is wife and il' whee, he could not help pinking that, with than once, he had been haty in jud one the neighbor and friend, and devoted in the day of need. There w agadest of from Lacy to Rose, in-losed in Mr. Hutchinsen's, Mr. D'Arcy losed in Air. Hutchinson's. Mr. D'Arcy we it to his sinter, herging her to see if 23. Mrs. Do Blaumont, after glan ing and as quiet as a lamo! , it, thought they should read it first Staro, y had she done so, when Rose herself

which mly approached at the door.
"May I come in, pape?" she said, pale safe nervous. "I camed help thinking you are concessing some terrible naws from me, On Aun: Louis and she continued, kneeling beside Mrv. De Resumont, and throwing her arms round that lady's neck, "I can hear unythine, better than uncertainty!" There is nothing that weed alarm you,

der," said her wunt. "I only wanted to spare you the description of Gascon's appearance, when carried from the nattle-field," added her father. You could have guessed yourselt, from what His ressee said, how dreadfully mangled

your he ther was."
" Here is a letter for you from Miss Hutchinson," said her sent. "Sho writes to you without any thought of concenhment. Had she not botter read it, dear Louis?" she sked of Mr. D'Araye

"I leave that to your judgment, my dear dister," he answered. "But, Rose, darling, you need have no apprehension about Guston's life, or his being reduced by his wounds to atter helpfessness. Here is Mr. Bingham's letter. Read that first; and tuen you can read your friend Lucy's."
"Thenk you, pape !" said the now re-

assured girl, as she kissed her father, and ran to her own room torread the pregnent letters. Thither she was soon followed by her and, whose motherly nature yearned to give needed unnder these ditter trials. She found Rose just what she instinctively feared to find her - plunged in an agony of grief.

"On, Aunt Louisa," the poor girl sobbed out, "to think of our darling Gaston helpless, maimed, and blind -unable to see or to speak, without one of his own near him! Oh, I must, I will go to nurse him I she said, starting up. "Hiswassee can guide me safe to Cincinnati, and, once there, I shall have no difficulty in finding my way to Washington."
"My dear, you do not think how impossi-

ble a thing you propose. But, let me ask you, kave you read Miss Hutchinson's letter ?" enid Mrs. De Beaumont.

"I have only read Mr. Biogham's; is not that enough to tell us how much my presence

"Well, read Lucy's letter, -or, rather, let me read it to you, and you shall see how well cared for Gaston is. I think it is a mercy that you did not see him in the beginning. Come, sit here by me, darling, and let me find you ever the brave hearted little girl I always loved in my own sweet Rose," And with a motherlythiss to the niece she loved so well, Mrs. De Besumont began reading the following letter:

### "NEAR FREDERIC CITY, MARYLAND, " August 8th, 1863. ROSETTE, -- My own dear Sister :

"How often did you not bid me call you by that dear name in the sweet and blessed days at Fairy Dell! And have I not always loved my Rosette as the dearest and best sister that God could have given me; And could you or I ever have dreamed that mamma and I should have been trying to do for dear Gaston just what your mother and you would have done had you both been with him here. Indeed, I know that both papa and mamma felt as deeply for him, and cared for him as tenderly as if it was their own Frank who had been left dying on the

battle-field. "Mamma often says : 'I wonder if dear Mrs. D'Arcy sees from heaven what I am doing here? I try to do exactly what I think she would do.' And I often said to myself: What would Rosette do if she was sitting here by his bedside as I am? And I have tried all along and am still trying to do for Gaston just what I think you would

do, "Well, dear, thank God, the dear patient ls improving every day. He begins to say Yes and No distinctly enough. But the doctor does not want him to be in too great a hurry to use his tongue. They have re-moved two pieces of bone from the left side of his face : and now the wound is beginning to heal nicely. So is the left eye, for which the doctor feared greatly. The inflammation has now gone down, and when the bandages are removed from when the bandages are removed from morning. Six men were badly burned by the right eye you can see that the eye-ball vitriol. Loss \$40,000. A canal boat was has not been injured seriously. Only it is blown up, the captain being blown into the still all red and sightless. Dr. Ambrose, canal and drowned. however, thinks he will recover the use of

that eye. What's blessing!
"Re can move the fingers of his right hand pretty well. They think his arm must have been shattered by horsemen or artillery.

There is no one remedy offered to suffering carriages passing over him while he was lying humanity whose use is so universally required wounded, for the whole right side was all as Hagyard's Yellow Oil for rheumatism, neu-

A soldier's wounds are glorious. And he received his in doing what he thought was his duty, slthough you and your father, as well as papa, may think the Confederates are all in the wrong. Yet, I do not think so. Yes. t-rday I was taking my turn watching him, sympathy. I am no prophet," the writer and he was slooping very sweetly. As I White a dother members of the Cabinet are in I nevertheless venture to predict that looked upon the bandaged face and the help. out of town. They have gone West on a stumptest arms, I could not keep back the tears ing tour, and will have a meeting at Toronto to again survey the situation. I was informed that the meeting was arranged to be held at Mr. I thought how Gaston would be when he had I asked myself if everybody would not admire Dalton, alcCarthy's last Satur'ay, after which him and love him more than ever. And, Sir nohn would proceed to Owen Sound, when Rose dear, torgive me, -- a some dear and softly kissed again and again the point mained point to an early dissolution, though there are no including the content of the co Rose dear, torgive me, I knelt down and ne is hilled to speak to day.

"As Mrs. La caster and her two daughters now take their turn in the cick-room, mamma will only cliow ma to be there an mamma will only allow me to be there an administration to minimise the figures of the hour to the forencen and early in the night, public debt as it has grown under the party But I man are to steal in as often as I can. Washir ston, and my watching by Gastan's in sick lad, have done me good. I know I am not all so fretful and fidgety as I used to be strictly in the statement of the left as it actually is, and how it has been swelled to its present colossal proportions will not be cut of place at this juncture.

Since 1867 the gross national dobt of the Dominion of Canada has been said to be minion of Canada has been said to be said to be minion of Canada has been said to be minion of Canada has been said to be said et Exirview.

While Mr. Mackenzie was a strong extremely well? He has been proto doing extremely well? He has been proto the rank of Colone for bravery at increase is shown of \$44,179,000. But diductto the rank of Colone for bravery at increase is shown of \$44,179,000. But diductto the rank of Colone for bravery at increase is shown of \$44,179,000. But diductto the rank of Colone for bravery at increase is shown of \$44,179,000. But diductto the rank of Colone for bravery at increase is shown of \$44,179,000. But diductto the rank of Colone for bravery at increase is shown of \$44,179,000. But diductto the rank of Colone for bravery at increase is shown of \$44,179,000. But diductto the rank of Colone for bravery at increase is shown of \$44,179,000. But diductto the rank of Colone for bravery at increase is shown of \$44,179,000. But diductto the rank of Colone for bravery at increase of the should be continued to the continued about it in a few days.

The suddent it in a few days. that poor Frank hopes, by obtaining a glarione record during the war, to make himself more worshy of a dear friend of mine now in South Cordina. Of course, I do not encourage him. But you will pity him, decrest

Rose. "Give my fondest live to Viva and Mand, add a dez n kisses to my derding Mary. Pray ted Mrs. De Beaumont that I um carry ng out to the letter the rules of conduct she gave me. Indeed, I often pray God to bless her for her patience with me. And tell your dear father, too, how proud I am to be useful to Gaston, and that his flittle will se nowld hear to learn all the details it con- gazelle,' as he used to call me is just as tame

is the only thing wanting to the present hapniness of

"Your own Lucy." "What a change in that little girl !" ex-

daimed Mrs. 182 Beaumont, as she laid down "Is she not a noble girl?" asked Roce,

through her tears. "She will make a splendid woman, if her parents will only give her a year or two to finish nor concert in at a good school," replied

her aunt. "She has always had an excellent governess," Rose said. "Besides, Anet Louisa, I believe Lucy is so wonderfully gifted that she would educate herself anywhere. Just teach her the first principles of anything, and she will gold ster in learning then any master

or mist ess could follow her. '"Is she foul of Gaston?" asked the aunt. "She has always worshiped him. But I suppose there is now no further danger, Rose ventured to say.
"More danger than ever, my dear."

"You mean on Gaston's part ?"

"Not so much on his as on Lucy's. You ere surprised! We love, naturally, those to whom we devote ourselves in their great, need. If Lucy Hatchinson is the superior woman I think the is, her sympathy for poor crippled Caston will soon become devoted affection."

"Oh, Aunt Louiss I' cried Rose. "Then, to the motherless girl all the comfort she if what you say is true, there is all the more in going to Gaston. Surely papa will in going to Gaston. Surely pepa will be well taken care of by you and Fanny, as well as by Viva and Maud. Even little nurse, and papa dearly loves to have her always and unless the men responsible for them are not as the many limits. I am so glade he child was not at ful news."

"Well, my love," said her aunt, "it is now late. Let us pray to be enlightened from above as to what you had better do. A night's rest will also enable us all to judge more calmly on the matter. By the way, has Fainy scen to Hiawassee's comfort?"

"Yes, dear aunt. He is in the guest-room. and I dare say pape is there with him now.' "Then, darling," sail Mrs. De Beaument, "as little Mary won't need your care to-night, I shall claim you. And I think my dear Rose will not be corry to nestle near Aunt Locisa, while this new grief is on us

"Indeed, you know how much I prize your motherly care of us all, -of me, in pacticular," Rose said, as she fondly clung to the strong woman, who was now, in reality, the head of the family. "What

face, all resy-red, that hid itself on her tions from government contractors and others hosom.

4.And, unless I am much mis- who are accustomed to bleed on such occasions. "And, unless I am much mis-

tright, in armor of harnished steel and gold ministry is acting in direct contradiction to the around whose neck was a disc-and-white wishes of their superstess, who look upon the cord, bearing, full in view, the jewelled result with profound migiving. Their fears miniature of a dady, surrounded with rays of see shown in their eagerness to secure a visit light. He was stooping to lift up the to their constituencies by the Promier, who, if mangled form of her brother. But, as she he speaks at all the places he has been asked to mangled form of her brother. But, as she came near, the shining armor had vanished, and in the upturned face of the wounded man, Rose beheld the pale and deathlike features of Diego de Lebrija !

(To be continued.)

# A GOOD INVESTMENT.

"I suffered with eruptions on my face for over two years. I determined to give Burdock Blood Bitters a fair trial. After taking four bottles, I can say it was the best invest-ment I ever made. Jean Claney, Beaussjour, Manitoba.

DEMOLISHED BY A CYCLONE.

TROY, Nov. 18 .- The vitriol works of the John L. Thompson Chemical Company, near West Troy, was demolished by a cyclone this

# THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.

There is no one remedy offered to suffering ralgia, colds, sore throat, deatness, croup! "Of course, darling, he won't be again the lumbage and aches, pains, lameness and sorehandsome Gaston of whom we used to he so ness of all kinds, whon internally and exterproud. But he will be better than handsome.

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

f From Our Cun Correspondent. 1

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Dalton at Carthy's last Satur'ay, after which

goth well and tell assured that the softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained for mained financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained for mained for the introductions.

When he had well only be rendered ton the beat well as story to an accordance of the had softly in the financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained for mained for the mained for the beat well beat softly in the financial softly in the financial softly kissed again and again the poor mained for mained for the mained for the beat well beat softly in the financial softly in the financial

### THE NATIONAL DEBT.

An attempt is being made by friends of the now is power. A plain statement of the lebt

Exirciow.

258,000. During Sir John Macdonald's administrations the increase has been S144,089,000. amount the sum of \$32,447,000 was expended on oublic works under progress when Mr. Mackenzie took office in 1873. The Conservative

Governments are, therefore, directly responsible on the entire increase, with the exception of 87, 232, 000. Briefly summarized, the increase of the public burden in the way of debris as follows:---Increase from 1867 to 1873 under Sir

tion before Sir John resigned in

1873 ... Increase from 1873 to 1878 under Mr. Mack nzie's control. Increase from 1878 to March, 1886, 7,232,000 by Sir John's administration.... 106,357,000

In March, 1886, Hon. Mr. M. Leilen, Finance Minister, announced that the Gress Debt of Canada was \$281,314,000, an increase of \$106, 357,000 during the 90 months that the present estravagant administration had then been in nower, thowing an

Average increase for each Average increase for each day, allowing 26 working days in

the month.

Average increase per hour, allowing 10 working hours in \$4,545.00

of the Towary Benches ..... 875,00 NO NATION IN THE WORLD has ever hear jourge I into such a sex of deab as

this except during the time of a great way. And while this government has been thus he ping on the mulions, the country to the south of us has been gradually sloking itself free of debt, and every year increasing its surplus til the contrast between us is becoming more marked as time progresses. It is often urged as an argument in support of the Tory policy that we in Canada must shape our course by that of the United States, because the influence of the republic preponderates on

near him. I am so glad the child was not at home when Hiawaesee came with this dreadful news."

and private, as well as public, property neutronic suffer extensively in value. It would almost seem as if this ministry had gone to work to ruin the country in the recklessness of their eagerness to make themselves wealthy and the rintention of making Government impossible to whoseer should succe d them.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

has not changed. The tide still runs strongly a in favor of the Liberals. A leading Conserva-tive admitted to me to-day that he expected a re luced majority for the Government. Hagave up the hope of an increase in the English speaking provinces as an offset to the admitted defections in Quebec. The recent elections to the Legislative vormeil in Prince Edward Island is another heavy blow to the Conservatives. The Cameil now stands eleven Liberals to two Conservatives, and may justly be considered the greatest sweep that his yet taken place. This s another sign of the times which

HE WHO ROWS MAY READ. It would be strange indeed were the people to should 1 dc, if I had not you to lean upon and to love me as you do, dearest aunt?"

"Ah, there is one dearer still, on whom you may soon lean." she said, kissing the an told, there is a big push to obtain subscription. bosom. "And, unless I am much mistaken, he is one who love you truly, and will ever love you nobly."

And that night, with the dream of her brother lying crushed and diffeless on the battlefield, was mingled the image of a dissolving without bodding another session the when he wants money for election purpo ea. By dissolving without holding another session the appear, willdrave all his time occupied from now

till Christmee.
OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—The news of the dissolution of the Gatario Assembly fell like a thunderelap on the people here to-day, and gave the derclap on the people here to-day, and gave the Torics a shock from which they seem unable to recover. By taking this step Mr. Mowat has proven himself a political tactician of high order. It places the Torics at a terrible disadvantage. The fight will be short and sharp with everything in favor of the Liberals. The effect upon the federal elections causes profound misgiving among the friends of the Dominion Government, for it is felt that another great success for the Liberals will demoralize Sir Joha's followers beyond hope of recovery. However, the cry is

"TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!"

Both parties have sprung to arms and are mak ing ready for the conflict with all speed. In a day or two the condidates will be in the field. Several names are mentioned, but nothing definite can be known till the conventions will dennite can be known an any conventions with have been beld. As usual, I expect to see an independent nominated by the Protestant Electoral Association, which boasts the control of nine hundred votes. Supposing that the two regular parties follow the old rule and nominate an Irish Catholic each, and that a Protestant candidate should also be brought out, the election of the independent

# COULD NOT BE CARRIED,

but the return of a Liberal or a Tory would largely depend on the number he would draw frem either party. In that case, I should strongly urge the Liberals to stand by their rigular nomines. To divide their forces would be to invite defeat and deserve it. This city is

one of the very few constituencies where an not object. The worry and turmoil of Irish Catholic can be elected, and it would not two political upheavels will be obviated

degree.
But I do trust that it an Irish Catholic is to be selected, the choice will fall upon a man who will be a creduable representative of the intellegence of our city. Heretofore our Tory triends bave forced their choice upon us, and usually the man they chose has not been the sort of person Casholes could look upon with satisfaction. The Leberals will, doubtless, do between They certainly have a larger number to choose from, and could not do were than the Torics are likely to do. Doubtless

THE NO-POPERY CRUSADE

will have an effect on the contest, and may lead to a big defection of Orangemen from the Tory Irish-Ca holies. Heretofore that wing of the party has been controlled and marched to the poll by senator Clemow, who has great in-fluence with those who compose it. But thise nest will show whether religious bigotry or partisan sympathy is the a ronger motive. reason to believe that a good many will break away from the leading strings, for this question has been secretly worked for all it is worth. Protestant Conservatives, however, should not complain, for no cone could be more obedient to his leader than Mr. Baskerville. For them to throw him overboard now would be the vilest ingratitude. To keep up appearances they may nominate him, and secretly sustain the Protes-

erument will b. thrown into the coullet, and that is all but omnipotent at Ottawa. The C vil Service vote has grown immensely of late, but so has the city. In any case the L berals are detainined to fight for all they are worth. The Liberal vote in the departments is not to be despised, but it is never available, because the men who are known to have sympa hies in that direction invalidly I arn that, should they exereise their franchise, the fact will be considered as a bar to promotion, a stoppage to increased sa ary, and even a came for dismissal. Ag od reform, and one that would be popular in the service, would be to di-franchise all employes of the Government, as cort in classes are now ois franchised. It would place all the clocks on an equal facting, and remove a great obstacle to the efficiency of the service by destroying political favoritism, which is

### AN UNMITTED CURSE

to all concerred. But, however the elections whi is distinguished them on former sindler oc-cision. They appear to act like men who ex-ject to be heaten.

And very deep shadows they are, if one may judge by their actions and counterances. A good deal will depend in this city on who the iberals comingte. The care trish Catholic Liberals of high character from whom to chans. Due the difficulty, I apprehend, will in order that we may be to get the best to accept the non-nation.

A have alluded in this latter to the great INCREASE IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A few facts on this point will be interesting;-"In 1878 there were 480 employes in the save-val be, estiments at Ottawe. It was charged against the administration of that day, by the val departments at Ottawe. It was charged against the administration of that day, by the Tory party, that the number was far in excess of the actual requirements of the public service. But no sooner did the present party attain power than the staff of the Civil Service was increased to an alerming extent. The immosse Parlisment and Departmental Buildings have long since failed to furnish accommodation or even "elbow-room" for this ever-increasing army of handsomely-splaried officials. Extravggant rents are being point. The mass White took similar ground, and gave expression to the same sentiments. The this continent. In this important matter, however, we are taking a course diametrically opposed to that pursued by our neighbors, and which, if allowed to continue, must result in commodation or even "elbow-room" for this The United States is fast getting out of debt; officials. Extravagant rents are being paid expression to the same sentiments. The Canada is equally fast in iding on its debt. Anyone can tell in a moment the economic ent parts of Ottawa in order to fin! Tories now appeal to the whole ent parts of Ottawa in order to fin! provides on the same cry, but, as officials, less all a to connect with the States of the Cvil Service, and a new depart. mental building is now being erected at Octawa at a probable cost of \$500,000 to furnish additional accommodation for the fields and relations of the Tory supporters of the Sir John Macdonald Government, whom it has been found desirable to support with the money of Muil, despite its pretended repudiation, has

the propie.				
NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS.				
Departments.	1878.	1885,		
Gov. G naral's Office	11	13		
Privy Council Office	12	23		
Department of Justice	12	20		
Militia and Defence	33	33		
Secretary of State's Depart-				
ment	36	58		
Department of Interior	41	254		
D partment of Indian Af-				
fairs	None	43		
Aud tor-General's Office.	Nobe	23		
Finance Department	57	50		
Department of Cu-toms,	27	34		
Department of Inland Rev-				
enile	28	34		
Department of Public				
Works	31	148		
Department of Railways				
and Canals	Nove	81		
Post Offic Department	110	191		
Department of Agriculture.	40	127		
Department of Marine and				
Fisheries	28	33		
Receiver General's Office	15	Abolished.		
		(		
_	480	1180		

An increase in seven years of 700. In the Sanate there are 50 employes, and in the House of Commons department 237, thus showing a total of 1,467 persons engaged by the Government at Ottawa, and the expense in-curred in supporting such a retinue, the office hours of the majority being from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the aftermoon, has to be borne by the tax-payers of the country.

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—Anyone can see with helf an eye that Mr. Mowat has made a grand coup by rushing the Ontario elections at the time he has. The local Opposition is totally unprepared, and seem to be unable to overcome their sur-prise. They had been calculating on another session, in which to prepare their thunder for the campaign. Now they must make the most of an unexpected situation. Let nobody say after this that the Liberals are not astute. For months past their press and their orators have been canonading the federal government, daring Sir John to come on, and seemingly directing all their forces against

# THE TORY STRONGHOLD AT OTTAWA.

while all the time they were secretly arranging a division under fire in a direction which no-body contemplated as even a most distant

body contemplated as even a most distant contingency. As a piece of political strategy it is superb, and is certain to succeed.

Quite probably the coup was decided on with the double purpose of securing another provincial victory for the Liberals and thereby add materially to Mr. Blake's prospects in the Dominion. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Prince Edward Island have given the Liberal party a succession of triumples, and now Ontario is marching forward to fall into line with her sister provinces. No wonder line with her sister provinces. No wonder

# THE TORIES FREL SICK.

and find it hard work pulling against wind and tide. Of cause these successive victories are regarded as leading up to the final everthrow of the Old Man of the Mountain. That such will be the result nobody seems to doubt.

say much for Protestant toleration were they to unite to keep a Catholic out, simply on the grounds of his religio: I have always regarded the Protestant Electoral Association as a Tory grounds of his religio. I have always regarded the Protestant Electoral Association as a Tory pot. Liberals cannot afford to split, and to do he to des live he would have all he could do to so, anyway, would be suicidal to the last look out for his own candidates. However, he may think with Hood that

### "One of the pleasures of having a rout is the pleasure of having it over,"

A rout it is sure to be. Evidently, the Liberals have a man who knows haw to win battles to had them. He has assumed the initiative and p aced the Torics on the defensive. That itself is an indication of victory and a pledge of confidence that must have a powerful effect on the country.

THE LOCAL OPPOSITION

in Ontario is weak in men, and has a very poor programme with which to go to the the people. Its cry is against alleged Catho lie influence, prohibition, and a change in public school management. The first nonsence; the second is palpably insincere, and the third distinctively retrogressive, is as-much as it demands the substitution of an irre-sponsible chief of the Education Department for a responsible minister. But what makes the platform laid down by The Mail most absurd is the admission it makes that Mr. Meredith, not being pledged, may consider himself BOUND TO CARRY IT OFT!

But Mr. Meredith has other and fa'al weak esses which must for ver destroy his chances of becoming Premier of Ontario. He has been the pliant tool of Sir John Macdonald in each and every attempt the Tory Chiefiaiu has made to encroach upon the rights and resources of the Province. He resisted the aettlement of the Boundary award and aided Sr John in his nefarious cheme to rob Ontario of half her territory. He backed up Sar John in his scandalous misuse of the veto power in relation to the Rivers and Streams Bill. He did the same when his master strove to seize upon the licensing power. He opposed the interests of the province in the matter of escheats at the bidding of Sr. John. But in all these cares the highest court in the empire sustained Mr. Mowat, who, by his comage and ability, provented the dismemberment of the province and

preserved its prerogations intact.

The people know these things, and also know that, if Mr. Meredith had had his way, the drakes of the public property of Ontario as they have in Quebec and the North-West. As for the cry about the alleged

INFLUENCE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. we, of course, who take a different view of that question, are more pleased than alarmou-We have not forgotten what occurred in Haldi-mand, and are quite satisfied that the sea sill Protestants of Ostario are not to be bumburged by a scare-crow bogy, set up by a man who is homself a Cathoric and does not believe one word by writes to all concerred. But, however the elections in sy go in this ety, there can be no question as to the govern'r soft. There is no cuttarsiant, no clash, no confidence among the Tories, Tories, appear to have less heart soft spirit. They are not working and spouting with that vigor which distinguished them on forner small roccusions. They appear to act like men who expect to be heaten.

\*\*Tories and the werst they could say in Halding and the distinguished them on forner small roccusions. They appear to act like men who expect to be heaten.

\*\*Tories and the werst they could say in Halding answer was no a test constituency so will it be throughout the province, because the people know there is no since try in the Tory programme either as regards the Church, temperance, or anything class. All they want is office. To get that they else. All they want is office. To get that they would raise the No Protestant cry in Outsile, as La Minero is doing for the same party in Quebce, if they thought they could win the elections with it. But we must keep is mind their conduct in relation to the Catholic Church

MAKE NO MISTAKE.

Mr. Builthee, one of the Tory bosses, a noterious Boodler, and a man who is working hard against Mr. Alowat, said at a meeting in Had-dimand:—"In Queece the Protectants are "under the iron heel of Roman Catholic priesthat the Catholic vote will go against the Torics, an attempt has been made to deny responsibility for the utterances of Messis Bouldbee, Mc-Carthy, White and The Mail. But Sic John has rover regardiated the speakers, and The

THROWN OFF THE MASK, which deceived nobady, and comes out squarely as putism a Tory-Macdonadite as ever it was But the organ has other reasons "plus natura love and affection," as fir C. Tupper remarked in a famous document. Its reasons are to be found in the public accounts of the Dominion,

ns follows:-Mail and Mail Printing Company pamphlets, 1883. \$ 4,478 74
Da. pamphlets, 1844. 9,863 92
Do. advertising, 1884. 1,278 55
Do. pamphlets, 1885. 7,216 00

The Mail wants to no considered independent. At this rate it would soon become financially independent. But I fancy the public will not be deceived by its pretences to later motives, so long as fat practing jobs like the slove are to be

had for the asking, THOSE BE SOLID PACTS

hich show how meanly transparent, show cowardly and how dishonest is the came the Tories are trying to play in order to blind the people to the true issues of the struggle new soing on between parties. But the country will accept the account of the money given to The Mail by the Deminion Government as a measure of its independence. They will also take Mr. Boultbee's word- as an exposition of Tory toleration, and putting that and that together will come to the conclusion that Boodlemen Bunting and Boulthes are not exactly the stamp of character best fitted to replace Mr. Mowat and Mr. Fraser. Shepherds don't put wolves to mind the epfolds: why should the people put Boodlemen in places of trust?

RIDEAU.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. IN NERVOUS DERILITY.

Dr. S. E. Sylvester, Portland, Me., says "I have used it in nervous debility with most satisfactory results."

"Is your son studying the languages t" in-quired the visitor of Mrs. Bently, whose son George is at college. "On yes," Mrs. Beutly replied, "It was only yesterday that he writ home for money to buy a German student lamp and a French clock.

There is nothing to equal Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satie-

Friction of gentle life in Chicago—"Let go my ear," yelled a passenger on a West Side street car yesterday. "I beg your pardon," said the other man, "I thought I had hold of the strap."

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five

tongue.

# A YOUNG WIFE'S VIEWS.

I think my husband ought to do Exactly as I want him to. E pecially where it corcerns

The money that for me he earns. he and I are one, why do As if we were, and must be, two? For if our interests combine,

Whate'er is his is also mine. I ha'e to ask him every day No itt sums and have him say: I gave y at early yestermorn ?"

Tis strange indeed how in his eyes A sum will swell and swell in size When once perstaded to resign It from his posketbook to mine.

He lets me ran up heavy bills At two big stores, and thus fulfils, He thinks, his dates unto me; But I with him do not agree.

Hike to go from store to store (As bees the fragrant bad explore) And take from each whatever suits In bonnet, mantle, gloves, or boots. I think a " common drawer" would prove A means to s reogeben faith and love; Or better still 'twould be were he

To bring his money all to me. And safer. Then, too, be might learn Torsk a little in his turn, And haven the cens well to see How very generous I would be, -Harper's Razar.

## THE BANK STATEMENT.

POSITION OF THE BANKS DOING BUSINESS 18 CANADA FOR OCTOBER.

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.-An exten of the Canada Carette, issued this evening, contains the bank statement for October, which shows that business continues to be good and its volume great y increased over list year. The total ass ts are \$234,211.513 and babalines \$152,218.643, being an income of \$3,991,-800 in the feature and \$9,059,380 in the latter over the same month last year. Demiston Boothe Brigade would have made ducks and | Government diposits have increased given a million and three-quart result deposits from the general public over rix million, and a quarter. Notes in circulation have increased over three-quarter of a million. Species n1 Domain motes that large decreases, againg gating even three millions. Logical decreases con its chall kiros have in no sed over al ven millions on an italf, and overdue delete so and and unscented blow a decrease of a containing thousand. Altogether the statement may be considered a very favoral le one. The falls ig statement shows the process and decreases as compared with October 1 ast vear :--

Anth-In-		
	Increase.	December.
Specie		2,453,746
ominion Notes	*** ****	2,464,184
No expand a heater of other	••	
ban's 9	8 837,373	
Bal, n es dios from other banks		
la Canada	4 0.9%2	
. Balances due from agencies or	•	
other banks in fotelyn coun-		
tries		130,426
Balances due from mants or		
other banks to the United		
Kingdom	270,105	
Dominion Government bonds or		
atock.	90 6172	
Provincial, British or coreign		
Becuritles,		159,003
Lams to Dominion Covern		
ment	*****	63,404
Losus to Provincial Covern-		
ments		
Linus and d scounts on atocks		
and bonds		46,912
Loans to other co-porations		
Loans to or d posits in other	Tagent Buck	
banks secured		5,096.
Limits to er depresta la otter		2,000.
banks unrecured	£58,990	
Current Pans and discounts to		******
public		
Overdue debts accured	14204402	001,138
Overdae debis uns cared	559,839	0021100
Real estate and mortgages on	1701110170	*******
roal cutate,		109,682
Bank premises	258,608	
Other assets	******	62,420
LIABILITU		V-,
in a contract of		_
Material de la constantant	increases.	Deereasts.
Notes in circulation.	\$ 745,769	*******
Dominion Government doposits	1 745.657	44.01.01.0
Provincial Gover ment deposts Other deposits on hand	3.811.557	\$161,210
Other dela sita after notice		
Louns from or deposits by other	2,650,703	••••••
	1,270,100	
Due from other backs in Canada	-1-11/100	1.008.893
Due agencies or other banks in		A JUDO SIG
foreign countries		Fe.500
Due nuencles or other banks in		4 Sty 760
United Kingdom	145,402	
Other Habilities	********	15,18%

### THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW INISH LAND BILL.

London, Nov. 18 .- A committee of the Calimet is preparing a land bill for Ireiend based upon the expansion of the Ashhouses Act. It limits tenant: purchase of Isuda to holdings under sixty acres. If the commission sanctions the transfer the Imperial treasury will advance the amount. the commission paying four-fifths to the landlord and retaining the other fifth untif the tempt's annual instalments amount to the already paid sum. Tenens' repayments that extent over thirty nine years, with laterest at 4 per cent. The total sum necessary to be guaranteed by the treasury is estimated at \$125,000,000. Sales under the Ashbourne of having already exhausted the parliamentary grant of \$25,000,000, it is reported that the Government, trusting to Parliament's retrospective sauction, has ordered the treasury to continue to make advances.

# THE RIGHT WAY,

The only proper way to cure a cough is to lossen the tough mucous or phlegm that thouse the bronchial pipes. This is why Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the most successful remedy for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles.

"What horwid weather we're-ah-having, Gowdge," remarked one dudo to a brother dude, as he met him yesterday. "Ba Jove, yeas," replied the other; "and don't chew know, when I went out this mowing, 1-ah -didn't know it was so beastly cold, and I took my summer cane, and caught a horwid cold yer know!"

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other logredients used in the best porous plasters make Carter's S. W. & B: Backache Plasters the best in the market, Price 25 cents.

Publisher-Don't you think we're getting rather in the straight for a literary sensation! Principal Editor—Well, yes. But I have the manuscripts of a half dozen writers who are expected to die soon. Publisher-Well that BAVES US.

John Hays, Credit P.O., says: "His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eulectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since."

Paterfamilias: "What is included in your cents.

(a)

It was said of a mean schoolmaster who took dity boarders, that he fed his guests on the parts of speech. It was certainly cannibalism to feed boarders on their mother that the first eleven captain, I taken to feed boarders on their mother that the stroke our and the first eleven captain, I taken to feel the stroke our and the first eleven captain, I taken not much time for betawn. have not much time for botany."

THE TRUE WITNESS

WILL BE SENT

Free for the balance of this Year to parties subscribing now,

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR. We will date Subscription paid to January 1888.

THE TRUE WITNESS is undoubtedly the cheapest and best weekly paper published, in Canada, and should be in every Catholic bousehold. We trust our agents, readers and friends will interest themselves in spreading the circulation of a paper calculated to edify and instruct, affording pure, pleasant and entertaining reading. Our patrons can assist us in advancing the circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS by introducing it to their friends in their respective localities; and we shall be pleased, on applica-tion, to send sample copies for free distribution amongst those who are likely to subscribe.

MONO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAB SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

WEDNESDAY ..... NOVEMBER 24, 1886

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and we carnestly trust that our patrons receiving these accounts will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness at an early date. The TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper. The subscription rate when paid in advance, being only one DOLLAR. The amount due by each is accordingly very small, but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands, and these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive, and an entertaining newspaper, such as the TRUE WITNESS is to-day.

The English Ecclesiastical Commissioners. who administer the church property, are & corporation, and a corporation perhaps carnot be expected to have any souls. So they appear to be seeing with a folly landlord spirit towards the towantry in Wales, and have determined not to abate a jet or a tittle of the rent charge known as tithes. But they are sympathetic, these Commissioners, and while "deploring the depression of the agri cultural interest, they consider there is no reascrable ground for claiming an shatement. This is even harder than the individual landlord. Something ought to be exproved from the representatives of occlesias tice.

The Boston Transcript says :- " An Irish man by birth, Michael Davitt seems to pessess all the best qualities of the Anglo-Maxon, which are sometimes summarized as a love for liberty and strong common sense." No doubt Mr. Davitt will feel complimented, but at the same time amused. The Angle-Saxon, albeit showing some glimmerings of a Coverament, up to a recent date, did not ered power belonging to the people themdesire to do justice to Ireland, has, the look for the event until after the session, Transcript ought to know, for some centuries | which in ordinary course would have been | rendered to the Crown or to the First Minat least, exhibited his "love of liberty" in a held shortly. But strategical reasons have liter, and which at the carliest opportunity public funds. So grave have been the results obised? Is Parliament to define the limits manner by no means likely to be admired or evidently moved Mr. Mowat to take the they ought to resume. smitated by the children of the Green Iele. The sense of injustice seems certainly to have to have taken a leaf cut of the been common to all.

MARTYRDOM results now a days from very unexpected causes. " Are Cathelies outside the pale of the law?" asked a Catholic epeaker in France recently, during the debate on the new law on primary education. "Yes. they are," was the prompt reply of a Republican member. Not many days after a Parisian tournal was notified by despatch from Shanghai that the declaration of M. Ducondray (the gentleman in question) had been telegraphed to China, and had been road with great interest and widely circulated. In view of the tendency to persecute the Christiaus in China, this wound out of France's own breast will no doubt produce feetering sores probably fatal in their results. Such ir one outcome of the infidel tendencies now rampant in the ranks of those whose boast once was that the r country was entitled to the proud name of eldest daughter of the Church.

is the despatch from London touching the dismis i of Sir R. Hamilton is true the conduct of the Imperial Government is simply disgressful. That functionary is known to sympathics with the principles of Home Rule and to be a thoroughly patriotic and sincere Irighman. For being so he is, it is alleged. to be removed from the high office he holds at Public Carle. It is hard to believe what is stated. In view of the fact that the recent elections showed that a very large proportion of the English people hold the same views as those to which are attributed Sir R. Hamilton's dismissal, the action of the Government is at least illegical, as well as harsh. Sir R. Hamilton has never been in any degree demonstrative in his Irish sympathies, and his removal is evidently a piece of very petty epite, and by fact. So the Ontario premier has found Senate, Mr. Blake did not fail to give his no means a healthy sign as reflecting the spirit of the Government which pretends to feel such profound sympathy for Ireland and the Irish.

The death of ex-President Arthur will be regretted even by those who opposed him while in office, and regarded him as an "accidental president." Even his political opponents were compelled to do him justice,

TO OUR PATRONS, the importance and dignity of his high office, New York as a ward politician and ruled with dignity and credit to the country through some important and critical juncures. So well did he obtain the confidence and respect of the people, that it was at one time deemed a strong possibility that he would receive the Republican nomination. In social life the name of Mr. Arthur was a household word," and many in Canada who knew him will regret that he has passed away, and will no longer pay his periodical trip to this country. The late Mr. Arthuris, perhaps, better directly known as a salmon figher to Canadians than as a statesman.

> THE Opposition in Outario scens very much in the position of the British officers at the Duchess of Richmond's ball, when that remarkably astonishing message concerning the advance of Napoleon arrived. They are "struck ell of a hear," "dumbfoundered" "flabberghasted" scoording to the Globe. Now there is " mounting in hot haste," for they are caught unready and unprepared. Thirty government it men are already in the field and their plans organized. The Opposition have but nineteen out and those expecting at other session. So the indications generally point to a coup de main. As a piece of strategy Mr. Mewat's move is adreit and admirails, com na constitutional aspect it is very regula and desirable. Still it is not so much Mr. Mowa and his Government that is to tlame as the conspirators at Ottawa, who have compelled him to take the step he has. Very little class is talked of in political circles, and it is observable that while the Opposition organ seems discouraged and has nothing to say habit of proclaiming that the Libeals are beyond a species of half conciliatory answer to the challenge, the Globe, on tchalf of the Government, speaks confidently of success, provided the party headed by Mr. Mowat works in unison and with eagerness.

> habed beyond the reach or the vengeince of Ontario Orangemen, else it is hard to tell what might befall it. It thus discourses of the people. But in a Democratic country the Province of Ontario : "The Province of Outside claims to be the most progressive and interment that the men who make the laws calightened of all the Provinces of the Dominion. As a matter of fact the people of Onterio are not what they claim to be. But fike all Protestant communities they are said assertive and noisy. There they prate of civil liberty and religious freedom until the very a r. one would think, was impregnated with the most liberal sentiments. But go below the surface, examine the facts, study the surroundings and enquire of the Tory Episcopalian or Grit Covenanter if Catholics are to there in all the blessings of mutual citizenship and you will be answered in an emphatic negative." It is clear the self-satisfaction of Optarians does not extend beyond the borders of the province. The Herald is not far wrong for all that.

# THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The disselution of the Untario Legislature as it has come. The members supporting the course he has. As a fact he seeins book of the Government at Ottiwa and done what the latter contemplated until its intentions were found out and the design of the trembling wrotches discender: ed So unusual a course, and apparently unnecessary a one, would not have been taken by Mr. Mowat, who is eminently a lover of constitutional procedure, had the not found himself confronted with the conspiracion of those who have no right to assail his admiristration or even to know it in any cornorate manner. When Mr. Blake assumed the Government of Oatario he laid it down as the first principle on which he based his administration that there should be a line clearly defined and distinct between the Fede ral and Local Governments. Can it beasserted with any truth that Mr. Blake's successors have not rigidly adhered to that wholesome maxim as far as they were able? If they have apparently taken any part in Federal affairs it must be confessed that their action has been I reed on them from the outside and has not been aggressive, but simply defensive. This dissolution of the Local Legislature of Ontario is electly an act of defence. While in the abstract it may perhaps be

deemed irregular, it is clear that the Ontario Government has been compelled to not as it has done for self-preservation.

Thus it is that the evil attempts of the Federal administration to bind the country in chains of brass to its own solf and interests, demoralizes the entire constitutional system. No one will suppose that if there had not been a serious conspicacy hatched at Ottawa and worked by Ontario Tories with the aid of The Mail-having for | in every two years into the Senate Chamber, its object the overthrow of the Mowat Government, that the Local Legislature would have been dissolved to-day. There is no reason for the course taken entside of this danger of the existing constitution of the himself forced to open the engagement and strike before the enemy has concentrated his forces or completed his plans. It is a fight à of Senators and an opportunity from time to outrance, and means rout for the loser. As time to decide whether they would continue the Ontario Government organ says, " The Tory leader knows that the gage of battle bitterest fight."

and concess that, according to his lights, he | Province of Ontario will clearly indicate their attention. It is a practical solution of | Dominion, for the feeling is the same every-

Mowat necessary. The exercise of the prero. \ a superior cort of Commons a further step in gative of dissolution is one of the gravest in a democratic direction could be taken by the hands of the Crown, and it is an accepted abolishing it altogether. It would never do canon that it should never be put in to have two elective chambers clashing with practice, save under the most grave and ur- each other. However, we have had expegent conditions. Yet here is what has been rience of that in Canada before and know termed in other circumstances a "penal dissolution" forced on the Ontario Legislature, through no fault of its own, but wholly owing to the course taken by the party led by Sir John Macdonald.

If this condition of things is permitted to continue the country will do well to material. ly change its constitutional procedure. A: present in theory it possesses the British constitutional system, which in strict practice is sound and good. But abused. the same sound and good system presents what is probably the very worst and most evil method of government that could be devised. If its spirit is not observed it to comes the most potent agent of corruption, abuse of public liberty and defiance of what are commonly called the rights of the people. The parliamentary system open to misuse is merely a box of loaded dice in the hands of political sharpers, and an instrument if of tyrachy. It has been said with some de gree of truth that representative government is on its triel, but we are inclined to think that government by so-called responsible ministers will shortly be on its trial also if such conduct as that of the office holders at Ottawa is seen much longer.

### MR. BLAKE ON SENATE REFORM.

In his speech at Dunville on the 11th inst Mr. Blake dealt with the question of Senate Reform As the Government press are in the divided in their views whether it would be bett r to change the constitution of the upper chamber or abolish it altogether, we may take the utterances of their leader as an authoritative enunciation of the policy the party would pursue were he to come into power. Mr. Blake took the constitutional The New York Catholic Herald is publ ground that we must obey the laus even if they have not be a made with the best view to the wants and wishes of it is a principle of the highest should be chosen by the people. If they are not so chosen, if they are not responsible for ther acts they are not likely to be efferted very profoundly by that fear of popular dis approval which is after all the most wholesome an i effective check on Dg. Lien.

For this reason, even if there were no others, the present constitution of the Senate is an anomaly, and since it has been filled by men who were placed there after having been rejected by the people the actual reverse of constitutional government has been realized. That men declared until by popular vote to legislate for the country should by the arbitrary will of a minister be placed in a position where they can and do thwart the will of the elective chan ber is intolerable and cannot be allowed to continue. On this point Mr Biake declared : "No single individual, in a free country like ours. ought to be alla to create lawgivers for the was expected, though not quie so suddenly | rest of us;" and he proceeded to affirm the principle that selection of lawgivers is a se selves, which they never should have sur-

> But, as usual when a Minister possessor at arbitrary power of selection, the metives which guide him are more selfish than pa trictic. He makes his selection to strengthen himself and his party, and it is no uncommon thing to see a man pitchforked into the Senste as a reward for conduct that would procure his condemnation at the polls. As it is to-lay the Sanate furnishes an cudless source of ridi cale, but in reality it is a constant menace to the liberty of the people. The ovil is a very grave one, especially aggravating at a time when the people are about to pronounce on the great question who shall govern them for the next five years. Should they declare, as we believe they will, that the Liberal's shall hold the rains of power, their declaration will only have half the effect it ought to have, for a serile Senate of superannusted Tories may use at any moment for partisen purposes mutter how unfit they may have become, no matter how completely out of harmony with the spirit of the age, with the current of have deteriorated, morally, physically, or intellectually, no matter how completely they may have become wrecks in all or some of these aspects, yet just so long as they can drag their weary limbs for one minute once so long they are entitled to make laws, frame policies, form governments."

But while showing up the absurdity and plan for reforming it. He said :-" The people ought to have a voice in the election or withdraw their confidence in the Senate.'

From this we may understand that reform in made a very fair President. Impressed with sense of the outrageous course of the Ottawa existing difficulties, and should experience where.

therefrom that election for a term is infinitely preferable to appointment for life,

### THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT.

By flinging down the gage of battle Mr Mowat has challenged the Conservatives to show cause why he should not again he entrusted with the control of Provincial affairs. He has also challenged the fullest investigation and the sharpest criticism of his acts of government. That he will receive full measure of both goes without saying, inasmuch as his opponents have had their enmity intensified by the feeling that he has been too elever for them, and has taken the initiative out of the hands of the Tory leader, where they believed its power would do more good. However, they had better not howl too loudly on that source, for they do make much of it people will only laugh the more at them. When pollticians are outwitted they become objects of ridicule. To display their aggravation is to put themselves in a pillary where every one can make fun of them.

But this is no joking matter, as the Conservatives fully realise. Great results depend on the Ontario elections. No doubt r asons will be found or forged in support of the contention that Mr. Mowat should be replaced by Mr. Meredith, but the people who must give the decision should be careful how they act. A good way for them to arrive at a fair estimate of Mr. Mowat's claim to a continuance of their confidence would be to compare the condition of Ontario under Liberal rule and Quebec under Tory rule,

Both provinces started at Confederation on in équal facting ; to-day Ontario has a large surplus, a great many flour-shing institutions supported by her local government, her municipal loan fund debt extingui hed, and all her atlairs managed with the greatest efficiency and economy. She has spent large time in assisting railway construction and opening up new land for settlement. All these years the adminis' ration has been under the sleepless eye of a bitterly hostile Opposi-Sen, reasy to pounce upon the slightest erio: and make the most or ir. Nevertheless we tind that the Tories Lave been utterly unable to bring one serious charge against Mr. Mowat or his colleagues. Failing thus, they have been driven to the shabby device of getting up a cry that the Government has been too favorably inclined towards the Catholics. All the argument they can muster to support the charge is the appointment of a Catholic to a clerkship in the Central Prison! The religious cry, however, has been worked with desperate energy, and really did seem at one time to have had some effect. But since the publication of Mr. Mowat's letter to the Rev. Mr. Milligan it has sunk into the most feeble of wails and is now almost silent.

A different state of things has, however, teen witnessed for some years in Quebec. In our own province economic governments have exhibited the most wilful disregard for the very first principles of finance, and certainly every principle which should govern a ministry, as the sworn custodians of the of this action that the Ross-Taillon government has been weighted down and handicapped with the burdens imposed on it by its | duct? Herbert Spencer says that every profecessors, while at the same time it has shown pre-eminent morit in its own management of the public fands. The load it has consequently been forced to shoulder in this is The Mail going to supply an inrespect has been heavy, and has told severely ducement that will act alike in all on it Yet we think there are few who will net candidly acknowledge that the government of Dr. Ross has not come as near to putting the provincial treasury business on a satisfactory basis as under all adverse circumstances could be reasonably expected. But these difficulties do not, perhaps, come the financial position of the two provioces is

But if Ontario is prosperou , wealthy, free signifying nothing. of local burdens, and in possession of enermone resources, the great fact of will sit, untouched by popular feel her happy position is owing selely to ing, holding a vote power that they the wisdom, courage and ability political slavery of Sir John, will compol that of her Liberal Government. For if and wholly regardless of the people. This is the Boodlemen had had their way in Onthe real danger of the situation. It demends tario the Western province would be naked. a roundly. As it is now, its members are shivering, peeled and plundered. Sir John packages? Does it mean war upon such good defiently obstructive, or misohievicusty Macdons I did his level best to tob Ontario friends of the Tory cause as Hon. Frank The Liberal party was never in a better con docile. As Mr. Blake truly said: "No of her territory. He entered into conflict matter how unjust they may have been, no with her Government by the exercise of the veto power and by his several attempts to wreet from her the rights established under the Act of Confederation, Mr. Mowat met popular thought, no matter how obstructive him in every instance, and the Province power to cripple and evado the Scott they may be, no matter how much they may came out victorious every time. We will not Act would enforce it "with all repeat old jokes about Sir John's constitu- the strength and resources of the Pro tional law, but the fact that he has been declared wrong by the court of last resort in chance, get into Mr. Mowat's place. The all cases settles his claim to authority.

Thus Mr. Mowat has shown superior ability as well as superior honcety to those who petrate so ghastly a joke. opnose him. And the people are shrewd enough to know that the happy state of the province is owing to Mr. Mowat's courage, firmness and capacity. Had Sir John and the Boodle Brigade been given their way Ontario would be with the ravens.

Present appearances indicate that the Liberals will carry Ontario with an increased majority, for the country is alarmed at the recklessness and corruption of the Tories. It is felt by everybody that a great purpose will ( That certainly commends itself to the good is the cry that meets the Boodlers in Ontario,

The Tories in search of a platform are like Byron in search of a hero. They might very appropriately travesty the poet's words and

We want a platform-an uncommon want, Since every day and hour brings forth a new one. Till after cloying the gazettes with cant, The world discovers that it's not the true one."

The old platform, with its thirty-rine articles, has broken down utterly. Every plank in it was rotten with corruption. grorm eaten, blood-sodden. It could not sustain ore candidate long enough for him to propose a chetr for "the Chieftain." And so it had to be abin hind. Some of the old planks have been actained, Rosever; the wholly reject the gallows wood, with its correst candle illumination and Papist skull petrated so stupid a blunder as this. decerations. Thereupon they lay before the country their best effort at platform construction, on which we fear they will dis gover that there is only room for a celect few and that few must have small feet and stand close together.

a becoming flourish of trumpots :--

1. Religious equality before the law. The state to treat all religious communions alike, giving none priority or pre-eminence over the rest, and tolerating no undue coelectastical interference from any quarter. 2. The enforcem nt of the Scott Act where it is the law by the whole strength and resources of the Provincial Government, upon which the execution devolves under the Constitution.

3. Reform of the Education Department Abolt ion of the political headship. Return to government by a permanent General Supe intendent wholly unconnected with machine politics. Abolition of the Nelson and publishing monopolies. Free competition other school books.

4 Repeal of the recent coercive amendments to the Separate school law. Every parent to have the right to choose of his own free will and wi hout manage tetween the Public and the Separate schoos Protestant property-owners not to be taxed for sep rate schools. The ballet in all School elections. Restoration of the Bible, and the whole lible, in the Public and High

5. Decentralization. The municipalities which nato have the right to appoint. License and Scott Act inspeciors and slipendlary magistrates to be appointed by the Government and paid, for their whole time and December. It may be presumed that this sorvices, but of the provincial treasury, in order to was the way the "Little Treasury took to secure a more efficient and uni orm execution of the liquor laws.

6. Nanhood suffrage. 7. A more economical administration of the fluences and of the Crown domain, that the day of direct taxation for Provincial purposes may be warded off as long

Seven is a good number, but not always a lucky one. There were seven wonders of the other things These planks, we approse. may be accepted as the seven sorrous of Toryism. Let us examine them and see what they look like on close inspection. Plank No. 1 .- " Religious equality." W

have that already. It is bedded in the con stitution. Does the organ want to have it trimmed and defined ? Bot perhaps the plat- and most successful rater they over had. He form builder designed it as an emphamistic expression, meaning "No Popery." It looks have been Ecoclessly alarmed by The Mail, like one of the old planks dauned over while they could not be driven to make a stampede yellow paint to hide the blood stains. Trans. into the bosom of Bunting. lated it means subversion of Catholic rights. But, if Catholic ecclesiastics are to be gauged, how about those Protestant divines who have been pitching into Mr. Mowat of late? Since for the Papiet goose must be same for the Protestant gander. And how is this plank to be put into practical operation? Is it to he bring his forces into the field equipped and be legislative? Or is it to be only specu- provisioned as he could have done under cir lative? If legislative, how is it to be formulated in an Act of Parliament? How do the Tories propose to enforce it? Are all bishops, pricets and ministers to be disfrarof every individual's mind in relation to the in the ground under him, birds to fly over in the ground under him, birds to fly over influences that must guide him in his conperson moves on the lines of strongest in. ducement. This is philosophically, payco logically and scientifically true. How, then, esses? To do so it must merte a new seuse or a new appetite, like love or hunger. We fail to see how this plank is to be reduced to practical politics. But, perhaps, the org n only means that all men must accept Toryism as an infallit is revelation something aft r the Orierinto consideration when a contract between | tal formula-" There is no G d ant Su John Macdonald and Banting is his prophet!" Either that, or it is more sorn I sed tury

> Plank No. 2 is equally vague and mortify ing. Does it mean that if Mr. Meredith should get into power in Ontario, he, the obsequious great statesman to repeal the excise regulations he lately made to enable distillers to send liquer into Spott Act counties in small Smith, Hon. John Carling and Mr. Gooderham? Or is it only so much flapdoodle formulated to catch the Prohibitionists? It looks like it, for nobody is so verdant as to imagine that the men who have used their vincial Government," should they, by any Tories must have formed a very low estimate of popular intelligence or they would not per- instanter and bring on the Dominion elec-

Plank No. 3 gives an amusing view of the We cannot see what advantage he can gain Tory idea of reform. To put an irresponsible by doing so, unless he determines to risk all head over a great department of government at once and see his party in one in place of a responsible minister would be reform with a vengeauce ! The latter part of the plank means that The Mail wants to have the government changed in order that it may ment acts more directly on the people than get the school-book job itself. In this we the federal. Its patronage and power come recognize original Tory timber that used to go under the familiar name of Boodle.

Plank No. 4 is balderdash on stilts. The Ottawa. We may also fairly presume that which Mr. Mowat now flings in his face is the the direction of making the Senate elective, not be served by strengthening Mr. Mowat and man who drew it up must know that our Mr. Mowat has not taken so decisive a step signal for the commencement of his last and abolition, is the policy of the Liberal party, honest methods of government. Hands off | educational system is fixed by the British without mature deliberation and proper care North America Act, which guarantees the It is to be hoped that the people of the sense of all who have given this question and as the province goes to separate school rights of the minoritics in both Upper and Lower Canada. Liberals an energous advantage, and will

conspirators which renders this action of Mr. | demonstrate that an elective Senate was only | THE TORY WOLF IN AN OLD ROBE. | in either province were done at the suggestion and for the benefit of the people interested. The local legislature cannot alter the law in either province to the detriment of any section of the people. Any attempt of the kind by the majority in Outarie or Quebec would be fiercely rescuted. Like all the preceding planks this turns out on examination to be nothing but wind.

Plank No. 5 is a variation of plank No. 2, involving a contradiction. How can the Government enforce the Scott Act with its whole strength and resources if the administration of the law is surrendered to the municipalities? These two planks don't fit and can't be made to fit by any means. Were The Mail sincers, or builders couldn't find it in their hearts to had it thought out the questions with which it so cracularly deals, it could not have per-

Plank No. 6, "Manhood Suffrage," was adopted by the Liberal party long ago.

Plank No. 7 has been the policy always pursued by the Liberals and particularly in sisted on by Mr. Mowat, who went to vast trouble and expense to prevent Sir John and Here it is, as presented by The Mail, with his Boodlemen, of whom the manager of The Mail is a prominent example, from robbing the provincial domain and dividing it among themselves !

The presentation of this platform by a journal notorious for its defence of every villainy committed by the Tory party is the sublimity of impudence. Like the welf in the fable, it is hiding its greedy fangs and simplating a kindly voice that it may drown the innocent and unsuspecting. But the people recognize the horrible visage and have no intention of playing Little Red Riding Hood.

### A SURPRISE PARTY.

Mr. Mowat sent a bombshell into the Tory camp on Tuesday morning when the arnouncement was made that the Ontario Assembly would be dissolved immediately and the Provincial elections held on the 29th was the way the "Little Tyrant" took 32 with the people of the province a Meriv Christmas, in the expectation that they would return the compliment by wishing him a Happy New Year.

In that expectation he will not be mis taken, for the only cry his opponents could raise against him, inspired as they were with world, seven deadly sine, and various seven every motive that could actuate a party, has felten flat. The people of Ontario are too level-headed to change solid rulers for the autique senilities and juvenescent scape graces who compose the fellowing of Mr. Meredith. The effort to convert the Presby terian Grits into Tory partisans was likewise a dead failure. These people knew and esteem Mr. Mowatt. He is, in fact, the best is one of themselves, and though they might

> But dissolution is a bild stroke to Bust Its immediate effect is to knock the Torice over the ropes. By it Sir John Macdonald has lost the initiative which everybody gave him credit for possessing. He can not now choose the time and place of but le, nor can cumstances of his own providing. He must fight at a disadvantage so great that defeat is certain. He has been outwitted, and the fault lies in himself. He was warmed long his walls, fishes to swim in his trunches.

For the past year the Opposition press has been urging Sir John to follow the constitutional practice, when there was an enlargement of the franchise, and dissolve in order to give the new electorate an opportunity of exercising their undoubted right to pronounce upon the claims of parties. Apparently he was afraid to move and kept silent, while a! most everybody was convinced that he would spring the elections the moment his plans were majured and his arrangements comnicted. Meantime the fire of opposition was kept up het and heavy on the faherel storghol'. And, when he would not take the cour cai total by constitutional conson. ie was trusted to a susprise party by the Libe rais acting on the principle they had been all along a luccating and dissolving the Outario Assembly.

Sir John's applegists say he was waiting to let Mr. Mowat show his hand. If so, he has not waited in wain, but we are sura he will not congratulate himself on the showing. To disactive, as Mr. Mowat has, is the most sagacious move that could have been made. dition to go to the country than it is at present. To leave the power of initiative in Sir John's hands would be to play his game

There can be no fear of the result, for the men who are attacking the local government are the very persons who are suffering under the odium of Boodledom in federal alluize. Mr. Mowat's administration is without repreach, whereas the governments directed by his oponents are in disgrace everywhere.

It is hinted that Sir John may also dissolve tions at the same date as those for Ontario, red burial blast. The constituencies are not conterminous in the province and the Dominion. Besides, the local Governcloser and are more potent in a popular cause than the same influences wielded from of organization.

Viewed in any light this move gives the Whatever amondments have been made practically ducide the fate of the Conserva

the Liberals will make short work of these institutions of Garrymandering and Franchise Barristering whereby Sir John hoped to perpetuate his power.

Courage and capacity have thus been shown by the Liberal leaders in a remarkable manner, while their opponents have displayed qualities the very reverse. Such conduct is always pleasing to the public, and is sure to be successful. The elections coming on in the holidays will bring out a heavy vote and will not interfere with businest. Meantime the Tories will be driven to their wits end to provide candidates and machinery for the contest, into which they cannot enter with any reasonable hope of victory.

### THE ONTARIO CONTEST.

A fer ture of the Optionio election contest admitted by the whole independent press of the province is the great superiority of the ministry over the men who seek to replace them. There is really no comparison. Mr. Meredith is a gentlemen of high personal character and fair capacity, but his immediste following are very small mudiocrities. while any one of Mr. Mowat's colleagues would take rank with the ablest politician of the Daminion. The House of Commons has no superior to Mr. C. F. Frasor as a debiter or administrator. Mr. Pardee is an atler man than any one of Sir John Macdonald's colleagues. The same may be said of the whole Ontario cabinet. There is no man in the Conservative party who could fill the place occupied by Mr. G. W. Ross in the public eye. In fact the Ontario Liberal Covernment has maintained its strength in ability and character, while the Tory Opposition has dain dled in both respects. It may also to remarked, on passant, that the same may be said of the Liberal Opposition at Ottawe. There the Liberals have developed increasing dignity of character and intelleccandin manner:-

ur Meredith's policy, as laldout in his Owen Sound speech on the 16th, is a policy of self abnegation instead of following the example of his chie rain and hereasing the powers of the administration he propose godivest the Provincial Government of power that it al ready possesses, both by surrendering to the municipallities authority in some directions where it is now extrebed by the Province, and by abolishing the Department of Education, and reverting to the system of calcusting the direction of school affairs to a nonpolitical superintendent. Considering the calibre of Mr. Mer-dith's following in the present House, we are not prepared to say that, should they obtain controlsuch chang's would be detrimentel. Mr. Meredith should know the capacities and the defects of his own colleasurs on the Opposition benches best, and unlos mon of considerably better abilities and standing than the Small-notate politicians who expect to the event of his success to occupy seats in the future cabinet could be found to tak office under him, it would certainly be or the interests of the country that their power and asponsibilities abould be as limited as possible."

This Inte the policy and character of the Paterio Opposition in a nutshell. All that remains to be added is the No Popery programme put forward by Mail in favor of Mr. Meredith. That he is prepared to accept whatever bene-6t may arise from that cry we must believe, for he has not said one word in condemnation of the chief organ's constant daily efforts to create a war of race and religion. But everybody knews the cry against the Catholic Church is the merest fustian. Protestant References laugh at it. But Catholics everywhere perceive that the Tories have no hesita tion in attacking their rights and insulting their faith when a party advantage is to be obtained.

In matters of practical politics it is charged against Mr. Mowat that he has been "back ward in removing anomalies from the Statute book and in'toducing advanced measures." The alvanced measures are specified as manhood suffrage, open competition in the publication of school books, and decentralization in the appointment of efficiels. Concerning man of suffrage, it may be ead that the first catholics seems of the first catholics are determined to force the "No Popery" issue. Mr. Perley is, I believe, associated with Stewart and The Journal in this adventure. It means that the Irish Catholics shall receive no recognition from the Topics. hood suffrage, open competition in the publifrom the me now so wide that any man who is we has alt may be alvoter. Heritation in acceping away the list barrier may there. fore se considered rather commendable than otherwise. Of the alleged school book monopoly we know but little, but we are able to judge. In any case satisfied that the Minister of Education, who is a most competent and importial man, must have good and sufficient reasons for continuing the publication under authority. As for the cry for discentralization, coming from Conservative upholders of Sir John Macdonald's avowed policy to distray provincial autonomy, we know what value to put upon it. There is this, however, to be said, that eiece the system of provincial appointments has come into vogue, the public service has vactly improved, and public business has been infinitely more satisfactory than when judges, sheriffs and other high own relations, without regard to efficiency,

The petty, flimsy nature of these objections to the Government are the best proofs of its goodness. If anything more serious could have been sileged we may be sure the country would be ringing with the cry. Oa the other hand the Government can boast of a surplus of six millions, absolute freedom from debt, a domain preserved from the rapacity of Sir John's Boodle Brigade, economy and efficiency in all branches of the public service, and a record free from the siightest taint of repreach.

To talk of replacing a government like this with a lot of incapables, creatures of the dis-

Mowat succeed, and it is hard to see how he too subservient to the Catholics! It is only can fail, the Boodle Brigade at Ottawa may the other day that the Irish Canadian putfact is the Torics are at their wits end to find herse, shouting a plausible excuse for opposition, and since they can show nothing more serious than they have presented we may safely relegate them back to the place from whence they came and which they are so well qualified to remain-in the cold shades of opposition.

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent ]

OTTAWA, Nov. 18 -Politics at Ottawa just now are like Scotch metaphysics, badly mixed. The mist prominent feature of the situation, however, is the split in the Tory party. Mr. G. W. Perley, who has long desired to have a seat in Parliament, in taking the field as Tory candidate ageinst all comers, has suidonly developed surprising confidence in hims If. His pronunciaments is a defiance of the convention ed a straight declaration that he knows better then the party what is good for it. Mr. Percy's opinion of who should be

THE TORY CANDIDATE FOR OTTAWA

is superior to the concensus of the hitherto competent manipulators of the caucus and crammers of the convention. Perhaps he is right. For, certainly, the selection of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh to represent the people of Ultawa is, to say the least, rather singular. Not but Charley has "fine" points and "taking" qualities. He is a jolly, good natured fellow, who can keep his temper under provocation that would rouse other men to anger. He never was mean in money matters. Had he been less generous in that respect he would be better off to day. But he is like "Brennan on the

" When his boodle it is spent, He boldsy boodles more

If Mr. Perley had not rushed into the field, Mr. Mackintosh wou d doubtless have obtained the nomination of the convention. That was what Perley was afraid of, for Mackintosh

WALTZ ROUND HIM

every day in the week, so fargas wire-pulling and log rolling are concerned. But, as both are loud in their determination to run, the neck of the Tory party at the capital is tied in a knot, and the leaders will have some trouble untying it. Of course Sir John can seatle the trouble with a word, but so far nobody knows which candidate increasing dignity of character and intellectual torce, while the Ministry has declined wofally. The Toronto News, which shows a very fair front in estimating parties in Ontario, touches upon this point in the following third man. But this also has its difficulties. hird man. But this also has its difficulties. It is true that neither Mackintosh or Perly are first rate men for the position. I have speken of the former, the latter is not popular. He is a sedate so... opinion of G. W. P. He warer

MIXES AMONG THE BOYS,

and nobody ever knew him to bother hamself with making friend-hips among the multitude by those little acts of consideration and helpfulness which go so far to establish a man of wealth in the hearts of the people. However, if he is prepared to spend money freely he may get ahead of his rivel, who is said to have very

that first very needfal article.

But the spit among the Tories is a compound fracture. The broken honesticks out in several fracture. The broken bone sticks out in several places. The Citizen, the regular organ of the party, comes out to day with a fierce article against Perley, and denounces him as a trailor to the Conservative party. On the other hand, the Journal, equally Bory, supports him. Both papers are government dependents and the organs of rival hoodlemen. But the Citical is the more Conservative of the two, because it is striving to maintain.

THE OLD STATE QUO;

epresenting the English and French elemen with Backerville for the local, representing the hish. The Journal, on the other hand, repre-sents the young bloods who think these "three should step aside and let them get their noses into the government trough b fore everything is gobbled up. Another bad Tory spllt traverses both these factions. It is so in in the nomina-tion of Mr. T. Stewart for the Ontario Assem-bly in place of Mr. Baskerville. Here again we have to use that gentleman's words :-- "Five or six more troubles in concession, and no excessity for them. Like the laws of the Swedes and the " Mr. Stewart is a workingman, I believe, at least he sails under that flag. Ottawa workingmen, who work the labor oracle for the Tories, are a sof charded let. You will gener-

TALKING POLITICS IN BAR-ROOMS.

Mr. Stewart is not one of that sort. His selection, however, is the work of the Protestant Electoral Association, who have brought him out in order to crowd the Irish Catholic out of nition from the Teries.

But we will soon see which of the factions is favored by Sir John. He must support one or the other, or locathe city representation in both the Federal and Local Legislatures. He must make his choice, and as he chooses we will be

THE TORIES STAND TO LOSE,

for I do not think Sir John's influence, exercise it as he may, will placate the faction against which he decides. There is more bad blood and bitternes, between them than there is between

the regular L becal and Tory parties. Should Orange influence prevail in the Tory camp, and Mr. Baskerville be shunted to make way for Mr. S ewart, the Liberale, I have no doubt, will nominate an Irish Catholic. To do so would be their wisest policy. Should the Tories then combine to defeat him with the aid of the No Popery Grits, parties at the capital would have to be reconstructed on new lines. I cannot regard such a contingency without apprehension. It would be

EXCREDINGLY UNFORTUNATE

officials had the power to appoint whomseever they pleased. Usually, they appoint their of the few constituencies where one of his faith can be elected, must be accepted everywhere as and the result was family compaction in its meanest form in every county in the prowheel into line with the Liberals every man, and by our united weight decide the conflict in tavor of those who are showing a disposition to do us justice.

OTTAWA, Nov. 19th.—The argument of The Mail, when reduced to its lowest denomination, simply this :- "The imbecility of the Tory Opposition in Ontario is so notorious that we cannot openly support it, but we must over-look its imbecility, give the Protestants of the country credit for being bigots, and pitch into the Papists is order to capture the Pro testant vote.

Suppose this awfully cunning game were to ucceed, what sort of a government would there be in Ontario? IMBECILITY, BACKED BY BIGOTRY AND CON-

TROLLED BY THE BOODLE BRIGADE! Wouldn't that be a glorious state of affairs in the great province of Ontario?

reputable and morthund machine at Othawa. Incident which the Irish Catholic editor of is to reheater the dream of a lunatic. But The Mail surveys his articles and chuckles over

tive party for years to come. Should Mr. they say Mr. Mowat and his collegues are the fun of humbugging the Protestants into the Tory trap with solemn sentences.

"Hung, ke onlone, fifty on a rope," all about "the actual Word of God," and the can fail, the Boodle Brigade at Ottawa may respond to the Boodle Brigade at Ottawa may repare to march into Opposition for an unprepare to opposition for an patronage to which they are entitled! The thing, Ned Farrar, mounted on the Protestant

"Charge! Meredith, Charge! On, Morrie, On! then coming down kir-slomp in the mud with all his avirdupois, like another Sir John Falstaff, landing as usual on the softest part of his anatony. I have laughed till I was sick over the way my old friend has abolished the proverbial distance between the sublime and ridiculous. I have a theory of my makent Ned and as makedy but own about Ned. and as nobody but

ORTHODOX HOLY ROMANS

read THE POST, I will submit it with the fullest sincerity, hoping that nebedy will give away the secret to the Orange Scatted or the Montreal Gazette. It is this! Ned claims that he was enucated at Rome by the Jesuits, an order which, as every body knows, always selects the eleverest bys to train for the work they have to do in the world. When he was fully instructed, his training completed, his work cut out for him, he w.s sent upon his mission. The way he has taken to perform the task imposed on him may appear dubicus in some people's eyes. But any one in possession of the secret can read between the lines of his editorials and see that he is playing the very duce with Prot stantism. Take the following passage from The Mail of Thursday last as

AN ILLUSTRATION:

" No one has any regard for the Ross Bible. It is merely a miscellaneous collection of texts, well chosen no doubt, but conveying to the young mind no adequate or intelligent idea of the actual Word of God. Such, at any rate, is the view taken by teachers of experience who have used it. Moreover, one of the principal excuses for it, namely, that there are portions of the Holy Bible which are not fit to be read in schools, is neither more nor less, in the last analysis, than an indictment not merely of the origin but of the morality of the Book upon which all Protestantism is founded."

No man but one whose intellect has been sharpened by a study of Protestantism under the ablest teachers could have touched the spring in the Protestant heart with the consunate mastery displayed in this paragraph.

There is a story told of an Lishman who de-

cided a religious controvers, once by saying :-"Ail have heard of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, but who ever heard of St. Paul's Epistic to the Protestants?" But we have found a new Apostle to the Genti'es, and his Epistles to the Projestants may be read in The Mail every day! Let us take

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF HIS PREACHING:

"It has often been asked, what object could Archbishop Lynch have had in urging the substitution of this evaporated Bible for the Bible in its entire y? We celieve we are now in Bible in its entire y? We celieve we are now in a position to supply an answer. His Grace, though perhaps it would be in recorrect to say the Vatican, did not and does not care a straw for the Ross Bable. They look upon the Protestant Bible as a sectarian book, full of falsehed and decent, and cannot entertain greater respect for a part tom for the whole. His Grace and his promotes, however, perceived that a digraded Bible might be used his a means for criving religious instruction out of the Public who is already coming to pass, that rather than deny the Word of God by putting a mutilated cipy of it in the of God by putting a mutdated c py of it in the won the free or to be lead instruction at all, and that the upshop would be the transformation of the Public schools in 10 "godless in titutions." This accomplished, the homour Catholic Church in Outario will have gained three points in the game. First, she will have to some extent succeeded in descrediting the Protestant Bible in the eyes of young and old in this community; secondly, she will be able to stagger those few daring Roman Catholes who, despite the re-cent coercive amendments to the Separate school law, continue to send their chil-dren to the public schools, by pointing to the godlessness of these schools; and, lastly, she will in due courseprofit by the results of the non religious educacion in the public schools, her maxim being, and it is worth that is, Mackintosh and Tassé for the Dominion, public instruction becomes pur ly secular she ment in Gon-fearing homes. This, we have reason to believe, as the true explanation of the otherwise inexplicable anxiety displayed by the Church in behalf of the introduction of the Ross Bible; and the reader will probably agree that the adroitness displayed throughout, more especially in inducing a number of influential Protestant clergymen to aid her in the task, was in every respect worthy of her reputation." And, I must add, the advoitness of Mr.

Fair ir in cramming such unmitigated humbug down Protestant throats with the solemnity of a Homeric phitosopher is in every respect worthy of his reputation as the most inveterate joker on the continent of America.

ASYONE WHO CARES TO INVESTIGATE will quickly decover that the Church of Eag-land authorised version of the Lible is in parts most obsenely filiby, the translators giving in all cases the alloyed meaning in the "plainest all cases the alleged meaning in the Sax in." It was to keep these discusting pos-sages out of the hands of children that a book was prepared containing the purest and best portions of scripture for use in school-. The same thing was done in England years ago and

no fault was found with it.

It is necessary to state this fact, though it is by no means a point on which much stress should be laid, masmuch as it is The Mail 2015 ject to distruct attention from the real issue. I will now disclose

THE WHOLE SECRET.

A very actute person who is styled the Vatican by the organ has obtained all he or get out of Mowet, but he is not satisfied. He wants more. Therefore, he directed the Man with Brains in *The Mail* office to discredit Mowat all he can in Projectant

of her corporate vote, that is the soid look at it, too. Private friendship, aye, Catholic vote to the highest budder. Mr. Meredith being a practical politician takes in the situation and agrees to be Mr. Valican have all he wasts. Nobody, of course, will dream that he has been heisted into power under ever of the No Popery howl by the Pope himself! Thus the Church will be more safe than ever, for Protestant app chensions will be set at rest, MEREDITH WILL BE GAGGED ASD MOWAT BAGGED.

In the light of this revelation we can u derstand the profound meaning that is hidden in the following extract from the same article, from which we have already quoted:—" The Encyclical, Immortale Dei, issued by his H discovering. ness the Pope on November 1 1885, instructs the Roman Catholic hierarchy in mixed communities like Ontario to take part in the administration of public affirs and endayour to pass effective measures, so that, as becomes a Christian people, public he provision may be made for the instruction of the young in religion and true morelity; and, further, to turn the met ods of govern ment in the countries where they reside, 'as far as may be, to the real and true pablic good, and at the same time to use their best endeavors to infuse, as it were, into all the veirs of the state the healthy sap and blood of Catholic wisdom and virtue."

I have nothing further to add, save that, if the story told by The Mail has an atom of plausibility, so has mine, and I am willing to leave our opposing theories to be judged by Dr. Posts or any other equally learned and impartial uthority.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

QUEDEC, Nov. 22. As I write, the political situation appears to be at sixes and at sevens. The Liberals and Nationalists almost to a man believe that the Government will resign during the present week. They have indirect reasons for that belief. Certain things have happened during the past few days which warrant the opinion that a change is imminent. For instance certain Minister of the Crown said that Gladstone did not resign until thirty days after the last election in Great Britein and Ireland was held. Now, the thirty days since the last election in this province only expires to-day. If there was any significance in the minister's statement, it meant that Dr Ross was still within the time to follow the constitutional usages and that the Opposition could not reasonably complain of the delay. Then other significant straws were flusting of the stream. A well known Tory contractor told me yesterday that he had occasion to visit the parliament buildings and that he found everything "upside down." He said that the "government had shut down" on all money payments and that the departmen's appeared to be in confusion. Then I know that Dr. Ross told a certain legisle tive counsellor to "nurry up" with some business he had to transact with the government, while he significantly added "You know the times are serious, and we do not know what may happen." And the Liberals put this and that together and they come to the conclusion that "there is some tning in it ail," and that this week will see the change. The wish may be father to the thought, for you see that the thought is built upon a shadowy structure. And the major ity of Tories will tell you so. If they are going out, and know it, they are going to sink with their colors flying; for they speak as confidently as ever about their prospects of retaining of-

fice. It was only a few minutes since that a certain Tory newspaper proprietor told me that the government would not resign. And he was so dogmatic in his assertion that he implied, "I know it for a fact." And so it goes, the pros and the cons, statements and counter statements, and that is really all we know about it. One thing, however, is cer tain, and that is the members of the govern mentare in despair. In fact they are dos

perate. For my own part I believe that

TAILLON WILL BE LEADER OF THE NEW OPPOSITION. From all I can learn it appears certain that has been, appointed to a position under the tederally over ament, and that l'aillen's cauvas of that constituency is in dead carnes, 11a wants a seat in order that he may head the Opposition in the House, and then trust to tuck for the future. Unce leader of a strong Opposition he hores to become leader of the Government some day. That, at least, is the prevaiting opinion here. But Taillen will have a hard read to travel in Montcalm. He will be vigorously onnesed. The Nationalists I and the Liberals are no longer poor. They and Mon calm may be turned into another Montreal East. There is a large Irish vote in the county, and that Irish vote will probably remember Taillon and his "headache," They will remember his unendment on the Home Rule resolution. They will remember that he was "sick" when the vote on that question was taken, and they may teach him a lesson, a lesson that all public men should be taught in Canada, and it is this .- That no matter how much they may trim their sails on ather issues, the politician who trims on the question of Home Rule for Ireland will have to count on the opposition of the Irish vote and that too "up to the handle." Blue or Red it does not matter. "Down with them" should be our cry, and it will, I believe, be in Montcalm among the Irish, if Taillen toes the mark in that constituency,

MIGREEVY, THE SILENT. is trembling for his seat, and for the same

reason. The Irish people should have a special grudge against him and J. J. Curran. They are both in the same boat. B. fore the people of Canada they stood as the two Irish Catholic representatives par excellence Whatever they do is accepted by the people generally as having the stamp of approval from the Irish Catholics. They represent the cely two constituencies in the Deminical which are reserved for Irish Catholic candi dates, and for this reason they receive from Irish Catholics special attention. These two men are somewhat unlike each other. The oue can talk a great deal without saying much and the other cannut talk at all. Curran when he talks sets the air in motion, that is all. He is destitute of ideas. His opinion are never challenged because they are vacant He is like a herdy gurdy-nothing new, M Greevy, however, is more silent than a Trappiet. He never opened his lips in parlia ment, nor made a public speech in his life. Re is a political nonentity. He buys his way to parliament every time. It is not in keepmy with the I ish character to be represented oy such a man. But we would all forgive Curran's you gues such lack of brain power, as we would everlook McGreevy's wint of capacity to speak at all ; but if we are in earnest on that Hame Rule Question-if we are not willing to contione treachery to " To-Cause of Ireland "-if we are serious in do claring that we are "Home Ralers above ail," then there two men should haver get . cre lit Mowat al he can in Prote fant eyes. He has the liath triant depicted as a slave to the Archbishon, who, through han, has been able to make even Projected divins account to extent divins that aroused Projected having thus aroused Projected having the Rules for either constituency any day in the week better a Cetholic Sadler or a bargain, through the law with Irac having the aroused Projected having the Rules for either constituence of Commons, Canada should to the House of Commons, Canada should the House Rules have used the House Rules for Commons, Canada should the House Rules have used the House Rules have used the House Rules have used Protectant the House Rules have us henest Irish vote, and if they are returned to us find a ct partiary place only, for "Home Rula First" should be our motto. Ireland is passing through the greatest crists in all her history. It is now or never. She wants the aid of all her friends, at home and abroad; and, when generous Protestants atand by our cause, it we do not stand by it then we deserve the fate of being in perpetual tutelage for ever.

CONTESTATIONS. The Nationalists will contest twenty seats missionaries. won by the Conservatives at the late elec-tions. These contestations will require a deposit of \$20,000, or \$1,000 for each. by accounts I see from Montreal and other sources I believe that the money will be ensily made up. The Nationalists are so confident of success that men no longer tie up their purses and say funds." Indeed I am creditably informed that nearly one half of this \$20,000 is already promised by a few friends, and that the remainder is sure to be had. This willingness to subscribe is owing to the belief that the Nationalists will soon be in power and that Sr Johns days are numbered. The very fact of such an impression being abroad will do a great deal towards defeating the old Trickster.

QUEBEC WEST. There will be a meeting of Nationalists and

Quebec west. The four names most generally mentioned as candinates are Mathew Hearn, Q.C., George Humphries, J. P. Whelan and

Charles Fitzpatrick.

MONTGOMERY.

WHY CONSERVATIVE RULE MUST END.

The London Free Press condenses much of the impudence of Tory pretentions when it

"The reasons why Conservatives rule are pretty well understood. It is because a vast majority of the people saw that after a fair trial the Reform administration were unable to deal with the affairs of the country in such a way as to promote the general interest. while in the Government of Sir John Macdonald have been found those who had the ccuatry's welfare at heart, and knew how to advance it. In a word, the Tory party has been one of progress, while the rule of the Reformers was marked by retrogres-

In 1877-S a portion of the Canadian people allowed themselves to be persuaded that the Liberal Government then in power were responsit le for the depression which was world wide, and that good prices for the farmer, employment and good wages for the working classes, could be secured by an Act of Parlia ment. The number who were then deceived was not very large, although large enough to give the Tories a majority. They have since

been cruelly undeceived.

Te-day neither Sir John Macdonald nor any of his supporters will admit that he is responsible for the low prices of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, butter, &c., or will promise to make prices better or wages higher.

All Sir John promises now is to establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics and to issue a Commission. The people ask bread, and he offers them a stone.

He obtained power in 1878 by fraud. By fraud and corruption he has since retained it. He has never dared to meet the constituncies fairly, and submit his legislative and administrative acts for their impartial judgment.

In 1881-2 the country, thanks to good harvest and an advance in the price of our staple experts, was as prosperous as excessive taxation would permit. Sir John and his associated claimed all the credit for the good crops and the improvement in prices. Yet they dared not go to the country until by their infamous Gerrymunder Act they had hived the Grits and created scores of Tory majorities. Even that they did not feel to be crough to secure Richard, M. P. P. for Montealm, will be, or their refention of office, and they falsely proplaimed that millions of capital from abroad would be invested in Canada if the elections went in their favor,

At the bye-elections held since they have u ed the most corrupt and disgraceful means to prop up their tott ring Government, Another general election is approaching,

and again they fear to meet the constituenoles even as gerrymandered; fear to stand upon their pocord, as well they may. To the Gerrym inder act they have added the Franchise act, equally infumous, and, ac can now get plenty of money for a campaigu, fying public opinion, they have in several districts appointed revising officers who have

not been ashamed to act as Tory partisans. But though the Revising officers have it many cases done all that Sir John Macdemald could have expected of them, he fears now to face the people. In his own speeches, through his colleagues whom he has sont all over the country to descive and mislead, through his organs, repudiated and not repudiated, he tries to raise strange issues and so turn public attention away from his record. A frightful record it is.

He has increased the expenditure and taxa-tion from 133 millions to 36 millions. He has increased the debt to at least 280

For all this he has to show a railroad to the Pacific built faster than the wants and the best interests of the country required; a of the people of Canada find is of little benefit

to them. A few additional factories, some which are nearly idle, in nearly all of which capital is unprofitably sunk.

A vast increase in the number of officeholders.

Corruption of the most loathsoms kind in the Cabinet, in Parliament, amongst all the dependants and hangers on of the Govern-

ment as witness :-The Onderdonk jobs. The Beaty Woodworth case. The White Jamieson Bowell case. The Hickey case. The Hectur Cameron case.

The Macmaster case. The Macdonald-Tupper case. The J. H. Pope case. The Lykert case. The Dalton LicCarthy case.

The Robitaille-McGreevy case. The Sons of their Fathers case. Mr. Beaty's written estimate of the volue f a Minister's services.

The memorial to Sir Hector Langevin, and the favors conferred on contractors who sub-

The memorial to Mr. Costigan and the favors conferred on contractors who subscrib ed to it. The memorial to Sir John Macdonald, and

the favors he strove to do the Nothern Railway which subscribed to it. The dismost recklises and other diamort ermanents, worth \$15,000 to \$25,000, presented to Lady Macdenald, and the mrange-

ment with the C.P.R. which followed it. The Chapteau-Ripley transaction, The many applications for thinter limits, coal areas, ranches, made by members of the

Tory party in Parliament, the other railway charters and subsidies given to Parliamentary supporters, &c. The terrible misgoverament in the North-

west, the seven years cruel and callous neglect of the claims of the halfbreeds, the rausfer of their lands at Batoche to the White-Jamieson Company, the starvation of the Indians, the supply of putrid food to the Indians and the pestilence and death which they caused, the waste of several hundreds of theusands of dellars of the money total by Parliament for the use of the Indians, the i'll treatment of Indians by political partizans, the degradation and debasement of the lu dians by Sir John Macdonali's employer, as descriped by Methodist and Preshyterian

The creation of the great railway monopoly in the Northwest. The disallowance of Manitch , railway char

The creation of numerous land monopolies. The making of regulations that would increase the profits of the monopolists. The reservation of largo tracts from settle-

ment for the same purpose. The general misgoverament of the North-West, and making it a dumping ground for l'ory profi gales and worn out Tory hacks, The driving away of thousands of settlers,

and the preventing of settlement. The rebellions in the North-West. The loss of over 200 valuable Canadian

The frightful sufferings of women and children, of missionaries and clergymen. The waste of unilions in suppressing the

Liberals on Tuesday to select a candidate for last rebellion, and all the jobbery and corruption countenanced by the Government,

The Gerrymander Act. The Franchise Act. The refusal to pass a Factory Act.
The obstinate resistance to Reciprocity. Threats of rebellion in British Columbia,

A secession movement in Nova Scotia.
This is what the Free Press calls progress and good government. It is no wonder that Sir John Macdonald endeavors to turn public attention away from a record so frightful.—Globe.

RUSSIA AGAIN DISAGREES.

PESTH, Nov. 19 .- It is stated that Austria, England and Germany have proposed that a successor to Prince Alexander be elected between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Russia objects to the proposal.

THE SPANISH CORTES.

MADRID, Nov. 19 .- The Cortes opened yesterday. Premier Sagasta announced that bills would be introduced to reform the army, civil and penal codes and jury, press and associa-tion laws and the closing of sessions bill, dealing with the universal auffrage.

COUNT KALNOKY'S ASSURANCE.

VIENNA, Nov. 18 -The statement that all the powers had sanctioned the candidacy of Prince Nichelas of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne is semi efficially declared to be untrue. Count Kalnoky has not replied to Russia's proposals.
The Hungarian delegation has agreed to

grant the credit asked for repeating rifles. The Mannlicher system was chosen. Count Kalnoky is assured a vote of confidence in both delegations by a large majority.

FIRESIDE SPARKS.

Proper costume for an elopement-A cut way jacket.

Has anybody ever referred to a prize fight as a pound social? It is the "duck of a bonnet" that makes

a young girl's head swim. An enthusiastic meeting-two girls who have not seen each other for an hour.

The dentists are lucky fellows. They can cut a new set of teeth every day in the year. Our friend Primus Tucker has a dog that he calls "Illogical Inference," because it doesn't follow.

They do say that a girl never looks so protty to a young man as when she has just refused to become his wife.

A contemporary announces a new story, entitled "The Need of Money." That has ling been an old, old story. "How much property did Vanderbilt

leave ?" inquired a gentleman the other day. " All he had," was the prompt reply. The Professor's request for a pinch of smuff : Permit me to emerge the aummits of mention into four pulverells utensil to exolte a

grateful titulation in my elfactory nerves," An ingenious Mapleweed (Mass.) boy sent some lanterns on the toil of his kite on a and many of the inhabitants turned out to view what they supposed was a fine meteoric

display. "Madam," soid Leibnitz to the first Queen of Prussia, "can you form any idea of the infinitely little?" Of course I can," returned Her Majesty. "What a question to ask the wife of Frederick the First!"

"What is more awful to contemplate," said a lecturer, glaring about him, "than the releutless power of the magistrom? And a hen-pecked-looking man in the rear of the building softly replied, " Femilestrom.

"Who are all those men standing on a line in front of the dime museum ?" are men applying for a job to exhibit them-selves." "What have they done?" "Swam the Niagara Rapids."

The papers announce that a hotel waiter was accidentally shot in the pantry. Why will the papers insist on using these medical terms? We don't know just how much to sympathize with the poor fellow. It is to be hoped that the pantry is not a vital spot.

The English abroad .- (In the Champs Elysees) - English gentleman (inquiring wsy) -Pardonnez moi, Monsieur "French gen-tleman (very polite)-"Certainement, Monsleur." Together—" Good gracious ! Smith, Jones, is that you!" If you are courling a young lady, and wish

nefore you take her to ascertain her temper, tear her ball dress as if by accident. If she keep her equanimity, lose not a single mo-ment in popping the "momentous question." She will do, and you may account yourself a happy man. A correspondent tells an admirable story

of a German general who, on inspecting his troops at the close of the war, addressed them thus: " Now, my children, we can once more get seriously to work. The pastime of war is at an end, and drill must go on regularly as herotofore." A Londoner returning from the Confident

weighed himself on the automatic machine at Victoria, and started to fin! that he had lost considerably. He was at first starmed, until he recollected that he took a heavy sum in gold in his pockets and had been at opping for a week in Paris. That explained mat

An el i soldier, who has had bota lega am perated, complains of a violent sick he mache. 'What do you advice, doctor?' he inquired of the physician who had been summored. 'I should recommend a warm foot-bath immediately," returned the man of wisdom,

The practical boy, Tommy, wanted to prove things that he road. "Mother," said he, "do you think our big dog Lion would save a little girl's life if she fell into the water ?" "I dare say he would, dear," responded the mother, whereupon Tommy cried, entitudisstically, "Oh, then, manning, do frow Totsy in !"

Some man broke twenty street laings in s provincial town recently, and the caller o the local paper says: " For the sake of human decency we hope the man was drunk." We have pondered over that paragraph for a long time in a vain endeavor to see wherein the cause of human decency could possibly be advanced by a man being drunk, but give it up.

A news agent recently asked the following question:—"Can you tell me what the weather is likely to be next month, as I think of taking a holiday?" The reply came, "The weather next month will be very like your account." The news agent wondered for half an hour what was the meaning of this, when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He sent a check.

# Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Debilitated persons ghould ask for its a take no other.

GARANTA MUNICIPAL Arms etemp off o etem, on o

PASSED PAINLESSLY AWAY. SUDDEN DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT ARTRUR YES-TERDAY FROM AN ATTACK OF APOPLEXY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 -Ex-President Chesof diseases, principally kidney affletion. He had spent the summer at a watering place, and it was supposed this had strong hered somewhat his cufeebled comtitution. Booth was an expected. A stroke of cerebral apoplexy terminated his life. The stroke come in his alrep between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and he did not rolly thereafter. His son and daughter, his sister, his former law partner, Sherman W. Kucvals, on H. a closest triend, Surrogate Rollins, were at his bedside. On Tuosday the ex-President fel; better and stronger then at any time since he was taken sick, and commented hopefully upon the fact. 3 o'clock yesterday morning his attendant found Mr. Arthur lying on his side breath-ing heavily and could not rouse him. The family failed to elicit any signs of consciousness or recognition from the ex-President. His physician, Dr. George A. Potors, was summoned and saw that he was suff-ring from a stroke of cerebral apopiexy. Mr. Arthur lay motionless and speechless all day. He knew what was going on about him for he squeezed his cator's hand and put out his tongue partly when a ked to do so, but he never spuke or gave any other sign of connever spoke or gave any of the second parabole, so gave any of the the end was drawing near. It was five of the state of the end came. He had became entirely senseless for hours, and did without a struggle. Mr. Arthur was 56 years old, and had been a widower the state of the paner that rought a the thief's perforth was worse than the paner that rought the thief's perforth was worse than the paner that rought the thief's perforth the state of the paner that rought had been the state of the met. son, Chester Allan, who is 22 years old, and is now a student in Columbia law school, and a daughter, Miss Nellie, of whom Mr. Arthur was very fond, and who is 14 years old. The was very fond, and who is 14 years old. The funeral will take place on Monday at 9 a.m. 1 ws young, an' but few years was married to one from the church of the Heavenly Rest. Mr. with a voice like a brd-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.-The President is much shocked at the intelligence of Mr. Arthur's death, and indited the following telegram of sympathy to Mrs. McElroy, the ex-President's sister :-

"Accept my heartfelt sympatny in your personal grief and the expression of my sor row for the death of one who was my kind and considerate friend. The people of the country will sincerely in ura the loss of a citizen who served them well in their highest trust, and won their affection by the exhibition of the best traits of true American character."

The flig on the White House was placed at half-must immediately on the receipt of the news, and some after flags on all the public buildings in the city were also placed at h If Arrengements were also made for I im draping the public buildings.

was a Scotchman, and paster of Bustist churches in Vermont and New York. After Yes, I did it; I shot him; but, father, let thim who his graduation as a B A, from Union college Mr. Arthur studied law and began practice in 1850 in New York city, where he resided prior to and after his occupation of the presidecey. On finally a Whig, Mr. Arthur joined the Republican party on its formation, and soon became a prominent leader in New York politics. At the outbreak of the civil war he was instructed by Governor Morgan with the arming and substitting of the troops in New York, and was successively made engin erin-chief, inspector-general and querter master-general, equipping and senting to the nels a xiy-eight regiments of in mutry, six battaions and ten becomes in the space of four mouths. In 1871 he was appointed by North North North

which post he held ustil 1878, when he was removed by President Hayes. When dissensions arose in the Republican party, Mr. Arthur placed nimself on what was known as the St-Iwa: t side. At the National Republican lican convention at Chicago, in 1880, the anti-Stalwart party was su cessful in preventing the nomination of General Grant to the presidency and in securing that of General Gasheld. Mr. Arthur was then nominated as vice-president in order that both wings of the party might he represented on the ticket. The Rapublicans were successful in the election is the following November, and the assassination of President Garbeld, within six months of his inauguration, by Charles J. Guiteau, raised Mr. Arthur to the presidency on September 19, 1883. His administration of public affairs was very successful; indeed, it may be said that he was the first vice president called to the head of the nation's affairs who was fortunate in his administration of the office. At the Chierge Republican convention in 1880, Mr. Arthur nearly secured re-nomination, being, however, defeated by James G. Blaine, who was in turn rejected by the popular vote in favor of President Cleveland,

Mr. Parpetus Boileau, Octawo, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and on retiring to bed. In one week I was cured, and have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my

MURDERED TO SAVE A DOG. THE SLAIN GAME WABDENS—AN ARREST AND A STORY OF THE CRIME.

MACHIAS, Me., Nov. 16.—An arrest has been made in connection with the killing of Game Wardens Niles and Hill, near Fletcher's Brook, a week or more ago. As James McFarland, a Yankee hunter who has the reputation of being a peacher and a smuggler, was attempting last evening to home in Hancock he was nahbed. He has since told his story of the tragedy. His companion, Graves, did the killing, he says. He did it to protect his hound. The arrested man claims to have been merely a terrified spectator. The statement that the killing was done in defence of a dog, strange to say, influences public opinion in favor of Graves. In the thinly settled townships a good hound is considered a mem-ber of the family and its owner will not sell it at any price. As fox skins are not worth the taking at this time of the year it is presumptive evidence that when a hound is out on a track followed by huntsmen he is after door, and the wardens have made a practice of shooting them at sight. In order to save the life of his dog Graves, according to McFarland's story, shot the two wardens. The prisoner was brought here to jail to day, and in spite of the great crime to which he is supposed to be an accessor, the people turned out and gave him a reception that was flattering to a man under arest for murder. He says that Graves is in

SENDENCED TO DEATH.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Nov. 17 .- The Citizen this morn-

ing save it is authorized to deny that Mr. C.

H. McIntosi, M.P., is about to accept a government situation. The report has been

put in circulation that he was going to be Chief of the Labor Statistic Bureau.

Mr. White, of the Geological Survey, has

returned from the Madoc district, where he

The plans of the Pentiac Pacific railway

lougne and thence to Pembroke, in case it

should be decided to make this the North-

railway depertment.
Hon Mr. Foster, Minister of Flaneries,

has received word from Inspector Mowat con

QUAKERS AT LAW.

IMPORTANT SUIT IN THE SUPREME COURT BE

GARDING A MEETING HOUSE.

to-day the case of Gilbert, Jones and others,

appellante, and John T. Daland and others,

respondents, was argued. This is an appeal

and established a distinct society called the

West Lake monthly meeting of Friends is a

subordinate secrety and recognized by it. It

consists of some one bundred members.

clared by plaintills that the proporty is morely held in trust for the rote use of the

Mesers, Meele lian, Q C., and Arnoldi, repor-

santer the app lianes, and Mesers. S. H. Biake, Q.C. and Clark, the responsents.

Judgment was reserved. The exhibits in the case included documents 200 years old.

A FAMILY SLAUGHTERED.

SIX PERSONS SUTCHERED AT WHITE RIVER,

ONT.

WHITE RIVER, Out., Nov. 16 - For come

weeks a large number of employes have been

ngaged should here in preparing the railroad

track for the winter. Among this force was one Richard K. O'Brier, a hundsome young

fellow about thirty years of age. When he first came here to work he met Mrs. Charles

Williams, the wife of a country storekeeper,

and from his acquaintance he tresposed

Williams were the father and mother

of the husband, as well as three small

children of the wife. For the last six weeks

Williams had snaperted his wife of infidelity,

and laid a trap to catch her. Taking the main Sunday for Chaplean, Ont., he left word that he would be absent over night,

hat instead of going to his destination be

took the return train from a way station and

so arrived home in the night. Going to his

house he found his wife in company with

O'Brien. He sinted a blow at the latter with

heavy tick. O'Brien quickly recovered nimself, drow's revolver, and shot Williams dead. The noise attracted the other occu-

pants of the house, and to shield his crime

O'Brien shot the father as he was entering

the room partially uressed. Having no more

cartridges, as the old lady put in an appear

ance and screamed, startled by the sight of

her husband lying weltering in his life's blood, the murderer seized a heavy chair and

struck a cruel blow which laid her senselers

before him, To conclude the work he

beat her until her head was reduced

to a pulp with a heavy stick of stove wood

procured from an adjoining room. Two

with the same club which ended the existence

of the old lady. The little boy, the young-

est, and only 18 months old, was spared, a

he could beer no evidence against the mur-

derer. The wretch then stabled his paramour four times about the region of the

heart and left her for dead. He then fired

the house and left hurriedly. Attracted by

the flames neighbors came to the relief, and

succeeded in removing the bodies of the

killed and Mrs. Williams and the infant from

the burning building. Mrs. Williams lived

long enough to make a statement of the sifair

to the authorities and then expired. The

officers of the law were quickly in search of

the assassin, and he was arrested about

twenty-five miles from the scene of the

tragedy. He denied the crime, and claims to be able to prove an alibi There are,

however, many circumstances against him,

and it is more than likely that he will be

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you

running the risk of contracting inflammation

of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Censumptive Syrup. This

medicine cures coughs. colds, inflammation of

the lungs and all threat and chest troubles.

LONDON, Nov. 17 .- It is understood that

the aspirations of the Irish people.

lynahed.

the greater number of whom reside

"Canada Yearly Meeting of Friends." The

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 .- In the Supreme court

west terminus, have been deposited with the

has he en working during the past season.

The following powerfully dramatic poem, which first appeared in the Nation of Feb. 19, 1876, will be read with renewed zes; at the present time when ter A. Arthur died this morning. He had at many "Sentences of Doath" are being passed in been ailing for some time from a complication | Ireland. Its gifted author, who we do noder the name of "Brigid," died recently .- N. Y. Tablet.

With the sign of the cross on my forcherd, as I kneel on this cowid dangeon floor, As I kneel at your feet, reverend father, with no one but God to the fore;

With my heart o, ened out for you, readin', an' so hope or tought of release

From the death that at day-break to morrow is starin,
me straight in the face.

I have toughyou the faults of my boyhood—the follies
and she of my nouth—
And now of this crime of my manhood 148 spake with
the same open truth.

You see, sir, the land was our people's for ninety good You see, sir. the land was our people's for ninety good years, an' their toil
What their toil
What their twas a barr bit of mountain brought into good wheat beath? soil;
Twas their hands rais of the walls of the cabin, where one childer wor born an' bred,
Where our weedness and fait to the landlord—we paid him the rent to the day—
Au' it wasn't our fault if our hard sweat he squandered on' washed away.

If raining the existence of codish banks off the coast of British Columbia. The dap intent have received enquiries from New foundland and Labrador firms about the facilities the Pacific Coast offers for fishing settlements and stating that, if at all satisfactory, they would embark in the trade.

An' it wasn't our fant if our hard sweat he squandered nn' wasn't our fant if our hard sweat he squandered nn' wasn't our fant if our hard sweat he squandered nn' wasn't our fant in deeper disgrace.

In the eards, an' the dice, an' the racecoorse, an' often in deeper disgrace.

That no tougue could relat; without bringin' a binsh to an honest man's face.

But the day come at last that they worked for, when the castles, the mansions, the lands

They hould but in thrus; for the p-copie, to their shame passed away from their hands.

An' our place, sir, too, wint to auction—by many the acres were sought.

An' what cased the sthranger that; urchased, who made 'em the good sole be bought?

The old folks wer gono—thank God for it—where throuble or care can't parabue,

But the wife na' the childer—Oh Pather in Heaven:— what was I to do?

emost in the trade.

Mc. George To'en, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Out., writes: "My custom rs who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspertic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing discovery and the properties of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidbeass of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidbeass of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, when was I to do?

for seven years. He leaves two children, a leftered him ALL he'd be met, leftered him ALL he'd put on it—but no, twas the land he should get;

Arthur was not a member of any church, but his wife formerly attended that church. Arthur's remains will be buried in the Albany Rural Cemetery in the family plot.

THE NATION'S GRIEF.

We young an but few years was married to ene that a brid—Costs. The pleading in the case shows that the Quakers are a society of Christians the long ithen me was stired. One her this minual tefore me, with a feot would be provided to his minual tefore me, with a feot would be provided and sent yearly delegates to be said to the with which was shows that the Quakers are a society of Christians in the case shows that the Quakers are a society of Christians the long it is meaning the quakers are a society of Christians in the case shows that the Quakers are a society of Christians the long it is meaning the quakers are a society of Christians the long it is meaning the provided by law of the province and were until 1865 united and sent yearly delegates to the said to the was shows that the Quakers are a society of Christians in the case shows that the Quakers are a society of Christians the province and were until 1865 united and sent yearly delegates to the said to the was shows that the Quakers are a society of Christians in the Quakers are a society of Christians the province and were until 1865 united and sent yearly delegates to the said to the value were set should be provinced that the province are the province and were until 1865 united and sent yearly delegates to the said to the value were set should be the province and were until 1865 united and sent yearly delegates to the said to the value were set and the province and were until 1865 united and sent yearly delegates to the said to the value were set and the value were set and the province and were until 1865 united and sent yearly delegates to the said to the said the province and were until 1865 united and sent yearly delegates to the said the province and the provin for idin' our loy. An' 'twee he brought the smile to her red lip, an' watered the song of her joy.

Whist, father have patience a minute, let me wife the big drops from my brow— Whist, father, Pit they it to curse him; but I tell you, don't prache to me now. Exclude myself? Yes, I know it; but the story is now me are some.

Excline dispert? Yes, I know it; but the story is now nearly done;
An' father, your own breast is heavin'-I see the tears down from you run.
Well, he threat and the counced-he ejected; for me tried to along to the place.
Then it was minney so far more than them this, sir; I tout a minney so far more than them this had in the from me in makin' the mint.

An' it had in the differs childher, and on the wide world I was thrown.
An' then would soon have another that never three world soon have another that never three do again death?

The introduction of Prime Edward, Ontario.
The dispute is in regard to the property on which the meeting house of the Like monthly meeting of the Friends is situated. It is declared by plaintiffs that the property is morely held in trust for the role use of the West Like anothly meeting of Friends. It is now contended that the society is question three behaviors were good to its always that never taken place in regard to the claimings that have taken place in regard to the animals.

they do again death?

For my wife an' her 1. (ant befor me my deat, and by him deet wee kill.

As an 's tam heretin' before you, to count my share of the guilt.

I hangaed an conso, ha' to scorn, I didn't mind much what I said. 

> Yes, I did it; I shot thin; but, father, let thim who make have for the land flow to it whin they ome to judgment, for the blood that lies red on my hand.
>
> If I direct the piece, was he primed it, that left him stretch, downd on the sod;
> An' from their bur, where I got my sentence, I splew to the bard my flow from them, for the right in their ands that's unknown.
>
> Still, at last, sir-Fil Ear it-Pin sorry I took the law intermy own; into my own;
> That I stole out that night in the darkness, while mad with more grief on' despair.
> And thre, with black sow) from his body, without giving him time for a prayer.

You'll note to now them's young orphans? God Large you. And now I'm at face.

Ay' realized to death their to-morrow is starled in a starled in a starled in the face.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU'S WARNING.

The following is a copy of the circular referred to in our despatches yesterday as having been forw arded by Cardinal Taschercan to the clargy of the archdicese against Mr. Arthur Baies' publication: Arthur Baies' publication: -

Mossieur Le Cube: I learn that in come parishes there is sold or distributed a pamphiet entitled La Lanterne, by Arthur Bulss. This is a new edition of a paper edited in 1865 and 1869, I tutok I am obliged to warn you against it as being most objectionable, On page 105 the author mocks at those who said of him that he would be converted on

his death ted. "Thope," he saye, "that these persons will not be right." Some years ugo he pretended to convert himself; some persons believed in his sincerity; but he was bound to verify his expressed hope.

The pamphlet is a confused mixture of blusphemies, attacks against the Catholic of the three children were then disposed of Church, its blerarchy, its works, its teachings and its institutions.

According to him Sacred History is but a stupid compendium of the most ridiculous

Marriage should become in Canada what it is in the United States, a free contract, ex clusively civil and private; as in France and in Spain the property of the Church should be stolen.

In his rage of biting everyone, governors, ministers, members of the House, . . . he insults all his Freuch-Canadian compatriots, who, according to him, are becoming less and less civilized, know nothing of their own ignorance, and therefore feeling no necessity of educating themselves, thus perpetuating the enslavement of the intelligence in a country in which liberty universally shines.

He boasts of having been expelled from three colleges, and says it is impossible that science should be taught in them...and accuses of ignorance our professional men and those called the educated classes.

It is not astonishing after this that he cites with price the approbation c nferred upon his writings by a Protestant and by two implous papers, one in New Orleans and the other in New York.

If it should come to your knowledge, Mon-

It promotes a free and ersy expectoration. sieur le Caré, that the said pamphiot, called which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, La Lanterne, by Arthur Buies, new edition of 1884, is to be found in your parish, you will put your parishioners on guard against the doctrines it contains, and will prohibit SIR R. HAMILTON TO BE DISMISSED FROM DUBLIN CASTLE. its being read. It goes without saying that the first edition is also prohibited. Receive the assurance, Mr. le Curé, of my the British Government has decided to disincere attachment. miss Sir Robert Hamilton, chief permanent official at Dublic Castle. His crime is having understood and sympathetically supported

E. A. CARD. TASCHEREAU. Aichbishop of Quebec.

PREMONITION OF APPROACHING DANGER, in the shape of digestive weakness, lessitude, Inactivity of the kidneys, pains in the region of the liver and shoulder blades, montal depression coupled with headache, furred tengue, vertigo, should not be disregarded. Hee Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-

and gives tone to the whole system.

GLADSTONE AND THE WELSH CHURCU. LONDON, Nov. 18 .- Mr. Gladstone has intimated his assent to the active agitation of the question of the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. Ho intends early in the biding and can be captured by waiting a covery and Dyspeptic Cure, and avert the vertime until he grows bold. McFarland peril to health. It removes all impurities coming session to move that the time is ripe a wife and six children.

The discussion of the subject. for discussion of the subject.

BRITISH CORRUPTION. Corruption in all its forms has existed in

England at different periods of her history. Tampering with judges and juries was once common. A statute of the reign of Hory VII. Death," translated from the French in the from the fifty-sixth mile to the village of Cou- sumo reign by John Lydgate, with new incithe "proceedings against persons accused trials-they were a mockery of justice." The purification of the bench was probably due in large messure to the fate of Bacon. concomitant of party government—the bestowal of offices and valuable consideration of various kinds to secure allegiance to the party in power- was very common during the eighteenth century in England. Walpolo, writing in 1775, says of Land Lyttleton :-"This hopeful young man, who, on being refused a place, spoke for the Ameriagainst them, being reproached with such precipitate changes, that with his fortune nobody could suppose that he thought of the value of a salary." During the reign from a judgment of the Court of Ap. of George III, chree hundred and eightyment. It was a common practice to carry an election by splitting up one freshold into ten, thus multiplying tenfold the influence of the local magnate. Lord Melville, during the first quarter of this contury, was able to return thirty-nine out of forty-live members for Scotland. Herace Walpole, in commenting on the death of Lord Clive, in 1774, writes with the utmost naivette: "He had just named ten members for the new Parliament." -- Quarterly Review.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptomsas general debility, loss of appetite, pailer, West Like monthly meeting of Friends. It chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats i now contended that the society is question and cough-prompt measures for relief should to no longer represent the old body, owing be taker. Consamption is scrotulous disease the religious views oul effect innovations, scrafule or blood purific and atreogeti-restorer, -Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-covery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nucritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggiats the world over. For Dr. Piorce's Treatise on Consumption, send ten cents in stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

> AN OLD SCANDAL REVIVED. ANOTHER ACTION AGAINST LORD COLERIDGE

FOR LIBELLING HIS SON-IN-LAW. LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The Court of Queen's Bench was crowded to-day with fashionable and distinguished people to aitend the trial of the second action for livel brought against Lord Chief Justice Coleridge by his son-in-Woll, this tould sir; you have the whole story; God forgives him and the tor our sins;

My fife now is it distribute, the young ones, for them life beating;

My fife now is it distribute, the young ones, for them life beating;

You'll sook to poor legal's young orphans? God bass | ame family with Mr. and Mis. Charles friends why he was opposed to the marriage of his daughter Milled to Adams, until he had worked up apparently a pe- law, Charles Mant-Il Adams. Adams defriends why he was opposed to the man a symbol of their pilgrimage. Hence the ringe of his daughter Mil red to Adams, origin of the somewhat obscure conver and in this letter it is alleged the plaintiff endeavored to obtain his daughter's money by compromising her so that she would be compelled to marry him. The publication of this libel, Adams contends, cen is ed in showing the letter to the Earl of Selborne, then High Chancellor, and the Earl of Iddesleigh, who were induced to act as referees in the settlement of the other action for libel based on the Lord Chief Justice's letter to his daughter. endeavoring to dissuade her from marrying the plaintill by making severe attacks on his personal character. During the hearing both the Earl of Selborne and the Earl of Iddesleigh occapied seats on the bench.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to he use of Carter's Little Norve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

MURDERED BY HIS SON. SHOCKING AFFAIR IN TORONTO, CAUSED BY

INDULCENCE IN DRINK. TORONTO, November 17 .-- A shocking affair oc, arred in Borden street this forenoon, A few months ago Charles A. McAulay, tinsmith, of Nassau street, brought his father and mother from Ireland and kopt them in his own house. Last night, owing to continued quarrelling between them, the old man left the son's house on Berden street. They were accompanied by their daughter-inlaw. About 10 this morning the sen called et the old couple's house and demanded his wife. This led to a quarrel between the father and son, resulting in a fight. The old mon was kicked in the abdomen and head in a brutal insuner, so much so that he died about 2 o'clock. He made an ante-morten statement to the doctor, implicating his son, and charging him directly with inflicting the injuries that terminated in his death. Both father and son were addicted to drink, and were under the influence of liquor. This morning McAulay was arrested, and his wife is also under arrest pending the result of an inquest to be held to-morrow night. The prisoner is about 40 years of age and has four children,

Holloway's Pills .- The great climatic variations which soldiers and sailors experience render them liable to a variety of diseases, the development of which is favored by exposure and hardships -- siten, it is to be feared. by their own carlessness as well. Holloway's remedies affect a safe and easy means of cure for those constitutional and local maladies which are so frequently engendered by residence in unhealthy climates and by incantious living. The Cintment is a won-derfully healing application, as it cleaness the surface of foul sores and ulcers, soothes the throbbing and pain in case of inflamma-tion, and checks the progress of skin diseases. The Pills purify the blood, cleanse the liver, and remove all noxious matter from the sys-

First gent-" Let's return. Miss Olthor age has begun to sing." Second gent"
"Thanks; rawther be excused." First gent 'Thanks; rawther be excused." First gent - 'What! refuse homage to the belle of the ball?" Second gent-"Not at all; it's the basel of the belle I have no homage for." EXERTION NECESSARY WITH COM-ING OF WINTER.

On Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1886, the 197th Grand Monthly distribution of the Louisiana State Lotlery came off with its accustomed in the year 1494 recites that "perjury is regularity. The sum of \$265,500 went far much and cust-marily used within the city and nor, and this was the result : No. of London among such persons as passed 26,442 drew the First Capital Prize of and been impanelled upon issues joined be-tween party and party." The Dince of \$1 each; one to Charles J. Horrmann, a young shingle maker with the Lawls L Arms Shingle and Lumber Co of Muskegon, Mich, dents, adapted to the Eugland of his day, paid to him in person; one to Win H Turmentions a jurar who had given a false ver- | n-c, N 236 Randoluh street, Chicago, II, diet for money. Story tells us that in 1468 | through Southern Express Co at New O many London jerms, were punished by leans; one to J N Low, with the N Dak having papers less that to their heads, setting Elevator Co., Jamestown, Dak, through forth how they had been tampered with in Lloyds, bankers of Jamestown; one to the has received wor't from Inspecter Mowat confirming the existence of codfish banks off the coast of British Columbia. The deputment have received enquiries from Newfoundland and Labrador firms about the facilities the Pacific Coast offers for fishing settlements and Mary Logue, through Bank of Rideeu', Smith of state effences in the early periods of & Co of O ville, Cal; one to Coltin Kitchen, our history do not deserve the name of No 319 S Cherry street, a watchman with the Richmond & Danville R R, Richmond, Va; one to R M Whiteside, Cisco, Texes, paid The purification of the bench was probably due in large measure to the fate of Bacon. However that may be, England can never beast of a long line of incorruptible judges and immaculate juries. That form of bribery which is often a Boston, Mass. No 1759 drew Third Capital and the control of the purification of the control of the purification of of \$10,000, slao sold in fifthe at \$1 each; one to E T Babbitt, Denn'son, Texas, through Merchants & Planters Nat'l Bank of Sagrman, Texas; one to G.W. Jackson, of Browns ville, Tenn, through Southern Express Co. one to Dow & Boyette, Majave, Cal, through Wells, Fergo & Ca's Express; one to Farmers refused a place, spake for the Ameria & Drovers Bank of Louisville, Ky; Tick to caus, and in two days, on getting one, Nos 20,104 & 73,392 draw each Fourth Capit 1 Perzes of \$6,000, sold in New York city, Chicago, San Francisco, Carthage, N.C., and Mescoutah, Ill. So the wheel of fortune turns. The next Drawing (the 199th Grand Monthly and an Extraordinary Quarterly one) peal for Ontario, whereby the praintiffs ap | eight peers were created, nearly all for po- will take place December 14th, when the pealed to the said cours and were allowed fiscal jebbary, which generally took the Grand Capital Prize of \$150,000 will be given will take place December 14th, when the form of the manufacture of constituencies to some one. M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, to return adherents of the Govern- Lu, will give all information. Remember the approach of cold weather encourages exertion, and try it on.

AN EVICTION FIGHT.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18 .- A number of bailiffs, protected by a strong police force, attempted to carry out on eviction process to day at B.llybuncion, county Kerry. They were attacked by a mob numbering five hundred persons, and after a severe battle the meh rescued the cattle which had been seized by the officers. In the encounter a number of men were severely wounded.

JAMES.

HISTORICAL FACTS AND ANECDOTES CONNECTED WITH THE NAME. Spain, however, is the great home and cen-

tre of the Jameses; thence they have radiated as Jagos and Jaymes over the whole circle of the civilized world. St. James the Apostle, it appears, preached in Spain before the date of his martyrdom at Jerusalem. His authentic relies were duly deposited by miraculous agency on the Calician coast. The shrine that arose around the final resting place of the canonized benes was dedicated the word "Sancto Jacobo Apostolo," Peninsular tongues soon converted the word apostle into the name of the town he inhabited, and the place was ever afterward known to fame as Santiago de Compostella. Very remarkable miracles used to take place there. The aid given by Santiago to the Christian Spaniards against their Mocrish enemies-m one occasion he even fed the victorious army in person on a white horse -made him by for the most popular saint in the whole kingdom. Pilgrims flocked from all the world to the shine of Compostella, with St. Jomes' scallop shel!the pecton Jacobaus--fixed in their hats as origin of the somewhat obscure connection between St. James and oysters, typified by the fact that on St. James' day, July 25, old style, the oyster season used to be gin. Happy times when an oyster supper was regarded in the light of a devotional exercise. Nowadays it is regarded as next door to a crime. I'he change of calendar put on the date to August 4, when the scason now begins without thyme or reason. The little grattos of oyster shells which London children formerly built on St. James' day, and ufter ward on the transierced date, were the last relic of the scallop decked shrines of St. James of Compostella. From Santiago in Galici the name of Santiago spread to numberless other towns in a'l parts of the wide Spanish dominions. Your conqui-stador, though a triffe bloodthirsty, was undeniably devout. Like his Norman prototypes, he combined the practice of filibustering and religion. If he burned the Indian's body it was for the good of his soul; if he killed him with hard work in the gold and silver mines he took care to biptize him in the true faith before finally destroying him. The "pious founder" of the Spanish colonics was very particular by what titles he christened his towns and islands. Ascension and Vera Cruz, Dominica and Sin Salvador, sufficiently attest the orthodox devotion of the Spanish mariner Even the men of war were christened by such grotesquely inappropriate names as "Li Santisma Trinidad;" while Conception, Asuncion and Fé show their ardent desire to prove the entire catholicity of their faith in the mirest details of local nomenclature. But Sautiago came in above all other saints or dogmas or abstractions for the nuncupatory homage of the Spanish mind. There is a Santiago in Chili, and another in Cuba, a third is in Mexico and a fourth in La Plata. The Californian specimen varies the type s little, and comes out in the alternative form of San Diego. At least one British colony has inherited an example, and that is Jamesica. The old capital of the island must still be described in all official or legal documents as Santiago de la Vega, but the name is too long winded to eit comfortably upon the British throat, and conversation knows it only nowadays as Spanish Town.—Cornhill.

DIED.

McKEOWN.—In this city, Sarah William-son, relict of Daniel McKeown. BEAULIEU.—In this city, on the 16th inst., Angelique Delicourte, aged 70 years, relict of the late Jeremie Beaulieu.

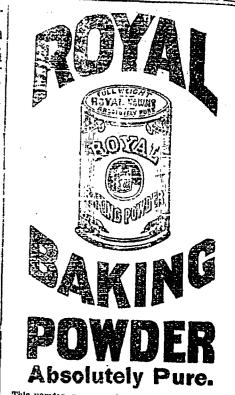
FURLONG.—In this city, on the 16th inst. Ellen Banville, aged 77 years, a native of the co. Wexford, Ireland, wife of the late Michael

CHERRY.—On Sunday Nov. 14th, after a lingering illness, Robert Cherry, aged 27 years and 1 month.

McKEOWN.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Annie Doran, aged 25 years, beloved wife of Torrence McKeown.

LAROOHE.—In this city, on the 17th inst., Caroline Bellecourt, aged 60 years, beloved wife of David Laroche.

NORRIS .- At Lachute, on the 16th instant North S.—At Laceute, on the left instant, None Caroline Norris, relict of the late Thomas Aorris, of Uttoveter, Staffordshire, England, printer and publisher, in the seventieth year of her age. She was mother of Juo. F., Thomas S. and C. E. Norris of the Canadian press. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Massiah, at Lachute.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholes menes. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multirude of low test, short we that alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROLL HAILING POWDER CO., 109 Wall St. N.Y.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto,

# JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only preparation of the kind contraints entire nutritions constituents of the Becf.

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And don't let extracts of meet, which have no nutrition, be primed off on you.



tom a common Blotch, or Eruption, the worst scrotula. Salt-rheum, the worst scrotula. Salt-rheum, Eover-sores, Scaly or Hough Skin, as short, all diseases caused by bud blood and chiquered by this powerful, parifying, and avigorating medicine. Great Eating Users rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in saing Tetter, Rose Rash, Hoils, Carmineles, Sore Eyes, Scrotulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goltre, or Thick ack, and Enlarged Glands. Send the acts in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same mount for a treatise on Scrothlous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." horoughly cleanso it by using Dr. Plorce's loaden Medical Discovery, and good tigestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirsy vital strength, and soundatess of constitution, will be established.

# CONSUMPTION.

which is Scrofulous Discuso of the sungs, is prompily and certainly arrested and cared by this God-given remedy, if taken after the last stages of the discussions reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly attal discuss, when this offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pience hought seriously of calling it his "Conmunition Cure," but abandoned that name is too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthenic, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-billoun, ectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, but only as a remedy for consumption of the imgs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES

If you feel duil drowsy, debilitated, havemailtow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots
on face or body, frequent headache or dizzlmes, had tasto in mouth, internal heat or chills,
alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and
cloomy borebodings, irregular ppetite, and
coated tongue, you are suffering from findicestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver,
if "Billousness." In many cases only
part of these symptoms are experienced. As
a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierres's
Goldon Medical Discovery has no
count.

for Work Lungs, Spitting of Blood, For Work Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Broath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Cousumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE \$1.00, FOR BETTLES. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.





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BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST

work at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a

long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on he package.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

LANGSHANS. Mr. P J. Dupont, of des Aulusies, writes as follows to the Quebec Chronicle, concernas follows to the Quence Caronicle, concerning the ab we breed, which certainly ought to be more cultivated than they have been in this rountry: "This breed of fowls finds its trip origin in Northern China. They were first origin in that country to be a local description." origin in Northern Country to England, imported to an that country to England, imported by Major A. C. Cread, and received by Major A. C. Cread, and received by Werthing, in England. of Darlington, Worthing, in England.

of Darlington, Worthing, in England.

After being bred very successfully

After her of said country for a few years,

by the carribated at the Country Dalayses. by and also excibited at the Crystal Palace and other lead no shows, at which place they reorder to a distriction, they were imported to America. Since their introduction into America, they have received many friends, as America possessed of so many good qualities they are possessed of so many good qualities they those who have had the most experience in breeding them think the most of them. in appearance the Langehaus resemble the In appropriate The plumage being that of a solid black, with beautiful green reflections. The comp of the cock is brilliant red, lerge The control of the in textors. The our lobes and wattles are also dright rad, the latter being somewhat pendutous. The beak is stoutly built and slightly curved toward the tip and of a stark hern color. T. e tail consists of a or a street glossy feathers curved inward, being a true fan shape. The sickle feathers, pro a true ran enape. The steam reathers, pro-jecting for about six inches bayond, add greatly to the characteristic appearance of the bird. The leg feathering takes a line down to the middle of the outer too. The color of their legs is a thue black with a pur ties lamed for the Langshans are as follows: good layers, but not investorate setters, but if allowed to set make most careful mothers. Being very hardy, withstanding the severest weather, they are easily raised. If well taken care of they will thrive while in confirment, but do best if given their liberty. The chicks are strong and healthy, feather out almost as soon as they are out or the she'l When first hatched they are about half black and half whit-, changing to a solid black when shout three months old "

body may notice by close observation. The American Langshan has a straw-colored beak, brown or hez leyes, and a red face. The Black Cochin's beak is of a yellowish brown color, or yellow with a black shade. In the Langshon the fluff is not as heavy as that of the Black Comin. Longshans have single combs, and their middle toes are only slight

ly feathered. They lay with great regularity and dress well for the market. BEE HIVES. In laying out the grounds for an apiary, and at the enoual addition to the same, it is of considerante importance how the hives are arranged, both in their relative position towards cach other and towards the honey house and other objects on the ground. I will proceed to point our first the way in which they should not be placed; second, the different ways in which they may be urranged, both in regar I to the safety and comfurt of the bees, and also in regard to the convenience of the owner. Hives should not be placed too near each other, as there is danger of the bees (particularly the young ones) entering the wrong hive and being killed as intruders; also of the queens making the same mistake when returning from their "wedding trip" or in swarming, when a queen with allowed mine and the state of with clipped wing roneing on the ground and finding her-elf unable to follow the swarm attempts to resenter the hive. Hives should not be placed tegether on benches, as one without disturbing all the other hives low street jill, in the cause of his argument jowls and salted them, and they furnished on the same bench, putting the in favor of the repeal of the law of imprison. bees on their guard and making them ready for an attack on the beekeeper before he opens another hive. Benches also afford a convenient runaway for ante, to the great amovance of the been as well as their owner. Hives should not be placed near Willow hedges, Contonwood, or any other trees which harhour ants, nor under evergreen trees, which give thade when the base ought to have full benefit of sun. A high knull exposed to severe wind; uneven ground, interspered with gullies or boulders; low, damp ground, abounding in grass or weeds, which interfere with the free circulation of air around the hives, and which herbor toads and other ensmies, are to be avoided. Close sheds, boarded up on all sides but the front, will make it uncomfortably hot for the boes during summer, and may cause the combs to melt and break down. Hives should not be placed in close proximity to awelling houses, stables, line fences or pub ile bighways, as the bees are liable to be disturbed and to become annoying, and often daugerous to people and animals; nor near hayetacks, as the fire occasionally employed in the apiary may, through an accident, hecome the cause of a conflagration. Hives should never be placed against a building or fence. There should be sufficient room, so

that the operator can stand at the rere of the hives when he is at

work, and thereby avoid approying the bees

by being in their way while they are flying

out and in at the entrance. A clean, sundy

plat, free from brush, weeds, bushes, ever-green trees, boulders and other obstructions, is the best location for any apiary. The

ground should have a gentle slope, and the hives face towards the east or south east that the morning sun may

shine on the entrances, which will induce the bees to fly out earlier in the morning then if the entrance is shaded. The

view from t e honey house, that the owner may see at a glance from which hives swarm

is issuing, or where robbing is going on. For the safety and convenience of the bees

and quoene the hives should be as noar the

ground as possible, each hive resting

on its separate stand made of boards, or simply of feur bricks or of blocks sawed from the scantling. When a

building is elected there will often be a lot of ends and waste pieces of scautling, which can

be sawed into such blocks justead of using

rot the bottom boards and harbour ants : but

the earth may be banked up even with the

entrance, so that spiders, toads and lizards cannot find a hiding place underneath. The hives may be placed in long rows in hex-

agonal form, or in any other position towards

each other which will make it most conven

ient for the operator, but should always be

between them in any direction."

them as kindling and firewood. Hives should not be placed directly on the ground, as it will

to settle on should be on the outer edge of the apiery. A small running stream or a well near the apiery is indispensall. It will be convenient to have the apiary located at the rere of the honey house. If the ground is sloping and the house below the hives, it will facilitate the carrying of honey from the hives to the house. The space in front of the honey house should be left unobstructed, so that a team may be driven up to the door .- The American Bee Journal.

### DIEBLINGS.

As market fowls the Plymouth Rocks are inequaled, and, if not kept too fut, are splendid layers. The color of their bodies is a greyish white, with blue bars across each feather which should be even on all parts of the plumage. Both the cock and the hon have medium-s zeel single combs, which should has always been a stand-by in the most be straight, with regular serrations. A Ply rural New England homes. Many a middle-mouth Rock with pure yellow legs is a aged man world now like to taste of a boiled mouth Rock with pure yellow legs is a very rare bird. The exhibits of this breed at

apples are very thick and tough this year. It is likely that the dry season was the cause. Throughout the entire year turkeys are saleable in lesser quantities for the city hotels and restaurants chiefly, and they average well the year through.

A LUCKY MAN. Mr. Arthur H. Barnaby, who held one-fifth of the ticket numbered 61,968, which drew the second capital prize of \$25,000 in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, held at New Orleans, October 12, is a travelling salesman color of their regs the toes. The good quali- of the Highland Foundry Company of this Being very large, the cocks weighing from 9 to 12 pounds, and the hens from 6 to 9 found by a Courier reporter, Mr. Baroaby said that he had been for six or seven years a regular patron of the Louisiana State Lotters, but if a very delicate flavor, makes it almost equal to that of a turkey. They are almost equal to that of a turkey. They are pleasant little cottage in Everett. When therefore not very much surprised when he took up an evening paper on the Saturday following the crawing, to find that his number had again been one of the lucky caes. He immediately telegraphed to New Orleans to be sure no mistake had been made by editors or printers, and on Monday morning, after a day of doubt and anxiety waiting, a reply came from Mr. M A. Dauphin, saying the number was correct. A few days later the money was delivered to him by Althoug many suppose the Langshan and Black Cookies to be the same, yet there is some difference between them which any body may notice by close observation. present business, and to work as hard and the vegetables added to the boiling meat and to practice the same prudence as heretofore. The \$5,000 has already been wisely and securely invested, and will ultimately be expended in the purchase of a home for himself and family. He is a firm alone, remove the meat and fat before add-believer in the honesty and fairness of the ing the vegetables, and serve each as whole Lottery, in proof of which he says he in-tends to buy a ticket each mouth in the use what remains of the vegetables as a vegetends to buy a ticket each mouth in the tends to buy a ricket each mouth in the future the same as he has done in the past. "It is a very curious fact," said Mr. Barnaby, "that within the last four years four different men in the stove and furnace business in Bus sprouts and ton have each drawn a part of a capital juch long pieces. Cut half a cupful of carrot prize. First, there was Mr. H. N. Hatch, and the same quantity of turnip in small who drew \$15,000; then Joe Lyons of City Point, who got \$10,000; then Mr. Holmes of East Boston, a young man in a stove store, drew only four months ago \$15,000; and finally there's my \$5,000, besides several other smaller amounts which I have drawn from time to time."-Boston (Muss.) Courier, Nov. 7.

### THE IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT LAW.

New York, Nov. 16 .- The jury, after having been locked up all night, failed to agree in the suit before the United States court, wherein \$10,000 are claimed from Eractus Wiman by Henrietta Woods, for libel in certain papers presented before the hive cannot be examined or manipulated Governor, prepared by the prisoners in Ludment for debt in this state. The particular point which the jury feiled to agree upon was the interpretation of the definition of mulice as laid down by Judge Wheeler.

# THE BEST COMBINATION.

The best combination of blood cleansing, regulating, health giving herbs, roots and barks enter into Burduck Blood Bitters—a purely vegetable remedy that cures discases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

### TENANTS BUYING OUT THE NOBILITY.

Dublin, Nov. 17.—The most of the tonants on the estates of the Ma quis of Sligo, county Mayo, have purchased their holdings from the Marquis. As he is consin and heir presumptive to the Earl of Charriarde, who owns large estates in county G. lway, and is extremely unpopular with his tenants, who have just struck 40 per cent reduction in their present rents, the Marquis of Bigo's arrangements with his tenants is taken as a strong judication of a rapid change in the relatious between the land lords and tenants in Ireland.

# A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

The popular remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, is used, both internally and externally, for aches, pains, colds, croup, rheumatism, desiness and diseases of an inflammatory nature.

### THE NOVA SCOTIA GRITS DECLARE IN FAVOR OF BLAKE'S POLICY, DE NOUNCE RIEL'S EXECUTION, AND SHOW

THEIR DISLOYAL SPIRIT.

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 17 -The Know-Nothing combination held a meeting at Anne polis this afternoon, about 300 people attending. Premier fielding admitted that Mr. Blake, as well as Sir John, opposed Nava Scotia going out of the Confederation, but of the two evils he preferred seeing Mr. Blake entrance to all the hives should be in full in office, and would work for his accession to power. He said the repeal agitation had frightened the Dominion Government into bullding the Cape Breton railway. He de-nounced the execution of Riel, and sympathized with the Quebec Rielites. Attornoy-General Longley described the Dominion as a "ragged, disconnected lot of provinces," and ridiculed the idea of trying to build up a Canadian nationality. The demonstration was a dismal fallure.

# A COMMON EXPRESSION.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, tried mary remedies, but never found any that has done me so much good as Burdock Blood Bitters." James Higgins, East Templeton, P. Q.

# FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

so far apart that a wheelbarrow can be run Rome, Nov. 17 -The Vatican is conferring should be so piaced that they do not interfere with such free passage; they should be
kept trimmed up that the lower branches do
not may the bec-keeper at his work, and
should be thinged out when necessary that
they do not give too dense a shade. All,
other trees or bushes provided for the swarms

with the French bishops relative to the best
policy to be pursued by the Catholic clergy
in France in the event of the Chambers
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## THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

[The Editress is prepared to answer all questions ou antiers connected with this Department.

### A BOILED DINNER.

The poet Whittier has expressed his ab herrence of a "boiled dinner" in terms most decided and many other people in these days never think of having this old fashioned dish on their t.b.e. A boiled dinner composed of good fresh vegetables and a nice piece of meat is a dish fit for the President, and dinner such as his mother used to cook, but the stock show are well worth seeing.

If he expects the hired girl to prepare such a Many people complain that the skins of dinner ha will doubtless be disappointed. It his wife does not remember how her mother used to do she may profit by the following recipe for an old-fashioned boiled dinner from the Boston Cook Book :--Four pounds of corned beef, two or three beets, a small cabbage, two small carrots, one small French turnip, six or right potatoes of uniform size, and one small crooked-neck squash. Wash and soak the corned beef in cold water, and put it on to boil in fresh cold water; skim and simmer until tender, but not long enough for it to fall to pieces. Let it cool in the liquor in which it was boiled. Put it into a flat, shallow dish, cover it with a board, and pressit. Remove all the fat from the meat liquer and save to clarify for short ening. Save the mest liquor, but do not lee it stand in an iron kettle or tin pan. Boil the bests the day before, also, and cover them with vinegar. The next day prepare the vegetables. Wash them all, scrape the carrots, and cut the cabbage into quarters; pare the turnips and equash, and cut into three-quarterisch slices, and pare the potatoes. Put the meat liquer on to boil about two hours before dinner time; when boiling put in the carrots, afterward the cubbage and turnip, and helf an hour before dinner add the squash and potatoes. When tender take the vegetables up corefully, drain the water from the cabbage by pressing it in a colum der. Slice the carrots. Put the cell meat in the centre of a large dish, and serve the cereot, turnip and potatoes round the edge, with the squash, calbage and pickled beats in separate dishes; or serve each vegetable in a dish by itself. This may all be done the same day it the meat be put on to boil very early, removed as soon as tender, the fat taken off, liquor, beginning with those requiring the longest time to cook. This will depend very much upon their freshness. But whichever way the dish is prepared, boil the beets

A MACEDOINE. A macedoine may be served with roast beef or broiled steak. Blanch twelve Brussels aprouts and six stalks of asparagus cut is pieces; if you have a vegetable speen, cut them with that, and take off the outer skin of twelve small ounces Put four ounces of butter in a stewpan and when melted add the turnips, carrots and onions, Stir occasionally until they are half done, then add a little more than a pint of broth and the Brussels sprouts and cook for the minutes. Then add the blanched asparagus, half a dozen mushrooms and enough troth to cover all, and simmer until the whole is done. Add salt and pepper to taste, a very little sugar and serve hot. Water may be used instead of broth, but it is, of course, inferior.

HOW TO COOK A PIG'S HEAD. An economical Eastern lady writes to an exchange :-- "Not long since I bought a hog's head costing four cents a pound, cut of the much mere delicious and tender than the ordinary side pork. After divesting the remainder of eyes, ears and snout, it was souked in water for fifty four hours, scraped thoroughly, then boiled until the meat was ready to drop from the bones, chopped fine, sen soned with sals, pepper and sage, and pressed. When cold, cut in slices and try slowly in a batter made of eggs, milk and fleur. I prefor sour milk, one egg to a cup of milk, and use a little soda. This makes an excellent breakfast dish. Enough fat presses out and rises on the surface of the water in which it is bailed to pay for the work." CHICKEN AND LUCE.

You want fresh corn; cut off the grains from the cob and put it in a pot with only enough water to cover it; stew thoroughly; cut the chicken up and add to corn; scason with pepper and salt, and when the chicken is tender add a teacupful of cream, thicken with a very little flour or cracker dust and butter. At the very last, chop paraley fine and mix thoroughly. A variation from this is to stew with the corn an equal weight of picked hard crabs. Evon better, soft shell crabs cooked with chicken and corn, used to be one of the choice dishes of Maryland.

RICE SOUP. Rice soup, with which the Savoyards habitually regale themselves, consists of a tolerable quantity of rice, well washed with both hands in several successive cold waters, and then cooked over a gentle fire in as small a quantity of water as possible, with cream. Care must be taken not to stir it while cooking for fear of breaking or spoiling the form of the grains. A fresh quantity of cream, very hot, may be added, but only in moderstion, and then over the whole squeeze through a piece of fine muslin a dezen tomatoes, which have been previously dissolved over a slow fire. Add pepper and salt to taste and eat smoking hot.

An Irishman says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF ROVINCE OF QUEBBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Mrs. Mary Ann Dussault, Plaintiff, vs Charles Gingras, undertaker, of the city of Montreal and district. Dofondant. Rottee is hereby given that the Plaintiff in this case has instituted an action in separation as to properties against the Defendant on the 18th of October last.

Montreal, November 6th, 1886.

J. T. R. LORANGER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT, District of Mont-near, No. 947. Dema Exilda Thimens, duly authorized to exter en justice, wife common as to property of John Albert Saunders ander, of the City and District of Montreal, he instituted an action against her husband for separation as to property. Montreal, 18th Nov. mbcr, 1856.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEH, & MARTINEAU, 15-5 Attornoys of Paintin.

# ARNPRIOR.

# EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

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Service Gazette"

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

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

11 LONDON, ENGLAND



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. Dame Olive Landry, disintiff, vs. Jean Emmanuel Viger, lumber merchant of Montreal, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff, in this case, has instituted an action in separation as to properties action the Dein separation as to properties, against the Defendant, on the 18th of October 1.st,
Montreal, Nov. 6th, 1886.

J. T. R. LORANGER,

· Attorney for Plaintiff.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

# BARY'S BIRTHDAY. A Benstiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any buly who, market will send untile process of two or more often ballies, and their set a land on the ballies. Also a hands use Divinent Dye Sample Card to the more again until valuable information.

wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.
4-G

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tised patent medicines at a dol'ar a bottle, and french your system with nauseous slops that prison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

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ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

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PATHERS OF THE HOLF CROSS.

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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the toweis, Eidneys and Liver, cerry ngmi gradually without weakening the content, all the impurities and increased the secretion at the secretion Ac lity of the Correcting Ac lity of the content, curing Bill deness, Dysonation, Readaches, Dissiness, westburn, Constipation, Uryners the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of ion, Jamadice, Salt Rheam, conselas, Secolala, Fluttering of Licart, Nervousness, and Content I Debility; all these and a rimilar Complaints yield to an influence of IUTIDCCI. ngmi gradually without weakening to

100.00 - - - 0,- 25

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Causda, at its next session, on the part of Pame Suzan Ash, of the City of Jointeal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quetec, to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, William Manton, or parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of desortion, and because the sid William Earlton having obtained a divorce from the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Messelnuscits, one of the United States of America, has contracted a second marriage. Montreal, 18th Reptember, 1886. DUHAMKL, RAINVILLE & MARCELU, Attorneys for the said Dame Suzan Ash.



# CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

"We do hereog vertify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Bouthly, and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lettery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and hat the same are conducted with honesty, farness and n good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures ttached, in its advertisements."



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

# UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Interporated in 1808 for 25 years by the Legislature Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capi of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over 550,000 has since been added.

By an overwheiming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd. A.D. 1879.

The Grand Shirpic Number Brawlings will take place monthly. It never scales we pastpones. Look at the following d stribution:

196th Grand Monthly

AND THE

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing In the Academy or Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, ficcember 14, 1886

Under the personal supervision and management o Gen. G. T. BEAUEEGARD, of Louisiana, Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

	Malyes, 85. I	fiftlin, 3	2. Teutha, S	1,
	Lī	ST OF PRE		
1	CAPITAL PRIZ	EOF	£150,000	
1	GRAND PRIZE	OF	50,000	50,000
	GRAND PRIZE		20,000	20,000
			10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZE		5.000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF		1.000	20,000
50	***************************************		500	25,000
100	**		300	30,000
200	44		200	40,000
000	••		100	60,000
1,000	**		50	5 <b>0.0</b> 00
1,000	ATURO	XIMATION	PRIZES	
100	Approximation	Prizes of	8200	\$20,000
100	***************************************	***	106	10,000
100	**	**	75	7,500
100				
	Prizes, amount			8522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only the office of the Company in New Orleans
For further information write clearly giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in Ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

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Sick Headacho and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, 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 Filis are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the Luwels. Yen if they only cured

# HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those war suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end 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 care it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills maken dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please a (who use them. In viais at 25 cents: five 1 \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by bank.

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Instant rollef, Final cure and never knife, purge, salve or suppository. Liver, kidner and all blood troubles—expectably constipation—cured like magic, Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free, by addressing, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

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This Great Household Medicine Conks Amongs the Leading Vocasia rics of Life These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, & General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cares Sere Threat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Ghandular Swellings, Abscesses, Files, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kin a notal.

Both remembed Obstructure and Obstructure

been kn · n to fail

Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street,
London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d.
4s. 6d., 11s., 22. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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# ALLAN LINE



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

# 1886---Winter Arrangements---1887

This Comrany's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Civee-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements. modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fusicit time on Vessels.

Tonnage. Commanders.

23.00.100.00.00.00.00.00	Building,
Parisian 5,400	Capt. James Wylie.
Sardinian 4.650	Lt. W. H. Smith, RNR.
Polynesian 4.100	Capt. J. Ritchie.
Sacmatian 3,600	Hugh Wylie.
Circas ian 4,000	W. Richardson.
Peruvian 3,400	" John France.
Nova Scotian 3,300	R. H. Hughea.
Caspian 3,200	Y & D Downs to N. D.
Carthaginian4,600	Lt. R. Barret, K.N.R.
Schoring	Capt. A. Macnicol.
Siberian 4,600	" R. P. Moore.
Nerwegian 3,531	" J. G. Stephen.
Hibernian 3,440	John Brown.
Austrian 2,760	J. Ambery.
Nestorian 2,700	W. Dalziel.
Pruseran ginon	" Alex. McDougal
Scandinavian 3 600	" John Park.
Du-nos Ayrean . 3,800	" James Scott.
Corean 4.000	" J. C. Menzies.
Grecian	" C. F. LeGallai.
Manitoban3,150	R. Carruthers.
Canadian2,600	John Kerr
Phoenician 2,800	" D. McKillon
Waldensian 2 600	D. J. James.
Lucerne 2,200	
Newfoundland 1,500	** . 13. ATERALL,
Academ 1 000	C. J. Myline.
Acadian 1,350	" F. McGrath.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing fro Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURS-DAYS, and from Halifax on ATURDAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in-tended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX :

Sardinian. Thursday, Dec. 2
Polynesish. Thursday, Dec. 16
Parisian. Thursday Dec. 30
At ONE clock, P.M.,
or on the prival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train
from the West.

Rates of passage from Montront, via Halifax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$73.75, \$8.75. (According to accommodation.) Intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, \$25.50.
Rates of passage from Montreal, via Portland:—Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$2.70 (according to accommodation), Intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, 25.50.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. The Steamers of the Hallian Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's N.F., are intended to be despatched FROM HALIPAX:—

Ca-pian Monday, Doc. 8 Carthughtian Monday Dec. 20 Pates of Passage ketween Halifax and 4t John's: -Cabin \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, eteerage \$0.00. Old Boston:

Old B

 Prussian
 about Nov. 27

 Ma Prussian
 alout Dec. 4

 Mberlan
 about Pec. 11

 Boardanavian
 about Dec. 25

 Ritherniau
 about Jan. 2

 Prussian
 about Jan. 2

 Brussian
 about Jan. 2

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia Service are intended to be despetched from Philadelphia for Glasgow, FROM PHILADELPHIA: 

# THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Parts, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liv rpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Habian.
Connections by the Interestonial and Grand
Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the
Gentral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways Gentral vermont and Grand Trunk Lantways (National Despaich), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways, (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, va Portland.
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For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quait d'Orlans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Glack, Paris; Aug. Schmiz & Co., or Richard Brins, Autworp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hago, Humburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fucher & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Bolfast; Jas. Scott & Co., Quainstown; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street. & Malcolm, Bulfast; Jas. Scott & Co., Queenstown; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street, E. C., London; James and Alex. A lan, 70 Great Clyde streat, Gasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allane, Rao & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSali street, Chicag; H. Bourlier, Teronto; Thos. Co. & & Sor., 261 Breadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1365 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

11. & A. ALLAN, 41 dia street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

Nov. 9th, 1886.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Behools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnoti. O.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Relia

Greatest Experience. Larges Trade Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY



McShane Lell Foundry. Fig. -st Grade of Bells,
Chimes and Penls for Onunches,
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Bully varranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price. destaloguanteed. Send for price. destaloguanteed. Send for price. Mc. all M. M. All ANDE OU. ALTHOR.
Md. O. S. Mention this p. 224.

# FARM FOR SALE

SOO acres (SO, of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Reman Catholic Oburch Barns, Dwelling Hones, and Saw and G

### LITTLE BY LITTLE.

'Little by little," the torrent said, As it swept a ong its narrow bed, Chafing in wrath and pride.

Little by little "and "day by day,"
And with every wave it bore away
A grain of sand from the banks which lay
Like granite walls on either side.

It came again and the rushing tide Covered the valley far and wide,
For the mighty banks were gone.
A grain at a time they were swept away,
And now the fields and meadows lay Under the waves, for the work was done.

" Little by little," the tempter said, As a dark and cunning snare he spread For the young, unwary feet, "'Little by little' and 'day by day,' I'il tempt the careless soul astray, Into the broad and flowery way. Until the ruin is made complete."

'Little by little," sure and slow, We fashion our future of bliss or wee, As the present passes away; Our feet are climbing the stairway bright, Up to the regions of endless light, Or gliding downward into the night; "Little by little" and "day by day."

THE PRINCE AND LABOR. THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEIVES A DEPUTA TION OF WORKINGMEN AND REPLIES TO AN ADDRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The Prince of Wales recognizes the growing powers of the workingmen, and takes pains now and then to make himself popular among them. Yesterday morning a special deputation of the London Trades council proceeded to Sandringham to present the Prince, as executive pany, which controls the system in this city, president of the Colonial and Indian exhibition, with an address and resolution of whistles of nearly every factory in the city Highness for having initiated and success- opposition is to a change in the tariff of the fully directed the scheme of cheap admission rentals which the Telephone company wishes to the exhibition for the artisan classes of tion the party was conveyed in the Prince's carriage to the house and then entertained at luncheon. The members of the deputation mittee. The result of the deliberations of the Prince and presented to the Princess and pledged himself to stop using his instrument her daughters, the Princesses Louise, Victoria after noon to day. The only business places and Mand, who were attended by the ladies using telephones to night are one or two and gentlemen of the household. In reply to the address the Prince said:—"During the thirteen weeks that the special facilities were in progress more than 2,500,000 artisons, certificates were distributed, and \$12,241 address and \$25,669 children living that the property of the said account of the matter white white the said account of the thirteen weeks that the said account of the with the met politan radius visited the exhibition. I tank I may fully add to these figures those of about 138,000 adults and 26,000 children which represent admissions in connection with the workingmen's clubs which were established at my request in the different parts of the country in the early part of the year. We thus have a total of 1,232,010 working people, or more than onefifth of the whole number who have entered the exhibition, and who have derived, as I sincerely hope and believe, useful instruction together with rational relaxation and amuse-

ment from it."
LONDON, Nov. 21 - The Socialists marched to-day from fifteen outlying points to Trafal-gar equare. Various bodies were headed by bands of music and the paraders carried Among the mottoes were, "By Heavens, our rights are worth fighting for," and "Work for all or work for news." Some of the men carried Phrygian taps on poles. As the southern contingent crossed Westminster bridge the bands played the " Marseillaise." People in the windows of the Government offices were hooted at. When the paraders passed through Downing street they hissed Lird Rendolph Churchill. The sight of the Horse Guard sentries incensed the mob, which fairly howled with rago. An officer closed the gates and the mob proceeded. The East End sent a full force and two bands of music. When the speaking began there were present 50,000 Soci alists, 25,060 unemployed workingmen and oriminals and 20,000 spectators. The speakers included Messrs. Hyndmann, Champion and Burns. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Government to relieve the distress existing among the workingmen. A deputation of tou proceeded to Lord Salisbury's house on Arlangton street. They were received by the concierge, who stated that Lord Salisbury had gone to Halfield house. The deputation grumbled and retired leaving a copy of the resolutions adopted by the meeting. The crowds at the meetings dispersed in an orderly manner, but the police afterward . found difficulty in cleuring the square. Mounted police charged and gradually moved the people. All is quiet tonight. The Lord Mayor will form a committee to enquire into the provailing distress with a view of affording relief during the coming winter.

# A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

A VESSEL DRIFTS ASHORE WITH SUSPICIOUS MARKS ON BOARD.

HUNTERS POINT, L.I., Nov. 21 .- The schooner Long Island, from Oyeter Bay, ran ashore at Sea Cliff yesterday. Before she stranded the people of Sea Cliff noticed some-thing stronge. All sail was set, but the craft drifted hither and thither, until finally she drifted ashore. The party who boarded her found she was abandoned. The after part of the vessel was been eared with blood, while in the immediate vicinity of the wheel large pools were found, indicating that the man at the helm had been murdered and that his body had been cost into the sea. The Long Island was in command of Captain Thomas Carpenter, an old man, assisted by Henry Frank. The theory of the police is that Carpenter was murdered by Frank, or that both met their death at the hands of pirates or river thieves. The only boat the schooner had is missing.

# A STARTLING STATEMENT.

RUMORED ULTIMATUM SEST BY GERMANY TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON. November 22.—The Badischelundes Zeitung states that the German ambassador at Paris las been instructed to inform the French Overnment that their application to the chambers for a credit of \$140,000,000 for military and naval supplies would be regarded by Germany as a declaration of war. The statement has caused a sensation in Paris, although its truth is doubted, the belief being that the German ambassador was only told to enquire into France's relations with Russia, and to ascertain whether the proposed credits have any thing to do with these relations.

Expectant Heir (before the will is read)-" Uncle's death wasa sad and untimely one. To think but a short time ago that noble old man trod the earth in perfect health. iHe was a model of kindness and good sense. Ah, me!" Expectant Heir (after the will is read)—"That will can be put aside on the ground of insanity. The old fossil was crazy for twenty years."

## THE BRITISH NAVY.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Lord Brassey's book on the English navy, regarding which expectation has been running high, was issued to day. Referring to the naval preparations of the colonies, he speaks of the elasticity of the resources which make Canda of great service to the British empire. The mercantile tornage of the Dominion, he says, ranks third of all the nations of the world, and 87, CGO sailors hail from her ports. Newfoundland is also a great nursery for seamen, and the North American colonies are an admirable ground for recruiting a sea Militia. Hitherto the enrolment of a colonial navy has been neglected. Since Lord Brassey's return from the North American colonies in 1872, he has brought this quest on before the public, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that the work has been taken up seriously, though not by the admiralty. It is, however, in more comptent hands, and will, he trusts, be carried forward by the Dominica Government supported to the fullest extent by the imperial exchequer. Lord Brassey advocates, as a reform, the question of greater stringency in enforcing the construction of water-ight compartments and of bulwarks for defending the machinery of naval vessels.

### A NOVEL STRIKE ROCHESTER CITIZENS ACTIVELY PROTEST AGAINST A PROPOSED CHANGE IN

TELEPHONE RATES. ROCHESTER, N.Y., Nov. 20 .- The strike which Rochester telephone subscribers have inaugurated against the Bell Telephone comthanks passed by a large delegate meeting of were blown as a signal to indicate the the metropolitan workingmen to his Royal light against the company had begun. The to introduce in the city. As soon as the new London. On arriving at the Wolverton sta- turiff was made known the sub-cribers organized at once into a protective association and elected officers and an executive comwere afterward received in the ball-room by the association was that each member

the strike.

A BLIZZARD. Sr. Path, Nov. 23.-The second blizzard of the season reached Dakota early yesterday. The storm is coming from the northerst. Portland reports twelve inches of snow and bad drifts. Jamestown reports passenger trains on time, but freights abandoned at Grafton. At of snow. Aberdeen reports the surply of coal in that region nearly exhausted. The signal officer here says the blizzard was general over Montane, No thern Dakota and Northern Mir. In St. Paul the weather is mild with a

## THE PERSECUTION OF THE POPE.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, on the plea of ill-health, has asked the Pope to accept his resig-nation. It is known the chief cause of his desire to resign is the approach of difficulty with the Quirioul. It is reported the Pope wrete to the Emperor Francis Joseph asking him to intervene on the ground that he would be obliged to quit Kome unless the position of the Varican is improved, as the anti-clerical party was taking every chance to insult him. The Emperor Francis Joseph has not replied yet.

# A GRANDSON FOR THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.-Princess Beatrice, wife of Prince Henry of Battenburg and youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, has given birth to a son. Both mother and son are doing well. Lord Randolph Caurchid was minister in attendance at the accouchement.

# MALIGNANT DIPHTHERIA.

LOCANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 23 .- For several months a m ligrant type of diphtheria has been raging here, fully an hundred couldren having died. The disease has also broken out in Rochester, Fulton County. The epidemic estravelling up the valley.

# RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 23.—The Nove Fromva, commenting upon the rumors that war be-tween Germany and Russia is impending, says: "If there is one thing upon which Russie will rejoice to exhaust her last blood, it is to uphold her independence against the Germans."

# A MIDNIGHT RAID.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A despatch from Phame says. "A party of Dacoits at midnight entered the British can opments, set fire to the barracks and guard house, killed three Europeans and then decamped."

# THE ANARCHISTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.-It is now positively chicaco, 1909, 20.—11 is now positively stated that R. G. Ingersoli has been retained in bohalf of the condemned anarchists, and will appear to argue the appeal before the Supreme Court in March.

# A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Near Bresian, to-day, a persant killed a whole family, consisting of four persons, with a hatchet. The murderer had been raiding the neighborhood.

# A SHIP CANAL.

Pagis, Nov. 23.-The municipal council is considering M Lacadies scheme to convert the Seine into a canal in order to make Paris a sea The work is to cost two hundred million

# THE WAR CLOUD.

PESTH, Nov. 22.—The Hungarian budget committee has adopted a proposed credit for occupation of Boonia and Rerzegovina.

The latest agony in dancing sircles is said to be the "Mikudo polka," which includes limitations of Yum-Yum's mineing gait, Poo-Bah's stately stride, and Ko-Ko's sprightly jumps. A young man who recently lost his breath, his patience, his temper, and a suspender button, according to the Buffalo Courier, in mastering its intricacles, said: "I am all tired out, but I've got it. You take a polks step and then kick, then another polka step and kick again. Then you hop three steps forward, as is the La Belle waltz, and then you polks again. There's nothing

In view of the recent earthquaic shook can it be said any longer that there is a solid

like it.

### HOPE.

"我是我看着这个话,这一

CANADA A NURSERY FOR THE SEA MILITIA OF There's a fair, bright hope dwells with me where'er my fancy leads, Amid the city's crowded ways or by green emerald meads;
It makes my griefs less hard to bear, it softens

every pain, Or whether wintry winds blow high or falls the summer rain.

How sweetly rapturous sounds her voice my words are weak to tell, No bliss beside enchants me so-it binds me

like a spell; More glorious shines the morning, and divince beams the night, When round me floats her minstrelsy in golden

wreathings bright, I heard her music many a time, I hear it now agair, No treacherous oracle, I ween, unholy and pro-

fane; From heaven above, the fount and source of every truth sublime, Descends each note she wreathes for me in plain but solemn rhyme.

She tells me, and I listen with a joy almost divine, My country's star of liberty ere long shall glori-

ously shine, Athrough the deep, dark veil of woe that hides her beauty bright Shall flash ere long resplendently a fair and

hallowed light.

She tells me and my inmost soul vibrates with ecstacy, Dear Ireland s flag in lofty pride shall wave o'er

land and sea;
The tyrant foes who scoff her now in senseless spite, ere long
Shall how before the thunderous tread of a people brave and strong.

"Twas thus she sang in bygone days, 'tis thus she constant sings, And as I fondly cherish now each bliss her whispering brings:

Oh! may mine ears drink in that shout of victory loud and grand, And may mine eyes that glory see long promised

-- Dublin Nation.

### PRETTY GIRLS IN DUBLIN.

Ireland is noted for its beautiful women, and the guls of Dublin are as pretty as those of any city in the world. They have, as a rule, fair, rosy complexions and good forms, and they know how to cress the latter. I attended a regatta at Dalkey, the great yachting place near Dublin, and saw some several thousands of the better class of girls. of Ireland The poorer classes were shut out by the higher prices of the enclosure allotted to us, and the crowd was a kid gloved one. The girls seemed to be remarkably healthy and in high spirits, and they showed, as I could judge from the witty remarks I heard on possant, all the love of humor for which old I eland is famous. The Irish brogue coming out of the pearly teeth of a rosy cheeked, bright-cycd Irish wirl sounds very sweet indeed, and were 1 a millionaire American with one or two American girl babies I would bring them to Ireland to raise them for the sake of their complexions. The beauties are not, kowever, confined to the upper classes. I saw pretty girls everywhere, and nany a sweet face there is among the white-capped servant girls of the hotels, and even among the workers in the fields or in the cotters' huts .- Cor. Cleveland Leader.

## POETS' CORNERS.

In many journals and country newspapers there is a column set apart known as the "Poets' Corner," which is perhaps as much appreciated by certain minds as any corner that exists. To how many a humble lover of literature has this corner brought harminess! Many a half corner brought happiness! Many a half educated lad, who never was and never could be much above his fellows, hoe yet had his love for books fostered, and has been made to strive for better things than the common pleasures of his neighbors, by the enlife in the earth.

### Grasping blindly above him for light, Climb to a soul in grass and flowers.

Has not some local Tennyson often trembled with pleasure to see his "Lines to Matilda" printed with his name, Thomas Barkis, in full at the end? And has not Matilda shown the effusion to all her aunts and cousins? And albeit she did afterward marry the grocer seon, and now appears a thriving matron us she peeps from the parlor testind the shop, yet does she not still retain that little equare of newspaper and show it at times to a triend laughingly, with perchases a slightly tender feeling, partly of regret for young days that never can return, partly of pity for "poor Tom," who, after all missed the great happiness of making her his Matilda? And Tom, was he ever the worse for it? Did he not travel in hardware just as well as if he had never written anything in that special line? Enes he not look upon books with a different eye to what he otherwise would have done?-All the Year Round.

# CATHOLIC CHUICH MUSIC.

A NEW AND MOST VALUABLE CAPALOGUE OF CATEOLIC CHURCH MUSIC NOW MEADY.

It embraces over 700 Masses, Vespera, Hymn books, Motetts, Liturgical works, etc., approved by the Cecelia So inty, and all the musical publications of J. Flesher & Bro. besides these of other publishers.

Every Catholic Organist, Choir Director and Singer should scenre a copy of it. It is decidedly the most complete extriogue of its kind ever published in this country.

Address: J. Fischer & Bro., Music Publishers, No. 7 Bible House, cub ance on 4th avenue, New York.

# COMMERCE

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

There is nothing special to note since last writing. There has been a slight falling off in the movement of metals, but outside of that a satisfactory feeling prevails, and busi-

ness is good. Day Goops,-Travellers' orders are improved, and a good many spring goods are osing sold, payments, too, shows further improvenient, and are at the moment very ieir indeed.

Funs. - Advices received from country ment will cause a renewal of the solected jobbing lots.

defined: Prices are as before. We quote:—Beaver, \$3 50 to \$4; bear, \$12 to check for rolls, which have sold at 14c to 164c per ld, \$1 to \$1.10; fex, oross, \$2; lynx, \$3 to difficult to get. We came across some very

\$4; marien, \$1 to \$1.25; mink, 755 to \$1; fine lets of Western in small rel's which sold muskrat, 100; raccoon, 50 to tue; kunk, 400 at 165. A poor lot was sold at 14c. Cheese.—A slight addition has been made to \$1, as to quality; otter, \$8 to \$10.

merico, \$17.50 to \$18; Gartherrie, \$17.50 to \$18.00; prod cable to 61s. We quote:—Finest Fall \$18; Langloan and Coltness, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15.00 to \$16.50; Calder, \$17.50 to \$15.00 to \$16.50; Calder, \$17.50; Carnbr.e, \$16.50 to \$16.50; Calder, \$17.00. Hemitic \$20.00. \$17.00; Hematite, \$20 00; Siemens, No. 1, \$17.50; Bar Iron, \$1 60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1 85; Siemens Bar, \$2 10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2 30 to \$2 35; Penn and Pontpool, \$2 50. In Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5 75 to \$6.00; Charcoal, \$2 50. \$5.75 to \$6.00: Chargeal I C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Gaivanized sheets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 640; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and binds, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$2.25; Staffordsnire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2 10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian shoot library short cut clear per bri, \$15.00 to 15.25; Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:—Pig. Mess pork, Western, per bri, \$13.60 to \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13e firm; spring. \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; sleigh sloe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3½c per lb.; Ingot tin, 25c to 26c; bar tin, 27c to 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.40 per 100

GROCERIES. -- Sugars remain at the game level, refinery price for granulated in lots 6c: there is no surplus stock of yellows and sales for the season are reported heavy. Syrups are scarce; molasses firm, 330; Valencia raisins 64c for good fruit; prunes 44c to 54c; teas present no specially new features.

HIDES-The demand is not specially active. Green are selling at 810 per pound for No. 1. Some Winnipeg hides have lately been received and sold at 94c.

LEATHER AND SHOES -Matters in these lines have quieted considerably since last criting. Leather prices remain steady and stocks are in good chape. We quote:—
Spanish cole B. A. No. 1, 24c to
26; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23:; No. 1
Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2 do, 20c
to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23:; No. 2, 21c
to 22c; do, Bulfalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 1910 to 21c; Hemlack Staughter, No. 1, 26e to 27e; oak sole, 45e to 50e; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33e to 38e; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36.; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, at 7½c, and 200 lbs at 8c. A lot of scalded 28c to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to chickens was soll at 6c. Goese are quiet at 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Go to 7c, and ducks at 9c to 10c. Russey Succession Livings, 30c to 40c; BEANS.—The only deman, worth speaking Huness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; of is for the local trade, a new small late Pebbled Cow, 12: to 15h; Rough, 13c to 28:; j Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

SALT.—We quot: prices ex-whaif as fellows :- Coarse clevens, 49: to 52c; for twolves 47c to 49c; factory filled \$1.15 to \$1.20; Earcha en i Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy 82; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's | 150 as to quality. Imitation honey So in Island 30: a bushet.

### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. -There has been no life to the flour trade since our last report. A few sales of Superior have taken place at \$3 85 to \$3 90, and of choice Superior \$4 00 to \$4 10. Extra has sold at \$3.65 to \$3.70, and Spring Extra at \$3.45 to \$3.50. In Man:t by flour, sales have transpired at \$4 25 to \$5 30 in cer lots, nave transpired at \$4.20 to \$5.30 in cer 1518, and Minnesota strongs are quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.40. We quote: Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.00 to \$5.50; do American do, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do Ontario do, \$5.00 to \$5.45; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.20 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.10 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4 10 to \$4.30; Strong Bakert' (Canada) \$3.90 to \$4 20; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$3.85; do choice, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Extra Superine, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Facey, \$3.55 to \$0.60; Spring Extra, couragement he has received in seeing some of his simple efforts published in the "Poets' Screen. It has made him seek and find a Polyste \$1.00 to \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.65 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Seeing Later, \$2.65 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Corner. It has made him seek and find a beauty in life which he otherwise would have missed; made him like the hidden life in the sorth.

Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Ontario bags (strong) bi., \$1.90 to \$1.95; do (spring extra), \$1.50; life in the sorth.

bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$0.00. OATMEAL -The market shows no change, and car lots of ordinary cameal are nuoted at \$3.90 to \$4.50 per bbl., jobbing lots bringing from \$4.10 to \$4.25. Granulated is quiet at \$4.30 to \$4.50. In bags, we quote \$2 to \$2.10 for ordinary, and \$2.15 to \$2.25 for converted. Manifisia very quiet, and prices granulated. Mouillie is very quiet, and prices ange from \$20 to \$23 per ton. Cornmeal \$2 45 to \$2 75 per bbl.

BRAN. -Sales heve been made during the last few days at \$12.25 to \$12.50 on track. although some dealers report business at \$12 Shorts have sold at \$14 to \$14.50 on track

WHERT.-We quote prices:-Canada red and white winter wheat Sle to 83c, and spring wheat 80: to 82: No. 1 Duluto 87c to 88c, and No. 1 Manitob hard S7c to S8c. CORN .- Market quiet and prices nominal at

52e to \$3e in bond. PEAS.-There is very little business doing. Prices are quoted at 60c per 66 ibs, affoat and

OATS -- There is some enquiry in the counry, where sales have been made at 30; per

54 ibs, and here prices are quoted at 27c to 28. per 32 lbs. BARDEY.—Sales were made within the past few days at 55c to 58c for fair to good malt-

ing samples, and at 600 to 620 for choice Feed harley is quoted at 485 to 50s. Ryg .-- Prices are purely nominal, there being no demand.

BUCKWHEAT .- We quote 42c to 45c per 48 ths. Malr.-Sales have been made at 72: to 750 for Ontario, and at 80c to 83c for No. prices.

1 Montreal. SEEDS -- We have no change to make in this market. We quote timothy \$2.25 to \$2.40 per bushel. Clover quiet and nominally quoted at \$6.50 per bushel, Alaska \$7,

and flaxered \$1 25 to \$1.30.

HAY AND STAW .- Sales of loose hay have been made at \$12 to \$13. Medium to fair qualities have sold at \$0.50 to \$11.59 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay is also firmer and quoted at \$11.50 to \$13.50 per ton as to quality. Straw is quiet but firm at \$4 50 to \$6.50 per 100 bundies.

### DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER. - During the week there have been

sales of Eastern Townships at 17c to 20s for fair-sized quantities, higher prices being obtrined for selections. What few lots of Morrisburg have come to hand have shown very indifferent quality, very few fine packages having been found so far. Western has sold during the week at 1410 to 15c, two lots of selected bringing 15 to. Kamouraska is quoted at 14c to 14 to. We quote:— Creamery, 19s to 24c; Townships, fine to finest, 19c to 20c; do, fair to good, 16s to traders show that raw furs are being freely 186; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 190 to 200; collected. Receipts in towns are increasing, do, fair to good, 16c to 17c; Brockville, fine and the quality shows material improvement. A slight lull has come in the local demand, 16c; Western, fine to finest, 14h to 15c; do, owing to the late wet weather, but the fair to good, 13c to 14c; low grades, 10c to anow and cold temperature of the most local development.

METALS AND HARDWARE —The movement to the firm tone of the market during the has grown quieter somewhat. We quote: Sum- work by the advance of 1s 6.1 in the Liver-

### PROVISIONS, &c.

Ponk, Land &c -A fair busfies has been done in mess park during the week. Lard for mest le and outside purposes. remains quiet with sales reported at inside quotations. A little more enquiry is excurers have already commenced cutting hogs for the local trade. Tallow remains very quiet and prices rule very low. sales having been made at 470 to 52 per lb. We quote :- Montreal short out pork per brl, \$00 to 00; Chicago 13 20; India mess heef, per tee, \$20 00 to 0000; Cloths and Lindeums in various qualities, each company of the contract of the Hams, city cured per lb, 124c to 13c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and fanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 95c to 9ge; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per ib. 92 to 002; Bacon, per lb, 1050 to 1122; Shoulders, per lb, 0 00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refined, per lb,  $4^3_1$ : to  $5^3_1$ :

Dressed Hogs.—A few more shipments

have been recived during the week, and the bulk of sales were made at \$6 00, a few lots of choice light averages bringing \$6.25 per per 100 ibs. It is expected that considerable dressed hogs will be received from Winnipeg, Braudon and other centres in Manitoba, provicting the Canadian Pacific Railway does not place an embirgo upon them by exacting too high freight rates, as on wheat. Advices from Ontario say that the heg supply will be fully equal to that of last year if not larger.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos .-- A better demand has been experienced during the past few days, and prices are steady at 180 to 200 for fair to fine stock, DRESSED POULTRY -- Spipments of dress d

poplity are beginning to arrive, and several sales of turkes have been made of fine to choice let: at 10 to 11c, medium to good lots bringing from 92 to 102, several lots having changed hands at 942. The sale of 500 lbs of chickens took place at 70, 300 lbs 60 to 7c, and ducks at 9s to 10.

BEANS.—The only deman worth speaking

having changed hands at \$1.20 to \$1.30 for choice unpicked, and at \$1.35 to \$1.40 for choice hand-picked, the range for car lots being \$1.00 to \$1.25.

HONEY .- Tho demand is fair for the season. Comb honey has been placed at from 120 to

Hors.-Trade is dull. Eastern Townships are quoted at 200 for choice, and we quot-150 to 200 for medium to choice Canadian. POTATOES. - There is no particular change

in this market, prices having still a wide range, owing to difference in quality. We quote car lots 60c to 65c, and single bags 70c to 80; as to quality.

Onions.—A good enquiry for shipment has been experienced since our last report, ausales have taken place from \$2 50 to \$2 75

per bil. ASAES .- Sales have been maie at \$3.70 to

at 32½ to 33; smaller lots higher.

Fish—There has been a nuclerate enquiry for green cod fish, which has been placed at \$4 to \$4.25 as to quality. Dry cod has been sold as low as \$2.60 per quintal, but that is looked upon as a cut price, and we quote \$2.75 to \$2.90. In herring the demant for Labrador is small at the moment, and although cargo lots previously referred to have been sold at \$5.50, holders are now set. although cargo lots previously referred to have been sold at \$5.50, holders are now ask ing \$5.75. Cape Breton are quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.60. Salmon is in better supply, and one or two good sized lots have been put into store, as it is considered good property, and will all be wanted later on. We quote Newfoundland salmon \$15 to \$16 per bri for ho l and British Columbia at \$14 for No. 1.

OYSTERS -A good enquiry at il exists for bivalves and sales have been made at from \$2,50 per tbl. for common, up \$3.50 to \$1 00 for choice Malpeques and Narrows.

HARD COAL.—The market is steady at S6 50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestout and \$6.00 firm and unchanged. Supers and extres are for egg and furuace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered. most in request, but not much foreign wool. STEAM COAL-The market remains very firm, as stocks are gradually being reduced to very small dimensions. In previous years with very light receipts. Prices show no dealers lost money by laying in stocks of change. With liberal supplies barley is easier steam coal, and this year they are mostly all all round and closes duil, inclining to still here of stock, and higher prices are expected. bare of stock, and higher prices are expected. \$4.25, and Scotch at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

large quartity going into storage. We quoic: HAY AND STRAW. -Farmers are bringing \$1.75 to \$2.25 per br! for medium to fine in large quantities of hay, which find ready

EVAPORATED APPLES ... There is a fair cuquiry for this fruit, and sales have been made at Sie to 9c in 50 lb boxes.

Pears — The few lots offering in baskets

sell 75c for sound fruit. In barrels from \$3 Geapes.—Almeria grapes are still in good supply, and low prices are the order of the

day, cales being reported at \$4 to \$4.50 in

kegs as to quality. Native grapes are out of the market. CRAP BERRIES, - Supplies continue large and prices are very reasonable. Very good lots of Cape Cod have been sold \$6.50 to \$7.00

per brl, and we quote \$6.00 to \$7.50. ORANGES. -Brazilian cranges have been placed at \$3.50 to \$4.50 in boxes, and amaicae at \$7.00 to \$8.00 in barrels.

LEMONS .-- The first lot of Messina lemons have arrived, and quotations range from \$3.50 to \$4.50 in boxes, and at \$7.50 to \$9.50 in chests, COCCANUTS - Prices rule steady at \$6.25 to

80 75 per 100.

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BSARS.—Bales have been made at \$3.70 to \$3.80 per brl.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Dullness pervades the refined sugar market, and prices are easy at 6 to 64c, although large lots have been shaded. Yellows 4½ to 5½c. Raw quiet at 4 to 4½3. Barbadoes molasses are still quoted at 32½ to 33; smaller lots higher.

# TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There is no change of importance in this market eince last week. A good business is being done in all the lines. Remittances are

considered fair. Fisit.—Large receipts of trout are reported, but whitefish are scarce. There is a brisk and increasing demand at prices unchanged from last wook.

GRAIN-Transactions in wheat have been of a limited character during the past week, lower prices as the closing of pavigation ap-We quote Cape Broom \$3.75. Pictou, \$4 to proaches. No. 1 bright is quoted at 61 to \$4.25, and Scotch at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

1.25, and Scotch at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

1.26, and Scotch at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

1.27, and Scotch at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

1.28, and Scotch at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

1.29, and Scotch at \$4.50 to \$4.75. There is a scarcity of cats and 31 to 32c FRUIT, &c.

Apples.—Large quantities of apples have arrived in this city during the past week, a nominally the same as a week ago.

stock, choice, selected lots bringing higher purchasers. Loose new timothy \$15 to \$16: prices.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—There is a fair cuis \$11 to \$13 and loose \$6 to \$8.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Supplies of hides are becoming more plentiful, but there is still a well maintained demand at unchanged prices for steers and green cows and 94c for cured and inspected. There is very little doing in calfakine which continue dull and easier, say 10 to 12c for green calfakine, and 11 to 13c for cured. A carload of rendered tallow is reported sold at 4gc.

LEATUER. - Complaints are heard that the business of the month, so far, is not up to the mark of former similar months. Payments on the whole are being fairly well made.

A journalist writes: "When you come to think of it, is it so surprising that so many newspaper men write so that no one but an expert can read it? The rapid and voluminous work, especially of journalism, knocks the beautiful business college penman, as a rule, higher than a kito. I still have speedmens of my own handwriting the a stranger could read."

Tohn while Bolt