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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1886.

PRICE. FIVE CENTS

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR ERIN.

Gladstone Again Speaks for the Cause of Ireland-Presented with a Mammoth Petition from Irishwomen and the Freedom of Four Irish Cities.

HAWARDEN, Oct. 4.-Mr. Gladitine and his wife to day received Mrs. T. D. Sultivan, wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the deputation of Irish ladies appointed by the women of Ireland to present to the ex Premier a mammoth petition in favor of Premier a mammout petition in favor of Home Rule. The petition beats the signatures of helf a million Irishwomen. Great crowds have flocked hither all day in view of the event. Accompanying the deputation were deputations representing the Municipal Councils of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Clonmel. The place was perfectly alive with visitors, who were accorded the freedom of the lawn during the formal ceremonies. Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, Herbert Gladstone, Rev. Stephen Gladstone, Miss Helen Gladstone, and Rev. Henry Drew met the deputation as they entered the grounds, and conducted them into the library. When Mr. Gladstone, with his family, emerged from the house to receive the deputation he was greeted with hearty and prolonged cheering by the multitude on the ground. Arrived in the library, Mrs. Sullivan read the address of the Irishwomen. The mayor of Cork, the mayor of Limerick, the mayor of Waterford and the mayor of Cionmel then each presented Mr. Gladstone with the freedom of their respective cities and thanked him for his chivalrous and splendid efforts to restore Ireland's parliament, ex

When Mr. Gladstone replied his voice was the Irish as a people. "At my age, however,"
Mr. Gladatone said, "the question of visiting and my affection." Mr. Gladatone added the proposal to restore the Irish parliament. He said also that he was thankful for the share he took in passing such Irish mensures ieli nro

ter of the Irish controversy has altered. We do not now contemplate the dreading alternative our fathers faced a century ago, nor the alternative Wellington faced when he said he proposed Catholic emancipation as the alternative to civil war. It was necesposals should have been put forward in accord with the desires of the Irish nation, and man's record can make it; the other is, peralso to make it clear what they proposed to do within the limits of Imperial honor, safety and welfare. These aims were completely attained, and they have been sustained by the singular mildness and temperance of expression which have so far characterized the conduct of Irishmen at every stage of the agitation till now. (Cheers.) The cause represented by these honorable deputations is the cause of order, of peace, of legality. It is the hope of conducting to the settlement of this great question which has kept me in my present position in political affairs. I am quite prepared to withdraw from public life if I could believe that it were better for Ireland, but I am unable to arrive at this conclusion. England's interest is as much involved as Ireland. On the lowest grounds of civil and military economy, it is England's interest to father to son for change in some way the present civil government in Ireland, which costs the British taxpayer yearly sixteen shillings per head of the population, while civil government in England and Sectland costs yearly but eight shillings they pique fancy of the holar or rouse the his Feni, who stand in the same relaper head of the population. On far higher grounds, England ought to concede Ireland's request. England's character is concerned. There is a stain upon England in respect of her relations toward Ireland. I deny that the term separation, which our opponents unscrupulously use to describe the meaning of the late Government's proposals, is correctly applied in this case. The promoters of the bill never thought of separation. We courted a careful comparison of Grattan s Parliament with the parliament the bill proposed. The sphere within which Ireland desires free action, which is specially the sphere of local government, would have been attained under our bill better far than it was possessed under the Grattan Parliament. The present Government encourages Irish land occupiers to believe that the judicial rents will be reduced. This is embodied in the appointment of the present land commis- Syra, of Thera, mingle some faint flavor and sion, also in the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the commencement of the Parliamentary session in what he said concerning judicial rents. I do not accept his statement to any great extent regarding the legislation which he said his Government proposed for the next session. I reserve judgment also in the wonderful encyclopedia delivered on Saturday by Lord R. Churchill, whose performances are less known than his promises. Gargantua; Breton mothers still compare a hungry child to the hure man monater who I am unable to gather of those statements a hungry child to the huge man-monster who declaration of fresh concessions. I do not needed seven men to shovel food into his wish to close the possibility of a future modus vivendi, but I am unable to gather that anything remains to be done in that direction. It would still be wise to reconsider the pecuni-ary terms the late Government's bill proposed. Full justice to Ireland requires careful investigation of her financial history before we reach a conclusion as to what should be acoorded her. I hope that Ireland's triumph will come with promptitude, with cheerful-

RUSSIAN PLOT.

no intervening period of gloom.

ness and with joy, and I hope there will be

It is rumored a plot to blow up the train on which the Ozar was travelling has been discovered at St. Petersburg.

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY.

. IRISH LEGENDS.

By Justiv. H. McCarthy, M. P. "A tale of the times of old." With these

words Macpherson begins his famous rendering of Ossian, which served for so long to convey to English and to Continental culture its only idea of what the Gaelic literature and the old Gaelic legends meant. Macpherson was, of course, in a certain sense, an poetic beauty. They have been made the impostor. When Dr. Johnson conveyed theme of study and of song; the arts have as much, Macpherson hinted at a possible castigation of his severe critic. Dr. and will continue to delight, endless genera-Johnson replied composedly that ne was not to be deterred from exposing the operations of a c'aeat by the menaces of a ruffian, and Macphierson thought hetter of any attempt to substitute a physical for a literary encounter with the seamed dyspeptic giant. But if Macphyrson's Ossian had been all that it represents itself to be, it would not deserve any phominent place in Gaelie literature. It is, it may be frankly and fully admitted, a fine piece of work enough, and it is not diffi-cult to understand the enthusiasm which it aroused in the mind of the first Napoleon. But the Ossianic songs of the Scottish Highlands, out of which Macpherson composed his Pastiche, are at best but the distant echoes of those earlier and loftier songs of the cycle of ()isin which had resounded long before among the fair hills of holy Ireland, and the figures of Macpherson's Ossian are but the fog distorted and grotesque shadows of the stately breed of heroes who are commemorated in the legends that the Irish language has preserved for us from the remotest antiquity.

The legends of a country are certainly its loveliest inheritance. In a very great degree. pressing the hope that he would soon visit too, they form the most fascinating portion Ireland to receive from the Irish people at of its history. There are many of us who, if their homes the thanks they all felt towards closely questioned, would have to admit that the mythical period which precludes every nation's history has more potent charn, for somewhat husky. He said he believed that our imaginations than the succeeding chapthe deputations and the Nationalist members | ters of actual history. Those wonterful of the House of Commons truly represented early atories, bethed in a purple light of romance and poetry, in which the heroes move about in an enchanted either of their own, Ireland is beset with uncertainties. What greater than all common men, of close and ever may be my condition, whether of bodily intimate kinship with gods and demigods, presence or absence from among them, the have a fascination beside which the attraction presence or absence from among them, the nave a fascination to said which the figures of the more certain, but smaller figures of or the more certain, but smaller figures of order, affection." Mr. Gladstone added veritable bistory, abiling in a colder, grayer that he must deny the statement that he had atmosphere, must inevitably pale. The deeds renounced his former attitude by supporting of Jason and that band of brothers who sailed from Orchomenos across so many seas to win the Golden Fleece are more attractive than th we of the Spartans and Athenians who as had been made laws during his public brawl and wrangle in sea fight and land fight career. He continued: "The whole characters the pages of Thucydides, Horatius, Cucles and his two stout comrades, who

THE AROMA OF THE PAST.

"Kept the bridge In the brave days of old,"

have an inexplicable, priceless quality, a peculiar virtue about them which is not to be scovered in the composition of a Cicero or mun's record can make it; the other is, per-hape, little better than the iancy of a fairy tale, but the world is golden and Saturnian in the fairy tale, and the dream-kingdom is the fairer to dwell in. There is this great charm, too, about all

legendary lore, that it is so escentially and and readjust. But the legends are the bright birth of the people's own minds, they are characteristic of the soil from which they spring, of the skies that cover them, of the trees and streams and hills and plains in which those wild tancies first were cradled. The peasantry of a race hand down the tales of their ancestors from generation after generation. It is not un'il those tales have been told and retold, song on the hills often takes its loveliest shape after it has been metamorphosed by the mind of genius from the uncouth imaginings which delighted its simpler audiences. But it is to these simpler audiences that the very existence of the legend is due, and it is to them and to their peasant forefathers that the poet and the scholar owe their deepest gratitude for the wealth of wonderful legend with which the literatures of the world are chiefly rich.

It was the shepherds of the Grecian hillthe fairest pages of Hellenic history. It was the wood cutters of the Campagua and the wine pressers of the Tuscen vineyards whose songs and stories embalmed the tales which make the best pages of the Roman historian. Even to this day the peasants of Epirus, of perfume of the older legends with the tales of dragons and wizards and golden horses with which they delight themselves and their children. Even to this day some recollections of an older Rome will mouth; Breton men still name their hills and rocks after their giant, as Gargantua's foot and the like, very much as Finn MacCoul has lent his name to hills and rocks in Ireland. Spain still preserves by its Posada fires the story of the lofty deeds of the Cid.

THE WORLD OF MIGHTY LEGENDS. Luckily for the legend-lover, the world is full of mighty legends. Let me just enumerate a few of them. There is the great Homeric cycle, with all its multiform ramifications of the ten years preceding the siege of Troy, of the ten years' siege itself, and of the later wanderings of all the chiefs, Greek and Trojan, who escaped from that immortal city. There is the fine series of legends which is associated with King Arthur and the loved by heroes and kings of heroes.

Knights of the Round Table-legends these Leading odd vertige id ide to the control of the first for the con-

series of legends which is devoted to the deeds of Charlemagne and his peers, Roland and Oliver, and Ogier the Daue, and Turpin the Archbishop, and the rest. There is the fateful Norse story of the Volsungs and Niblungs, there is all the medley of semi-orientalized romance which is connected with the Cid. All these and many others are thrilling legends enough, stirring as the sound of a trumpet, full of fire and vigor and fancy and

tions of men. Yet, in all the range from Greece to Spain, and from Wales to Norway, there are no love-lier legends to be found than those which are enshrined in our great Irish story books, and which are still told in many and varied forms by our old firesides. These Irish legends have not received the attention they deserve. In Ireland itself, indeed, especialy of late years,

they have received the careful investigation of scholars and awakened the inspiration of poets. The societies which labor so well to preserve the Irish language have done much, very much, to call the attention of the world to these priceless tressures houses of antiquity. An Irish poet, who has again and again aroused national enthusiasm by his spirited interpretation of national sentiment, the present Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, has made the tair fable of Oisin, in the land of youth, familiar as ever the original lay was in older days. But they ought to be, and they must be, better known still, not in Ireland alone, but by the world at large. German scholarship and French scholarship are awakening to a sense of their high philological importrace. But it is their rare beauty, their splendid epical color and movement which, to my miad, give them their chief glory, and establish them as the peers of the most famous legends known

IN THE DIM DISTANCE.

I have said elsewhere that as we peer doubtfully into the dim past of Irish history we seem to stand like Odysseus at the yawning mouth of Hades. The thin shades troop about us, and flit hither and thither fitfully in shadowy confusion. Stately kings sweep by in their painted charlots. Yellow-haired heroes rush to battle shaking their spears and shouting their war-songs, while the thick gold torques rattle on arm and throat, and their many-colored cloaks stream on the wind. They sweep by and are lost to sight, and their places are taken by others in a shifting, aplendid, confused pageant of monarchs and warriors, and beautiful women for whose love the heroes are glad to die, and the kings to peril their crowns; and among them all move the majestic, white-robed bards, striking their golden harps and telling the tales of the days of old, and handing down the names of heroes forever. What may we hope to distinguish whirled by before our eyes as on that infernal wind which seared the eyes of Dante? The traveller in Egypt goes down into the Tombs of the Kings at ancient Thebes. By the fiaring flicker of a candle he discerns dimly on the walls about him endless processions of painted figures—the images of kings and beggars, of soldiers and slaves, of the teeming life of ages-portrayed in glowing colors all around. It is but for a moment, while his candle is but slowly burning down, that he seems to stand in the thronged centuries of Egyptian dynasties with their named and nameless figures; and then he passes out again into the upper air and level sunlight of the Theban valley, as one who has dreamed a chaotic dream.

Such seem the early Irish legends, such, if I may again quote myself -and who may one quote from it one may not quote from oncself-appear the stories which have for their in summer and whispered by the fireside's hero Finn, the son of Coul, the Fingal of flickering light in winter for centuries, that the Scottish Ossian Around him are enthusiasm of the poet, and so become transtion to him that the twelve peers do to Charmuted, inscribed, ensbrined. The legend lemagne, or the Knights of the Round Table lemagne, or the Knights of the Round Table to Arthur. Oisin, the sweet singer; Oscar, his glorious son, the Roland of the Feni Dermat; Dering, the beloved of Fion, and Kylta, the leader of the Clan Ronan; Conan, the comic glutton, of craven spirit and bitter tongue, a more grotesque Thersites; Fergus Finnvel, the warrior poet, reminding one of the Fiddler Knight in the "Nichelungen Lied;" Ligna, the swift-footed; Gaul, the leader of the Clan Morna, whose enmity to the Clan Baskin made the battle of Gawra sides who preserved the legends which make the Boncosvalles of the Feni. These are all heroes, going through all dangers, ever ready to do and to suffer bravely, battling with all the powers of darkness, loyal to each other, tender and courteous with women, gallant and goodly with men, models of an early chivalry. They are the most delight. ful companions, these Feni, even to those who know them only as strange and shadowy figures, Ossianic ghosts, moving in dusky vales and along hillsides clothed with echoing woods and seamed with the many colored sides of roaring streams; or by the angry sea, where the screaming sea-bird wings his flight towards the dark rolling heavens, where the awful faces of other times look out from the clouds, and the dread deities keep their

cloudy halls, and the nightly fires burn. It is a land of mists and rains, through which the figures of the heroes loom gigantic. They are the kings of shaggy boars, the dwellers on battle's wing. They joy in the chase with their gray, rough-eared dogs about them. They rush against each other in war like the murmur of many waters, clashing their iron shields and shouting their surly songs; they remember the deeds of the days of old, and deaths wander like shadows over their fiery souls. Shadowy Death floats over the hosts, and rejoices at the frequent victims. When a hero falls, his soul goes forth to his fathers in their stormy isle, where they pursue boars of mist along the skirts of winds. Women, white-besomed and beautiful, move like the music of songs through these antique tales, loving and be-It is with these and such as these that Irish for such a momentous act as the deposition

of an intimately Celtic nature. There is the legend is peopled; it is with these and such as these that we shall dwell together for a while. There is much that is beautiful, more the is noble, and true, and heroic, to be lessened from the folk-lore of Ireland. On the foam of perilous seas in fairy lands ferlora I will adventure, trimming the sails of my shallop to winds that blow from the far headlands of memory. "It may be we shall touch the happy isies;" at least we shall meet with some serene and noble figures; at least we shall hear of brave hearts and great deeds, and all the wonder-world that is hidden in "a tale of the times of old."

THE BULGARIAN DILEMMA

Austria-Hungary Will Not Permit Armed Interference in Bulgaria-An Unsatisfactory Interview With Gen-

eral Kantbars.

PESTH, Sept 30 -Prime Minister Tisza, replying to an interpellation for the Government in the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament to-day, said that Austria Hungary intended to prevent any single power from establishing a protectorate over Bulgaria. "We want independence among the Balkan states," he continued, "without having any covetous designs towards any of them. No community of interest exists in the Balkans. The Austro-German alliance continues, guarding mutual conditions of existence without endangering peace. Austro-Hungary will not allow any single power to make armed interference in Bulgaria." This declaration was loudly applauded. The Unterhaus presented a lively appearance during the Prime Minister's speech. Every seat in the chamber was occupied, and the galleries were crowded. He refuted the assumption that Austria-Hungary had either planned, or had been aware of, or in the slightest degree had approved of the plot to depose Prince Alexander. Neither was Austria-Hungary aware, continued the Premier, that Prince Alexander, as was made evident by his telegram to the Czar, regarded his crown as having been received direct from the Czar, or that Prince Alexander made his stay in Bulgaria dependent on the Czar's consent. "No agreement whatever exists," Herr Tisza suid, between Austria-Hungary and Russia regarding the exertion of their respective influence either in the western or in the eastern portion of the Balkan states. Austria-Hungary firmly adheres to the Berlin treaty, which whilst it is upheld sufficiently corresponds with Austria Hungary's interests. Austria Hungary has taken no steps on behalf of the kidnappers of Prince Alexander. She has merely warned Bulgaria in her own interest against the adoption of any harty resolution and the results that would be sure to ensue therefrom," "As regards Austria Hungary's alliance with Germany," he continued we stand with Germany on the old basis, We regard the treaty of Berlin as still in force, although it has been violated in certain cases, the most serious of which occurred last year in Eastern Roumelia. Austria-Hungary adheres to her repeatedly declared opinion that, should Turkey chaim the rights accorded in the Balkan peninsule, no other power would be entitled to result to armed intervention or the establishment of a protectorate there; also that no change in the constitutional or territorial relations of the Balkan countries can be effected without the consent of the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin." All the deputies were displeased by the Premier's statement. Deputy Horoath

violated the treaty of Berlin. A proposal to reopen the discussion was rejected. VIENNA, September 30. - Diplomats here believe that since the return of Count Ralnoky, Austrian minister for foreign affaire, from Pesth, Austria's attitude against Russia : occupation of Bulgarla is more pronounced. This is partly accounted for by the belief that Austria fears that if Bulgaria is occupied by Russia, King Milan will be deposed in Servia, and Servia and Bulgaria will be both Russian ized. This, it is argued, would cause disorder in Bosnia and probably a cenflict with Montenegro,

maintained that Hungary did not want such

a peace as that which the German alliance

secured. Others asserted that Russia had

Soria, September 30, -The Bulgarian micstry have decided to postpone their reply to Russia's note. The ministers are not willing to fixtly refuse Russia's demands, and have resolved to dispute and instruct some one to enter into negotiations with Gen. Kanlbars with a view to finding some other method of settlement. Gen. Kaulbars to-day received a deputation of prominent Bulgarians, who called upon him to endeavor to induce him to withdraw or modify his circular. The deputation was composed of one hundred and fourteen of the most respected citizens of the principality, and was headed by Dr. Voultcheff, who acted as spokesman. He stated to Gen. Kaulbars that the circular had surprised the Bulgarian people and asked him to reconsider some of the Russian demands, particularly that for a postponement of the elections for two months. The nation was anxious, Dr. Voultcheff continued, to speed. ily settle the choice of a prince to occupy the Bulgarian throne. In addition to that modification, the doctor said the people desired Russia to withdraw her demand for the immediate raising of the state of siege and also the demand for the instant release of the prisoners in custody for complicity in the coup d'etat. The continuance of the state of siege was the only guarantee the Government had for the preservation of peace, which the rest of Europe desired as well as Bulgaria. The Bulgarians, believing that the Czar had no desire to prolong the crisis, begged General Kaulbars to telegraph to him to hasten the choice of a prince. The constitution stipulated that the Grand Sobranje elected to select a ruler should meet within a month after the elections. In regard to the liberation of political prisoners Dr. Voultcheft said it would be a dangerous precedent to establish to liberate without trial or punishment those responsible

being contrary to the laws which were the safeguards of the country. Berides, if the prisoners were released, as demanded, the probabilities were that the people would kill them in the streets, such was the popular indignation against the implicated men. The Covernment thought the imprisoned officers should be tried first and subsequently offered clemency. In conclusion the deputation as sured Gen. Kaulbars that Bulgaria was thankful to the Czar for his past protection, but maintained that the laws of the country but maintained that the laws of the country shouting, Gen. Kaulbars declared that the Czar must be respected. No other ministry than would refuse, unless the elections were postthat at present in power could extricate the country from its crisis. Gen. Kaulburs, in reply, said the Bulgarians knew very well that the Czir had their prosperity at heart, but they must confide in the Czar and carry out his wishes. Dr. Voultcheff interrupted Gen. Kaulbars at this point and said: "If that is all you have to say we will retire." The deputation then withdrew.

THE REGENTS MUST BOW.

St. Peterseuro, Sept. 3. The Russian newspapers generally express themselves as satisfied with the action of Gen. Kaulbars in Bulgaria. The Novoc Fremya says Nothing remains for the Bulgarian regents but to bow to Russia's will, unless it be to force Russia to adopt measures to render it materially impossible for the regents to prevent Russia's wishes to be realized. The election of a new prince in Bulgeria will be impossible until the proper relations which should exist between Gen. Kaulburs and the Bulgarian government be restored.

Lonnon, October 2. - The Morning Post (semi-official) says: - Great danger to Euro pean tranquility is threatened by the strain now put upon the alliance of the Empires. The immediate future of Europe is dependent on Borlon. In London we can only consider what forces we can husband in anticipation of one of the great struggles of the age. The German's ought certainly to keep watch by land if we do the police of the seas. Binmarck will not do justice to his Emperor it he does not secure the close of his reign amid a pacified Europe. This can only be accomplished by forbidding war which otherwise is inevit able. The Austrian Empire, if left to itself, must struggle and fight for existence against its great Slav neighbor. If Bismarck elects to support Austria he may be certain of our firm adhesion and loyal co-operation. This is in keeping with the speech of Lord Randolph Churchill at Dirttord, who said that with regard to affairs in Bulgaria, it was impossible to foreshadow the cutcome; England

ought to support Austria under difficulty. Softa, Oct 2,-The reply of Bulgaria to Russia's demands has been delivered. garia accepts the Czu's terms, provided the independence of Bulgaria is finally guaranteed. This has not pleased Gen Kaulbars, who has demanded that the Balgarian government give un explicit reply to Russia within twenty-

four hours.
Sofia, Oct. 3.—Gen. Kaulbars, having again asked for a reply to Russia's ultimatum, the Ministry to-day (Sanday), after a long discussion drafted a reply to the effect that the Balgarian Government would comply with the demands of Russia to the extent that the constitution and the laws would permit. It is expected that when this reply is delivered to-morrow Gen, Kaulbare will demand a more precise answer.

A newspaper, the Independent Bulgaria, the first number of which has just appeared, makes a violent attack on Russia and Gen Kaulbars and opposes the liberation of the imprisoned conspirators, saying the people would stone them to death if librated. In conclusion the paper threatens the Government with violence if it submits to the Russian sian demands. A large meeting in support of the Government was held to day.

St. Petersburg, Ost. 2 - The speech made by Prime Minister Tiszy in the Rungarian parliament, especially these possions relating to the marpindence of the Bilkan states and Austria's determination to prevent the establishment of a protector sur over Bulgaria by any single foreign power, has called for many expressions of disapproval from the Russian press. The Novce Vremya accuses wishing to captivate the sympathics Tisza of of the rulers of the Bulkan states so as to use them as a cover to wage war against the just and moderate demands of Russia. The German St. Petersbury Clazette says it is undemable that the services rendered by Russia in securing Rulgarian independence entitle her de jure and de facto to special position with regard to Bulgaria. The Journal de St. Petershury says the Hungarian Diet was wise in following the example of the British and termen Parliaments in refusing to delate the Bulgarian question, which has been violent, untimely and unprofitable.

SOFIA, Oct. 4.—All but reven of the officers who were under arrest for complicity in the doposition of Princo Alexander have been re-

Soria, Oct. 4.—Five thousand persons attended the meeting held yesterday to hear from Dr. Voultcheff his report of the conference last Thursday between Gen. Kaulbars and 114 Bulgarian notables, headed by the doctor, who called upon the Russian agent to request a modication in Russia's demands. The audience cation in Russia's demands. The additional cheered Doctor Voultcheff during his narrative and uttered groans for Russia. Doctor Voultcheff proposed, and the meeting adopted, a resolution delaring confidence in the government, and an assurance to it of moral and national support, so long as it continued to maintain the independence of Bulgaria and the constitution and laws of the country. During the proceedings a Russian arose and shouted "Long liv the Czar" and "Down with the Government. He was at once set upon by the audience and roughly handled, and would probably have been killed if the police had not rescued him and conducted him to a place of safety. While the proceedings were in progress General Kaulbars suddenly and unexpectedly appeared and mounted the tribune. appearance made a sensation. The audience became quiet and respectful. He addressed them and said he was there to express the Czar's them and said he was there to express the Czar's desire. He was at once interrupted by shouts of "We want no desiro. We will listen to advice if it is good." Gen. Kaulbars, when order had been restored, continued, saying, "I have heard that a Russian had been beaten here because he cheered for the Czar." Here there were fresh interruptions and shouts of "He

and kidnapping of Prince Alexander, besides was not tenten for cheering for the Czar, but for crying 'Down with Bulgaria,' The same fate will befall all saying the same thing." Gen. Kaulbars then attempted to explain the three points in the Russian demands. The crowd cried points in the Russian demands. The crowd cried out that they would receive no orders. Among the shouts were: "A state of siege has already been raised;" "Political prisoners will will not be released;" "The people will stone them if they are free;" "The elections will not be adjourned;" "The law limit be respected, otherwise progress is impossible." When the crowd had crased shouting Com Kaulbaye designations that the Care poned, to recognize the Great Sobranje elected to choose a successor to Prince Alexander. The audience again became tumuituous. They shouted at Gen. Kaulbars, "We don't care; ve will stone whoever violates our constitu-

> NEW YORK, Oct. 4. The Herald's Constanticople despatch says: The proposed Franco-Russian alliance at the court of the Sulian for the discomfiture of England has been checked seriously by the recent plain spoken language of the British cabinet. The Porte within the last few days has shown a more friendly disposition toward Engined, and if the latter only used some golden orguments to allay Turkish 'irrita-tion with respect to Egypt as that which Russia tion with respect to Egypt as that which Russia does for the purpose of creating irritation, a good understanding between Eugland and Turkey could soon to arranged. The Porto is now fully alive to the danger lurking under the mask of Russian friendship. The defences of Erzeroum are receiving the greatest attention and new earthworks are being tapidly constructed. A large number of Kruppp guns intended for Adrianople, with a great quantity of ammunition, were shipped off two days ago. Orders have been issued for the creation of a large body of Kurdish cavalry to be properly trained as Kurdish cavalry to be properly trained as regular troops. Very gloomy views are, taken here in respect of the gar eral situation. Gen. Sir John Simmonds, Governor of Malta, is here on a visit. He considers it impossible for the present visa. He considers it impossible for the present crisis to pass away without war. He is an old Crimean warrior, and commanded as a Turkish Pasha a brigade of Turks, and has had great experience in Asia Minor affairs, and according to his opinion a Russian advance through Anotolia could only be prevented by the presence of a foreign army posted on the Taurus ready to strike on the Russian flank. The Sultan is paying marked attention to Gen. Simmonds. Gadban Pashs, the Imperial commission to Bulgaria, considers that the Sebrange will recenct Prince Alexander.

THE BELFAST RIOTS COMMISSION OPENS IN DISORDER.

Beleast, Oct. 4 .-- The commission appointed to investigate the recent riots met to day. All the barristers present except two insisted on an adjournment for a few minutes to decide on what line of action to adopt. Justice Day refused to adjourn, saying it would be more waste of time. He then, despite the protests of the barristers, proceeded to examine a witness, whereupon the barristers rose and left the court, taking their bags and books. Several solicitors and others interested in the investigation followed the The only withessed examined wa Inspector Carr. Those acquainted with the true state of affairs are of opinion that the whole thing will end in a farce. It is thought constables will be the only witnesses.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

Bennin, Oct. 4 .- The authorities are redoubling their efforts for the repression of Socialism, and are taking special steps to prevent the spread of Socialistic doctrines in the army. Orders have been issued that workmen employed at barracks must be furnished with a permit indicating the particular door by which they are to enter and leave, and in all cases they will be watched by a squad of soldiers to prevent holding com-munication with the army. The Socialists have made a great strike at Chemnitz, where they have obtained the election of three members of their party to the Chamber of Commerce. This is the first time the Social ista have elected any of their number to a chamber of commerce.

CARDINAL JACOBINI'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Oct. 3 .- A despatch from Rome gays :- In spite of strong efforts to conceal the true gravity of the illness of Cardinal Jacobini, Papal secretary of state, and notwithstanding a slight improvement to-day, it is greatly feared that any one of the almost daily acute attacks of gout from which he suffers may at any moment prove fatal. He is very feeble, and undergoes excruciating agony. Cardinal Seviatino and Mgr. Vanutelli are spoken of as among his most likely successors, but the latter is using strend influence to be named Papal nuncio at Paris.

GEN. VILLACAMPA'S CASE.

Madrid, Oct. 4.-Gen. Villacampa has denied the charge that he instigated the resent mutiny. He took command of the mu tineers, he says, and endeavored to dissuade them from a useless struggle. The Pope has consented to intercede for Gen, Villacampa. The Pope, through the Papal nuncio at Madrid, has asked the Queen of Spain to pardon Gen. Villacampa, who led the recent recent, and the other officers who were associated with him in the uprising from the sent overof death which has been passed upon all of them.

CHAMBERLAIN AND PARNELL'S BILL London, Oct. 4.-In a letter Mr. Chamberlain denounces the Parneil bill as a "dishonest piece of party tactics intended to divide the Liberal Unionists and to provoke agitation in Ireland. It is probable," he says, "that the influence of these well paid patriots will collapse in face of the determination of the people of Great Britain not to yield another inch to the vile conspiracy supported by outrage and assassination.'

TO LECTURE ON THE CROFTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 30 .- Angus Sutherland, member of Parliament for Sutherlandshire, will soon start for the United States and Canada, where he will lecture on the Crofters and form a Highland League. Sutherland is the son of a Crofter.

THE FALLING LEAVES.

Tell me, papa, why those leaves are all falling Which a few days ago looked so protty and green, No birds on the branches on each other calling-Have they left us for ever, no more to be seen ?

No, no my dear child, for, the Spring time returning, The tree, will bud forth and be verdant again; Nature will cast off its hibernal morrning And gladden the wellers on mountain and plain

And those sweet little was blers, chirping and singing, Shall perch on those branch s as they oft did before Forgetting fatigue whilst o'er seas they were winging Their way here again to their loved rative shore.

Shall mother come also, you know what she told me The day she departed, as she said, for a while-Whilst again and again to her bosom did fold me, And bade me adieu with a sweet loving smile.

She said very soon we would all be united, And told thee to care me till that time would come; And the bright lamp of hope then in my heart lighted Shall never be extinguished till mother comes home. Yes, dearest daughter, your mother shall meet us,

Not here below in this bleak world of woes, But in Heaven above, where she will greet us And welcome us home to eternal repose. There where no death shall ever divide us,

And where the waters of life over shall flow, With all those we love ever beside us, In that Heavenly home where we all hope to go.

M. Bengin, St. Antoine street. September 29th, 1886.

JEFF DAVIS' DAUGHTER ONORED BY CONFEDERATE VETERANS-GOV.

FITZHUGH LEE'S SPEECU. RICHMOND, Sept. 27. -This evening Miss Winnie Davis, the youngest daughter o Jefferson Davis, was non-red by a reception at the Confederate Soldiers' Home, near this city. Nearly 1,000 visitors were present. A salute was fired when she entered the grounds. Miss Davis is a brunette, fineiv formed, and has winsome manners. She is 22 years of age, and is a brilliant young woman. She has recently completed an article for the Sorth American Review, which has been accepted. The article treats of the Irish questions. It is said that she pleads eloquently for Ireland's constitutional freedom. The veterans formed in line and shock

hands with her. The old Confederate battle United States emblem. Miss Davis was unanimously elected a member of the camp, and then Gov. Fitzhugh Lee advanced with the Confederate lodge and certificate of membership, and felicitated the camp that they had among them the daughter of the Confederacy. He said there had been two interpretations of the Constitution. The people of the South, led by their states. men, had held that the States had the right to self-government. The people of the north, led by the strong intellects of a Webster and

a Story, thought they had not, and they fought it out. These old veterans had no cause to be ashamed of the part they had aken. They had borne the heritage of glory and fought bravely till, after a long series of her bosom. "I can guess pretty well withsplendid victories, in which they had illustrated the brightest page of history, they had eyes in which shone the light of happy love. lain down their arms at Appomattox, not And you have made your sick mother also conquered, but wearied out by superior num-They had since devoted themselves to promotion of the interests of the restored much worse than I ever fe.t before."

Union. He then gracefully presented the badge and the certificate of membership to Miss Davis, who bowed low as she took them. The Governor said that if she was the daughter of the Confederacy, then she was the sister of these old Confederates, and they had the right to claim her as such. The Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, who was known during the war as the Fighting Chaplain of the Army of Northern Virginia," responded in behalf of Miss Davis, who was his guest, and who told him what to say. He said she was rocked in the cradic of the Confederacy and reared in an atmosphere

ored these brave defenders. She was deeply touched by their compliment to her. Miss Davis will remain in the city for some

tions of the Confederacy and hou

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debitity, loss of Vitulity and Manhood, 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.

TWO CHINESE HURRORS.

ERRIBLE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON AN INNOCENT WOMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Hong Kong adices say a band of discharged Chinese soldiers hade a descent on a leading pawn shop in Huhong on August 13. They murdered the propietor and 46 of his employes. The robbers

were all arrested.

At Canton on August 27th a Chiacse girl, aged 18 years, underwent the Ling Chi execution, which is that one piece after another of the victim's body is cut away until the body is divided up in exactly one thousand pieces. The victim, as in this case, always dies from losing blood before the horror is completed. The woman here mentioned was charged with having poisoned her husband and three relatives. Although it was shown on examination that she though it was shown on examination that she was innocent of the crime, the people of the district insisted on her execution, which the Viceroy finally ordered.

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send heir Celebrated Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances o thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous debillity Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet in scaled envelope with full particulars mailed free Write them at once.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The Hydrographic office has received during the last month about a dozen letters from officers of steam and sailing vessels narrating their experience in the use of oil in the time of storms at sea for the purpose of smoothing the water. There is a singular unanimity in the conclusions of the writers that almost at the instant the oil touched the water it spread far over the surface, and reduced the billows to long and heavy, but harmless, swells. The writers describe a variety of plans for applying the oil. Several of them attribute the resone of their ships and crews from destruction to the application. Of the hundreds of similar letters received in the past, no instance of failure has been narrated, when the oil was vegetable or fish oil. Kerosene and the lighter

oils have sometimes failed to produce the

THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER XI, -Continued "Willingly, my love, said the old gentle-man, as he took the Count's arm, and Rose gladly escaped and clung to her mother's

the still excited girl said to Mrs. D'Aroy.

I should live the world to be alone with you in your own 'com. by own," the proud

mother said we are going presently.

mother said we are going presently.

Father "she called to Mr. D. roy." would you kindly lead us to the showest way

home?"
"You have only to follow me," he replied.
"Do you feel unwell, Mary?"
"No, indeed," she said; "only we have

been a long time here, and the dinner hour is not far off."

"Let us go, then," the old gentleman answered, and he led the way to the Alcazar, through the maze of beautiful walks. Once more they crossed the path, followed by the royal party, whose residence was in the adja-cent palace of St. Elmo, and this time the Duke graciously led Mrs. D'Arcy and her daughters up to where the Duchess was seated. After a few inquirles about Mrs. D'Arcy's health, her royal highness allowed the ladies to see the sweet infant as she slumbered in the nurse's arms. The two older princesses, beautiful girls of twelve and eight respectively, conversed with Genevieve and Maud. How little could the royal parents and their American visitors, as they gazed on the slumbering babe, foresee the day when the reigning Queen of Spain should be violently driven from the throne and kingdom, while that same infant, become a lovely maiden of seventeen, should be raised to the throne of Isabella the Catholic, to shine for a few months like a star of peace and love, and then to be lost to the heart of her husband and the hopes of her storm-tossed people !

Ah, how blessed is the Fatherly Hand that covers to us all with an impenetrable veil the dark mysteries and tragedies of life!

CHAPTER XII.

DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES.

It was a memorable day for Rose, that on which occurred the conversation related in flag flew from the staff side by side with the the last chapter. She had—and she now was United States emblem. fully conscious of it—allowed Diego de Lebrij a to believe that she loved him, and that she was ready to ratify by a solemn act their early and private betrothal.

When Mrs. D'Arcy, on their arrival at the Medina Palace, wished to question her daughter on the result of the latter's interview with the Count, Rose besought her not to press her interrogatory at that moment

"Not! now, dear mamine," the girl pleaded. "Indeed I could not give you a rational or correct account of anything. My head

aches, and my brain is in a whirl."
"I shall not press you, darling," the fond mother replied, as she sat down on an ottoman, and took the fair head and laid it on very happy, my own sweet Rose. For, indeed, my child, I do feel this evening much

"Oh! do not say you are worse, my precious little mother!" said the alarmed girl, as she kuelt and threw her arms round her parent's neck, looking into her face as if she would read in it her idolized mother's fate. "You have been exerting yourself too much. mamma," she continued; "and you have been worrying about me and my future. Oh, mamma, why are you so anxious to part with me ?" and she buried her face on

her mother's shoulder.
"Part with you, my own darling!" Mrs.
D'Arcy said; "it is like tearing my heart D'Arcy said; asunder to think of parting with you. But I where it was not considered a crime to con- have a sacred duty to perform toward you. tend for constitutional freedom. She clung And I wish to fulfil it while God still leaves

"But, dear mamma, this is only momentary fatigue or depression. Papa's last letter has saddened and troubled you as well as grandfather. You need not and must not go to dinner. I shall tell the Duchess to excuse you, and beg to be allowed to remain with

you during the evening."
"No, dear; I must not be absent this evening above all evenings, if I can at all help it. The Lebrijas are invited, and it night seem to them as if I regretted what has occurred

today. Mrs. D'Arcy was still speaking when the servant announced the Duchess. She had remarked her guest's extreme paleness, and had also had an inkling of the love-scene between Rose and her betrothed. She was very much interested in the gentle, lovely woman, whose children were making such a tavorable impression in Seville.

"I thought you looked a little fatigued dear Mrs. D'Arcy, and feared lest you could not leave your room this evening," she said, "as she took her friend's hand, and seated herself by her side. "We Spaniards are not as stiff in our etiquette as English folks gen erally are. So, let me advise you not to come to dinner. Rest here till 8 o'clock, when our evening company will begin to assemble, and then you can sit near me and I shall spare you all unnecessary trouble. What say you,

"That is precisely what I was suggesting to mamma when you came in, Secora," said the latter.

"You treat me, a more stranger, like a sister, dear Duchess," said Mrs. D'Arcy. "But few Romans or Italians, like her own I do not think I am unwell enough to be parents," he answered. "It is not likely away from your company, particularly-"I understand, my dear triend," said the other, smiling and looking at Rose, who did not dare to meet the eyes fixed on her blushing countenance. "Shall I congratulate you, my love?" she continued, addressing the con fused girl. "Nay, surely you need not con-

mired of all the youth of Andalusia." "I know you mean most kindly," said Rose, looking up and ralyling; "but, indeed,

ceal your blushes from me. You have accepted the hand of one who is the most ad-

there there is some misapprehension."
"Well, my dear, I shall not distress you THE EFFICACY OF OIL

to still the troubled waters during are proud and hard to win. Remember, ocean storms.

by further questioning. American maidens are proud and hard to win. Remember, however, that a son of the oldest Spanish. nobility is a husband worthy of a queen. Ah! here are our girls!" she exclaimed, as Genevieve and Maud rushed into the room with Blanche and Isabel, the Duchess's daughters. 'And now, I shall leave you. But, Rose,

into the patio after a minute or two." And the excellent lady was gone. The girls were too considerate to remain long in unaccountable dread that fell like a dark the sick-room, and were soon in the garden cloud on my soul the first time I saw Diego taking a pleasant lesson in botany under Gen. de Lebrija?"
evieve's guidance. Rose remained with her "It may be the warning given to your evieve's guidance. Rose remained with her which lasted for more than an hour.

The dinner was extremely quiet, no strangers being present but Don Ramon and Diego. The conversation turned on the probable gentleman said, as he took the drooping head

quis, who was a staudch conservative, would admit no position or principle that might compromise slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. But the Dake and Diego were for freedom: Then they discussed the consenences of abolition; and corsidered the possibility of transferring to Africa the millions of freedmen from America. But Mr. D'Aroy drew so powerful a paralle between the sctual effects of the expulsion of the Moriscoes from Spain and the utter ruin which the loss of the colored laborers would be to the Southern States that no one said s word in favor of African colonization.

Mrs. D'Arcy was able to be present at to reception, which in Spain is so different from what it is with us. The distinguished compan," ebbed and flowed through the spacious rooms, hatting pleasantly with whom they pleased, arriving without formal announcement and leaving as they had come. All presented their respects to the Duchess and Mrs. D'Arcy, and our young folks were left free to saunter about the rooms and enjoy themselves as they pleased. It was thorough recretion, without fatigue or restraint. And so the evening passed delightfully.

Mr. D'Arcy had just begun to perform his n ght devotions, and was about to invoke the divine guidance in an especial manner for his cherished Rose, when three gentle taps at his chamber door told him that the child herself was come to seek his advice. He rose instantly from his knees, and admitted Rose whose pale face bore evident traces of grief

and trouble. "Have I done wrong to interrupt you, dear, grandpapa?" she asked.

I have never known you to do wrong wilfully, my darling," he answered, kissing the sweet, tearful face lifted to his own. the sweet. "And in this instance you have done quite right. Am I to be your confessor to night ?" he continued, as he led the girl to a low seat near his own arm-chair.

"As ever, dear grandpapa, you must be

my guide and my stay,"
'You are troubled about your mother, my love," he said, as she laid her wet cheek on the hand she held with so loving and trustful a grasp. "There is no danger; at least,

certainly none at present." "Oh, grandpapa, how you relieve my heart!" she said, fervently, and looking up at him.

"The news from home has excited her. Then her efforts to respond to the courtesy of our noble hosts and the journey from Ronda hither, together with the strange climate and the changes of diet, all this has heated her blood a good deal. But I must find some quiet mansion near the city or in the suburbs, where she can have as much repose as she likes and the daily attendance of the best physicians."
"You say nothing of her feverish anxiety

about me, dear grandpaps."
"I was coming to that, my child. It is hard, indeed it is impossible, to reason with

a mother on such matters."

mother on such matters.
"But, grandpapa, dearest," Rose said, looking up at him earnestly, "why are you all in such haste about me? I am but a child yet, and feel like a child, and am quite unfit for the present to take the steps mamma is urging upon me."

"Then your mother has been using persussion with you?" he asked. "Yes. She fancies or fears that she is not

to live long, and says it would make her very happy to see me—lo see this matter settled to her liking."

"And you, my child?"

"Oh, grandpapa, she repiied, again laying on his hand the cheek which was now burning with the sudden rush of young blood, "if there is one thing in all this that would give me happiness, everything else makes me utterly wretched.

"Senor de Lebrija and his father seem to taink that you have given, or promised to give, an assent to their proposals They were both very radiant to night. Indeed, the Duke and Duchess appear to look upon the matter as concluded.

excitedly. "You know I could not and morrow morning."

would not give a decisive answer without first

Rose had also we opening my heart to you. This is what 1 promised you."

"I have not forgotten, dear," he said. " But where there is a strong feeling of affection between two young people, one may be hurried unguardedly into an expression of such feeling, and into a promise that binds

the conscience."
"I believe I have a sincere esteem for Mr. De Lebrija," Rose answered. "Indeed, grandpapa, I am bound to tell you, from whom I never had any secrets, that the thought of him hauuts me day and night. But there is one dreadful fear that is also inseparable from that thought. Oh, grandpapa, 'she exclaimed, in a voice broken by sobs, "he has lost the sith!"

He allowed her grief to spend itself in un controlled weeping, saying no word, and caresing the bent head with its wealth of brown curls. When she was calm enough to speak, she told him, as well as she could recall it, everything that had passed in the garden of

the Alcazar.

"Should I be justified in pledging my troth to a man who declares that he does not share my religious belief and hopes, on the sole ground of my love for him and with the purpose of winning his soul to God? Did not St. Monica so wed a pagan husband, grandpapa?" she asked.

"Monica was born in a country where there were comparatively few Christians, and that her inclinations were at all consulted by her family, when, in the arbitrary manner of the time, she was affianced and married to the heathen Patricias, a Roman, like herself. "Her wedded life was one of perpetual

suffering and almost hopeless struggle against the drunkenness, the brutality, and licentiousness of her unbelieving husband. She succeeded in making some sort of a Christian of him a year or two before his death, when habitual excess of every kind had weakened his brain and wrecked his bodily strength.' He spoke as if to himself.

"But for a Catholic maiden, in a Catholic land, to unite her fate to an avowed unbeliever, on the very uncertain hope of chang-ing his mind and his heart," she replied, as if she were talking to herself, and uttering

every word slowly.
"It is not the fate to which I should b willing to consign my little girl," he said.
"And were I so far to forget my convictions my dear, you must not allow your mother to be disturbed by these prattlers. Send them tather would never consent to such a course." "Nor will I, grandpapa," she said. "Is not this the meaning of that instinctive and

mother, soothing her by all the sweet acts which filial affection teaches so easily. At length Mrs. D'Arcy fell into a sweet sleep, hind at Fairy Dell!" again exclaimed the poor girl, as she burst into an agony of tears.
"That your soul should be here tried in the furnace, my own precious one," the old

greatly to mitigate its hardships. The Mar- But he is not the man to sacrifice the happiness of a child of his house for the possession

of a royal or imperial crown. -Oh! if I were only back " And yet-

get so easily as that," he replied.
"Grandpapa," she asked, raising her eyes wistfully to his, "cannot a man, a gentleman

wistfully to his, "cannot a man, a gentleman I am sure grandpapa keeps you informed of specially, be upright, honorable, and derective with the second of his own, he has the misfortune not to share our faith in Christianity?"

"There are and have been possible time next year. Oh, pape, I do not feel to be seed to see her perfectly restored by the happy union between our time next year. Oh, pape, I do not feel to be seed to see her perfectly restored by his hopefulness."

"I have made a special ellering on the seed of your year. Oh, pape, I do not feel to be seed to see her perfectly restored by his hopefulness."

"I have made a special ellering on the seed of your year. Oh, pape, I do not feel to be seed to see her perfectly restored by his hopefulness."

"I have made a special ellering on the seed of your year. Oh, pape, I am wered. "Perhaps this has been the chief of your year."

"I have made a special ellering on the seed of your year."

"I have made a special ellering on the seed of your year."

"I have made a special ellering on the your year."

"That, together with our anxiety about or the seed of your year."

"That, together with cur anxiety about the your year."

"That, together with cur anxiety about year."

"That, together with cur anxiety about year."

"I have been seeking for light from on the your year."

"I have been seeking for light from on the year. In his hands to you who

We, who glory in possessing the whole truth, belie our belief and professions by the scandels and inconsistencies of our conduct. Hence it is that so want are prevented from knowing and embracing Christianity by the evil life of Christians."

"I can unerstand that," she said. "But that is not my difficulty. "I cannot blame the heathen for not following the light which is not given them. But what excuse may relieve it secretly. Surely our dear Lord can I find for the man who falls away from will listen to the prayers of His poor. the truth in which he has been purtured from infancy? who tears out the eyes of his live it mamma were taken from me. soul that he may walk in wilful blindness?" She has made me her inseparable "Ab, were the extinguishing of the divine. companion since I was a little child, like the big his own wilful deliberate. light within him his own willful, deliberate and my soul seems to live by her woul. I act, committed against all the instincts and cannot tell you, papa, how the fear of losing warnings of reason and of conscience, -- your last words would need no answer. They describe admirably the nature of the act and its enormity. It so happens, however, my child, that, just as the evil life of professing Christians around us prevents the truth of religion from coming home to the mind and heart of the unbeliever, even so is faith weakened by the sad examples of its professors,—of those, especially, who are or ought to be the apostles of the are or ought to be the aposties of the nature as by the character and manners of truth. There are multitudes of men in what were once Catholic lands, who grow up from mer ages. It is the history of Christianity and of contempt for its splendid monuments we find on every side. of Christianity and of contempt for its practices and its ministers, that the thought of its being divine never occurs to them.

"Do you consider them to be criminal,

grandpapa?"
"There are many excuses for their want of faith, my dear child. God alone knows how far their ignorance of the truth, or their rejection of the known truth, is consciously willful, and therefore deserving of punish ment. I have only a profound pity for their misfortune.'

"And such is exactly the case of Mr. De Lebrija, grandpapa. And would it not be a divine work to enlighten one so noble, so generous, so capable of influencing others?

Ah, my little darling," the old gentleman replied, as he pressed the head she had laid against his breast closer to him, "this is the heart-cry of anxious love. Nay, my child, you have nothing to be ashamed of. Only let me think for you in this matter, and let us both pray to Him who is both father and God, to be directed aright. You are in His keeping. Bien gardé est celui que Dieu gardé.'

"Then I shall leave all to Him and to you dear grandpa," she said, as she knelt by his side. "Bless your little Rose, as you have ever done before sending her to her nightly repose. Oh, darling grandpapa, have we not the first hour. (Do you think it possible?) all reason to think that you are God's angel, I admired him. I could not help it. He is ever with us to guide and protect us?"

is the Eternal Father and the fountain head of all authority, gives me, as He gives to I ought to say that he is daily winning more my love worthy of that which she avows for every earthly parent, light to counsel my and more of my esteem. dear ones in the hour of doubt and darkness. May He bless you, dearest, and keep from all soil that pure mind and sinless heart of yours. And now, have no fear for your mother; have no anxiety about yourself. Thank him fervently; take all the rest and I am happy in his society. you can; and let me find my little Rose, as esh, joyous, and devoted to others to

letter will best explain what were the feel-

ings of her maidenly heart :
"MY EVER DEAR PAPA," she wrote, "your affectionate and interesting letter was well-comed by our hungry hearts. We all read it eagerly, for we were expecting ill news from believe in the divinity of our holy religion. Christ for him is not what He is for you and Dell! But what fearful suspense must hang mamma, and for all your children, - the God over the valley in these exciting times !

worst of the conflicting rumors that come to pity, and implores me not to east him off. us from the United States, while we cannot put away from ourselves the sad and anxious to the Church.
forchodings that will come, do what we may. "What can I do? What ought I to do, forchodings that will come, do what we may. You must, indeed, feel desolate in our beaut ful home. For you say with us departed all its light and warmtb."

"It does not surprise me to hear that the servants are faithful to you, and that, more than ever, they are quiet and attentive to their duties. Old Sally promised mamma that she would not leave you, come what might; and the others promised me, of their own accord, that they would not leave the house or cease to keep everything within it in order till we returned.

"Oh, dear papa, how I wish I could be with you! I can't bear to think of you alone and in danger. Even if the war did come to our very door, I should not be afraid of an army. Surely no true soldier would harm defenseless women. And, in case of a battle, I could attend to the wounded and the dying. But I am writing like a silly little girl.

"Dear mamma needs me here, and grandpapa, I am sorry to say, is by no means as strong as he was at home. Being as young in heart as the youngest of us, and always thinking of some new means of procuring us amusement or delightful instruction, he makes us forget his great age. He is so devoted to dear mamma and every one of us, so careful of our needs and comfort, that he will not allow us to spare him any fatigue he can take on him-

"If you could only see, dearest papa, how much he is respected and looked up to by the noblest gentlemen in the land. Nota day passes without his receiving visits from some of those who formerly knew him—high officers of the army and navy, or statesmen whose names are well known. You would think that long separated brothers could not meet again with more joy and cordiality. I'hen he makes a constant companion of me in his early devo-tions of every day. He takes me with him to his favorite churches and chapels, and everybody-priests, laymen, and the ladies, of course—seem to be much edified by his frank and simple piety. Oh, if I could only be like him and you, dearest papa! For you are both so like each other in your manner of thinking your way of acting towards others, and your beautiful devotion to our holy faith, that you appear to me like elder and younger brother.

"I cannot send much comfort, dear papa, or any good news concerning darling mamma's health. I see that she is not gaining strength, as we all hoped she would, in the lovely climate of Andalusia, although The Lord Mayor of London yesterday handed to the American legation \$10,000 as the first in stalment of the earthquake fund for Charleston.

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The Lord Mayor of London yesterday handed to the American legation \$10,000 as the first in the probable between his hands, and kissed it.

Lord Mayor of London yesterday handed to the American legation \$10,000 as the first in case of an armed conflict between his hands, and kissed it.

Lord Mayor of London yesterday handed to the Wood of the Union. Mr. that secession the two sections of the Union. Mr. purified, you may be made more secept.

Lord Mayor of London yesterday handed to the God of your soul. It is your showers, our refreshing school days."

Lord Mayor of London yesterday handed the two sections of the Union. Mr. purified, you may be made more secept.

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Lord Mayor of London yesterday handed the two sections of the Union. Mr. purified, you may be made more seems to fall, and Limits in the limits that the limits in the limits that the lord Health and Limits in the limits that the limits in the lim I think that in summer; the climate lof

only hasten the abolition o slavery or serve in seeking or consenting to this noble alliance. | dry for her here. Still the doctor says a dry climate is more favorable to her in her pre sent condition; and that the autumn and win ter months especially will prove of great benefit to her.

"And yet—Oh! if I were only back again among our poor people, I might forget all this," she moaned out pitifully.

"No delay that is not absolutely necessary for your mother a health shall delay us long in Europe. But I do not expect you to for here ide not at all despain of her recovery. get so easily as that," he replied.

"Grandpaps," she asked, raising her eyes ment. But of this Fdo not know another and any property and the results of the recovery.

worship ner so, nearest pape. In His hands I leave the result. We-grandpap , t e girls and myself-pray daily at Mass for this favor, and several communities and many poor people are uniting their supt lications to ours. Dear grandpapa gives most liberal alms in mamma's name, and encourages me to find out every case of real distress. I can that be

her darkens everything to me even in this land of beauty. Mamma thinks my dipres-sion of spirits comes from reaction after the excitement of society life in Spain, so new and strange to me. I let her think so.
"You ask me, dear papa, how I like Spayn?

It is a most beautiful country. But coming ourselves from the South, and from amid the grand mountain scenery of North Carolina,we were not so much struck by the aspect of nature as by the character and manners of Grandpapa taught me much about Spain, its heroes, saints and literature since I was a little girl. Now he is our most delightful instructor and guide in explaining all the wonders that abound in this most wonderful city. Oh, if we only had you, dear papa, and dear brothers Gaston and Charles, and darling little Mary, to make mamma's con-tentment perfect! After you she misses her baby-girl' most. And I miss her, too, more than 1 dare to tell.

"And now can I answer your last question respecting the subject you say is so near to your heart, -my engagement? Count Diego has been so long and so much spoken of to me, and the proposed alliance represented by you, dearest papa, as one so much to be desired, that in my childish way I had formed of him an exalted idea. I am glad to say, in many respects the real personage surpasses the image that was in my mind. You know, papa, I never cared much for the society of gentlemen,-although we saw much company, not only in our city house, but at as devoted republicans as we had been loyal Fairy Dell. Perhaps my disinclination to their society arose from the thought that Diego was most likely to be my choice.

"Well, we met, and since our meeting he has told me that I charmed him even from the first hour. (Do you think it possible ?) most devoted to me, but most respectful in and hallowed as her own!" "I am your parent, my child, and He who his devotion, even most dignified in his bearing, at all times most agreeable; and I think and more of my esteem.
"I do not know if I love him. I think it

is not love, because I am more fond of Gaston an tof brother Charles. Still, I do miss his daily visits, when anything prevents me from seeing him. We are a great deal together,

"Now, my dear papa, I think I have dis-closed to you the true state of my heart, and it pains me-oh, so much, so much !- to superable obstacle to the union of these young and the great happiness that you and dear of our hearts! He has confessed this to me. "We try to conceal from dear mamma the and has thrown himself upon my mercy, my He says his love for me will bring him back

> dear papa? I am overwhelmed to-night by conflicting emotions, and blinded by doubt and fear. Pray for and advise,

"Your loving daughter,
"Rose D'Arcy."

CHAPTER XIII. THE TRUE HEART OF LOVE.

Diego de Lebrija was too much elated by his last conversation with Rose, and too impatient of any delay to their solemn betrothal and their subsequent union, not to fill the old Marquis's bosom with the same sentiments. The young man felt himself too sure and too proud of having gained the love of his affianced not to avoid pressing himself on her during the evening at the Duchess's reception, or terfulia, Indeed this lady herself, while complimenting the Count on his good fortune, told him that Rose was seriously anxious about her mother, and after a warm expression of concern for the sufferer, both the Marquis and his son pressed Rose to retire, which she soon did in

company with her grandfather. At a very early hour the next morning, however, both gentlemen cilled on Mr. D'Arcy to make inquiries about his daughterin-law's health, as well as to settle, if possible, an early day for the sclemn ceremony

of betrothal. The old gentleman and Rose had, as usual. been up with the dawr, had been amongst the first worshippers at a neighboring monastery church, where both sought with the simple and childlike faith of the pure of heart the "supersubstantial bread" that is both light and food to the worthy recipient. And both were back, had refreshed the body after strengthening the soul, had lavished upon their loved sufferer their words of comfort and cheer, making her forget every bodily ache and almost every pang of spirit, when Mr. D'Arcy was informed that visitors were awaiting him in his

chambers. "We have presumed to call early," said the Marquis, after the first greetings had been exchanged, "because I remember my old friend's beautiful habits of early rising and early morning devotions. They tell me that you are not changed in this?".....

"My spiritual need has not lessened as age and its infirmities increased," Mr. D'Arcy

replied. Ah, I wish you had been always by my side," the Marquis said, sadly. "Your example might have kept me fervent in the

cheerily as If it is important to begin life well, how much more so is it to end it well? But I am not given to preaching

No, for you preach most persuasively by the silent eloquence of your whole conduct," raplied the other.

replied the other.

replied the other.

Well, well, my dear Ramon, you forget how much I owe to you. Said the friend of fear all the weight of obligation is on your side, dear I fancia, said the Marquie, is no again seed left. D'Aroy's band. "Be sides he isolous pecuniary aid you have given me in our political and dommercial disasters, you are now about to place me eternally in your deat, by the happy union between our houses."

Mrs. D'Aroy's health," the other said.
"I have been seeking for light from on high to guide me in my decision on this mat. ter," said the other, as he motioned to his visitors to be scated, and drew his chair near to theirs.

"If Diego has not misunderstood Miss D'Arcy," the Marquis replied in a tone of surprise, "there is no longer any obstacle on her part." There is a very serious objection in her

conscience," Mr. D'Arcy said, "whateve may be the voice of her heart. Your son can, I think, best explain what its nature "She certainly did speak of my-my not

sharing in her own fervent taith. But I understood her to say that she was willing to accept me on the condition of winning me in course of time to practical religion." "You do not mean," the Marquis said to Mr. D'Arcy, " that your granddaughter would

reject my son, the heir of one of the oldest and proudest houses in Spain, because he would not go with her to confession and communion?' "I mean-for I know," the other answered, "that Rose D'Arcy would not wed the King of Spain were he to refuse to worship with

her at the altars of their common faith, or to decline preparing his soul in the same divinelyappointed way, before becoming his bride."
Bah! my dear friend, there is not a lady

in Spain who would not think it madness to refuse the hand of Diego de Lebrija on such a pretext." "I should be sorry for Spain, and should have but little respect for its women," was the firm but gentle response, "if I could bring myself to believe that Spanish mothers

have so degenerated, and that Spanish maidens set such little store on the faith of their hero'd ancestors. "I have only conceived a tenfold reverence for Miss D'Arcy's noble character," Diego said, anxious to prevent an angry discussion, "since she declared to me that, to her mind a perfect union of hearts is impossible without

perfect unity of faith." "It is as well that you should understand at once," Mr. D'Arcy said, "that proud as our family have been of their inviolable devotion to the cause of their lawful princes, they glory far more in their unvarying fidelity to their ancestral faith. We were driven forth from Ireland two centuries ago because of this twofold fidelity. We have been and are to maintain, we have heen true to the God of our fathers. And may I or son of mine never see the day, when child of ours could hesitate for a moment to pluck out of her heart a love that could not be met by a love as pure

"It is my wish, my firm hope, as it shall be the aim and ambition of my life, to make me," said Diego, fervently.

"But how came Miss D'Arcy to speak to you on this subject?" inquired his father.
"How happened it," replied Mr. D'Arcy, "that you, my dear Ramon, in all our cor-respondence, and knowing what a price I, as well as my son and daughter-in-law, set upon choosing for our child a true Christian man, you should not have once hinted at this in-

people?"
"Because," replied the other haughtily, 1 could not conceive that you were better Christians in your Protestant republic than we were here in Catholic Spain. My son can wed to morrow the woman of his choice from among our highest nobility, and not a parent will question him about his religion any more than about the blazon on his shield."

"Louis D'Arcy and his admirable wife." said his friend, "have made it the most sacred of duties to keep the soul of their oldest daughter, as they have those of all their children, from any contact with error and stain of sin. They would deem it, at least, as foul a wrong done to the woman wedded to their oldest son to give her, unwerned, an unbelieving husband, as they would to bestow the hand of an unchaste woman on a man of stainless purity."

"This is impeaching my honor and my son's," the Marquis said, rising. "I impeach no one," Mr. D'Arcy rejoined.
"I am stating the principles which have raled my life, and which I have taught my children to prize above wealth, station, and everything except the divine bless-ing. I am explaining to you what kind of a girl we have been training to be your son's wife. Have I, has she, have her parents no right to know if the husband you would give her has been educated on princi-

ples quite opposite ?" "Father," said Diego, "and you, Mr. D'Arcy, I must beseech you, both for my sake and for that of the noble maiden whom I love, and who, I believe, loves me, that this contestation shall end here. If not to believe in Christianity is a barrier to my union with the angel whose very thought thrills my soul, then am I the most unhappy of men. Allow me only to know more of her, to behold and admire the beauty of her life, and I may surely be led thereby to admire the holiness of a religion which produces such women,

and to believe in its heavenly origin. "That must be my granddaughter's own decision," replied Mr. D'Arcy. "She never learned from me or any member of my family aught unfavorable to the character of her affianced husband. She only thought of the family of the Marquis of Lebrija as she thought of her own—that it was most Christian, most honored, and most happy. In her is necessary girlish fancy Diego de Lebrija was invested with all the perfections she worshipped in her own brothers."
"How did these injurious suspicious arise,

then?" asked the Marquis.
"I was just about to 'tell you," answered
Mr. D'Arcy, "some things I had myself observed in Diego's conduct during my last visit
to Spain three years ago, had pained me.
Still I was reluctant to believe anything that was not most favorable of one so dear to me, and kept my thoughts to myself. From American friends in Paris, however, who frequently met your son, and were also acquainted with the tie that bound him to my family, I subsequently learned many things that confirmed my own

fears and pained me beyond expression."
"I contess," Diego put in, "that I was too free in proclaiming my want of faith in all established religious forms while ming. ling with your countrymen."
"And in that you did not win their re-

spect, believe me," said Mr. D'Aroy, "Am-

erican gentlemen, though they may not have bound themselves to any one particular church or society, are not, for that reason, altogether or source, Scoffing at priests, or turning hely things into ridicule, is not fashionable in good American society."
"My misfortune was to be educated by

skeptical masters in the French university schools, and to have mixed at home with men who had made light of what you hold to be

who had made light of what you hold to be most sacred," said Diego.

"I love and praise you for this frank admission, Diego," said his friend. "I admire the resolution you have formed of learning the divinity of religion from the beautiful lives of its professors. I wished that my granddaughter should know you herself, and that onworded and unprejudiced, she should form her own estimate of your character. This is why she is now in Spain."

"Surely, my dear sir, I cannot complain of

"Sarely, my dear sir, I cannot complain of the delicacy and noblehess of your behavior

oward me."
"Nor can I," said the Marquis, "although I felt wounded by your suspicions, my dear Francis, and by your rejection of wha! I must | ersist in calling a most desirable al iance to both of us."

nce to both of us."
Everything must now be left to the young
" M. D'Arov said. "My people themselves," Mr. D'Aroy said. "My grauddaughter, though scarcely emerged from girlhood, is of ripe judgment, and has great decision of character. She has been trained by her mother to superintend the spir tual and bodily wants of our large laboring population, and has shown rare practical wisdom in her management of all sorts of people. You must now win or loss her your-self, my dear Count," he continued, address-

ing Diego.

"What is it you propose, my friend?" inquired the Marquis. "I fear I do not understand you. The Duke and Duchess, and all Sevill: with them, now look upon the betrothal as an accomplished fact. They expect the solemn caremony of rat Seation to be speedily performed. A delay would create gossip and scandal; it would, inevitably, tend to diegrace both my son and myself."

"My son must be informed by his daughter

of her doubts and await his decision," Mr. D'Arcy auswered. "It is a natural and ready excuse to give to questioners. A father's formal and final consent—especially where it involves the settlement of large estates-is sufficient reason for even a long delay. Meanwhile, my dear Diego, you must approve yourself more and more to my dear granddaughter."

anddaugnter. "And you and Mrs. D'Arcy will continue to be with us on the same footing of intimacy, while we are expecting the letters from Fairy Dell ?" said the Marquis.

"Can you doubt that the honor of your house still the happiness of every one who bears your name, are as dear to me as my own life?" replied his friend. "Allow me to give to our noble hosts whatever explanations may be needful, and let us both help our children to be worthy of each other and

of the divine blessing."

Thus ended for the moment a difficulty which appeared to be pregnant with serious mischief.

While her grandfather was so wisely guarding her dearest interests. Rose; D'Arcy was busied in cheering her mother and directing the studies of her sieters, who looked up her with the same deference as it she were fifty years of age instead of sixteen, and a most experienced teacher of all knowledge, instead of being the keen and simple-minded learner that she was in reality. Rose, how-ever, had a rare faculty for imparting knowledge-more rare even than the extraordinary quickness with which she seized and mastered what was essential in every branch of science submitted to her. Her sisters, her Sunday-school children, as well as the colored folk whom she undertook to instruct in latters or in religion, were made to understand at once and to remember firmly whatever the girl explained to them. She had the talent of making the school-room or the catechism-class delightful by her pleasant manner and her

with the Lebrijas, he found her seated in an arm-chair, with a beautiful copy of Ponce de Leon's poems open on her lap, her eyes closed, as if she were dozing, but in reality listening to Rose's most interesting lesson of Spanish history.

The three girls were seated round a table at a window opening on the delicious patio, or interior court of the ducal palace, with its orange trees, its palmettos, its world of flowering plants, and its gushing fountains.

A map of Sprin was spread out before them on the table, while Rose was explaining the successive conquests achieved over the Moors by St. Ferdinand, or Ferdinand III. Gene vieve's arm was around her sister's neck, and Mand's encircled her waist, as both girls fol-lowed with rapt attention the glorious tale so simply and interestingly told by their little teacher. The patio, with its wealth of shrub and flower, with its delicious odors and enchanting sights, was quite forgotten as the three girls followed the hero-king from triumph to triumph.

Mr. D'Arcy paused as he drew aside the heavy hanging that separated the outer from the inner department, and looked with a sensation of intense happiness and devout gratitude to heaven, on the mother so lovely n her beautiful middle age, and the three angelic figures grouped near that window, with the golden sunlight and the manyediored trees and shrubs beyond.

With a swift prayer of thanksgiving to With a swift prayer of thanksgiving to the divine goodness with whom his thoughts held perpetual communion, he advanced towards Mrs. D'Aroy. "I should have come long ago, my dear Mary," he said, as he bent down to kiss the bright, glad face upturned to his own, "but that I was detained by a rather unexpected visit."

"I brow it deer father" she said as the

"I know it, dear father," she said, as she pressed his hand to her lips. "I was sure that something most important kept you away. Oh, I am so much better to-day!"

spoiled your evening yesterday." "Thank God for the change, my dear," said the old gentleman, as he took a seat by her "Are you near the end of your moraing task, Rose?" he inquired, looking toward

the group in the window. "Yes, grandpape," answered that young lady, as she rose and her two pupils hastened across the room to embrace Mr. D'Arcy.

"Well, Mary, where are these three Graces of yours going to visit to-day?" he

"I had promised to go with them to the tobacce manufactory," she replied. There are nearly three thousand women employed in that immense edifice, and Rose-

'Ah, I see," interrupted her father. "Rose is pining for some good, healthful work to do among these poor creatures."

wors to do among these poor creatures."
"Just so," said Mrs. D'Arcy. "The
Duchess is going with us, and Rose has
already planned a society of ladies, who will
take on themselves to look after this little army of female tailors."

Do not blush, Rose," said ker grandfather. "I quite approve of the labor and the plan. I suppose Viva and Maud are going to be your aids in this new enterprise?"
"Indeed, grandpana," said Rose, "I only mean to follow the guidance of the Duches, and to do so as well as Toan everything she will bid me."

"Well, Viva, how did you and Maud enjoy your ascent of the Giralda?" he asked.
"We enjoyed it immensely, grandpapa,

the young lady addressed said. "Viva said it was not half so high as the Lovers' Lear, Maud hastened to put in, "nor half so exciting as the view from the new bridge at Ronds."

"She is right in that," he answered. "The scenery in both of these places is more sublime. All wild and uncultivated grandeur at the Lovers' Leap, all eloquent of man's triumph over the most formidable natural difficulties at Ronda; Saville and the vart plains of Andalusia, as seen from the Giralda, give you the idea of heauty, of God's countful hand giving to man the fairest and most fertile of homesteads, and of mus's intell gence, and industry in improving the principes gift."
"And then, gr.udpapa," said Vive,

"Senor de Lebrija pointed out to us all the

wears of sight acting,"
"No, indeed, so," said Rose; "they say
they could spend a whole month examining all the wonders of the Cathedral and the Aicazir."

"Take your time about it, my children," the old gentleman added. "We must see these things together, when your mother can be with us, and at the hours when our examinstion of the beauties and monuments of the Cathedral shall not interfere with the devo

tion of the worshippers."
"Oh, grandpapa," exclaimed Maud, "when I go into the Cathedral, I do not feel like looking around and gazing, as foreign visitors do. I only wish to go into some dark cor-ner and kneel to adore the majesty of our great and good God."

"That is what we all should feel, darling," said her mother, at whose feet Maud had seated herself. "I thought I was inside the gates of heaven when I first stood beneath the glorious central dome, amid all the manycolored splendors that streamed down from the afternoon sun through the stained-glass windows."

(To be continued.)

TO THE RESCUE.

"When all other remedier fail," for Bowel Complaint, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery. etc., "then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-berry comes to the rescue" Thus writes W. H. Crocker, druggist, Waterdown, and adds that "his sales are large and increasing."

ENCOURAGED TO RESIST.

BULGARIANS CLAMOR AGAINST GEN. KAUL BARS-WHAT AUSTRIA'S TONE MEANS.

Soria, Octob. r 1.-The people throughout the country have held meetings and adopted resolutions begging the Government to reject Gen. Kaulbars' demands. Gen. Kaulbars' moderation is due to a telegram from M. DeGiers to the effect that Russia did not wish to interfere with the Bulgarian constitution or with the domestic affairs of Bulgaria. Several officers arrested for participation in the revolt have been released on parole. M. Stambuloff has informed Gen. Kaulbars that he himself and all the ministers and regents are willing to give a pledge that Alexander will not be re-elected. The enquiry into the revolution has been concluded. The Sobranje will be asked to empower a court mustial to try the offenders. It is reported that three ex-ministers are implicated. The accused, with the exception of the leaders, will be dealt with leniently.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Herr Tisza's speech in

the Hungarian Diet yesterday is interpreted at Pesth as meaning that Austria would remain neutral if Bulgaria should submit to Russia, bot if Bulgaria should resist Russia simplicity of her lessons.

And so, when Mr. D'Arcy entered his daughter-in-law's room after his interview with the Lebrias. he found her articles and courage the Bulgarian regents to an account of the same and aughter in law's room after his interview with the Lebrias. Russian demands with a hint of eventual had little do with posities in those days. It was support. The St. Petersburg papers have been forbidden to publish certain portions of the speech made by the Hungarian Premier

> but there is no evidence that threats were used against him. The action of Germany and Austria-Hungary was confined to persuading Alexander, in a confidential and courteous manner, to retrain from immediate executions. Alexander ought to have been men of intelligence and sterling worth-and I prepared to experience plots in a country like Bulgaria. Other countries experience similar plots without their sovereigns forthwith re-

signing.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a telegram from Moscow, which says the Bulgarian crisis paralyzes trade and checks the revival of business which the good harvests had incited. Moscow is prepared for any eventuality. The present condition is as bad as war, if not worse.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, disordered stomach, etc. Try them.

It is told in St. Paul that the children in Minacapolis, its sear-by and hated rival, have required to read the Bible in the public schools because it is " filled full of talk about St. Paul," while from Genesis to Revelation there is no mention made of Minneapolis.

"Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight, Make me a child again, just for to-night;"

is the exclamation, in thought, of many man who has suffered through a long life, from some distressing disease, that he might away. Oh, I am so much better to-day!" have cured with a few bottles of medicine she continued, "and feel ashamed of having like Dr. Pierce's: "Golden Medical Discovery," which cures all blood and skin dis-eases, as well as consumption or scrofula of the lungs. If he were "a child again," he would know enough to have a bottle of the ministers with equal versatility have taken Discovery "to-night," and in old age would not implore Father Time to "fly backward" for his special benefit. Hence, "Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer." Get a bottle at

> City editor (to reperter)-How thick is the es on the mill pond, Robinson?
>
> Reporter—About an inch.

the nearest druggist. " ...

City editor-Well, I saw a little boy going in that direction with a pair of skates slung over his shoulder. You had better saunter down that way. Reporter—Shall I stop him from going on

the ice ? City editor (with intense scorn)-Stephim—from—going—en—the—ice ! (Turning: te speaking tube)—Cashier, pay off Robinson and discharge him.—N. Y. Sun.

Horstord's Acid Phosphate

Incomparable in Sick Headache. Dr. BERD. HORNER, jr., Salem, Va., says To relieve the indigestion and so called sick headache, and mental depression incident to the certain stages of rheamatism, it is incomparable." L. glassia synd mines atmo

to the month of the Admin to the

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Cum Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—If architecture be as some writers affirm a sign of the spirit of the age in which it prevailed, what are we to think of the new departmental building in course of erection on Wellington street? Viewed from its several aspects, it presents the combined features of a prison, a mill, and a barracks. The whole impression is of gloom. It frowns down on you with Yankee sandstone and Scotch granite. Heavy, repulsive it is. One almost pauses in passing to hear the clank of the chain, the shrick of the maniac. Never d d brick and stone embody a more cruel thought.
I equit the sr hitect. He, lacking o ignishty, so be the plan from Germany—the L ocoon of the nations with the Empire as the sa ke. Before the roof is on, the saduess of age has crept over it.

spots on which some great exploit had over a spots on which some great exploit had over gave us the history of the siege and conquest bappiness of the parliament buildings, as the painted taves of the West look down on the new civilization of the plains; with the difference of the worrest their worress the cives belong to the ence: that, we reas the cives belong to the dead past, thi is the creation of decrepit youth. The M ckenzie tower is a cross between a church steeple and a factory chimney, but t is a dream of cauty c mpared with this newest horror in stone. Macket zels tower approach to the charge of the control of the control of the charge of the char

tower aspires. It cleaves the clouds. It lifts one up. It sears, as one might say, with wounded wings, perhaps; but this flat fabrication of ugliness spreads itself with boorish controlled the same of the same placency, like an empty plate before a hungry man. It is an embodiment of Macdonaldism. I can say us thing worse of the hideous thing. A FLY SHEET

s being industrio sly circulated in the parishes of Quebec, setting forth the alleged fact con-cerning Sir John Macdenald's religious views. An unknown fri nd sends it to me through the p st flice. It is a r. production of an article that appeared in La Minerce a few months ago, and is as follows :-

Father O'Donohoe, of Carteton, hel! on 29th June a most successful picnic for the benefit of a tatholic work, the building of a ct urch

A marke incident of the day was the pre-sence of Sir John Macdonald, who had been in vited by the reverend father, and eggriy availed himself of the opportunity. The Premier delivered on this occasion an address of which we have already s, oken, and which has attract-

To the calumnious hypocrites who represent him as the personification of religious fanati-cism, Sir John replied by saying that "he had never in his life set foot in an Orange lodge."

"I am accused," said Sir John, "of being a
Protestant, and even of being a bad Protestant. In like manner I have bean accused of being an Orangeman, although I have never set foot in a

lodge."
Sir John has but one son, and has let him marry a Catholic. Sir John has but one grand-daughter, and has caused her to be brought up in the Catholic faith, in his own house, under

his own eyes.

Can the 'Nationards' say that Mr. Blake would allow his grand-children to be instructed in the Catholic faith under his own roof?

For the rest, who does not know at Oltawa that Lady Macdonald is an assiduous friend of

the nuns of the capital. They (our Rouge-Nation ards) will continue to circulate through our country parishes the form of oath by which an Orangeman awears never to marry a Catholic nor to allow his children to be instructed in the Catholic faith.

Here are some facts on this subject relating to Sir John Macdonald:
The premier has an only son, now widowed, The premier has an only son, now widowed, who had married a Catholic lady. This lady died some years ago, leaving a little daughter. Who has taken care of the orphan girl? Sir John Macdonald, her grandfather, who has kept her for two years in his own home. Who has begun her education? Lady Macdonald, wife of the premier, who has taught her carefully the Roman catechism and the catholic presures in order to being her up in her lic prayers in order to bring her up in her mother's religion, and this under the very roof of Sir John, this fanatical Protestant, to quote

our Rouges-Nationards. IN 1861.

Sir John Macdonald made a speech at Kingston. in which he declared that he joined the Orange Order in 1841. He also said:—

"Why, Sir, how did I become an Orange in 1841, in times when Orangemen were on the descent, when the Provincial Legislature had prescribed them, f rbidding them to wear their yesterday.

BERLIN, Oct.—The North German Gazette reiterates the statement that Alexander's abduction was voluntary on his part. It says Russia has an old score against Alexander, but there is no evidence that threats were traitor to his country. I, sir, and many others like myself, felt deeply indignant at this wholesale proscription of a respectable and loyal body of men. I was not an Orangeman, but I knew many of the best men in Kingston wereresolved that if they, among whom were many of my best friends, were to be proscribed and hounded down merely because they were Orangemen, I would go in with them and submit to the same obloquy, the same proscription. (Loud cheers.) Then, sir, I became an Orangenan, and it was for the purpose of showing my sympathy with men whom I believed to be outraged by the conduct of the legislature. (Renewed cheering.) What then, sir, did Mr. Brown do? At that very time he was urging the administration, of which he was a prominent supporter, to put down Orangeism. Why, we read in the Globe of those days that they had their feet on the Orangemen and were bound to keep them there. (Hear, hear.) At the very time when I from sympathy with their wrongs joined the body, Mr. Brown was hounding on the Government for the purpose of re-pressing them. (Applause.) And, air, while I, as an Orangeman, have ever since been true to its principles, that go-tlemen has turned his coat again and again." (Loud cheers.)

How are we to regard a man who is presented by himself in this double light? What is he? A liar and a humbug? Can any man endowed with common sense look upon such an exhibition without coming to the conclusion that Canadians must be a nation mostly feel or Carled world are on the control of fools, as Carlyle would say, or else they would send so palpable a fraud packing at the first "Is the Caucasian a fallure?

"Is the Caucasian a raining."
Is civilization played out?
OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Disruption and disintegration would seem to be far gone in the Conservative party. While the organs in different parts of the country are advocating the most

every possible attitude on all questions. No ministry, no party, can hold together for any length of time under these conditions. There must be something else besides the cohesive power of plunder to secure the confidence and respect of the people.

THE SESSION.

Quite a number of people here think that this parliament will not meet again in session. this parliament will not meet again in session. The reason for the opinion is the probability of the ministry being defeated in the House. Sir. John can rely no longer on his majority. Like the party outside, it is torn by factions that may fall foul of each other at any moment. There can be no doubt as to the duty of the government to dissolve immediately on the completion of the new franchica. The constitution of the new franchica. completion of the new franchise. The constitu-tional practice in England has always been that whenever the electorate was increased to a considerable extent parliament was dissolved, because it no longer truly represented the

WHOLE BODY OF ENFRANCHISED ELECTORS. But constitutional practice, law itself, have

quest. Our conquerors are legislators, and have so contrived matters by restrictions of trade and by taxes as to draw considerable private, as

well as public, advantage from their conquests. What we ought to seek is vivification. Authority depends upon its credentials, and the credentials depend upon the amount of fact which can be brought to their support. Now let us take the Roman politician's suggestion, and apply

THE BEST TEST WE CAN PIND

to the government of our country. Dealing with the matter in this way, we must assume the right to ask any question. Try this question Why should Canada be governed by Sir John Macdonald?

Any Tory yo may meet will give an off-hand uniwer at once: — "Because its the test for the country." Under no possibility could this Tory conceive that it is a n-cossery precaution in a democratic state for the people to change their rulers frequently. Nor would be imagine that the very fact of his freedom necessitates temporary tyrants to be expeditious and rapacious that they may accumulate sufficient wealth before

they give place to their successors.

But if the legislative conquerors of Canada, represented by Sir John Macdonald, continue in power we must be prepared somer or later to accept a subversion of what we now consider our rights. our rights.

THE COIL OF THE OLD SERPENT

is about us. Can any man who pauses to think persu de himself that Canadians may preserve their liberties when every people hav-ing a history has gone through the terrific experience of the results of government by cor-

We are having good crops; money is plentiful, at reasonable rates; we fancy we are well off. But let us reflect. Why is the country, once described as a land flowing with milk and honey, a desert today? What made the Pontine marshes? Who introduced armed slaves into the Roman fortun? duced armed slaves into the Roman forum? Who is putting Canada through the same exper ence that made the Israelites clamor for a King? The answer to these questions is straight.

A people who accept government on the principles of Jack Cade in exchange for their right to govern themselves must prepare for slavery. Sir John Macdonald emulated his flustrians redecessor when he told us that there would be

PUPING TIMES IN CANADA:

"Seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; "Seven half penny toaves som for a penny."

"The three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops;

and I will make it felony to drink small beer!

"All the realm shall be in common, and in

"Changida shall my palfrey go to grass. * * * 'Cheapside shall my palfrey go to grass. * ' *
'When I am king. All shall eat and drink in
'my score; and I will appearl them all in one

"livvry, that they may agree like brothers and "worship me their lord."

If that be not Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B., Q.C., P.C., LL.D., Y.C.M. G., Q.K., L.M.N.O.P., a worshipper of Jack Cade in Canada has written the letter.

THE SUBJECT BEING SO GREAT, it is only possible to illustrate by a few of the lessons of experience the scientific character of the test we would apply to the Dominion Government. If a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse, wide a wake men should not require to be stirred up with a long pole, in order to convince them that, while the Government of the day is putting money, taken from their-selves, into their hands, it is pauperizing them by scealing away their manhood, their con sciousness of rectitude, and consigning their children to a slavery worse than ever befell the

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—Wiggins' storms and earthquakes are due to-day. The only storm likely to come will burst about the ears of Wignkely to come will bark about the ears of wig-gins. Of course, we will have the usual equi-toxial gales about this time, and the "Prophet" has taken care to have whatever advantage they may bring to bolster up his predictions Since he began his fooling with storms, earth-arches and similar though they have hear suice no segan its footing with storms, earth-quakes, and similar things, there have been several tremendous disturbances of the forces of nature, but they all came at times and places concerning which Wiggins failed to give notice. But repeated failures do not daunt him. He goes on the same as ever. He takes his cues from "Zadkiel's Almanes" and works up a chear reputation at Almanac," and works up a cheap reputation at second-band. The weather prophet business is a nuisance and should be abated.

THE TORY TURN-OVER

is the most astounding political performance ever attempted on this planet. Sir John Macdonald and his gang have pursued a policy, forced it in Parliament, and crystalised it in legislation. That policy was bad; some of its features were simply fraudulent; as a whole, it resulted in a saturnalia of corruption, and would infallibly have resulted in civil war but for the steady, vigorous determination of the Liberals in opposition. The elections in Chambly and Ha'dimand taught the Tories that the co.nmon seese of the two great Provinces was against them. They had already been c n-demzed by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Not only defeat, but annihilation stared them in the face. They were in the rapids above the falls. The roar of the catarac; was in their ears: the gulf beyond was yawning to receive

DESPRRATE CIRCUMSTANCES require desperate expedients, and Sir John A. Macdonald was not the man to hesitate at any-An effort surprising all his previous exploits had to be made to save himself, his ministry and his party from everlasting smash. Surveying the situation he saw that Mr. Blake was leading the Liberals to certain victory. One after another the provinces were falling into line Business men, men of property, all whose welfare depended on the maintenance of peace and tranqui ity everywhere, saw that the continuance of the so-called "Conservative" party in power meant political revolution, social disorder, ultimate war. The threat to "smash Confederation into its original fragments" set sensible men thinking. The result was the conviction that Sir John and his boodlemen must be put down and put out or to every inbe put down and put out or to every in-terest on which the weltars of the commonwealth depends must suffer disaster. Sir John was in a terrible fix. He saw that the calm, strong, logical honesty of the Liberal programme was accepted by all classos as exactly what the country required in the impending crisis. What could he do? His defiant yell of "conquest" changed to a feable wail for "help." If he could only steal one or two planks from the Liberal platform he thought he might yet reach the shore and escape shooting Niagara. This was his only hope. Then he started another and a

REPUDIATION ! The Mail led off by repudiating the Premier and the party. Then the Premier repudiated the Mail, and now the party pretends to repudiate both. Finally, to make the bewildered amazement of the scene complete, Sir John repudiates himself. And thus we have the Tory cry at last. Certainly the most extraordinary that ever a party went to the country with. Never before has a first minister appealed to the people for a renewal of confidence on the to the people for a renewal of confidence on the plea that he repudiates the very acts for which he vesterday claimed approval; that he recants all he lately swore to abide by; that he will do anything, everything, or nothing, only to be forgiven. The devil is sick this time with a forgiven. But it is a death-bed repentance. He was sick and got well many a time before, but this is his last sickness. There will be no recovery from this attack. He has nothing left him now but te dismiss the doctor and call in the priest. Macdonaidism is approaching its the priest. Macdonaldism is approaching its

THE FATUITY OF HUMAN MEANNESS was never more wretchedly exposed than in this final attempt of the Tory leader to steal the Opfinal attempt of the Tory leader to steal the Opposition thunder. Insincerity, hypocrisy,
cowardice, abject terror, self-loathing, all combine to present a spectacle such as never was
presented to the gaze of mankind since the
fall of Robespierre. As the pettifogging tyrant
of Paris declared that "France must be
revolutionised," so did Sir John Macdonald
declare of Canada. But, as France got rid of
her nightmare dictator with the guilotine,
Canada will dispose of hers with the ballot.

man; kept his party together, as he might have done by being true to himself and them, he would at least have retained some show of respect in his downfall. He could then have said when he fell, "We fell like Cesar." But now he must meet his fate amidst contempt and ridicule.

WHAT HOPE OF SUCCESS can there be for a party torn and bewildered as the Conservatives now are? Do they imagine that they can carry the elections by confusing that they can carry the elections by confusing the minds of the people and slip in their candidated under the disguise of repudiators of Sir John Macdonald and Toryism? The idea could only occur to political lunatics. They have endeavored to play that game in Quebec, but as it failed there, it will fail in the other provinces. A party that finds repudiation of its own leader and its own conduct its most provinces. popular cry, must be prepared for repudiation by the people, and accept, along with that re-pudiation, defeat and extinction.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.-Toryism is the same everywhere. Its mission is to remove political power as far away as possible from the people. The idea of democracy is to bring power as close to the people as possible. It is the difference between the class and the mass. The Crown is the Tory's fountain of honor, popular approva the Democrats. The favor of the Crown i secured by subserviency, the favor of the people by right conduct. Hence we find the Tor seeks elegant idleness at the expense of th State while the Democrat strives for hones independence. Each has his passions and his prejudices, and both are played upon by the selfish and designing. In the struggle for the triumph of opposing principles, which principles at bottom are centralized tyranny on the one hand and diffused equality of citizenship on the other, the patron sometimes assumes the role of Demagogue, and the Man of the People that of the tyrant. This is the secret of the proverbial proverbial

INGRATITUDE OF REPUBLICS.

A people who have had experience of tyrunny are jealous of masters of their own creation. And they have good reason to be so. For if we take a survey of the history of the rise of dynasties we will find in every instance that they originated in the popular choice of some well endowed man, usually a warrior, who established the kingship in his family. The most terrible wars have arisen from centests for the succession among the des ven fants of such men. We therefore find that the Democratic is the oldest principle and that the struggle throughout the We therefore find that the and nges has ever been against the usurpations of functions belonging to the people by pretenders to hereditary prorogative. The Right Divine of Kings has ever had to contest the original Right Natural of Men, which claims with antique Roman simplicity and justice the fundamental truth of the axiom:—

VOX POPULI VOX DEL It is necessary to go back to first principles in this way in order to understand the motives and porposes of the Tory party, both here and in the Britith island. There I tters have already shown that the party now led by Sir John Macdonald in this country, is controlled by men acting in sympathy and evident under by Lord Salisbury. Tory hostility to Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution was the outcome of that sympathy and a proof of that understanding. Mr. Costigan, who moved the amendment, and many, perhaps a majority, of those who voted for it, did so through ignorance of its true meaning as d fear of the party whip: thus furnishing another argument in support of the Tory falsehood that majorities are always wrong. The Nationalists of Ireland, the Radicals of England, the Liberals of Scotland, the Reformers of Wales, are all struggling for de-

centralization—for
THE FREEDOM OF THE MASSES from the domineering, centralizing Toryism of the classes. Exactly the same struggle is to be reen in Canada between the centralizing policy of a Tory Federal cabinet and the Liberal option of a Tory Federal cabinet and the Liberal option of a Tory Federal cabinet and the Liberal options. It quotes a dialogue to show how pro-

position policy of maintaining the integrity of the confederate compact inviolate. But if we look closer we will see that the resistance to Home Rule for Ireland is part and parcel of the general Tory scheme to bring all dependencies of the Empire under the control of a central ring of authority in London. Imperial Federation is the name given to that scheme. It suits Sir John Macdonald's genius and ambitton, but provincial autonomy stands in the way. Therefore he is prepared to destroy the provincial accernments as a step towards the surrender of the Dominion into the hands of his Tory allies in Great Britain. But we have had enough of constitutional convulsions n Canada to do us for some time. All we want

for some years to come is MONEST, CARREUL ADMINISTRATION. That we cannot obtain from the Tories. seem meapable of it, and so we must turn then out and put better men in their places. Like former wicked governors, they may imagine they have a divine right to govern wrong, but the people have the natural right of removing them. Let them threaten conquest, revolution, civil war. Sagacions men, whose welfare and happiness depend on peace and good government. will have none of that sort of talk. A ministry at the head of affairs in a business country, in habited with practical people, must have taken leave of its sense to threaten revolution because it has been condemned for its crimes, failures and mistakes. The people must treat such a ministry as the civil law deals with malefactors and all who go to war with society. Punish them, till they learn to behave themselves properly and case to put the respectable, inoffensive in face of law of life and respectable, inoffensive in face of law of life and respectable. sive in feer of loss of life and property. THE TORY PROHIBITION IDEA, as advocated by the Mail, 18 the most laugh-

able thing connected with the extraordinary Jim Crow performances of Old To-morrow and his organ. They have started a Prohibition league, the members of which are not obliged to take the pledge or even to be temperance men.
Of course everybody recognizes this as a Tory
dodge to capture the Prohibition vote and use it
as a prop to the falling fortunes of the party.
The derision with which the scheme has been greeted everywhere shows how thoroughly it is understood. The Mail might as well have an nounced at once that Hon. Frank Smith, whole sale liquor dealer, would direct the organization, with Frozen Whisky Shields as treasurer, and Blackstock as solicitor. Never were insincerity and double-dealing more legibly stamped on a party device than on this bogus Prohibition movement. Surely it is time that sensible men, no matter what their opinions on a question of this kind may be, should from down so fraudulent a game played by a discredited ring of party hacks. Men having principles and convictions must be disgusted. Does the Mail imagine that temperance people are all fools to be taken in with so transparent a dodge? The object is to defeat the Mowat government and secure the continued operation of the Mac-donaldite machine. Anything is welcome that may promise to serve these ends. But surely it was an inspiration of lunacy to start a Pro hibition League minus the principle of temper ance 1

"Though you should put the minted mark On copper, brass, and a? that— The lie is gross, the cheat is plain, And will not pass for a? that." THE CABINET.

Rumors are rife of dissensions in the Cabinet, Adherents of minist as do not hesitate to say openly that Sir John Lacdonald should not be hever been regarded as obstacles when it suited declare of Canada. But, as France got rid of Sir John Macdonald's convenience to wade or override them. As a matter of fact we are in the condition of a conquered people. Nor is it the first time in a free state that those who obtained the power of government did so by consist a quality which men expect to find in one anticipated defeat, Sir John Lacdonald should not be permitted to drag the party down to ruin. They dock Blood the torpid that it appears equally impossible to win under existing auspices, or to succeed with a change. But in spite of grumbling and the misery of the lacdonald should not be permitted to drag the party down to ruin. They dock Blood the torpid Bowels and the titation of a conquered people. Nor is it the first time in a free state that those who obtained the power of government did so by consisting auspices, or to succeed with a change. But in spite of grumbling and the misery of and reversely a supplementation is a quality which men expect to find in one

who aspires to govern. A statesman who shows the white feather in presence of the enemy commits the meanest kind of suicide. Hereafter Sir John must occupy a place in our regard between Robespierre and James II. Until falsity, feebleness and ferocity are esteemed as virtues, these names must stand as of men who deluged their country in blood for the sake of power which, in their hand, produced but misery and shame.

But the Tory leader's latest effort to win back But the Tory leader's latest effort to win back the confidence he has lost has already resulted nothing Sir John Macdonald can do in the way of appointments will have the slightest effect. him sincere. Had he stood by his guns like a He has played his last card with the Irish and

IRELAND AND ITS AFFAIRS.

LORD RIPON SHES THE FACTS OF THE CASE—A MOVEMENT AGAINST THE LEAGUE-A SHERIFF'S DETACHMENT DEFEATED BY THE WCMEN.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Marquis of Ripon. speaking at a meeting of the Liberal and Radical association of the Strand this evening, said it would have been better if the Government had consented to the reasonable proposals of Mr. Parnell, thus rendering impossible eviction, ocercion and their attendant evile.

BELFAST, Sept. 30.-A crowd of laborers. while returning home from work this evening began rioting. As they seemed bent on mis-chief, the Black Watch regiment charged and soon dispersed the mot.

Dublin, Sept. 30.—At Milltown-Malbay, county Clare, to-day, while the sherifls were employed in distraining on the property of a man named Kelly, the married women of the neighborhood attacked, overpowered and imprisoned all the efficers engaged, while their husbands secured the cattle and re-

moved them from the lecality. Dunlin, Sept. 30.- The Freeman's Journal publishes the text of the report of the Waterford police to the Irish vice-regal government with the comments thereon, made by Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chief under-secretary. The document was obtained by a spy inside

DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—A body of unemployed workmen appeared before the Board of Guardians at Cork to-day and clamored for work. The board was unable to assist them.

The municipal authorities of Waterford have appointed five councillors to wait upon Mr. Gladetone at Hawarden on Wednesday next, and present him with the freedom of

Waterford. Police in the south of Iroland have been instructed from Dublin Castle to obtain details of the personnel and organization of various branches of the National League. This, it is supposed, foreshadows decided action by the Government.

A SURE THING.

A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS,-Procure from your druggist one 374 cent hot-tle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawherry and use according to directions. It is intallible for Diarrhous, Cholera Morbus, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and Cholera Infantum.

THE SCOTTISH LIBERALS.

LONDON, October 1 .- Mr. Gladstone has received a proof copy of a manifesto to be issued by the Scottish Liberal federation advocating home rule for both Scotch and Irish. Mr. Gladstone, replying, assured the federa-tion that he feels grateful of Scotland's action in the aid of Irish justice.

THE DEGENERATE JEW. The Hebrew Standard sees with disquiet ude the Jew gradually degenerating in this country into an infidel. It says the process

of "evolution" goes on somewhat in this "Ogan ; pews ; Christian choir ; hats off : microscopic prayerbook ; abolition of the use of Hebrew; pork and oysters; chanuka-

gressive even some of the Rubbis have be

come :--" Does your Rabbi believe in the dictary laws?" asked Solomon Isaacs.
"No," replied his friend, Morton Lavelle Cass (Meyer Loch Katz), "he cats his ham

and eggs regularly for breakfast."
"Does he fast on Yom Kippur?" "He tells us that the progressive spirit of the age does not require it."
"Does he believe in Toras Roshay?"

"Not all, except perhaps as a matter of

incient history."
"He believes in God, of course?" "I think he does." And the condition to which Judaism in America has been brought by these false teachers can be inferred, when all that can be said to the credit of a rabbi is: "I think he

believes in a God!" There is truth in this. The Jew in America is fast loosing all reverence for the creed and the practices that have made him a most powerful factor in ancient and modern times. He is coming to a time when he retains only the physical peculiarities of his race and its love of money gotting. There are no more out-and-out materialists than infidel Jews, ashamed of their race-no more shameless sensualists, and no more dangerous class in my community. The Jew who clings to the traditions of his race—the traditions of the Old Testament rather them the Talmud is worthy of respect; but these half breed Jews-these Moses who become Morrises, and Abrahams Arthurs—are living re-proaches to stalwart fathers.—N. Y. Freeman's

A DOLLAR WELL INVESTED BUILD

Journal.

A CHURCH. The German Evangelical Lutheran Luca Church, near the corner of Broadway an. Waltridge avenue, Toledo, O., remained un finished for the lack of funds. Last Saturday Mr. Henry Sass, 29 Western avenue, received \$5,000 for one fifth of ticket No. 77,227, which drew the second capital prize of \$25,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery on July 13. He is a member of the Church (Rev. A. B. Weber, pastor), and will loan at a low rate this \$6,000 to the new church, which but for this aid would remain un finished for lack of funds. He is a tailor, ? . years old-in this country twenty years-ha supported a large family-is very popula where he lives, and the people there rejoic with him in his good fortune.—Toledo (Ohic Blade, July 27.

G. has a bad name for personal cleanlines. Somebody having broached the subject in hi presence. G. observed: "It's no fault of mine; Nature's to blame. One should not bathe for three hours after having caten, and I am so constituted that I cannot remain longer than two hours without eating. So you see, I cannot possibly take a bath

A GREAT AWARDNING.

There is a great awakening of the sluggish organs of the human system whenever Burdock Blood Bitters are taken. It arouses the torpid Liver to action, regulates the Bowels and the Kidneys, rurifies the Blood, and resteres a healthy tone to the system

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WEDNESDAYOCTOBER 6, 1856

NOTICE.

Mr. J. F. Weber, of Imlay city, Michigan, has kindly consented to act as agent for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and is authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscrib-

THERE is a good deal of truth in a hard handed rebuse the Chicago Herald gives Mr. John Swinton, a well known gentleman in New York, who takes labor and democracy especially under his wing. Not long ago he started a little paper in the interests of "labor," but which has not proved a success. Mr. Swinton accordingly expresses his regret that "labor papers" do not succeed and attributes this to want of zeal on the part of labor itself. The Chicago Herald seems to hold the more correct view of the case, and savs :--

The mistake that is made in this proposition is the assumption that workingmen need or demand anything different in the way of a paper from that which satisfies other people. Most Americans work, and such of them as care to read a newspaper do not find their taute changed by the character of their occupation or the style of their living. Agitators like Swinton have done more to strengthen the idea that there are classes in this country than all the millionaires and social snobs who have ever lived. To assume that because a man works with his hands for living he is not interested in what interest a man who works with his head, or to pretend that a particular brand of literature should be provided for the poor and another for the rich, is to take a long step in the direction of caste. It is this idea, made especially promi nent in nearly all labor papers published in the English language, which has doomed them to early extinction.

The rumors concerning intended suppressive action by the British Government, in reference to the National League, seems to gather importance from the latest news to the effect that a report on its personnel and organization has been ordered to be sent to the Castle. The Government will not accomplish much by any such course. It may indeed, accomplish some kind of nominal suppression in Ireland, though this is doubtful, but it cannot touch it, or affect it, if it moves its organization to America and directs its operations thence. The Government must know well that the Land League has received its greatest force from this continent, and by a little change of machinery the nominal suppression of the League would be rendered utterly abortive, even as regards its operations. But whatever the Government may do, it cannot destroy the popular spirit of which the League is the natural outcome, and without doing that we fail to see what advantage is expected from the kind of suppression which is threatened.

THE Daily Ontario dealt very summarily with the "loyal delegation" on the occasion or their visit to Belleville. In the course of a very able review of the fallacies and misrepresentations indulged in by Messrs. Kane and Smith, it says :- "They (the delegates) assert that no Protestant is a Home Ruler, and when confronted with facts take refuge on the ejaculation. Oh! there are Protest ants and Protestants.' Yes, thank God, there are Protestants who do not think the only way to serve God is to curse the Pope, malign their Catholic neighbors and heap upon their innocent heads the revenge for injuries sustained by Protestants in a darker age. There are Protestants who do not go about in the guise of messengers of the Prince of Peace to rouse the worst, passions and prejudices of religious bigotry and intolerance. There are Protestants who believe that examples are better than precept and who would official visit of the gallant General to Tralee, show their Catholic neighbors a better way to yet, in that short space of fourteen days, live by peaceably according to their dues and quite a catalogue of outrages are reported to maintaining their own instead of hoggishly have taken place, and every day adds somedemanding all on pain of a religious thing new to the terrible list of crime which orusade." **_** ;::(()

testimonials concerning the efficiency of the operation to be produced. The Hydrographic office at Washington is just now the recipient of many letters on the subject, and is publishing the results described in them as though it | but he has seen enough to convince him that and just learnt some new thing. If it pub the root of disorder in Kerry lies in the long as there is friction or ill-feeling or curbant and the Presbyterian, the official organ of that lished instead the paper written on the subject by Benjamin Franklin, that writer forgotten apparently in everything but name by Americans, the Hydrographic department would be giving all the information on the subject necessary. Beyond the fact that modern resources have produced crude petroleum, which is the best oil for the purpose, the scientific problem, of pouring oil on the troubled waters to allay storms at sea, is identically the same as it was when Benjamin Franklin wrote, and he in turn knew no more than was known centuries before. It is reported that the British experiment of laying railways as a base of supplies. This year they a pipe under the entrance of one of their harbors, which possesses a peculiarly rough and dangerous bar at its entrance, has been partially successful.

THE Globe continues to pour its torrent of derision on the idea of the Mail's independence. In order to prove it the Reform organ calls on its contemporary to declare what it know, about certain misdeeds of the Government and its friends, and especially refers to the operations carried on by the White-Jamieson-Bowell ring in connection with the Prince Albert Colonization scheme. The very grave features of that case had, as is well known, much to do with the recent in surrection in the North-West, and a revelation from the Mail would no doubt throw some fresh light on the unpleasant subject. But the Mail has already in effect announced that its independence only dates from its was a fitting tribute to his worth, and was official declaration of the same, and that in doubly gratifying in so far as it called toall matters anterior to that date, and in fact | gether some of the greatest thinkers of the in what may be termed "unfinished business," | United States, all of whom, by their testiits position must still be considered as that of an organ. On the past, and any party n.isdeeds of the past, the Mail will cast no

THE boundary line between Canada and Alaska ought to receive immediate attention. Why it was that the British Government was very briefly but to the point, and his views so negligent as not to demand the cession of the country after the Crimean war it is hard to tell; but, having done so, it had better do as well as in Ireland, that the cause I was the next best thing and definitely arrange the most vital importance to England or well as line of boundary with its new owners. If to Ireland. I call the policy that I and my not, there will certainly arise disputes as to colleagues in the English Parliament are the strict meaning of terms similar to those witnessed in the cases of St. Juan, the Maine boundary, and later with regard to our own a policy which shall bury forever the rancor Ontario dispute. There is in the treaty be of centuries that has existed between Irishtween Great Britain and Russia, which is men and Englishmen, a policy which will change things so far that Ireland, instead of supposed to govern the matter, the same supposed to govern the matter, the same being the enemy at the gate, shall be the misty language as caused disputes in the friend at the gate, who, if need be, can speak former cases; and whether one range of mountains or another range of mountains governing the line was meant is already a matter of controversy. There has now, it is said, been a fair discovery of gold close to the borders, and, if this be so, there can be no doubt that a sharp dispute will arise. The matter ought to be taken in hand at once excited by the recent "turn about and wheel before it becomes unpleasantly involved.

MR. PARNELL'S APPEAL.

The English press seems to have gone into hysterics over the letter of Mr. Parnell to as we pointed out the other day, in Mr. Fitzgerald. Why it is hard to tell, all the supposed explanations given the because there is nothing at all in that document to cause special comment, save perhaps | emphatically expressed, are treated with some rather strong language; language, derisive contempt. That the organ is simply however, natural enough on the part of a acting a hypocritical part seems to be taken man stung, disappointed and anxious for a for granted. But this much can be taken suffering people. If the English press into consideration: Entirely independent of were to exhibit a tithe of the zeal it does in the Government the Mail cannot be, aldenouncing Mr. Parnell in advocating the though like most "creatures" who have relief of the suffering tenantry in Ireland, then that gentleman would not have to appeal to his countrymen abroad for assistance which must be obtained somewhere in have the characteristic gratitude of the order view of pressing urgency. The English press can no longer plead ignorance of the condition of affairs. And yet, while some benefit is attached, and as far as practimoney is raised for all sorts of purposes in cable the Mail management is shifting its all parts of the world by millions, no attempt is made to raise a copper in London polls of its sometime benefactors. It has not for the poor evicted, and yet to jumped clear yet, but acts in accordance with be evicted, victims of landlords of more the course of that profound philosopher, Mr. than Shylock-like rapacity. What remains Bigelow, who sang :then for the friends of Ireland to do but to appeal elsewhere? It strong language is used in making that appeal surely the English can not wonder, and have no right to com plain as if they were deeply injured.

GENERAL BULLER.

There seems very little doubt that Sir Redvers Buller may adapt with alteration a famous saying and write to his Government, "I came, I saw, and was conquered." Hints of his views on the present position in Kerry old moral that too much cunning overreaches have appeared, but that he is thoroughly in itself. Its course will, we still maintain, be sympathy with the suffering people of the disastrous for its now apparently only semidistrict he has been sent to, seems to be friends at the Capital and equally so for proved by a shower of abuse heaped upon itself. him by the Dublin Express. That venomous paper has sent a raporter to watch the steps. of the General, and evidently thinks him terribly supine and negligent in his duties. What it requires is not clearly stated, but that the commemoration of the jubiles year that it evidently would like some sweeping of her reign should be marked by some public measure of forty horse coercive type to be put and national work of magnitude rather than in force is very clear. The Express refers to by a personal presentation, indicates that the certain "outrages" taking place under the Queen is not unmindful of the imposing General's nose, and condemns him very greatness of the crown she wears. Some sharply for not preventing them. has now gained such notoriety for Kerry." But the fact seems to be that the General has be-

miserable and impoverished condition of the people."

THE FISHERIES: The papers of the Eastern States have been maintaining views in relation to the fisheries which have received a rude shock by the revelation of a truth which never seems to have struck the anti-reciprocity party in Maine and Massachusetts. It has suddenly been pointed out to them that last year | Her Majesty's reign, and one which would the American fishermen had the run of the Canadian coasts and the use of her ports and have not, and the result of this is seen in a limitation of the supply of fish in the United States, and a corresponding increase in the demand, thus enabling the Canadians, in consequence of the advanced prices, to invade the American markets and sell at a profit over and above the high rate of duty imposed. Thus it is seen that two extremes meet. The American fishery interests, it is said by themselves, want no reciprocity. Let it be so, and, as is pointed out, in a very short time the Canadians will declare the same thing, for the want of it is just at present proving a great advantage to them, and rather opening than closing the American market to them.

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

The dinner given to this distinguished Irish champion at the Hoffman House, New York, mony, proved the sympathy that great nation feels for Ireland in her woe. Judge Browne, Col. James, Chauncey Depew, Dr. Hepworth, William Dorsheimer, Whitelaw Reid, Governor Abbott, and others, illumined by their brilliant oratory the proceedings of the evening. Mr. McCarthy spoke

were summarized as follows :--I have said over and over again, in England most vital importance to England as well as identified with a policy of justice to Ireland and of mercy to England. I call it a policy of mercy to England because it is with some effect to the enemy from without. After along, a very long and a very bitter agitation we now at last are within reach of the consummation of our hopes.

THE "MAIL'S" JUMP.

In Ontario the utmost interest is naturally about and Jump Jim Crow" tactics of the Mail, for sixteen years the organ and slavish exponent of the policy of the party which established it. Speculation is still animated as to the cause of the change, and still, real sentiments of the Mail, as clearly and sucked life from the breest of patronage, and made by it, the chief proprietors will in time indicate that they referred to. We have the assurance of Epicurus that gratitude is only a quality to which ground in view of the coming defeat at the

"I'm an eclectic, as to choosing
"Twixt this and that I'm mighty loth:
I leaves the side which looks like losing,
But while there's doubt I sticks to both."

There will be little left for the Mail to say when the next government comes into power. It is sailing very near the Liberal track, and can, of course, by a very slight touch of the helm, put itself either in or out of the race. But its course is certainly a cunning one. Unless we are mistaken it will find the truth of the

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The statement made by Sir Charles Tupper to the effect that Her Majesty has desired which would be a subject worthy of enshrinebe the most fitting memorial of a half cen tury's reign, which, if not as stirring in wars as some periods which have preceded it, is

and noble recognition of the jubilee year of case—that she reigned on the 20th of June, 1887, over a united and contented people. Let the Queen write a letter expressing her desire that the jubilee should be marked by the extension to Ireland of this very simple and reasonable proposition of point and give a remedy? a domestic legislature be granted to Ireland at the coming session of Parliament, and it would of course be granted without opposition if the Queen made the request. Then let her go to Dublin and open in person the re. The strained relations between France and such results would follow as would cause the

MORE ATTACKS ON THE CHURCH.

A copy of the Toronto World has been sent us and our attention called to an article on of the bigot, and the illogical one at that. their grosser inclinations, is not new. So old title of "Spirit of the Age." before which for the faith they love than with France, its creators bow down and adore. Just now certain leaders have raised the cry of "Down with the Catholic Church," faithful. There is another point which sugstory of the Hind and the Panther over again. to argue in favor of importing the methods adopted in relation to the Church in Europe, and more especially France, into this country? If so, the World and his friends had the bush, and then the position will be batter understood. We would commend to the readers of the Mail and the lesser lights of the press which echoes its sentiments the strong repudiation of the workingmen's organ, the Palladium of Labor, of any sympathy with the fanatical outbursts which have recently attracted so much attention. That paper very sensibly tells any labor reformer who may be disposed- to throw up his hat over the Mail's new departure and rejoice over the simulated independence of the mesnest and most insidious enemy of labor reform in the ranks of journalism, to ask himself what would be the consequences should any large proportion of the people of Canada be led away to join the action. We have before us a series of specu-Mail's "No Popery" crusada?" "It would set lations on the reasons which have caused the Protestant and Catholic by the ears, break up our organizations, prevent the questions in which we are mainly interested from being | departure :-considered, array workingmen of different creeds against each other and put the cause of labor back a quarter of a century." This is a review of the case from one stand-point. There are scores of others, and from all nothing but moral and social disaster can be seen as the result of the anti-church cry so suddenly indulged in. So tar as the present position of the Church in this Province is concerned, in a temporal sense we are not afraid of any attacks made on it so long as we have courts of justice. But the real grounds of the assaults now being made lie in the old persecuting spirit, the same which animated the Puritans and Covenanters, and which ought to have been dead long ago.

WHAT IS THE WEAK POINT? cases of Plunkett and Bartholomew, de It is singular that the old proverb concerncome convinced that the poor people of the memorial take the form of a permanent check the form of a permanent concerncome convinced that the poor people of the memorial take the form of a permanent check of the me

graphs to be written in the press and so many Buller, has been struck, by the excessive will undoubtedly be a serviceable agent in drink, not even touching the baneful tea or poverty of the Kerry and Clare peusantry, the direction of promoting unity and coffee and regularly attended his church, and has, of course, written his opinion to Sir fraternity. But an Empire to be such, in the teaching on Sundays and "leading in prayer," M. Hicks Beach. It is not his business to strict sense of the word, must be one in in the language of certain religious circles. make recommendations as to rent or to land; reality as well as in name. No unity, He, too, is now a defaulter within the hospitafraternity or political cohesion can exist as ble borders of Canada for large sums, and not tailment of privileges in any one part. So Jubilant one. Here is a contrast worthy the denomination:tailment of privileges in any one part. So long as a large and important portion of the study of the moral scientists. Again we read the Thore are few Protestants in Ontario Empire is deprived of rights, harshly treated, and its demands set at naught, it is idle to certain Liord Lonsdale, who is conducting neighbors at least one Roman. Catholic, himself in a manner certainly not that of a small there are few Roman Catholic himself in a manner certainly not that of a small there are few Roman Catholic has friendly not that of a small there are few Roman Catholic has friendly not that of a small there are few Roman Catholic has friendly not that of a small there are few Roman Catholic has friendly not that of a small there are few Roman Catholic has friendly not that of a small there are few Roman Catholic has friendly not that of a small there are few Roman Catholic has friendly not that of a small there are few Roman Catholic has friendly not that of a small there are few Roman Catholic has friendly not that of a small there are few Roman Catholic has few Roman Rom talk of a United Empire, and any move himself in a manner certainly not that of a ment purporting to embody the fact respectable member of society. Yet he that such a thing exists can only comes of men of high status and urefulness be a ghastly mockery. It is not in the state, possesses 68,065 acres and a rent difficult to suggest what would be a grand roll of £71,333. With every opportunity of being, if not a leader of men at least a benefactor of them and an enable her to have the consolation of know! ornament and a highly useful member ing what she must know now is not the of society, he prefers to choose the lowest company, to act accordingly, and to revel in social filth. The cause of these contrasts in human tendency has yet to be laid bare. Thus far the scalpel of the anatomists has not done it nor the speculation of the keenest those constitutional rights and privileges | philosopher. Moralists may prate but the which her people so carnestly ask for. Let evil continues. Who will define the weak

FRANCE ON THE VERGE OF WAR

The telegrams from Paris are not cheering

to those who look for a continuance of peace, stored Irish Parliament, and we predict that Germany are apparent, and M. de Freycinet has been discoursing in a manner and tone fiftieth year of the reign of Victoria to be one that always presages mischief when heard in of the most wonderful and fascinating for the France. There are signs that a strong feelhistorian of the future to contemplate and ing of irritation is excited in the breast of the fiery Gaul, and it must be confessed there is some cause. The recent selection of Alsace for the autumn manœuvres of the German army was not a pleasing or encouraging omen, And the French the Church in this Province. We see nothing have another ground of annoyance in it calling for special comment. It is sim- in the apparently waning allegiance of ply a rechauffe of the time-worn contention Alsatians to the country to which they were for nearly a quarter of a century at-Catholics know well enough that nothing but tached. But France has herself to lame for attacks, such as the Mail has been in- this. Although a large number of those who dulging in, and which the World feebly were faithful to France imitated the tactics echoes, are to be expected from those who i of the U. E. Loyalists and emigrated, after are unhappily in the dark valleys of invin- the annexation to Germany, to Algiers and cible ignorance. Envy and hatred make an elsewhere, the country has remained Catholic unpleasant mixture, but the Church can strong and faithfully. It is mainly the stand all that her enemies can pour out of policy of the "Liberal" rulers of France their little phials of impotent wrath. The toward the Catholic Church that accounts for tendency of the mob to follow the lead of the disappearance of the French patriotism in whoever may tickle their ears or pander to Alsace. The more Alsace becomes German in sentiment the more blameable for that end is it in fact that the tendency has of late been | France herself becomes. The Alsatians see elevated into a sort of idol under the in an alliance with Germany greater security whose method of dealings with the Church has not latterly been such as to encourage the and the crowd shout in chorus. It is the gests the events of 1870. Then the French army had a secret. It has one now. Then But the enemies of the Church will find that it was going to ensure victory irrespective But the enemies of the Church will find that lit was going to ensure victory interpretate like the milk-white doe in that famous poem, though marked for death, she is not fated to die. The World prattles like a good many die. The World prattles like a good many ather superficial observers about establish. It was the mitrailleuse and other superficial observers about establish. It was the mitrailleuse and other superficial observers about establish. ment and disestablishment, and compares army has another secret which is being talked the action of the state in relation to the Church in France and that of the Proceedings of Quebec. Does the World more of Quebec. vince of Quebec. Does the World mean the times it will be found by France, when her hour of trial in the field comes, that she has nothing but a chauvinistic repetition of Marshal Lebouf in the noisy and demonstrative Bostinger. The Cays of the Tallarts, better candidly say so without beating about the Carnots and Napoleons seem to have passed for her.

THE MAIL'S PROPOSAL.

The present position of politics is well exposed by the comments and speculation caused by the recent declarations of the Mail newspaper. That not particularly erudite, organ has recently declared that it is in tavor of temperance and manhood suffrage. Immediately speculation is rife as to what the ' paper means." It seems that it is utterly impossible that it can mean what it says and be moved by principle. Falsehoods, duplicity, untruth, in the eyes of the public bear, will come out victorious in the fight in which her to criticise the years of the public which he is engaged. This gentleman is enwhich has to criticise the course of the paper in question, must be the motive power of its great prospects for him, and we wish him all the paper to aut as it has. Some assert that the following are the reasons for the Mail's

A mere political dedge with Sir John as chief schemer.
A desire on the part of the Mail to "get out from under" an impending crash.

A desire of the Mail to get into line with democratic principles.

A hope to make the paper pay by "trusting the people" and popular opinions rather than a party. A desire to be an Ontario paper as against French domination.

It will be seen that a wish to benefit society by the enforcement of prohibition on a real belief in the advantages of manhood suffrage is not for a moment thought of or ascribed to the paper in question. In fact no one but the good Witness seems for a moment to believe in the sincerity of the Mail. And, under all the circumstances, it is impossible that any one could reasonably do so. Another Some attention has been drawn to the two theory is that the pretended conversion of the Mail is designed to aid provincial polifaulters in the United States. It happens ties more than Dominion, and that by taking that the first man was of the order generally up Mr. Meredith's argument in favor of manknown as wild. He kept fast horses, he hood suffrage, and by pretending to be the great national work, to which the people of would make him a candidate for a peniten. Lynch - in defeating the Government of says :- "It is only a fortnight since the last the Empire could point with pride, and tiary. He did, and is now a fugitive from: Mr. Mowat. Our own impression le that justice, having appropriated large sums of the entire programme designed by the direct ment on the page of history, would certainly other people's money. The second was a tors of the Mail at Ottawa is bound to prove man of a diametrically opposite stamp. He a disastrous failure and result in ruin both worked like a horse at his office alle was for themselves and their organization scheme paraimonious to such a degree that when he' is altogether too filmsy; too clumsy for it to certainly one of the most remarkable political visited New York from Connecticut he would accomplish the work of decelt for which it epochs of history. The suggestion that the take a basket of bread, and butter was designed. Apart from the mischlevous,

respectable iportions of society, the pro gramme contains social features which are not in accord with constitutional equilibrium, How the anti-Catholic appeal to the ignorant strikes the people of Ontario may be gethered by the following comment in the columns of

would not number among their best friends several Protestants. Are neighbors living side by side in harmony and peace—doing business with each other every day—to take each other by the throat, at the bidding of every political rufflan disguised or undis-guised, who simply wants to make votes for party? We ate, pirhaps, on the eve of a general election, and we say, "no," most emphatically "no," And we believe the people of Oatario will say " no," and stamp out all such ruffianism. "Ruffianism" is perhaps as fair an estimate

of the proceeding as coul! be made. The scheme politicians have framed to further their own dodges and propose to work by means of the Mail as a catspaw must be defeated. "Its so-called " temperance" cry, borrowed from well meaning fanatics, is simply one which means a blow at the liberty of the subject and the imposition of sumptuary laws which have always proved failures and are an odious insult to those who are really temperate. The only argument in favor of manhood suffrage it can bring forward is that it is "sim. ple," and so for simplicity it is willing to give every one of full age the same electoral position in the commonwealth as the man who has the most vital and important interests. We have said the incident brings into prominence the disgraceful condition of turpitude to which politics and politicians have tallen. Their professions of goodness are scoffed at and investigation proves with ease the probability of their meaning the reverse of tast they pretend. And this is the condition of the political arena! We need and must have a moral explosion to clean this foul and polluted at. mosphere. We feel assured that the train is laid, and that as soon as the elections permit the people to apply the match, it will take

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. THAT BLOODY CHALLENGE.

Le Journal de Quebec, roplying to the article Le Journal de Quebee, roplying to the article from L'Electeur, referred to yesterday, says: "L'Electeur qualifies as a bloody challenge the candidature of Mr. Charles Casgrain in the county of Quebee, in opposition to that of Hon. Mr. Garneau, who has no desire to give a generous support to the Ross Government. L'Electeur wishes to excite the passions of the people against Mr. Casgrain, because the latter was chosen as one of the representatives of the Crown in the Riel cass. representatives of the Crown in the Riel case. The conduct of the L'Electeur is, as it is on all The conduct of the L'Electeur is, as it is on all subjects with which it treats, of a most unworthy character. Riel was accused of the crime of high treason. The Crown, which prosecuted him in the name of society, did not make use of English lawyers exclusively, because it desired to favor him as much as cause it desired to favor him as much as possible. If a French-Canadian advocate scrupulous y into the case against Riel was unable to establish his innecence. Is that his fault? L'Electeur might ask even the lawyers of Riel, Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick, for a reply to this question. These two advocates did they not themselves acknowledge the guilt of their cient? Did they not admit that the rebellion of Riel was proved and that it was not justified. Let L'Electeur ask also a reply from its chief, Mr. Blake. Did the latter not say in his speech of March 19th last that the Riel insurrection was to be condemned from all points of view? D'Electeur might again address itself to its confrere, the Globe, who always demanded the hanging of Riel up to the 16th November, the date of the execution of the sentence. It is, therefore, not surprising that Mr. Cassarain could not prevent the condemning of Riel. Such is the audacity of L'Electeur, who reproaches Mr. Casgrain with that which its own friends did and could not honestly prevent. The electors of the county of Quebec will rot allow themselves to be imposed upon on this point, and we have reason to believe that Mr. Casgrain, thanks to the great influences which are being brought to

success that he can possibly receive. A BLOODY CHALLENGE.

dowed with great talents and the future has

L'Electeur, of Quebec, of Tuesday, has the Detection, of Quebec, of Tuesday, has the choice of Mr. Casgrain against Mr. Garneau in Quebec county:—"If the Ross Government could understand the distressing position which it occupies to day in the eyes of the Province, it would come to the conclusion that this is not a time for blusters and would take again. a time for bluster, and would take care especially to accept squarely the fight on the national question. This, however, is just what they have done in electing their candidate in Quebec County. To bring out Mr. T. Charles Casgrain against Hon. P. Garneau is to issue a most audacious challenge to the National party, that is to say, to all the French-Canadians. Unless one were blind it is impossit to deny that to put the question in this light is to settle it in the national sense. Up to the present all that remained of force in the cabinet was its pretended neutrality on the Riel question. It could not count upon winning some of the electors except by means of an equivocation more or less transparent. But what has become now of the famous theory of non-intervention after the unfortunate choice which the government has just made? If there happens to remain the slightest doubt among the blindest of the culpable complicity of the provincial ministers in the murder of Riel, this doubt should disappear in the face of such an event. And in fact, against whom does the government declare war in the County of Que-bec? Against a man who has always supported it, who has always voted with it, except in one particular circumstance. The only thing with which the Government reproaches Mr.Garneau is then his energetic attitude on the national known as wild. He kept fast horses, he hood suffrage, and by pretending to be the gambled, lived highly, and was in every leader in a temperance crusade, the Mail And who is it who opposes Mr. Garneau? Mr. respect such a man as might reasonably be might aid materially—with its fanatical, and T. C. Casgrain, precisely one of the traitors, expected to do something of a character that Catholic cry thrown at the head of Archbishop who has long ago torgotten that French blood runs through his veins; the advocate who was paid \$3,000 to plead at Regina against his own compatriot; one of the men who contributed the most toward the hanging of Louis Riel. the most toward the hanging of Louis Riel-After that there is no equivocation possible. The Ross Government throws off its mask and openly declares war against the people of the knownies of Quebec. Let this ridiculous challenge be carried from mouth to mouth, from one extremity of the country to the other, and let us finish, once for all; with these hypocrites who have for so for in been trying; to timprove upon the people under the masque off non-intervention. In the name, of public opinion, we do not hositate a moment to pick up the, glove. It is now a war to the death between the Ross-Taillon party and that for national revindiОст. 6, 1886

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Oct. 1: When Mr. Ihomas White denied that he had used the words attributed to him in the Clove in his speech at Cayuga, I courteously scoopted his denial, but waited to hear further from the other side. With reference to that denial the Clove in the correspondent its report. Rev. Father Bardon's testimony that Mr. White did any when he exposed the portrait of Riel : Here is one of the last new saints of the Catholic Church." I also informed the readers of The Rose that evidence was forthcoming which would leave in during which would leave in during a fidavit and the catholic than the truth of the Close. on the matter. The following sindavit confirms the truth of the Globe's report, sustain Father Bride's testimony and convicts the Minister of hereiff of having been guilty of conduct which day only the characterized in truncators attongest reprobation. Furthermore, tipouvicts Mr. White of having again perpetrated over those peculiar personnels. formances to which he is famously liable under the pressure of

" PARTY EXIGENCIES." Dominion of Carada, County of Haldingsud. To Wit :-

In the election in Haldimand for the House Commons, held September 1 and September

I. William Thomas Anthony, of the township of North Cayuga, in the county of Haldimand, farmer, solemnly declare: First, That I am an elector of the electoral

district of Haldimand, and I voted at the election held there on September 8, A.D. 1886, and that I have also voted at each election since confederation.

Secondly, That I am the owner of 126 acres of land, about three miles from the village of Cayuga, in the county of Haldimand, and that I have resided all my life on a part of the said

Thirdly, That I was present at a public meeting held in the village of Cayuga, in the county of Haldimand, at the court house of the said of Haldimand, at the court house of the said county of Haldimand, the thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1886, at which meeting the Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, was the principal speaker on the Conservative side; and at which meeting the said Hon. Thomas White, in the presence of all these, there and then assembled, in the midst of his speech, did show a picture of Louis Riel with a rope around his neck, and did there and then rope around his neck, and did there and then

" Here is one of the new saints of the Roman Catholic Church !"

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "an act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial cette". cial oaths.

Osigned)

Declared before meat the Village of Osyuga, in the county of Haldmand, this JAMES MITCHELL, 18thday of Sept., A. D. 1886.

NOW WHAT IS THE PUBLIC TO THINK ? The Citizen to day comes to the rescue of Mr. White and says:—"Mr. White has taken occasion both in Essex and at Merrickville to deny having used these words; and he sustained his denial; by circumstantial evidence which leaves no doubt of the cor-

rectness of the denial."

"Circumstantial evidence," given in stump speeches. by Mr. White himself, will hardly be accepted by disinterested people accustomed to silt evidence as a sufficient rebuttal of the testimony of Father Bardon, the affi-davit of Mr. Authony, and the Globe reporter. The poverty of the Citizen's defence is further shown by another bit of what it would call circumstantial evidence." Thus:

"It was only six days afterwards that the Globe invented thestory, and now, three weeks after Mr. White's denial of its this after Mr. White's denial of it, Anthony has been induced to sustain the falsehood by a declaration.

Is the testimony of Father Bardon an invention also? And is the organ prepared to sustain its position that the liev. Father and Mr. Anthony are

GUILTY OF PERJURY?

No defence would be better than one like that. Unless the Citizen can prove their evidence false, its bare assertion must be treated as of the same quality as Mr. White's "party exigencies.

" Mark with how loud a voice the wretch denies! Mark with how lond a volce the wretch denies!
In what security the creatura lies!
Sunbeams and thunderboits he boldly cites,
And all the darts of Cirrha's lond invites;
The spear of Mars he resolutely dares,
By the full quiver of Diana swears!
Palles and all her terrors hear him brave,
And him whose trident stirs the Egoan wave,
Whatever arms the arsenal of light
Prepares for punishment of implone wight,
He dares them all! 'And now calumnlous man!
He cries, when o'er the list tongue hath ran,
'May the just gods compelme to be fed
On the fair features of my darling's head,
Soused in Egyptian vinegar, if aught
Thou hast alleged can home to me be brought!'
With voice stentorian now thy auger pour!

With voice stentorian now thy anger pour!
Like Homer's Mars magnificently roar!"

Thus it appears that we have politicious in Canada to day of the same sort that flourished in the days of ancient Rome. But now as then we know

"That the just Gods be notther deaf nor blind." EMULATING CANUTE.

Sir John Macdonald, like the old woman who tried to keep out the rising tide with a mop, is arranging to hold a Conservative mass meeting at this city to explain his policy. Mr. Meredith, leader of the Ontario Torv Opposition, is also to be on hand to give us his views on local politics. This is the first time that Mr. Meredith has given his attention to Ottawa. Several other big guns of the party are likewise booked for the occasion, which is intended to bring out the full force of the Tory party in Ottawa and the sur-rounding counties. Nothing but terror of the Reform reaction here at the very heart of ministerial power and influence could have induced him to make this supreme effort to keep back the popular tide that has been rising for some time against the government. Hitherto Ottawa as been considered absolutely impregnable to the assaults of Liberalism. This proposed demonstration seems to indicate, however, that it is no longer so regarded by our local Tory managers, or they would not call to their assistence the two leaders, Dominion

and Provincial. LLT LOOSE. If anybody has been deceived by the assertion, put forth in behalf of the Ross Governthat the Federal Government has nothing to do with it, that there is no connection between the two, he can be so no longer. Not only have Mr. Chapleau, Sir A. P. Caron and Sir H. Langevin personally interfered and used their influence as Federal Ministers in support of Ross candidates, but they have largely assisted the Provincial Tory election fund, and for some time past, have let loose a horde of civil service clerks with special instructions to work for Govern-

ment candidates in the present elections: Some of these persons are now stumping

insisted on the correctnessiof its report. Subinsisted on the correctnessiof its report. Subinsisted on the correctnessiof its report. Subinsisted on the correctnessiof its report. Subthe mew Nationalist paper B'Alliance at Hull
unknown; and where the industrious of
every land would be sure to find a perfect home.
The enormous sums of money taken from
the treasury to keep a party together would is animating the Tories of that city. The enormous sums of money taken from the treasury to keep a party together would expectation of defeat seems to have have been devoted to the orderly and proper upset their reason. It has further been ascertained that a number of rough observere, incited by whiskey and probablyby pay, in lifavor of Mr. Cormier, have carmed themselves | with a revolvers. This: most directs and dangerous swickstion of the law should be repressed without loss of time, or theret is sure to be bad, work within the next two weeks. a face on a

OTAWA, Oct. 2.—Perhaps the best thing con-nected with the breaking of the Macdonaldite party is the general discredit into which sec-tional leaders have fallen. Under the political party system, row happily passing away, the country has had to endure government by

AN AUTOCRAT WITH A CABINET OF DEMAGOGUES. The terms are not too harsh, for, if we but make an effort to think in simple fashion, directly and to the point, we must recognize the fact that we are governed by the representatives of fac-tions, without the factions choosing their represontatives. The results of this system have heen unsatisfactory; and demoralising. There may have been a time when sectional represents ion was demanded by a population almost wholly composed of immigrants. It may be so still, to some extent. But popular intelligence has outgrown the practice pursued by Sir John Macdonald in selecting such individuals as suited his purpose and placing them in the Cabinet as the representative sections of the people. We have no such thing as caste in Cunuds. Undoubtedly there is a great deal of ignorance and prejudice, but withal there is much shrewdness and practical

DAILY EXPERIENCE

lias taught our people that men may be good citizens, friendly neighbors, upright dealers, genial companions, yet differ from them in nationality, religion and politics. Catholics, for instance, have found warm, true friends among Orangemen, and Orangemen can bear the same testimony of Catholics. Old time barriers have given way before the enlighten-ment, experience and necessities of a business age. Professional humbugs may still play upon sectional prejudices, but the circles wherein they succeed are daily growing narrower and

must eventually disappear.

Sir John Macdonald, with all his boasted astuteness, did not realize these surface social facts when he started his No Popery, Anti-French crusade. Even since he has been rudely awakened to them, he has not fully measured

HE HAS COME SHIFTED HIS GROUND.

For we now see the hending his energies to capture what he magnes are movements which an astute politician may warp to his purpose. The snare that he set for the "Protestant" is now spread for the "Workingman," and the "Anti-French" trap is now baited for the "Prohibitionist." These are not brilliant tactics, nor are they likely to be successful. The way he has gone about the husicessful. The way he has gone about the business of capturing the Workingman and the Prohibitionist shows his poverty of resource. He clings to his old methods, and begins by an attempt to capture the leaders. He thinks, if he can only "bell the wethers," their respective flocks will follow as a matter of course.

But he forgets that several other ingredients enter into the composition of the workingman and the Prohibitionist besides labor and cold water. Neither one nor the other is wholly and exclusively a wage-carner or a temperance man. A man may be both, and yet fail to find good reason for supporting the Government. Indeed, it would be difficult to maintain a valid are gument why he should do so, taking the conduct of the Government and the history of the Conservative party as

GROUNDS FOR THE CONTENTION. What has Sir John Macdonald, his ministry,

or his party ever done for the workingmen or the temperance cause They have had the initiative in legislation for forty years. What acts have they placed in the Statute Book for the protection of labor? When

did they introduce a temperance bill?

For eight years they have systematically burked the Factory Act!

They have spent millions in bringing artisans and laborers from the Old Country to compete

with Canadian workmen!

They discriminate against workingmen by taxing their food and clothing more heavily than the food and clothing of the wealthy!

They still retain in the cabinet Mr. Frank Smith who denomined workingmen as no better Smith who denonneed workingmen as no better

Such is the record of Sir John Macdonald and his government in relation to the workingmen!

WHAT IS THEIR TEMPERANCE RECORD? Prohibition was established by Mr. Mackenzie in the constitution of the North West. The Tory ministry set it aside and established the permit system under the supreme control of Liont. Governor Boodleman Dewdney!

Tory Cameron and Tory Builtbee introduced bills to kill the Scott Act!

The Tory Senate passed measures twice to restrict the operation of the same Act!

Four members of the Cabinet are directly and

personally interested in the manufacture and sale of interioring liquor! Such is the record of Sir John Macdonald and his government in relation to the Temper-

In view of these living historical facts, could there be a more disgusting exhibition of hypo-crisy than the new found Tory fervor for the cause of labor and of temperance?

But there is A SIMPLE, PRACTICAL TEST

which can be applied by the Tories to prove their sincerity. Will they adopt it?

Let them abolish the permit system in the territories at once and forever! And let them follow that up with a Prohibition Act next session of Parliament!

As regards the workingmen:—Let them pass the Factory Act, as approved by the Knights of Labor! Let them pass a Capital and Labor! Act with the same approval! Let them stop all expenditure for immigration! Let them equalize tharstion on food and clothing! Let them turn

taxation: on food and clothing! Let them turn Frank Smith out of the Cabinet!

There is their programme; clear, simple, straightforward. We want no "ifs" or "buts."
The test of their sincerity will not allow evasions!

BUT THERE ARE OTHER INTERESTS besides these two, however great they may be. Each has a right to be considered. The greatest interest of all is the right of the whole people to demand honest government, careful management of the revenue, equal administration of justice. In all these respects which contain the essence of right conduct in government the present ministry have been wofully at fault. All their acts have been directed with the sole view of keeping themselves in office. Dishonest expedients have characterized their every movement, they have equandered the revenue, sestablished monopoly by act of parliament, made law and justice subservient to party exigencies.

They have treated the people as if they were passions and appetites. They have turned the positively denies that he had recently been creatures to be ruled like chuldren through their passions and appetites. They have turned the law results army of coupation, divided Western Union election. His relations with the national domains and resources "among Ottawa county in the interest of Mr. Oor themselves somewhat after the manner that mier, their salaries and expenses being paid by the Dominion Government. Besides being have billetted their boodlemen in every country.

Canada, possessed of natural and territorial wealth beyond, human calculation, having a sparse but thrifty, industrious population is as heavily taxed and has as grat a debt nor partians are prepared to go, to any lengths as heavily taxed and has as grat a debt nor wildence and instrumental and territorial wealth beyond, human calculation, having a sparse but thrifty, industrious population is as heavily taxed and has as grat a debt nor military nations of Europe. Whereas, if the Tory government, led by Sir John Macdonald for all these years, had been true to its mission, honest turnit ridden military nations of Europe. Whereas, if the Tory government, led by Sir John Macdonald for all these years, had been true to its mission, honest in its methods, there would have been no year public debt taxation would to necessitate ample precautions by the civil have been no vast public debt, taxation would power to keep downcoutrage and secure the protection of peaceable citizens in the exerprotection of peaceable citizens in the exercise of their political rights.

The wrecking of the type in the nffice of themew Nationalist paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and where the industrious of the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and where the industrious of the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and where the industrious of the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and where the industrious of the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and where the industrious of the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and where the industrious of the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and where the industrious of the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the industrious of the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the industrious of the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the industrious of the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the industrious of the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the paper L'Altance at Huil unknown; and while here the latance at Huil unknown; and the latance at Huil unknown;

> DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY. The land, timber and mines given as rewards or bribes to party friends would have been held in trust or so disposed of as to lighten the burdens of the people and secure: the general prosperity on a sound, permanent basis. Tory government has achieved the exact reverse of those conditions and its members no appeal for reinstatement to the petty prejudices of classes whose grievances are owing solely to the misgovern-ment of which the Tory party has been guilty during their long and disgraceful tenure of office. RIDEAU.

A REGISTERED LETTER THAT MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED FROM THE

QUENEC POST OFFICE.

QUEBEC: October 2. - Oh the 9th September last Mr. O. Jacques, commission merchant, of Lower Town, registered a letter, containing ome \$500, addressed to the Chicoutimi Cheese Manufacturing company, of which he road. is the Quetec agent. On the 21st ultimo Mr. Jacques received from the president of was s the company at Chicoutimi a very sharp telegram reminding him that he should have remitted in the early part of the month, cal! ing upon him to explain why he had not done so. He immediately hurried to the post office and called upon the authorities for an explana tion, producing at the same time his registra tion receipt. This was in regular form, duly stamped with the Quebec office mark, and was made out and handed to Mr. Jacques by Mr. English, of the registered letter department. Mr. Bolduc, deputy postmaster, sent for the register of the office, when it was might have stood there "A joy torever" discovered that no entry of the letter or the and a noted landmark during many genera receipt given for it had been made. In reply to the enquiries of the deputy postmaster, Mr. English protested total ignorance of the missing letter; nor could he account for the manner in which it had passed through or out of his hande, whether it had been snatched away from him by another party unobserved, or had been inadver-tently mislaid. The only facts patent are that a receipt has been given for the letter, and that no entry has been made in the register of the department. Mr. English was promptly suspended, and the guarantee company from which he had secured bonds notified that it must hold itself in readiness to make good the amount of the loss. The postal authorities express much annoyance at the publication of the facts of the irregularity, and claim that the present is the first time in two years that they have been unable to trace a missing registered letter in the books of the office. It is believed that Mr. English has been the victim of some conspiracy.

MURDERED BY A MATE.

DECULIAR STORY, TOLD BY A SEAMAN AT QUEBEC-AN ALLEGED TRACEDY WHICH SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

QUEBEC, Oct. 4 .- It has leaked out that a nost atrogious and cold blooded murder on the high seas was perpetrated on a vessel belonging to St. John, N.B. A witness of the deed, who was boarding in Little Champlain street, furnishes the following facts:—
"I, John Molkeown, able seaman, signed articles on the 8th of July last, at Antwerp, Belgium, to work as an able seaman on the pictures associated with the pretty milk maid iza Millingan, bound for Quebec. I went on board and commenced my duties. The captain's name was Easton and the second lows; some of them half washed, one leg of mate's name Moore. The latter, I perceived, their trousers or pants inside—the other outwhen we left port was a nervous man. day a young German sailor, who was known by the name of Auguste, was on duty and in phrases, one with the the act of coming on deck from aloft when an their unmanly task, officer, with Compare this picture. an oath, ran at him and commenced kicking young Auguste in a most trutal manner. He the milk-maid was the a reality, just such kicked him so much that he actually burst as have been pictured by poet or painter. open the poor fellow's stomach and his entrails fell out. Of course, none of us seamen could interfere, for if we did we would have been treated as mutineers and dealt early morning in Summer. Here come three with accordingly. Well, the poor fellow young girls, lasses, as they were called, died and was thrown into the sea. When we Scotch, of course. They are dressed in neat died and was thrown into the sea. When we reached Ste. Anne des Monts, I, having remarked that I would report the murder. was, as soon as we anchored, locked up in a room for three days without proper food or a blanket to cover me. On the night of the third day I was released by the watchman and told to leave the vessel, a boat being provided. I was rowed ashore by two men and left there. The next day I went to the resident magistrato, a Mr. Lamontagne, and lodged information. He took down my deposition, when I was allowed to go where

They, I suppose, thought that I was a poor ignorant sailor and would allow the matter to drop. The magicinate Lamontagne loaded the ship and owned the garge. I was sant to Quebec and cargo. I was sent to Quebec and my passage paid by the Sheriff of the place, who were very kind to me. I was also furnished with given place to now ones; and we feel ourletter to Judge Chauveau. The Clerk of wards read by the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. | gladdened our young days. Dunbar, Q. C. I arrived in Quebec on the 17th day of September. I am going to Cleveland, O., and have left my address with High Constable Gale, so that they can communicate with the authorities at home, and, if I am wanted, I will certainly go and endeavon to bring the guilty party to justice.'

J. GOULD AND E. WIMAN

SAY THEIR SAY ABOUT TELEGRAPH MATTERS NO BISE IN CABLE RATES.

New York, October 2.—In an interview to-day, Jay Gould said: "I am opposed to any increase of rates for cable or telegraph messages. I don't think the rates will ever be raised. We have learned how to do the business on a cheaper basis. Like the elevated railroads, we are giving the public a low priced but, excellent service. We make our profit on the vast increase of business the cheaper rates have brought. We have cheaper rates have bronger, cables in been obliged to duplex our cables in order to accommodate the business. now average 6,000 cable messages a day, nearly treble the number sent before the decrease of rates. Our land service has similarly increased its business and we now send

from No. 195 Broadway alone 100,000 mesan anti-Gould party in the approaching Western Union election. His relations with Gould, he tave, are of the most pleasant character, and no such intention as that all mustered from their ploughs for the occasion, leged ever entered his mind.

PART THIRD.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

Every traveller along the Lower Lachine Road, whether in a carriage and pair or trodging it on foot, will remember that old elm which stands alongside of the second mile post, where we rested at the close of the second part of our "Summer Morning

Few men now living can recall that destructive rain and bail storm which occurred in the early spring of 1838, wrecking and, in some places, totally destroying forest trees; and croherds.

It rained almost incessantly for a whole causing ice to form on the branches of the larger trees, in some places to the thickness of a foot.

A strong wind then sprang up causing the branches and the larger limbs of the largest trees to map and fall to the ground, snapping and breaking off as if they were dry rotten branches. The highways, orchards and forests were

strewn with fallen limbs and in some places with whole trees. It was a dangerous task for over a week to venture out on the public

The sharp reports of snapping branches was something like a continuous discharge of small guns from morning to midnight.

This old tree then stood—before that des-structive rain storm—"A thing of beauty" spreading its tranches far and wide into the adjoining field and down to the river shore, affording shade to the weary traveller and nestling places for the birds of the ferest; even the red squirrels, although it was not a nut-growing tree, loved to disport themselves in playful pranks through its branches.

"A thing of beauty" it really was, tower ing high and spreading far and wide, and tions had it not suffered from that rain and hall storm of 1838.

The trunk of this old tree looks the same now as it did fifty years ago. It may be a century or more old. We fancy, in the old time, its position being a mile below the Lachine Rapids, that it was a favorite halting place for the old voyagenrs before entering upon their great tug to pull up and past the rapids.

Be this as it may, it is even now a noted landmark, being just opposite to the head of the Nun's Island We feel it a duty to note every incident

however trivial. Here comes a veritable habitant of other days. He has not the tuque, the sash, nor the moccasins, of the cld Canadian, but he has not forgotten that native polite- den and the woman to the woods bound them ness which marks the habitant of the French, across a log and administered a nevere flogparishes.

He does not greet you with a stiff, awkward. vulgar mod of the head, his hat is lifted in a graceful manner, and you are greeted with a profound bow, in which none in this country can equal or compare with a French-Canadian Here is a farmyard near by; it has the appearance of a large dairy or milkman's farm

milking time, we shall step in and have a chat with the pretty milk maids.

Degenerate days, dirty loons! we exclaimed as we entered the yard; instead of the pretty milk maids of other days, we found some half a dozen men doing the duty which

there are some thirty cows, and as it is about

properly belonged to the girls. This work of milking cows, assumed by men, has knocked all the poetry out of the

f vore. What a contrast! Just look at those fel-One side of a pair of dirty long boots, with a black cutty pipe in mouth, exchanging slang phrases, one with the other, as they perform

Compare this picture with what we were so familiar in our young days on this very road. Letius try and picture one of those farm yards of the old time. The number of cows we shall suppose to be about twenty. It is an calicoes, with white aprons and jaunty, little sixpency straw hate, with ribbons, having pails as clean as new and a small three-legged

stool to sit upon. As they sit down to their morning work you would fancy the cows knew and recog-nized their milkers. The rule was that each girl had her set of cows, and they knew cach

The fair milkers join in some mary chann t or song, most likely a Jacobite one, rendered in Gaelic. Therefore, parden us, when v.o recall this picture of other days, while beholding the present one before our very eyes, in exclaiming, degenerate days, dirty loors

Every spot as we pass along is familiar ground; but the faces of old do not greet us, nor we them; a new generation has sprung up, even the cld names of the farms have selves a stranger, almost a desolate stranger Peace took my deposition, which was after on this old road, amid the very scenes that

All is changed and changing along this river shore save the broad, the unchangeable St. Lawrence, flowing rapidly along, as of old, at our very side. The rapids are near, rolling and tambling along in the self-same course as they have rolled during untold centuries. Shall we say: "Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now !" We must recall some noted names of the

east—not to point a moral, nor to adorn a tale, but to preserve the memories of some worthy men.

Near by lived the three Archye. Old Archibald Ogilvie, young Archy, and the other Archy—called "Bauldy," young

Archy's cousin. Old Archy departed this life about a quar ter of a century ago; he served, we believe, as a trooper in the Montreal cavalry in 1812;

Young Archy still lives, a boy of nearly four-score years. Bauldy is also to the fore. These three "Archya" were noted members of the far-famed Lachine Troop of Cavalry during the troubles of 1837 and 1838. This

the most graceful horsemen in Canada. To have seen those boys sit their horses fifty years ago, headed by their dashing leader, Captain Penner, was a sight for any Canadian to be proud of. We have no such riders nowadays. Old Archy, we believe, succeeded Charles Penner as Captain, then

troop could boast of being the finest riders-

followed young Archy.

The last meeting we remember of the Troop, headed by young Archy, was at the reception of the 39th Regiment after the Crimean war. The troopers were hurriedly rimean war. The troopers were hurriedly brunette, who has eloped with William Bal-unstered from their ploughs for the occasion, lou, a young French Canadian, of Aurora, rejected the proposal of the Minis Some of the Montreal men remarked that Ill. Two years ago Ballou, then twenty

cation. The ministers willing on the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, serves of the lacking transposed in the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and hamlet; in every city and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and town, so the country this is a barefaced township and town, so the country that the country township and township not stand the fire, that his men would sit until the parents intervened and stopped the and keep their saddles!" being a sharp cut intimacy. Soon after this he went West and to those town riders who had been spilt out of their saddles on the first fire!

be so now were it not for his rheumatics, which has stiffened him somewhat.

By the way, we shall give a little story how two drunken men were sobered by Bauldy, which caused many a hearty laugh at headquarters of the troop in 1838.

After a hard ride of some twenty miles, in This old tree, helf a century ago, was a rived late one winter night at a country noted landmark on the lower Lachine road, at a small village on the frontier, having but noted landmark or a skeleton of what one spare bed. This bed had been coonpied, those days of despatch carrying, Bauldy arfor nearly two days by two men, with their town.

clothes on, being on a big spree.

Bauldy requested to be shown to the room then blew out his candle and aprang into the bed, fully accounted as he was, with sword, long boots, spurs, etc., just as he had dismounted from his herse, and placed him-The rain froze on the trees as it fell, self, predending to be drunk, between the

two drunken men. A prod to the right, then a prod to the left, from his heavy cavalry spurs, soon roused the two drunken men to consciousness, uttering sacres and la diable. A few such prods left Bauldy in full possession of the bed, while the two partly sourced but really terrified men found their way down in the dark to the bar-room, declaring that the devil was upstairs, to be greeted with the merriment and the loud laugh of the assembled villagers, who were already in the secret of Bauldy's sobering appliances.

We are jogging slowly along: our readers, however, will pardon us if we pause over meny a well-remembered scene or spot, and linger to depart: These are but homely notings, but may be appreciated by many at a distance who have, at one time or another, passed over this old road.

We are approaching Verdun and other noted places, of which we shall have something to say in a future number.

By the way, we are at the La Torture ateamboat wharf, near by the three mile post, and as the little steamer has just arrived, laden with market carts full of country pro duce. we shall take our seat on the old wharf and note the habitant farmers as they land and mount their charette and drive off to the Mentreal market, and close this third part of our "Summer Morning Walks."

JUSTICE IN MISSOURA.

THE "WHITE HORSE COMPANY" INFECT SUM-MARY PUNESHMENTS ON AN IM-FORAL PAIR.

STOUTLAND, Mo., Oct. 4.—For some time past there has been an organization in Miller county known as the White Horse Company, whose avowed purpose was the suppression of horse stealing. A few nights ago the company visited the house of Frank Rodden, a well-to-do farmer, who was harboring a woman of alleged loose morals, and taking Rodging to them. They warned Rodden and the woman that a continuance of their relations would result in their being hanged, and also warned a party of harvesters, who necognized some of the White Horse company's men, that any reference to the matter would result in death.

THE POWER OF LABOR

EXEMPLIFIED PRACEFULLY IN THE TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PRIGHTS.

RICHMOND, Va., October 4.—The tapping of Master Workman Powderly's gavel at 10.15 o'clock this morning gave the signal for the opening of the first session of the tenth annual convention of the Knights of Labor in the armory of the lat Virginia regiment, in this city. He stood alone upon a small pine platform at the further end of a spacion room, and looked out upon the faces of the thousand delegates assembled from every part of this country. The session will be an open onc. A moment later Gen, Lee, governor Virginia, entered. As he walked up the aisle escorted by William H. Mullen, maeter workman of the Richmond district, and Tom O'Reilly, of the Telegraphers' assembly, of New York city, he was greeted with enthusi astic cheers, which redoubled as he stood on the platform bowing in response. Governor Lee then made a welcome speech of considerable length, to which Mr. Powderly responded. In secret session some routine business was transacted and the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A CANADIAN CHINAMAN. DEATH OF A MONGOLIAN MARQUIS, CONNECTED

WITH HISTORICAL CANADIANS. Quenec. Oct. 4 .- The death is announced at Hong Hoa, Tonquin, of the Marquis de Poutrincourt, connected by his father with the noble French family of Laval-Montmorency, and by his mother with the Marquis do la Charette, so well known in Canadian Zouava circles. The young marquis was on the point of coming, probably for a lengthy stay, to Canada, with which he was connected through two of his ancestors, M. De Poutrincourt, founder of Acadin, and M. De Montmorency Laval, first bishap of Quebec. His father, in 1882, decided that his second son should bear the title of Poutrincourt, selected from the six marquisates in the family as a proof of their attachment to Canada, with which they had had so many relations formerly. The young noblsman's visit to Canada was prevented by his being called to the Tonquin war.

MANIFESTO TO THE SPANISH BEGPLE.

MADRID, Oct. 1 .- A manifesto to the Spanish people signed "Enrique de Bour-bon, Duc de Seville," is being circulated in Spain. In it the Duke, who is under im-prisonment for having attempted to force his way into the Queen's presence while he was on military duty at the pelace shortly after Aing Alfonso's death, complains that he is harshly treated in prison. He also declares that although he is a Republican by birth and at heart, he loyally served his cousin, King Alfonso, so long as he was alive, because family duty made such service imperative. "Now," says the manifesto, "that King Alfonso is dead, all that is ended, and I desire to assist in proclaiming a republic for Spain. A republic is the only form of government that can furnish a guarantee for the security and integrity of the country."

A ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT. YOUNG BALLOU AND JOSIE'S MIDNIGHT FLIGHT OVER THE BORDER.

LEWISTON, Me., Uct. 3.—Mrs. Charles Bearce, the wife of a wealthy merchant and mill owner of this town, is lamenting the loss of her daughter Josie, a sixteen year old

was soon forgotten. Thursday Mrs. Bearce was surprised to receive a call from Ballou The other Archy, "Bauldy," was a merry, roll-cksome fellow in 1837—the pride of the she was visiting a cousin in North Auburn, troop, full of fun and devilment, and would he went out, and hiring a horse and buggy, drove to North Auburn, where he found Josie. In less than half an hour the couple were riding away through the mud and rain and darkness to catch the Grand Trunk express, due at midnight, for Montreal. Leavng the horse at the station they boarded the train in season, and the next morning took breakfast at a Montreal hotel. Mrs. Bearce supposed her daughter was still visiting their relative until she sent to bring her home Saturday. The elopement is the talk of the

> BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK. :-THE IMPROVEMENT IN AMERICA PARALLELED IN TIPE OLD WORLD.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Discount during the past week was quoted at 21 to 2. There was an increased demand for money. The stock statement was unusually heavy; values advanced, but speculators cheerfully paid the higher rates. A large amount borrowed from the Bank of England and put upon the market restored rates to their former level. The distribution of October dividends will result in increased business for a week or two, when it is likely rates will harden. There is no doubt now that trade is improving. Reports from the chief industrial centres state that business is either explanding or is certain to improve at an early day. A large increase of orders from America is noted at Birmingham. Weollen manufacturers are buoyant at Leeds and Leicester, where the factories are working over time. An active business was done on the Stock exchange during the week. The settlement was the largest in four years. The market for American railroad as curities was undecided in tone. The situation turns on the decision of the Eastern trunk line pool. It is believed here that the difficulty will oo adjusted. The report that the Pennsylvania Railroad company had secured the steamers of the Inman line and several Guion and National steamers puzzled the market. It has been officially denied by the steamship companies.

Panis, Oct. 3.—On the bourse during the past week prices were strong, owing to the more encouraging political news.

Bertin, Oct. 3.—Prices on the bourse during the week were firm; the bears were covering;

TO JUSTIN McCARTHY.

money cosed a

AN ILLUMINATED ADDRESS PRESENTED BY NEW YORK TRISHMEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2. - Members of the New York municipal council of the Irish National league presented a heautifully illuminated address to Justin McCarthy to-night. It was inscribed on vellum and was surmounted by a representation of the old Irish House of Parliament. The add ess welcomed the visitor on behalf of the Irien National league of New York, and told him he would find a strong feeling of affection for the dear old land in this country, combined with an ability and willingness to hold up the hands of the Irish leaders; in their strugglo-for home rule and land reform. The committee gave a banquet to Mr. McCarthy to night at the Hoffman house. The room was trimmed with Irish and American flage and Irish harps composed of evergreens.

ON A DESERT ISLAND.

PREDICAMENT OF THE CREW OF THE DUNNATOD CASTER, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The steamer Alameda, from Sydney and Honoluli, brings news of the loss of the British ship I Junnator Castle, on Ocean Island, 1,200 mi les from Honolulu, on July 15. She left Syd ney July 9 for Wilmington. All of the crev/reached shore in safety, but as the island is barren seven of them lett for the Sandwid a islands, which they reached after a parilons voyage of fitty two days in an open boat. A relief steamer left Honolula to succorthe remainder of the craw, consisting of twenty-ti ve persons,

Occober 1. THE LAND LAWS IN BRITAIN.

on September 14, and was expected back

BARICAL CHANGES PROMISED BUT LORD BAN-DOLPH, WHO TALKS OF THE S TATE OF IRE-LAND-A RENEWAL OF CORRCLASE MEASURES

FORESHADOWED. LONDON, Oct. 2.3-Lord Churchill, speaking at Dartford to-night, said the House of Commons was the slave of the caprice of the Radicals and Parnellites, and it was imperative to provide simple and effective means of closing debates. If Ireland followed the advice of agitators, such action would lead to further repression; but Irish commerce had begun to improve, and with the present good harvest the people of Ireland might anticipate brighter times. Lord Randolph spoke in praise of the loyal support which the Government had received from Lord Hertington and Mr. Chamberlain and all the Liberal Unionists. 11e said that foreign affairs would be subordinate to the Union and the Unionist party. The Government recognized the sacrifice which the Unionists had made and the ocaum which they had incurred among their former friends; therefore it was the duty of the Government to prove to the people of England that the Unionists were right in the course they took. The Government would give the growtest attention to legislation affecting England and Scotland, which had likely been neglected for Ireland. It would introduce measures to enable farm laborers to obtain freehold, allotments and would also deal with the questions of tithes and railway rates. Measures for cheapening. the cost of the transfer of land and a genuinely popular form of local government would also be presented. With regard to the land ques-tion in Ireland, they would have to change from double to single ownesship in order to have peace. There was also the question of education to be considered. On all of these questions the prospects were tair, although the work would be heavy. He rejoiced to see a distinct revival in trade, which was evidenced by the rise in prices. He did not believe there would be barsh evictions in

Ireland. In accordance with the advice of Gen. Buller, and with the full approval of the Mome office, Gen. Warren, chief inspector o police, has largely withdrawn the special police protection from the public buildis ge in London, in order to liberate at least one thousand policemen, to be thenceforth em

ployed in watching suspects.

Sir Michael Bloks-Beach, chief seer etary for Ireland, has returned to London. It is stated that his experience in Ireland heas convinced him that exceptional measures will be necessary to maintain order in the country before 1887. It is further said that Conservative members of Parliament will be notified that their presence at the November session of Parliament will be necessary in view of re-commendations that will be made by the Government respecting Ireland.

1.

FRENCH POVERTY Paris, Oct. 1.—The budget committee has rejected the proposal of the Minister of Finance "LOYAL" ORANGE SOCIETY.

Our English fellow-citizens are being rudely awakened to the meaning of Grange "loyalty."
Orangemen used to be regarded as pillers of the State. They were looked upon as the only "loyal" subjects in Ireland—the only people who were fondly attached to England, and ready to shed their blood in her service; and yet abundant materials for the history of Orangeism have been ready to hand for the past fifty years or more, and these materials prove beyond a controversy thas the Orange society has been from its foundation a selfish, vulgar, brutal organization, formed for one purpose-and one purpose only to oppress or exterminate the Catholic population of Ireland, and to maintain in defiance of Linglish law, as well maintain in defiance of English law, as well Orangemen in the noise on anged their tone; of Irish public opinion, an arrogant and a they no longer asked for a full inquiry rufflanly accordancy. The Property and evidence of the Committee of the House of the papers, and were as eager to prevent investigation as they had previously pretended to be eager for it. The house ordered Fairother authentic material tearing on the subject, are before us as well write, and all extens, but he steadfastly refused. The Serject, are before us as we write, and all exose the acoundrelism of this infamous instithey owe their power.

The first Urange lodge was formed on the

21st September, 1795, in the village of Loughall. The disturbances which led to the establishment of the society were caused by an effort to exterminate Catholic tenants, and replace them by Protestants. Catholic houses were wrecked and their wratched inhabitants cast homeless and starving upon the world. Many of them found their way to Connaught, and their farms were handed over to the miscreants who had attacked and plundered them. "The property which they left," says Mr. Christie, a member of the Society of Friends who had resided for 50 or 60 years in Ulster bemost instances to Protestants. Where they curred within my own knowledge."

In November, 1798, the gentry of Ulster verdice, gentlemen," said the judge; "thank took the lead in rearing and consolidating God it is not mine." Five Orangemen murthe society, which had originally been formed dered a Catholic named McCabe. They were by the lowest class of ignorant peasants.

The state of Ulster soon after Orangeism had become a power is well described in a famous speech of Lord Gosford. Addressing the leading magistrates of Armagh his lord-

ship said :
It is no secret that a persecution, accom panied with all the circumstances of ferocious cruelty which have in all ages distinguished that dreadful calamity, is now raging in this country. Neither age nor even acknowledged innocence as to the late disturbances, is sufficient to excite mercy, much less protection.
The only crime which the wretched objects of this merciless persecution are charged with is a crime of easy proof—it is simply a profession of the Roman Catholic faith. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves judges of this species of delinquency, and the sentence they pronounce is equally concise and terrible—it is nothing less than confiscation of all property, and immediate banishment. It would be extremely painful and surely unnecessary to detail the horrors that attended the execution of so wide and tremendous a proscription, which certain. ly exceeds in the comparative number it consigns to ruin and misery every example that ancient or modern history can afford. For where have we read, or in what history of human cruelties have we read, of more than half the inhabitants of a populous country deprived at one blow of the was never brought to justice. A number of means as well as of the fruits of their industry, and driven in the midst of an inclement winter to seek shelter for themselves and their helpless families where chance may guide them? This is no exaggerated picture of the horrid scenes enacting in this country, er had fled to America. "Thanks," says yet surely it is enough to awaken sentiments the Edinburgh Review, "to every magistrate of indignation and compassion in the coldest heart. These horrors are now acting, and acting with impunity. The spirit of impar-tial justice (without which law is nothing better than tyranny) has for a time disappeared in this country, and the supineness of the magistracy is a topic of conversation in every corner of this Kingdom!"

Here is a description of Orangeism in its infancy, and we can answer for it-the institution has never belied the promises of its birth. "To hell or Connaught with you," was the inscription which the Orangemen of 1795 posted on the doors of the Catholics of Armagh. "To hell or Connaught" is the spirit which breathes through Orangeism - today. Of course, the "magistracy" were "supine," because the "magistracy" were Orange and gloried in the orgies of the faction which they helped so powerfully to rear and maintain. A resolution passed by the Grand Orange Lodge of the county Tyrone on the 27th April, 1832, gives an excellent idea of the objects of Orangeism. It ran—

"That the support we speak of means to encourage Protestant tanants on the one hand and to defend Protestant landlords on the other; to preserve a Protestant population, and to keep at its head an aristocracy truly Protestant. That such of us as are tenants will endeavor to merit this encouragement, and that such of us as are landlords pledge ourselves to give it, seeing no reason why Protestant colonization should not be attempted on lands that are reclaimed, as well as on lands that are not reclaimed."

Here is the Orange creed-"To drive the Papists not only from the lands that are not reclaimed, but from the lands that are." The Orange institution differs from all other institutions of which we know anything in this : it is founded on religious hate. There is no attachment to any country or any principle. There is nothing but blind, furious hatred of Catholicism. In 1810 the Ban and Iveagh Orange yeomanry corps mutinied on parade, because another corps containing five or six Catholics were drawn up for inspection with them. The Lurgan yeomanry corps mutizied in 1812 because one of the officers had signed a petition in favor of Catholic Emancipation. Excellent specimens of Orange loyalty !" But the most marvellous specimen of Orange " loyalty" is afforded by the famous Colonel Fairman s plot, a plot formed about fifty years ago, to set aside the succes-

sion to the throne in favor of the Duke of

Combeniend.

Early in the present century Orangeism spread to England, where it was fostered by the Tory chiefs, and patted on the back by the army. The Duke of Cumberland became Grand Master. Orange lodges were formed in the army, and in fact the society attained a power and influence which is had never reached before, and which it has never reached since. never reached since. The organization was bound by secret cashs, signs, pass-words, and numbered a grand total of 200,000 "fighting" men, or thereabouts. It was thought that the Princes Victoria would not make a sound Orange Queen, and the magnificent project cent of which, as it is splendedly gotten up at the price was formed of putting her aside and placing the infernal Comberland on the throne—a man of 'blood and iron," and guite after the Orange it can only be estimated when compared with the price was formed by the compared with the price of twenty marks.

As to the intrinsic value of Lagarde's text, it can only be estimated when compared with the price of the price of twenty marks. heart. Butthe Orangemen - Cumberlands, Ver-

The service of the english of the

The Great Agitator sprung a mine on them. The Irish members, under his command, demanded an inquiry into the whole system. The Orangemen in the house sprang to their feet, and said nothing would give them greater pleasure than a thorough investigation. A committe was appointed. Important evidence exponing the character of the ergenization was given from day to day. At length the Fairman plot was aprung upon the committee. Fairman was examined and cross examined; damaging admissions were extracted; Fairman was called on to produce all books, letters, before the House of Commons. The Itish members demanded that Esieman should be Ged the highest; "Tischendorf: Blessed be the Lord; members demanded that Esieman should be Ged the highest; "Tischendorf: Blessed be ordered to produce the books. Then the Abraham of the most high God."

Orangemen in the house changed their tone; they no longer asked for a full income.

tation, all expose the want of patriotism hend Fairman; but Fairman succeeded in which Orangemen have shown to the country to which they owe their birth, the want of loyalty which, when not given their way, they have shown to the country to which they have shown to the country to which they have shown to the country to which geant at Arms was then directed to appre-Orangelsm in its original form. All the lodges were broken up, and the society smashed. Later on it was reformed without the formalities of oaths and passwords, but the old spirit remains. Orangeism is still a

Catholic-hating and an Irish-hating institution, and nothing else.
It is notorious that it was impossible to obtain justice in a case where Orangemen were concerned. An Orangeman could with impunity commit any crime in Ulster, An Orangeman broke into a Catholic church and atole the vestments. He was arrested, and admitted the charge to the Provost of Enniskillen, and, in fact, pointed out the hole in which he had buried them. He was tried by fore the Commons Committee of 1835, "the an Orange jury. He pleaded "not guilty," property which they left was trasferred in and appeared in the dock with an orange lily in his buttonhole. The judge told the jury had houses and gardens and small farms of that they had nothing to try, that the prisland it was generally handed over by the oner admitted his guilt to the magistrates. andlords to Protestant tenents. That oc. But the jury paid no attention to the judge curred within my own knowledge."

and acquitted the prisoner. "That is your

> tried. The evidence against them was conclusive. The judge charged for a conviction, The jury acquitted. The judge was amazed, and ordered his notes to be suppressed lest their publication should provoke the Catholics to take the law into their own hands.

Riots between Catholics and Orangemen took place in 1829. The Catnolic rioters were arrested, but not the Ocengemen. This was not all. The Catholics were actually tried by a jury on which the Orange rioters got. Of course, the Catholics were all convicted. One man was hanged and the rest transported. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton marched a regiment of Orange yeomen through the town of Dromore. All was in a state of per-fect peace. Hamilton halted his men before a Catholic public house and ordered them to fire into it. They fired and killed one man. No one in authority arrested Hamilton. The Papist peasants took the law into their own hands, and, hearing that Hamilton was preparing to leave the country, made a prisoner of him, and brought him before a magistrate, R. W. M. Stack. Hamilton's father. who was a magistrate, too, took part in the investigation. The Catholics demanded a warrant for the detention of Hamilton. Stack refused to grant it, saying that he would take the word of Mr. Hamilton for the appearance Catholics and Urangemen were arraigned for "assault and riot." They were tried by an Orange jury. All the Catholic prisoners were convicted; all the Orangemen acquitted and this, though the principle Orange offendaround Doregonally, for having successfully refused to receive information against him. These cases give a fair insight into the character of the Orange Society. They might be multiplied, but here we shall leave the subject.—Dublin Freeman.

THE SEPTUAGINT.

NOTES ON LEGARDE'S NEW EDITION. For a long time the publication of a better text of the Septuagint than those extant has been felt as a great desideratum. None of the four texts — the Complutensian (1514), the Aldine (1518), the Vatican or Roman (1587), the Alexandrian (1707-20) - answered the purposes of criticism, not even the Vatican, which, because often printed, by Walton (London, 1657), Bos (Francker, 1709), Holmes and Parsons (Oxford, 1798-1827), Van Ess (Leipzig, 1824-55), lager (Paris, 1839), Bag-ster (London), A. Mai (Rome, 1857), Loch (Ratisbon, 1860), and more especially by Tischendori (first edition, 1850; fifth edition, 1875), has become a kind of texus receptus. A sixth edition of Tischendorf's text was pub-lished in 1880, under the editorship of Dr. Eberhard Nestle, who collated Tischendort's text with the "Codex Sinalticus" and with the new splendid edition of the Vatioan codex, published by Vercelone and Cozza (Rome, 1868-72, 5 vols.) This was a step in the right direction, but only a step, for Tischendori's text remained as it was, and Nestle's was published as a kind of supplement. A new era was inaugurated by Lagarde. He left the old beaten track of former editors and followed;a new, because the only right path, in which alone the criticism of the Septuagint can be of any advantage. It is of no avail to publish an uncial manuscript, be it the Alexandrian or Vatican, or Sinaitic, and to prize it because it is an uncial manuscript, but the main ob ject is to bring before the reader that text of the Septuagint which was authoritative in one or more ecclesiastical provinces. Such a text has been published by Lagarde, "Librorum" Veteris Testamenti cononicorum pars prior Grece" (Gottingen, 1883), and is the more important since it corresponds with that of Chrysostom, From Jerome's preface to Chronicles we learn "Alexandria et Ægyptus in Suptuaginta suis Hesychium laudat aucto-Constantinopolis usque Antiochism ren. Luciani martyria exampla probat." As Chrysostom lived as presbyter at Anticch, as

bishop at Constantinople, we must conclude that the family of MMS, as given in Lagarde's text, and corresponding with Chrysos tom's citations, contains the text of the Syriac presbyter, Lucian, who died in the year 311. Such is the result of Lagarde's edition of the Septuagint, of which only the first part has yet been published... Taking into considera-tion that the work was printed at the author's expense, all scholars who are interested in biblical lore can do no better service to biblical literature than by buying this new edition, and this because the continuation of the work solely depends on the sale of the first part, which, as far as outward appearance is con-

As to the intrinsic value of Lagarde's text. it can only be estimated when compared with Tischendorf's text, We select a few passages

ners, Beresfords, and the whole gang, army and at random, thus:—
all—had to reckon with Daniel O'Connell. Gen. viii, 14, Tischendorf reads: "And on that she did not have cholers at all. The state of the s

the seven and twentieth of the month; garde. "And on the seven and twentieth of the month he opened the ark." This reading is also found in the Book of Jubilees V, to-ward the end. Tischendorf's text, as it stands,

shows that something is wanting.

Gen. xii, 20, Lagarde reads: "That he had and Lot with him;" agreeing with the Samaritan and Samaritan version. Tischendorf has only, "That he had."

Gent xiv, 17, Tischendorf has only," And the King of Sodom;" Lagarde: "And the King of Sodom and the King of Gomorcha." In the came everse Lagarde reads : "The

and Gal, iii, S. Lagarde's text agrees here better with Galatians.
Exod. iii, S. Lagarde has the article before

theos; as in Matt. xxii, 32, and Mark xii, 26. xi, 17, which is cited Matt. xv, 4, reads in both passeges, "Thanatot l'uito";" Tachen dorf: "Teleutesei." xxiv, 8, agrees, according to Lagarde's text,

with Heb. ix, 20. Josh, xiii, 12, 13, 26, are wenting in Tischendorf and in the "Codex Vaticanus," but not in Lagarde.

x, 15, 43; xii, are wanting in Tischendor!, but not in Lagarde. I. Sam. ii, 22; xiii, 1; xvii, 12, 31, want

ing in Tischendorf. It is unnecessary to increase the number of passages. Enough has been said to show the superiority of this edition above the texus receptus. Its text is found elmost identically in codices 19, 82, 93, 198 of Holmes and Parsons; and the Greek of the Completensian Polygiot is essentially based on the text found in these codices, especially 108. - Catholic Standard.

Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection." Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them.

PARNELL TO FITZGERALD.

THE IRISH LEADER'S APPRAL FOR MORAL AND MATERIAL ASSISTANCE—RENEWED RIOT-ING IN BELFAST-THE CAVALRY CHARGE THE MOD.

NEW YORK, Saptember 29 — The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Parnell to Mr Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National League in America, which has been the subject of such severe criticism on the part of the British

" The rejection of the Tenants' Relief Bill the scarcely veiled threats of the Irish Secretary and the alarming increase in the number of evictions, clearly indicate the commencement of a combined movement of extermination or a combined invenient of extermination against the tenant farmers of Ireland, by the English Government and the Irish landlords. I lose no time in advising you of the imminence of a crisis and of a peril which have seldom been equalled even in the troubled history of Ireland. I know that it will be the highest duty and the most honorable task which can engage the attention of my countryiren in free America to do what in them lies to frustrate the attempt of those who would assessinate our nation, and to alleviate the sufferings of those who, unhappily, must be the numerous victims of the social war preached by the rich and powerful Government of England against our people. In sending us that moral and material assistance which has never been wanting, has never been stinted, from your side of the Atlantic, you will perform two most important and valuable functions; you will encourage the weak to resist and bear oppression, and you will also lessen and alleviate those feelings of despair in the minds of the evicted which have so often and so unhappily stimulated those victims to the wild spirit of revenge. In doing so you will assist in preserving for our movement that peaceable character which has enabled it to win its most recent and almost crowning triumph, while you will strengthen it to bear oppression

legislative independence has been won."

LONION, Sept. 29.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, speaking at Shoreditch to night, said he hated autonomy.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—Futher Cantwell, a Cath-olic priest, is reported to have used the follow-

workmen at Barbour's foundry in this city. The po ice interfered when the fighters joined forces and stoned and routed the police. Cavalry were then summ ned, who charged upon and dispersed the mob. Scores of rioters and several

policemen were injured.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Parnell arrived in Dublin to-day. She was entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor.

WARNING IRISH LANDLORDS.

JOHN DILLON SAYS PRACE NOW DEPENDS ON THEM-COLLAPSE OF THE ULSTER CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28. -- At a fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League to-day, John Dillon said peace in Ireland now depended on the action of the landlords. Two thousand families were now under notice of eviction, winter was coming on and it was already imperative that the Irish people should combine and help one another to resist within the law the attempted tyranny of the landlords, final viotory being certain if this resistance was maintained. Mr. Dillon said as a sop, but would resist coercion. John E. Kenny, M.P. for Cork, said tenants would fight with their backs to the wall against

threatened evictions.

London, Sept. 28.—The Ulster Constitutional club, which Lord Iddesleigh opened with a great flourish of trumpets on his famous visit to Belfast in 1883, has fulled and it has been decided to wind up its af-

Mrs. Parnell has departed from Liverpool

for Avondala, Wicklow.

CHOLERA'S TERRIBLE RAVAGES. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29 .- Hong Kong adwere reported. In Tokio alore there were, during the nine days, 2,352 cases. Over 63 per cent of those attacked died. An examination of the water in Tokio was made, and the wells, to the number of 740 out of 1,177, were con

demned. LONDON, Sept. 29.—Cholera attacked the foreign colony at Vladivostock early in September, and since that time 73 cases have been reported and 39 persons have died. There remain still under treatment 16 Coreans, 3 Rus-sians and I Japanese. Vessels are quaran-

Vienna, Sept. 29.—To day's cholera returns:
Pesth, 14 new cases and 7 deaths; Trieste, 1
case and 2 deaths. The autopsy made on the
remains of the woman who died here yesterday,
from what was announced as the first well

A from the enterior and the factor

A Beautiful Scene Associated With Sad Becollections The Wanton Out-rages of Tory Jerseymen.

The New York Star states that rumor has it that the Tory element in Bordentown, N.J., has begun a local campain against the Home. Rule issue by a series of attempts at rapins and pillage upon than "Old Ironsides" rome-stead; the property; of Mrs. Delis Parnell, which has been identified with the cause of Ireland for a quarter of a century.

Placards, en which the following legend is printed in type fold though to chill the blood of every villein and outlaw is New Jersey, ornament trees, rocks, and store windows in and around the hill top town of Borden-town, N. d. from to same sooms. The Twenty dollars reward offered for the

detection of the villains who, on the nights of August 15th and 16th; destroyed fences and barricaded the approach to the Parnell estate. Information leading to the arrest of these outlaws will be rewarded as above by EDWARD SLEVIN, Manager."

Not one of the 5,000 population of Borden town had up to last midnight earned that \$20. The only police executive is the place is a marshal, advanced in years, and decorated with a badge, which bears in Latin the diplomatic axiom:—"Discretion is the better part of valor." As the Parnell estate lies about half a mile outside the "city limits," and be-yond the marshal's jurisdiction, popular sentiment is in favor of allowing Manager Slevin | This estate is the principal part of her proto earn his own \$20. Thoroughly convinced of this, Mr. Slevin has located spring guns in a quarter of its value. The expenditure of a hidden places, and carries a deadly weapon in few thousand dollars would transform it into his pocket and a terrible intention in his a veritable paradise. Its location is unsur-

The estate comprises 255 acres of the richest farming land and the most picturesque piece of forest in the country. It stretches long ago. Twenty dollars is a big sum of eastward over the hills from the banks of the money in Bordentown. It arouses as keen an Raritan River at its wideat part. A mile to the north the river receives the mule-power commerce of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, that runs through half a dezen rocks. into Trenton, about ten miles away. The homestead itself stands upon a high bluff, around the base of which coils the single track of the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A hundred high and ancient trees, oak, ash, hemlock and helm, hide with their overreaching branches the two-story and attic square frame house, that uninhabited and yet richly furnished, faces the broad, sunlit surface of the Raritan river.

A sandy line, at right angles with the highway, runs for an eighth of a mile westward, and stops at the great swinging gate which offers entrance to one end of a wide. well-kept carriageway of semi-circular form that leads to and away from the rear piaza of "Old Ironsides." Parterre of luxurant flowering plants spangle the green woodland shadowed lawn on every side, and the view to the eastward, includes the broken horizon of hill summits, patches of ripening grain, yellow and billowy, and dark stretches of woodland, intersected by weary-looking roads of red New Jersey soil. Over the rear piazza of the homestead is built a large conservatory with walls of glass, that holds now only a few dead garlands and blossomless cacti. The windows in peaked roof and in the whitened walls are all closed with wooden shutters. No spirals of blue smoke curl up from the chimneys, no footstens disturb the dust deposit of years, no voices awaken the echoes that went out of

existence exactly four years ago.
On August 20, 1882, Miss Fannie Parnell

died in the big northwestern chamber up-stairs. She was a postess, and if the life-size oil portrait that rests upon an easel in the deserted drawing-room down stairs is faithful to her features (and the neighbors say that it is), she was a very beautiful young woman of about 27 years, with great brown eyes, small red lips and an expression of quiet dignity. She died of consumption. Since that day and encourage our people until the final goal of her mother, Mrs. Delia Pernell, has never lived for any length of time in the house of the old commodore, her father. Beautifully situated as it is, roomy and home-like. crime, but cruel landfords might drive the Irish reasantry to desperation. If coercion followed it would probably prove a short road to Irish the mother of the most successful statesman of Ireland to-day prefers the hurly-burly of the city to the represent "Old Ironsides." of Ireland to-day prefers the hurly-turly of the city to the repose of "Old Ironsides." It is not to be supposed that Mrs. Parnell shares the superstitions dread of the I did." old house that the neighbors evince. Not ing language while addressing a League meeting yesterday: "Sparing a landlord who has unjustly evicted a tenant is straining to the utmost limit the order which tells us not to murmost limit the order which tells us not to murmost limit the order which tells us not to murmous for any consideration. Yet there old house that the neighbors evince. Not der any judividual. (Cheers.) Still it is always are no evidences of ghostly visitation to morally wrong to commit murder."

he found within. The lofty, frescoed rooms on the first floor are all carpeted BELFAST, Sopt. 29.—There was desperate fighting to-day between Protestant and Catholic Turkish rug gives an air of luxury to the inwith flowered brussels and an occasional terior. The furniture is mahogany and is

plateau and glimpsos of the river can be caught between the trunks of the venerable trees. The library is entered through an arcade to the south of the dining-room. Here are antiquated book-cases with diamond-shaped panes of glass protecting from the dust several hundred books of very diverse character. The books of John There are very many family tokens of Charles Stewart Parnell's boyhood. The old sun dial on the bluff over the river, which awakened his thirst for scientific mysteries, is still there. Some of the books in the library bear his autograph and margin notations, and in the attic ere a few oldfashioned tops and an eld velocipede that are said to have been his property. The father of St. Clair McKelway, editor-in-chief of the Brooklyn Eagle, was the family physician for Commodore Stewart, and Mr. McKelway himself remembered days long past when the tenants would accept the Ashbourne act young Parnell and himself were boys to gether. Charles Stewart could fight his way

made in the styles of an entire century. The dining room opens directly upon the front plaza and its windows overlook the broad

even in those days. Adams, in handsome leather binding, stand side by side with Mark Twain's light and airy sketches of the humorous feature of travel and domestic life. All the more costly books have been removed, however, to Mrs. Parnell's city home, Over the antique stone fireplace is bung a war painting of the gloomy tints that betray the brush of an old master Curious bric-a-brac and fabrics from female fingers, old portraits, little carved brackets supporting souvenirs of foreign travel, festoons of elephant tusks, and the skins of wild tropical animals, cold albums filled with the faces of dead friends and vices say cholera is still raging throughout the autographs of men and women Japan. Between August 28 and September 5 known and unknown to history; in fact, molusive, I3,342 new cases and 8,472 deaths every species of domestic treasure, some of intrinsic value and some pricetess from old associations, fill the old homestead, and all all who treat home diseases according to the these things are protected from vandal hands,

age and a bachelor. Honesty and patriotism are the only emotions that his heart can feel. He is the only man in Bordentown who dares to sleep in "Old to a happy issue without exposing secret in Ironsides," Hel takes his mests at the house of a farmer in his employ and associates with no one except when business de the local inflammation and liverates the ciates with no one except when business de throbbing pains. These directions also clearly mands it. He bears the reputation of being pains but when and how Holloway's Pills are a tough oustomer to interfere with, and his to be taken, that their purifying and regulated devetion to Mrs. Parnell is shown by the adding powers, may, assist by adjusting and mirably thrifty condition of her estate. The

huge barn is filled with hay and grain, the fields are fully cultivated and the fences are

kept in perfect repair.

If I could lay my hands on the parties who tore down my panel fences on Sunday night, and after I had worked all Monday putting up new posts—who broke down them posts and dragged a big telegraph pole to blockede the lane so I might upset my wagon on the very next night, I would—yes, I would----

Here words failed the redoubtable overseer. who pointed to the placard offering \$20 reward in mutetemphasis, of past entit

"I'm no joke of a man to meddle with," he exclaimed at last. "I suspect the outrages are the work of the Canal gang that loafs along the river after dark. They know that nobody lives here except me, and think that I can't be everywhere at the one time. They'll find out that findings sin't keepings, how ever.

Mrs. Parnell wrote to her manager just be fore she left for Chicago lask week that on her return she might rest for a few days at the old homestead. Slevin is therefore making great preparations for so unusual a visitation. It was nearly a year ago when the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell last came to Ironsides. She remained eight days. Old memories were tuo oppressive for a longer stay in the isolated house. She is 72 years old, and Slavin sava that he can notice her increased feebleness every time he sees her. He has

been in her employ many years.

The Star published the fact about a month ago that Mrs. Parnell had made her will. perty. There is a mortgage upon it, but not for passed for beauty of environs and facility of access. But for the activity and aggressive character of Slevin the place would be in ruins interest in the object of the reward as \$2,000 would do in New York city.

"Let me catch the villains," said Slevin to the reporter, "and I'll spend the \$20 for their funeral."

WORTH REMEMBERING.

In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N.S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters should be in my grave. It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal."

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER. THE STORY TOLD BY TWO BROTHERS WHO HAI KILLED THEIR COUSIN.

New York, October 1 -A special from London says :- A sensational trial for murder has just been concluded at Pas de Calais. France. Last April the dead body of a girl, 15 years old, named Marie Ledout, was found in a field. The victim had been gagged and stabbed to the heart. For a long time no clue was obtained to the perpetrators of the crime. Attention was eventually drawn to two cousins of the girl who lived in the same hamlet. They were youths of 16 and 17 years, named Muchibled. The older of them was the girl's sweetheart. These boys were arrested and handed to the magistrate a manuscript narrative, giving an extraordinary and fearful account of a murder of a young girl by a great serpent and a fleet deer, end-ing with the death of the murderers. This, saving the last incident, tollied in a general description with the murder of Marie Ledout To this the young culprits confessed, and added that their courage had failed them when it came to the question of suicide, Each was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years and to pay 4000 france damages to the father of the victim.

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.

" For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrett, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh, and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burduck Blood Bitters came to my rescue. I: is the first medicine I have ever taken, I say this for the benefit of all suffering as

THE TRADE SITUATION.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS IMPROVING

-OF NATURAL PRODUCTS LOW. New York, Oct. 1.-Special telegrams to Bradstreet's point to a volume of general trade quite equal to that reported in late weeks, with a satisfactory enquiry and demand. The movement of staple goods is in-creasing in the Southwest and West. Prices of dry goods bave been sustained, in some lines cottons have advanced, and the demand is good. The wool market continues very strong, as manufacturers are buying with more freedom. American wool prices are said to be lower than foreign. The quarterly reports of visible grain and flour show a heavy increase since July, and indicate that both wheat and core have been rapidly marketed. The domestic iron trade continues sotive and prices very firm. advance for next year is probable; finished iron is about 1-10c higher per pound. Anthracite coal is fairly active at the ordered advance. But petroleum, hog producte, wheat, Indian corn and sugar are lower. The heavy receipts of grain, large visible supplies and the conservative of foreign buyers are res-ponsible for lower prices. New Orleans advices point to a 25 per cent, reduction in the Louisiana sugar crop, Essier London mar-keta with slow demand for refined sugar have resulted in the lowest quotations on record.

A FRUITFUL SEASON

The fruitful season of this year is prolific with many forms of Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Choiera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc. As a safeguard and positive cure for those distressing and often sudden and dangerous attacks, nothing can surpass that old and reliable medicine, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. ...

The editor of a Wisconsin paper says : Wednesday's mail brought, us a letter addressed 'Rev.', another The Hon', another 'Col.', one 'Mr.', and the last 'Eag,' On the way to dinner we accidentally stepped only a woman' train, and she addressed by as "You brota!"

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, -Abscesses, Erysipeles, Piles .- Unverying success attends simple printed directions wrapped round esol partly from the belief that the house is pot and box. They are invaluable to the haunted, and partly by the prowness of young and timid, whose bashfulness some. Edward Slevin.

The "caretaker" is an Irishman of middle local, diseases of this nature are essentially. blood diseases, but a little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense will enable the most diffident to conduct any case The sold report shows on their personnels to the backgraft of the renegation of the sold of the best o

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritions constituents of the Beer ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

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

ra 38 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' feet. Writ BREWEIER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER Co. Hully, Mich., 42.6 *Allustrative* Sample Free

Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drench your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Standard Medical Work, entitled

Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopeia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid.

sealed in plain wrapper. 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. PARKET 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the rames of two or more other laddes, and their parents' addresses. Also a hands-use Dis-mond Dye Sample Card to the mean and much valuable information.

The second secon

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION.

SSTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBRO, 32 VIOT. CIAP. 36. VALUE OF PRIZES: First Series - - - \$50,000.00

Second Series - - \$10,000.00 FIGHRET PRIZE - - - \$2,500.00 GRAND FINAL DRAWING

HIGHEST PRIZE - - - \$10,000.00

---03 PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY WILL TAKE PLACE ON

WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov.

TICKETS.

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and regisering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary,

S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal ot alchementers visit Alle in the length of the militaries of the

A PERFECTLY RELIAB E ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

at is a preparation of PURE and HEALTH Ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISIN and SHORTENING, calculated to d the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST,

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other leterious substance, is so prepared as to m; readily with flour and retain its virtues

ong period. A 2 10 8 6 RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark!

. A de ban The majest of il aufer

[The Editress is prepared to revly to any questions on matters connected with this department]

MUTTON KIDNEYS. Cost a few cents each. They are delicious served with a cream sauce and surrounded by broiled tomatoes. As they are hardened by broiled tomatoes. As they are hardened by boiling, the perfect plan is to set them on in cold water, pouring it, off as soon as it reaches the bolling point. Repeating this three times cooks the dish ready for the

RICE RABBIT STEW.

One lb rice, a rabbit or hare, a few slices bacon, four onions, repper, salt. Cut up the rabbit, put it with the bacon and onions sliced into a stew pan, add pepper, sait, cover sliced into a seew pan, and pepper, sait, cover it close, let it stew two or three hours. Soak the rice several hours, and boil it in a small quantity of water for ten minutes, and stir it gently into the stew. BEEF STEAR LOAF,

Three pounds of raw steak, chopped fine; Three pounds of raw eleas, enopped fine; one slice if raw pork, chopped fine; three roda crackers, rolled; one egg, one-half cup of milk, a small piece of butter, one teaspochor mus, before, summer sage, or any hero one fancies; mix with the hands, and pack into a tin and bake one hour and a half. It is de-licious cut off into slices for supper or a side dish at diaper.

COLD MUTTON.

The following is a Swiss dish and will enable those who make it to know how very nice cold mutton may be made. A leg of mutton weighing seven to eight pounds is the best. Put the meat into a deep earthenware pan and pour vinegar over it until it is half pan and pour vinegar over it until it is half covered. Add a small handful of sage and season with peppercorns and salt. Let it lie in this gravy ten days, turning it twice every day. At the expiration of this time roast it, basting it now and then with some cream. Serve with current jelly. When cold the meat, if it has been properly cooked, is deliciously tender.

SALMON AND POTATOES.

l made a very nice breakfast dish as fol-lows: "I tike a can of California or British Columbia salmon and drain it; I boil a half-dozen potatoes and mash them thoroughly; mix selmon and potatoes all together with a little salt and place the mixture in a baking little salt and place the mixture in a baking dish, scoring it nicely with a knife; to the juice of the fish I add a little chopped paraley, a very little mace, and a small lump of butter, which I pour over the top; bake quickly until it is of a golden brown; serve hot.

ALAMONDE BEEF.

Take a round of beef, make a great many holes through it; roll strips of raw salt pork in a seasoning made of one half-teaspoon each of thyme, salt, pepper and cloves. Then draw these strips through the holes in the beef. Put six onions, two tablespoons milk and one quarter-pound butter in a saucepan; stew the onious tender ; put beef, onious and

FOWL A LA MARENGO.

Cut a fowl into pieces and dradge with flour. Now put into a saucepan four table-spoonfuls of clive oil. When this becomes hot, lay in the cicken and fry over a moder-ste fire until it browns; add half a pint of stock, a small onion, a little chopped paraley, a teaspoonful of tomato catsup, a glass of sherry, a dozen of mushrooms, and salt and pepper. Simmer very gently for half an hour, skimming off the fat as it rises. Skim off the fat and pour the sauce over.

ing. The following quantities will make enough to last a long t me: "Half an ounce each of thyme, marjoram and sweet basil and a quarter of an ounce of bay leaves, all of which must be well dried; one ounce each of cloves and white pepper corns and a quarter ounce each of mace and nutmeg. Pound the spices; enclose them in a tight tin or wooden box and ray in a warm place until perfectly dry. Pound fine, put through a sieve and cork tightly. A pinch of this powder is a great addition to soups, gravles and stews.

CURRIED EGGS. Boil six fresh eggs till they are hard enough for salad, and then set away to get cold. Mix together, in a stew-pan, three onnces (or three large tablespoonfuls) of nice fresh butter, and three descert-spoonfuls of curry powder. Shake ther together for five minutes over a clear but moderate fire. Then throw in two boiled onions finely mineed, and let them cook gently till quite soft, adding three ounces or three large spoonfuls of grated cocoa-nut. Cut the eggs into rather thick slices. Put them into the mixture with a small teacupful of cream, or, if you cannot obtain cream, with two more spoonfuls of butter dredged with flour. Let the whole simmer together, but when it approaches coming to a boil, take it immediately off the

fire and serve it up hot. CHOWDER. Mrs. 1:0y, Toronto :- If you had ever been in New York or any of the eastern cities in the United States you would not have to ask "if chowder is good." Clam chowder is the most common; but for an inland city I would recommend the following, made after a method said to have been invented partly by Daniel Webster, from one of whose family I obtained the recipe :- Four tablespoonfuls of onions fried with pork; one quart of boiled potatoes well mashed; one and a half pounds of sea biscuit broken; one teaspoonful of thyme, and one of summer savory; half a ttle of mushroom catsup; one bottle port or claret wine; half a nut og grated; a few cloves, mace, and allapice; a six pound codfish out in slices three quarters of an inch thick; twenty-five oyaters; a little black pepper, and three slices of lemon. The whole to be put in the kettle, covered with an inch of water, boiled for one hour, and gently stirred. The more common and popular "Clam Chowder" is made as follows:—One-quarter pound of fat pork, one quart of white enions, two quarts of potatoes, two cents' worth of parsley, one-half dozen large tomatoes, fifty clams; cut the pork in small pieces and fry; chop the onions fine and ry; boil the potatoes; chop the clams moder ately fine; put all the ingredients together and let simmer gently until the tomatoes are cooked. The above quantity makes one gallon of chowder.

COUNTRY CAPTAIN.

This is an East India dish, and a very easy reparation of curry. Having well boiled a ne well-grown fowl, cut it up as for carving. lave rady two large onions boiled and Boil the rice in plenty of water (leaving the skillet or saucepan uncovered); and when it and bodly wasts. Give her a respits, feed is done, drain it very dry, and set it on a dish before the fire, tossing it up with two forks, and yield a larger proportion of milk. one in each hand, so as to separate all the grains, leaving each one to stand for itself. All rice for the dinner table should be cooked in this manner. Persons accustomed to rice never eat it watery or clammy, or lying in a moist mass. Rice should never be covered, either while boiling or when dished.

THE FARM.

HOLSTEIN MILK. Among the peculiarities of the milk of Holstein cattle are :- 1. It takes the cream longer to rise than it does from the milk of other breeds. 2. Helstein milk is more dense and does not sour as soon as other milk; hence this quality is particularly valuable to the milkman and cheese manufaturer. 3 Holatein milk is remarkably rich in caseine. the cheese basis; hence for the production of cheese it has no equal. 4. Holstein milk is rich, and has a good body even after it has been skimmed. Some of my friends who are breeding Jersey cattle may question these, statements, as they claim Holstein milk is thin even before the cream is taken off. How do they know? Not one Jersey breeder in a hundred ever owned or milked a Holstein cow. I make no war on Jersey cows, as they are good for butter, but I do know that many of the as-sertious made by Jersey breeders respecting Holstein milk are not true. I know whereof I speak, as I have made ton; of Holetoin but-ter and cheese; hence I know the appearance and nature of Holstein milk when it is first taken from the cow; also after it has been skimmed; and for family and general dairy purposes it has no equal. After all the cream has been taken out of Holstein milk it is not blue and thin, like the skimmed milk from Jersey cows, but is still rich in caseine, and is of superior quality for raising calves and

TRENCHING VEGETABLES. This system is well adapted on small farms where space is scarce, and the largest amount must be secured in order to get as much as possible from the soil. One theory is that the manure placed in the trenches so warms the earth that you can grow vegetables all winter, and that it draws moisture in the dry season. Some do not believe in this theory that the benefit is due to the warmth only, though the warmth and moisture are increased by such mode of growing. The plan is to dig trenches two feet deep and two feet wide. The trenches are then filled to within nine inches of the top with manure. Over this the top soil is thrown, and the plants placed upon the soil. If the subsoil is thrown back, it must be first mixed with the manure, and a small quantity of the lime sprinkled over it occasionally during the process, so as to has-ten chemical action, which not only disintegrates and renders soluble the subsoil, but also causes chemical action on the subsoil, by all into a pot, with water just enough to cover the manure. The manure, being covered them; let it cook slowly five hours. Just before taking up, add a pint of claret if you cannot suffer loss by union with lime. The trenching system requires labor, but if any one will give it a trial he will be confident that it pays. The plants will at no time suffer tor want of food, they will endure drouth and cold better, and the ground will grow two or three crops, each crop being large and of superior quality. We recommend it to all

CARE OF PUTATOES.

Potatoes ready for harvesting, of the earlier varieties, are not improved in quality pepper. Simmer very gently for half an hour, skimming off the fat as it rises. Skim off the fat and pour the sauce over.

MIXED SPICES.

It is very convenient to keep a quantity of mixed spices constantly on hand for seasoning. The following quantities will make spices a large them away in a cool, dry place. If they are to be sent to market put them in clean barrels, boxes or bags; assort them hand somely, leaving in no small ones, and making powers will be changed. a gradation of sizes in different packages as far as possible, as any good house-wife will be attracted by a basket of potatoes which run evenly in size. Someour potatoes by selecting seed from the best and most prolific hills, where the gain is not too manifestly due to an excess of manuring. It is the medium sized potato, about as large as the hen's egg, which has seemed to prove the best for seed in nearly all experiments. Very large ones or very small tubers do not produce as great a yield, while the seed from very large potatoes seems to give an increased number of small potatoes in the next crop. This may be in part owing to the tendency to over-seeding or an overgrowth of vines. As the increase has also usually been very marked when seed from the North has been used ipstead of home-grown seed, it may not be profitable for the farmer to save his own seed as long as he can get such as he wants from

AN OLD EXPERIMENT. The New England Farmer copies from an old magazine published in Boston in 1800 an account of a series of experiments made by the successive planting of the earliest pcds of the case knife bean, commonly those nearest the roots. The largest and fairest were used as seed each year for five successive years, and the ripening of the seed was forwarded twenty-six days in that time. This was an unusual gain for such a process, and probably would not be repeated, but the experiment would doubtless prove interesting and successful with different seeds, According to the dates given the gain wes eighteen days the second year, thirteen more days the third year, four more days the fourth days the third year, four more days the fourth year, and four more the fitth year. By way of varying the experiments, a part of the improved seeds was planted later in the rummer, and the result in their favor was about the same as with early planting. It would seem that the seeds used the first year had in some way been allowed to deteriorate in earliness, and that the three first years were nearly sufficient to recover this special

DIBBLINGS.

Orohards that are in grass continually are sometimes injured. The best method is to plough under the grass, lime the land, give an application of well rotted manure, and reseed. Some orchards do best when in grass, if the soil is rich, but the peach and plum are exceptions. The grass, however, should be ploughed under occasionally.

I'ew farm crops take up so much potash as the potato. It is an alkaline juice that stains the hands when paring potatoes, and it is best removed by oxalic acid. This alone should be a sufficient hint as to the kind of fertilizer most needed by potatoes, and is the reason why this crop soonest fails on sandy soil, where potash is usually deficient.

Soiling for a week or two will be found an excellent method of allowing the pastures to liced. Season the pieces of chicken with curry powder; rubbed well into them, all or good grass may be used by cutting quantities. Fry them with the onion, in plenty of these of it daily, and feeding it in the yards, and or fresh butter, and when well browned the labor and expense need not be great. or good grass may be used by cutting quantities of its of it daily, and feeding it in the yards, and or fresh butter, and when well browned and or fresh butter, and when well browned they are done enough. Take them up with a seriousted skimmer, and drain through its may be induced to continue it, as beneficial cles. It will be a great improvement to put in, at the beginning, three or four table.

Or good grass may be used by cutting quantities of it daily, and feeding it in the yards, the latter and expense need not be great. Those who will 'try soiling for a short time may be induced to continue it, as beneficial results always follow by so doing.

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

spoonfuls of finely grated cocoanut. This six weeks before calving they will be in betwill be found an advantage to any curry ter condition when they come into full flow serve up, in another dish, a pint of rice, well again. It imposes a double duty on a cow to washed clean in two or three cold waters.

Boil the rice in plants of rates along the rice in plants of rates and also

DEATH IN THE WIRES. A TELEGRAPH REPAIRER KILLED BY AN

ELECTRIC SHOCK.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 30.—Rhody Carroll, an employé of the Western Union Telegraph Company, met his death at Atwater street, yesterday, from a shock of electricity. He had been engaged in changing a wire which led into the Western Union office. One man olimbed a pole and cut the wire, which fell to the ground. Carroll same down the pole with the intention of taking the wire up the next pole, not realizing that it had fallen across a pair of wires which led to an electric light. One man took hold of the wire and called out, "Dou't take hold, Rhody; there's a strong battery on it." Disregarding the warning, Carroll approached the next pole, picked up the end of the wire, and the next moment experienced a terrible shock. As he fell to the ground he called out, "cut the wire !" Osborne, a fellow workman, took his pliers and tried to cut the wire, but the current was too strong, and gave him such a shock toat he could not. He called out to Settles, who was on the pole across the street, to cut the wire, and the latter did so, but it was too late. Carroll was lying in the gutter, dead, with the fatal wire grasped in his hand,

THE GOVERNMENT PROMISE AID TO THE COLUNIAL MUSEUM.

having been unable to let go of it.

TWO LIBERAL PRIVATE DONATIONS. TORONTO, September 29.—Sir Charles Tupper addressed a largely attended meeting of exhibitors at the Colonial and Indian exhibition in the City hall this afternoon. Sir Charles, after referring to the unqualified success of the exhibition, said Her Majesty had intimated that she would infinitely prefer a national to a personal testimonial in commemoration of her juoilee year, and the most acceptable form such could take would be a perpetuation of this great exhibition. Steps were then taken to carry out this most desirable project. The Executive commissioners of India and the various colonies met and agreed to do their best to have the scheme carried out. Sir Charles said that, looking to the vast advantages which would be derived by Canada from a permanent exhibition, he felt it his duty to come out and discuss the mat'er with the Government at Ottawa. He was glad to say that the Government had authorized him to communicate through Sir Phillip Cualiffe Owen to the Prince of Wales that the Government was prepared to ask Parliament to appropriate twenty thousand pounds sterling. Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald A. Smith had also agreed to give five thousand pounds sterling each. He had also waited upon the Ontario Government and they had at once agreed to hand over the educational exhibit of the province for the purposes of the permanent exhibition and had undertaken to co-operate in maintaining it in a thoroughly efficient state. But all this would amount to nothing unless the exhibitors agreed to support them, and he therefore, asked them to aid in every possible way to perpetuate the exhibition. A resolution was passed by the meeting concerning the suggestion made that exhibitors should aid in every way possible to maintain the exhibition as a permanent institution.

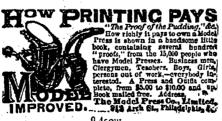
MORE PAPAL PERSECUTION.

ROME, Sept. 30.-The Vation, in a circular to the Papal Nuncios at foreign courts, portrays the dangers to which the Pope is exposed owing to fresh persecutions which are preparing and the countenance which the Government gives to the agitations against the Holy See.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

Washington, Sept. 30. -The Commissioner of Agriculture received yesterday from Farquier county, Virginia, information that a disease among cattle similar to pleuo pneumonia was almost ep demic in that section, having been disseminated by catt'e shipped from Chicrgo. A SAD STATE OF SOCIETY.

HARMONY, Me., Sept. 30.—The terrorism caused by incendiary fires in this town is extending to neighboring towns. In Athens, Hartland, St. Albans, and other villages, the people jump out of their beds at every rustle in the night and sleep with rifles standing by their bedsides. There is a general fear that villains who have been ruining Harmony will set fire to some of the neighboring places. On Monday the alarm had become so great that the Postmaster did not dare to have the mail come or leave in the night for fear it would be robbed. HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 30.—Captain Michael Hennessy, of the Detective force, was assassinated in the street by an unknown man last night.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 336.

Barn stanquerite Angels Ducharme, of the town of
Lachin said District, has instituted this day, an action
en sep stone de biens against hor husband, Francois
Xaviet messerault, builder, of the same place.

T. C. DELORIMER,
Attly, for Plaintiff.

Santember 25, 1888.

9-5 9 4 cow

Montroal, September 25, 1888.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2691.

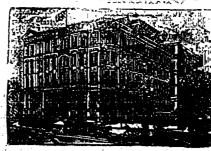
Dame Angelique Lesperance, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted this day an action en separation de biens against her husband, Habert Morel, builder, of the same place.

T. C. DELORIMIER.

T. C. DRLORIMIER, Att'y, for Plaintiff. 9-5 Montreal, August 25, 1886.

ORUMB'S

Hard Rubber Pocket Inhaler Has stood the test for 14 years. Now the acknowledged "Acme" of Pocket Inhalers. The only scientific and effective inhaling apparatus in use. A positive Cure for Catarrh, Bronchitts, Colds and Lung Affections. Price reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, each inhaler accompanied with bottle of Ozonized Inhaler, to last three months. Send for Pamphlet. W. R. Crumb, M.D., 6-0 St. Catharines, Ont., Canada



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and all Morbid Conditions
caused by Youthful Follies and Pernicious Solitary Practices are speedily
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Rupture, or Breach, radically cured, without the knife,
without dependence upon
trusses, and with very little
pain. Book sent for ten cents

PILE TUNIORS and STRICTURES treated with the greatest success. Book sent for ten cents in stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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WOMEN

at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

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Favorite Prescription to the result of this vast experience.

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It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Norvine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruction, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovarios, internal least, and "female weakness." It promptly relieves and cures Nausen and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Norvous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.

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HEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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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 what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are worderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and ental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck andChest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthms. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn 'n to fail

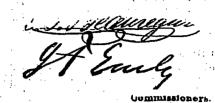
Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 538 Oxford street, London; in loxes and pots, at 1s, 13d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 1 an 4, or by letter

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with face-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank. J. W. Kil.Breth, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Naul Bank.

'ncorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of ove \$550,000 has since been added.

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

The only Lottery were voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or pastpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extendedinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Scali-Annually as heretofore.

A SPLENDIG OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTHER. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, October 12, 1886—197th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize. \$75,000.

050	190,900 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, Frac-	Sarain an Sont. 23
	tions in Fifths in proportion.	*Polybesian Thursday Cot 7
		Parislan. Thursday Oct 14
-	LIST OF PRIZES.	*Parisian
	1 CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000	Water of the Country
ind	1 do do	Rates of passage from Quebec :- Uabin, \$60, \$70, and
af-	t	\$20 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30
lies	1 do do 10.000	Stoorage \$20.
	2 PRIZES OF \$6,000	The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Que-
		DCC RING MODIFERI extra service, sailing from Liverpool
	6 do 2,000	and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at Derry to re-
		ceive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended
	20 do 500 10,000	to be despatched from Quebec :
	100 do 200 20,000	
	300 do 100	Circassian
n		Surmanau
		Laws of Dassage from Quebec:—Cabin \$50 and \$60
	1,000 do 25 25,000	and \$70 (according to accommodation). Intermediate.
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES	\$30 ; Steerage, \$20.
	6 Approximation Prizes of \$750 20,750	The steamers of the Glasgow, Onebec and Montreal
de	0 11 11 11 110	service are intended to sail from blontreal for Glasgow
	9 4,500 4,500	as follows :-
zth	9 " 250 2,250	Siberianabout Sept. 22
u-		Ruenos Ayreanabout Sept. 20
ve .	1,967 Prizes, amounting to	Norwegian about Oct. 6
n-		The stermer of the Thomas Committee of
Or	Application for rates to clubs should be made only to	The steamers of the Liverpoot, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifax and Baltimore mail service are in-
k.	the office of the Company in New Orleans	tounded to be determined in fallow mail acrylice are in-
	Forfurther information write clearly, giving full ad-	tended to be despatched as follows From lialifax :-
g-	dress. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders.	Carthaginian
3H-	diese. I Obland Nolkis, Express money Orders,	Nova Scotlan
610	or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency	Caspian
in	by Express (at our expense) addressed	Rates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns:
aî	M. A. DAUPHIN.	Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.00.
	New Orleans, La.	The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway
	or M. A. DAUPHIN.	and Boston service are intended to be despatched as
en (follows from Boston for Glasgow direct. From Boston:
28-	Washington, D.C.	Manitobanabout 8cpt 25
		manufacture and the second sec

Make P.O. Money Orders payable nd address regis-NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans La

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to 153 Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, or the part of Dame Suzan Ash, of the City of Montreat, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Queber, to obtain a bill of divorce from her nusband, William Manton, of parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of desertion, and because the said William Manton having obtained a divorce from the said William Manton having obtained a divorce from the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, has contracted a second marriage. Montreal, 18th September, 1886. BUHABMEL, RAINVILLE MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Dame Suzan Ash.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior
Court Dame Agnes Terrault, of the City and District
of Montreal, wife of Jean Espitate Officer Perreault,
trader, of the same place, has instituted against her
husband an action for separation of property. Montreal, 13th September, 1886.

AUGE & LAFORTUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 137. Dame Josephine Lavoie, of the Parish of St. Genevieve, in the District of Montreal, wife common en biens of Godfroy Barbeau, merchant, of the same locality, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said Godfroy Barbeau, Defendant. A sait for separation of property has been instituted in this case the Tenth day of September, Eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

he Tenth day of September 28th, 1886.
Montreal, September 28th, 1886.
Montreal, September 28th, 1886.
Atterneys for the Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Frances Maria Tracy, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Robert Arthur Alloway, of the same place, dentist, and duly authorized to effer en Justice for the purposes of this suit, Plaintiff, and the said Robert Arthur Alloway, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property, has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, September 1st, 1886.

W. S. WALKER.

W. S. WALKER, Attorney for Plaintiff

Dame Mathilda Eliza Osbert, wife common as to property of Aubin Buperrouzel, of the City and District of Montreal, restaurant keeper, has instituted, duly authorized a ester en instituted, outly authorized a ester en instituted, and has been as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, bit September, 1886.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU. Attorneys for the Plaintiff.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a billious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

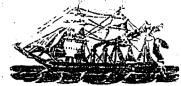
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, simulate the liver

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dosc. very cast to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or pure, but by their gentle action please all who are them. In vials at 25 cents; five [4], \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the consequence of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the followin Double-Engined, Clyde-built IEON STRAMSHIPS. The are built in water-tight compartments, are unsuppasse

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J. Ritchic.
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W. Richaruson. R. H. Hughes. A. Maonicol. R. P. Moore Carthagenian.... Siberian A. Macnicol. R. P. Moore, J. G. Stephen John Brown.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND

The steamers of the Liverpool, Lendonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on Thurstan, and from Quebec on Thurstan, calling at Longh Foyle to receive en beard and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Sectiand, are intended to be despatched, from Quebec:

Rates of passage from Quebec: — (John. \$60, \$70, and \$30 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30 Stoorage \$30.

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal extra service, sailing from Liverpool and Quebec on Faidays, and calling at Derry to receive passagers from Ireland and Stootand, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Persons desirous of brie ing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Ceathleates at lowest rater an experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Clasgow, and at all Continental Perts, to all moints in Canada and the Western States, via Hallfax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Raitway Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Haltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

stature and Glasgow, via Haltimore, Roston, Quebec and Mouireal.

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gomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London
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Dourlier, Toronto; Thus, Cook & Son, 261 Rozdway
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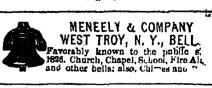
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McShane Lell Foundry. Chines and Peas for Churches, co. Fully warrended; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue, HY. M. SHANE & CO., FALTIMORE, Md., U.S. Mention this paper.

OPIUM Horphine Habit Cured in 16 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. No Pay until Cured. J. L. Brarman, L. D. Lebanen, Ohio.

ONLY A QUEZ, Terma-LOST MANHOOD, DEBILITY, RERVOUSNESS, WEAK OR ESS, No Quackery, INDISPUTABLE & by mail, \$EALKN, FREE. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

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300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva tion), 3 unless from Roman Catholic Church Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris-

CATTERMS EASY. TO Particulars at 249 COMMISSIONER STREET.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

FUN PREPARING FOR BISMARCK. BERLIN, Oct. 4. - The newspapers announce that the Rei shatag will meet on November 18. An exciting session is expected over the Government demand that the c-edit for military purposes shall be effective in times of peace for an indefinite period instead of seven years. The Liberals, who have always considered the seven year credit excessive and have wanted it reduced to three years, will strenuonely oppose the Government.

A LOYALIST WELCOMED.

Dubrin, Oct. 4.-A deputation from the Dublin Chamber of Commerce waited on the Lord Lieutenant to day and presented to him an address expressing conviction that the prosperity of Ireland is bound up in legislative and mercantile union with Great Britain. The Lord Lieutenant, in reply; said the Government was determined to preserve the union and maintain the supremacy of the

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE,

DRESDEN, Oct. 4 .- Princess Maria Josepha, niece of King Albert Frederick of Saxony, was married here yesterday to the Archduke Otto, nephew of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The Princess renounced for herself and her descendants all rights of succession to the throne of Saxony.

SERIOUS COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

London, Oct. 3 .- A terrible explosion occurred on Saturday at Altoft's colliery near Wakefield, Yorkshire. Seven men have been found dead, eight have been rescued, and seventeen are missing, In all probability the missing seventeen have lost their

A RIGHTEOUS SENTENCE CONFIRMED BRUSSELS, October 2.—The Superior Court has rejected the appeal of the Socialists. Schmidt and Falleur, from the sentence passed upon them last March, condemning them to twenty years' penal servitude for inciting and taking part in the pillaging and burning of the Badoux Glass Works during last winter's riots.

THE SUFFOLK'S WRECK.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The wreck of the steamer Suffolk, which went ashore a few days ago at Lizard point, has disappeared from view. Gangs of men are gept busy saving live cattle from dangerous places among the rocks. Some cattle are kept alive by fodder and water lowered from the cliff above.

A FIGHT IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, October 4 .-- The escort of the French Tonquin frontier commission was attacked by pirates near Laokai in the Red River. Two officers and eleven men were killed. The commission afterwards returned

A NEW LAND COMMISSIONER. LONDON, October 4.-Thor. Knife. of

Balloghy, Armagh, a tenant farmer and a Liberal, has been appointed a member of the new Royal Irish Land Commission in place of Mr. Fattrell, resigned.

A LUCKY STUDENT.

Mr. Amaro Arango Bibeiro, who, in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, held ial New Orleans on the 14th instant, drew one tenth of the capital prize of \$150,000, is a senior in Tufts College, and resides at 17 Wellington street, in this city. When visited by a Courser reporter last week, Mr. Bibeiro was in a very happy frame of mind, and expressed himself as being much rleased at his good fortune, as even to a man in well-to-do circumstances the unexpected receipt from the Adams Express Company of \$15,000 is an event that did not happen every day. Mr. Bibeiro is a native of St. Peaulo, Brazil; is about 28 or 30 years of age, and first came to the years ago he, together with his brother, inherited a small Brazilian coffee plantation, but this they soon disposed of and established themselves in their present business, that of railroad and commercial brokerage. His time in this country has been passed at Lehigh University, Pa., in New York city, and at Tufts College, where he is at present making a specialty of civil engineering, and from which he will graduate in June. He has always had great faith in the possibilities and fairness of the Louisians State Lottery, and when in Lehigh, with a number of other students, was a constant purchaser of tickets, and was rewarded on one occasion while there by receiving a prize of \$750. About a year and a half ago he again began investing two or three dollars a month in tickets, as, he says, he to its t thought he might as well invest his money in | joke:that way as in any other. A few months ago he drew five dollars, and finally, on the 14th, a tenth of the capital prize. Mr. Bibeiro expresses himself as periectly satisfied with his experience, and says the windfall is just what he needs to put into his business .- Borton (Mass) Courier, October 3.

A SHARK'S MISTAKE.

" Don't you do no foolin' with a shark." said a Barnegat fisherman as he crowded tobacco into his pipe for another smoke. "Sharks is an animal as knows more'n you think for. A couple of years ago I took a party out after weak fish in the yacht Mary. She belongs to Captain Small, or did afore he died. were anchored up in Bay No. 3, and the sish were biting like smoke, when all at once the school left us. I knowed that meant a shark, and I looked around for him. Purty soon he came alongside and I up with a pole and give him an awful jab m the back.
You can't hurt a shark's body very well, but fellow ran off a bit and then cocked his eye at me and took a good long squint. Then he man around under the stern to read the yacht's mame, and when he went off he gave his tail a flirt which meant that he would call around and make it pleasant for me some other time. Well, in the course of three or four days Capt, Small got home and went out in the Mary for sheephead. He went up to No. 3 and cast anchor, and then sot down in his usual position-his right leg hanging over the post quarter and his foot jist touching the water. He hadn't been there ten minutes before along came a shark and cut that leg off below the knee as slick as a chopper could have done it. The captin had skeercely re-alized his loss afore the fish came back with the leg, give himself a hist and a twist, and the bloody meat was flung back into the boat. For why? Because the shark had discovered that he had bit the wrong man. He was after me, and he had got Small. He had mothin again Small, and he cheertully brought back the leg when he discovered his mistake. The captain he died of the bite, but not before I had explained things, and the last thing he said was that he torgive the shark."

Managing Editor—it is time to arrange for

our Christmas stories.

Assistant—I have engaged them.

" Are the authors at work ?" "Yes, they have clabbed together, hired a from in an ice house, and I send the office boy around twice a day to jingle sleigh balls under the window."

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DRIFT.

Teacher: "Who was the first man?"
Head Scholar: "Washington; he was the first in war, first in—" Teacher: "No. no; Adam was the first man." Head Scholar: 'Ob, if you're talking of foreigners, I a'pose he was !"

A white snake that a Maryland clergyman has is valued so highly by him that, in refus-ing \$300 offered for it by the representatives of the National Museum at Washington, he

firm will go out of existence at the death of the head of the house, he being convinced that his sons are not capable of carrying on the business as it has been carried on by the brothers Drexel.

A gentleman entered a telegraph office. beg pardon, but as I was coming along this afternoon I saw myriads of flies settled on your wires. Can you suggest any explanation?" "About what time was it, air?"
"About four o'clock." "Ah, that accounts
for it; that's the time I send ont quotations for sugar and honey."

A Georgia gentleman says that he asked an old darkey what he would choose if he could have any three things he might wish for. "Well, boss," said he, "de fuss thing I'd take \$50 in money, den a fine suit of clothes, and next a barrel of rice. Den, bose," he continued, "if you let me make anoder wish, I'd take four gallons o' good whisky."

The largest cargo of meat ever received in London lately arrived in the Thames from the Falkland Islands on board the steamship Selembria. This consisted of 30,000 frozen carcases of sheep. This ship possesses four engines for preserving and freezing the meat, and the holds are lined with a non-conducting packing of timber and charcoal.

Celebrations of one hundredth birthdays are common occurrences nowadays. That of Mrs. Mary H. Gilbert is the latest. She was born in Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1786, and has lived there ever since. She is excellently preserved, and in good mental condition. On Wednesday, at her birthday celebration, she repeated a poem that she learned when five years old. Her son Aduison is seventyeight years old and a bank president.

Bulgaria is derived from Volga; Bulgarians means the people that come from their settlement along the Volga river. Roumelia is a Turkish coinage, and means "the land of new Rome," that is, the country near Constantinople. The ou in Roumania and Rou-melia is French and not necessary. In English it is better to spell Rumelia and Sudan than Roumelia and Soudan.

A novel design in engagement rings is to divide the ring and bend the cut ends apart, and hold them by a small gold bar. A jewel is then set in each end, and the result is that the jewels are very close, but still not united, and are thus quite typical of engagement.

Preparations are being made for the international exhibition of the various implements used in warfare, to be held in Brussels next year. The promoters of the scheme consider that Brussels offers exceptional facilities for an exhibition of this nature, owing to the

neutral position of Belgium. It is a familiar and yet it always strikes one as a marvellous fact that worlds may have been for years in existence, the light of which has not yet had time to reach our earth, and that we may continue to see the light of the stars that have been for a long time ex-

Investigations by Dr. R. Von Helmboltz. described to the Berlin Royal Society, confirm the statements that the formation of cloud in saturated air is induced solely by particles of dust, and that the finer and sparser are the dust particles the more slowly is the cloud formed. These results are also confirmatory of Prof. Tyndall's explanation United States in 1879. Some ten or eleven that the blue color of the sky is due to floating dust.

French Academy of Sciences, suggests that the electricity so vividly illustrated by thun-der storms is generated principally by the friction of air and water vapor. During a thunder storm the rain drops formed in the storm cloud descend vertically to the earth, causing a partial vacuum, which is replaced by air drawn in laterally and from upper layers. The friction caused by this movemest is the principal cause of the generation of electricity.

St. Stephen's Review has a colored cartoon supplement, with Lord Randolph Churchill as a jockey riding Ormonde, as a Tory gift to its readers; but adds this home rule

"Do Queen's writs run in Ireland?" suggested an inquiring traveller at a table d'hôt ϵ

in Dublin. "Sometimes, but bailiffs always."

THE ETORE ORDERS SYSTEM DE-CLARED TO BE ILLEGAL.

PITTABURG, Oct. 4.-In the State Supreme court to-day Justice Gordon decided that the store orders system, under the act of June 29, 1881, was unconstituional and void, inas much as by it persons are prevented from making their own contracts. The decision caused a great deal of comment is labor circles.

M'CARTHY'S DEBUT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 .- Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., delivered his first lecture in America to night in the Academy of Music. The building was crowded and the plutform was filled with representative men in all the walks his feelings are as tender as a child's. This of life. Mayor Grace opened the meeting and introduced the speaker. Mr. McCarthy was greeted with prolonged applause. He delivered a stirring address on the Irish question. The lecture was for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers

PERPETUATING FAME.

Panis, Oct. 1.—Gen. Boulanger has ordered a number of eminent artists to paint episodes in French military history to be presented to each regiment. Several will appear in the salon.

SPROULE TO HANG.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Sproule, the American who was convicted in British Columbia of murder, and whose sentence of death was suspended pending an appeal to the courts at Ottawa and afterwards to the Privy Council of Great Britain, will probably be executed on October 14, the day to which he was respited. The State Department has exerted itself in his behalf, but has to day been informed from London that the representations in Sproule's behalt have not been considered sufficiently weighty to overturn the verdict to longer postpone the execution.

Sr. Louis, October 4. - The State authorities have established a quarantine against cattle from the infected counties of Illinois and all of the State of Ohio and the Province of Quebec.

Governor Martin has ordered a quarantine of

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The improvement in the market noticed ast week still continues and business generally is very good. Payments are regarded as fair.

GROCERTES .- In this line the movement is growing one, and the demand for all classes of the National Museum at Washington, he a growing one, and the demand for all classes stated that it would take \$20,000 to buy it.

He didn't get it.

The doctrine of heredity does not always work. It is said the great Drexel banking firm will go out of existence at the death of the head of the house, he being convinced buyers, and orders from other sources were METALS, AND HARDWARE. The pige iron

market shows some of firming up ar local prices are unchanged as yet We quote: — Summerlee, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Gartsherrie, \$16.50; Langloan and Coltness; \$16.50 to \$17.00; Shotte; \$16.50; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15,00 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50; S17.00; Carnbroe; \$16.00; Hematite, \$18.00 to \$19.00; Siemons, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.85; Siemons Bar; \$2 10; Canada Plates, Blains, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, \$2.50. Tin Plates, Bradlev Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal 1 C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 51c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6½0; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and binds, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, —; Staffordshire, \$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 sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:—Pig. \$3.35 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75 sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 31c per 1b.; Ingot tin, 25c; bar tin, 27c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100

Oils, Paints and Glass,-Linseed oil con tinues to be quoted at 60c to 63c for raw and boiled respectively in lots under 5 byls; turpentine has advanced to 58c to 60c under an enormous demand from Europe, and stocks in the South are low. Olive and castor oils unchanged. Fish oils are very flat; cod oils may be quoted at 37½c to 40c. An advance of 17s 6d a ton is reported in white lead in Europe, and, if confirmed, will likely lead to a revision of prices of manufac-tured leads here. Glass as before. We quote:-Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4 50; No. 3, \$4.25. Dry white lead, 51c; red do, 41c to 41c. London washed whiting, 50c to 60c; Paris white, \$1 25; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.60 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.70 for second break.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—There has been fair movement in leather last week, some round lots of splits and pebble grained changing hands. Shoe men are getting pretty well through fall business, which has been satisfactory, and will soon be getting up spring samples. Leather prices are unchanged at quotations. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 25c do No. 2 B. A. 20c to 23c No. 1 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2 do, 20c to 22c; No. 1 Chins, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 191c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 2Sc to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 80c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 12c to 15tc; Rough, 13c to 28c;

FURS.—Matters are still quiet, but it is ex- quality.

FURS.—Matters are still quiet, but it is ex- quality.

FISH OILS.—There is no improvement in pected the season will open with a good demand for beaver, otter, bear and mink, to fill local wants, and good lots will realize full quot tions as below. We quote:—Beaver \$3 to \$3.50; bear \$8 to \$10; cub do \$4 to 5; fisher \$5 to \$6; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.10; lynx \$2 to \$2.50; Martin 75 to 90c; mink 75c to \$1; muskrat 10e; raccoon 40 to 50e; skunk 40 to 60c as to quality; otter \$5 to \$10.

Wook-Values continue to develop strength in sympathy with state of London market. to \$4.00. All classes of imported wools are very scarce. The demand is maintained. We quote:—Cape 48½c to 21c, and hard to get at that; Domestic, A super, 28c to 29c; B super, 23c to 24c; unassorted, 21c to 22c; fleece, 21c to 23c nominal; black, 21c to 22c

Australian none.
SALT.—Ocean freights being higher, values in this line are firmer. We quote coarse clevens, 45c to 45c; for twelves 421c to 45c; factory filled \$1.15 to \$1.20; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's Island 250 a bushel.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

.FLOUR.—In sympathy with foreign mar-kets a quiet and easier feeling has settled down upon the trade here, but former extreme rates are now unobtainable. City bags, which formerly sold in this market per 98 be., are now sold per bag of 140 lbs., sales of which have been made on the basis of \$4.49 to \$4.50 per bbl. Manitoba strong bakers' have sold all the way from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per bbi. We quote: Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do American do, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do Ontario do, \$4.15 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.25 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.15 to \$4.80; Superior Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.10; do choice, \$4.15 to \$4.20; Extra Superfine, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Fancy, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Spring Extra, \$3.55 to \$3.65; Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.15 to \$2.20; Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags (strong) b.l., \$1.90 to \$2.00; do (apring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.85; do (superfine), \$1.55 to \$1.65; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.
OATMEAL, &c.—Sales of ordinary catment

have been made in car lots in the West, which can be sold here in round lots at \$3 90 per bbl., and we quote \$3 90 to \$4.25, as to quality and quantity, and \$1.35 to \$4.55 for granulated. Bags are still quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Moulie is quiet at \$10 to \$22, as to quality. Comment has been asked for, and prices are quoted from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl.

MILL FEED,-Western bran is offering on the market more freely, and prices have an casier tendency, sales of car lots having oc-curred at \$11.50 to \$12 on track, smaller lots selling at \$12.50 to \$13. Shorts have been placed at \$13 to \$15, and middlings at \$15 to

\$16 per ton. WHEAT—No. 1 hard Dutch wheat has been offered in this market at S60 without bringing business, and we quote 55c to 86c affoat. Manitoba No. 1 hard is also quoted at 85c to 86c. Prices in this market have declined lo to 2c during the week, and we quote Carada

to lic per bushel during the week, and are

quoted here in bond at 48c to 49c.
OATS.—Sales of new crop have occurred in the country at 25c per 34 lbs. Here round

lots are quoted at 28c to 29c per 32 lbs. Pras.—The market is weak, and values are evidently tending in buyers favor. MALT. - Moutaeal No. 1 malt is steady at 90c per bushel in bond, and Ontario is quoted all the way from 65c to 85c, as to quality.

Barley,—Several-cars—of—choice malting

barley have been placed during the week at from 57c to 60c. Feed barley 43c to 50c. BUOKWHEAT. - Wa quote prices nominal at

450 to 50c per bushels norms dull at 550 to 69c per bushels located at 55c to 69c per bushels located at 55c to

\$10.50 to \$12.50 per ton as to quality. Straw, \$6 to \$7 per ton a raigned of home as are Spens,—There is no change to note in this market, and prices in the absence of any important business remain nominal as follows: Timothy \$2 50 to \$2 60. Clover seed at \$6.50 to \$7 for red, and at \$7 to \$7.50 for Alsike. Flaxgeed quiet and steady at \$1.10 to \$1.35 per bushel; canary seed, 45 to 41c per lb.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c. -There has been quite an unsettled feeling in the market for hog products during the past week. Prices more or less nominal. A fairly active jobbing business has been in progress during the past week. We quote :-Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$15 50 to 00 00; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$15 25 to 1550; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$14 25 to 14 50; India mess beef, per tce, \$20 00 to 22 00; Mess beef, per bri, \$12 00 to 0000; Hams, city cured per lb, 12½c to 13c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb. \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, n pails, per lb, 93c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in palls, per lb. 9½c to 9½c; Bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 4½c to 5½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER .- A somewhat better feeling has been noted in creamery butter, and sales of fine shipping lots have been made at 201c to 21c. In Eastern Townships, there have been sales of choice in the country at equal to 17c here. We quote:—Creamery, 18c to 21c; Townships, finest, 16tc to 17c; Townships, fair to good, 14c to 15c; Morrisburg, finest, 16c to 161c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 14c to 15c; Brockville, finest, 16s to 161c; Brockville, fair to good, 131c to 141c; Western, finast, 13c to 141; Western, fair to good, 11c to 12c; low grades, 9c to

CHEESE .- The market on this side of the Atlantic has increased in vigor during the past week, and a further sharp advance of le to ic per lb. has to be recorded, sales having been made of finest September goods in this market at 11½c to 11½c. We quote:—Finest September, 11½c to 11¾c; finest August, 10¾c to 11c: fine do, 10c to 10%; medium to good, 95 to 10c; lower grades, 81c to 81c.

GENERAL MARKETS. Figure . That the supply of Labrador herrings will be very short this year there can now be not the shadow of a doubt. Sales have been made at \$6 to arrive, but holders ask more for spot goods, and we quote \$6.00 to \$6.50. Sales of Cape Breton have been made at \$5.75. Sales of several handred barrels of green cod are reported at \$325, although some holders have not been able to get \$3.00. We quote \$3.00 to \$3.25 in round lots, higher prices ruling for jobbing parcels. Dry Cod is quiet and steady at \$2.90 per quintal, sales being reported at that figure. Boneless fish 3½c to 5c as to quantity and quality, and boneless cod 4c to 7c. Scaled herrings, 15c to 17c per box. Salmon is scarce, and No. I large Labrador is quoted at \$16 per bbl., and British Columbia No. 1 at

CANNED FISH.—In salmon there has been business at \$1.45 to \$1.50. Mackerel are steady at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per case. Lobsters per.

the demoralized condition of the market here, cod oil being still offered at very low figures, and we quote 37c to 40c per gallon. Steam refined seal oil is quoted at 421c to 44c, as to quality. Cod liver oil 65c to 75c.

OYSTERS.—The receipts of Malpecque have been fair during the week, and sales have been made at \$3.00 to \$3 50 per bbl, sales of very choice Narrows being reported at \$3.75

\$3.25 ex ship and \$3.50 delivered. Scotch

FRUITS, &c.

APELES. - Receipts of fall fruit have been more liberal during the past few days, but the demand has been good, and quite a num-ber of car lots of good fall stock have been sold at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bbl., small lots selling in a jobbing way at 5c to 10s better.

CRAE APPLES.—Jood stock has been placed pretty freely of late at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl. PEARS. -There is a good demand for good

clean stock, which sell readily at \$7 to \$8 per bbl., other kinds bringing from \$4 to \$6 per

GRAPES. -The receipts of Malaga fruit are liberal, and sales are mentioned at \$4.75 to \$5 per keg. The quality is eaid to be fine. The fruit arriving cost about 10s 61 f.o.b. Liverpool. Concords are selling freely at 3 to 31c per lh, and a large let is reported sold at 2½c. Delawares are of very fine quality, sales of which have been made at 7 to 8c per lb in baskets. Rogers' varieties are quoted at 6 to

9c as to quality, and Niagara at 8 to 9c.
Peacues.—The market rules steady, at \$4 50 per carrier. Peaches have been arriving in new packages of one bushel baskets of late, and these have sold at \$3.75 to \$4.00

BANANAS .- The bulk of the stock or hand is pretty ripe, and is quoted at \$1 to \$2 per bunch for reds and yellows. CRANBERRIES, -There are a few Cape Cod

Cranberries arriving, sales of which have been made at SS to S9 per bbl, and as receipts in-crease lower prices are looked for. Samples of Ontario berries have been received, but they are small and of pale color, prices of which are quoted at \$5 to \$6 per bbl.

ORANGES —A fair seasonable demand has ORANGES —A fair seasonable demand mas been experienced during the week, and as to quality. \$5.50 for Brazils in boxes.

LEMOAS. -The enquiry has been only fair for the season, business being reported at \$8 to \$8.50 per box for Palermo, and at \$10 to \$11 per case for Malaga, boxes being quoted at \$6 to \$7. COCOANDES, -The market is rather easier

in sympathy with New York, although quotations still range from \$6 to \$6.50 per 100.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos. -The market has at last begun to show signs of animation, and prices have moved up fully le. per doz, on the week, sales rior to a doll in that it has learned to take of strictly fresh having been made at 100.;

liberal, and the prospects seem to favor a batter market.

BEANS. -The new crop offerings so far are good. We quote prices from \$1.00 to \$1.50 as to size of lot and quality.

Honey.—The market is quiet but steady

under a fair enquiry, and as receipts during the week have not been large, prices have been maintained, choice Ontario white clover honey in comb having been placed at 14kc to 15c, and of fair Quebec in comb at 11kc to 12c per 15. Strained has been sold at 8c to 104c.

Hors.—Choice new Eastern Townships hops have been offered in the country f. o. b new 30c to 35c as to quality

POTATOES.—The market is firm with sales of choice early rose at 75c per bag in lote.
Sweet Potatoes Good stock has been placed during the week at \$3 per bblit poor goods selling at lower figures.

Onions.—Some large sales have been made

by growers during the past week, and stocks. are now said to be pretty well concentrated in the hands of one firm. Prices have advanced fully 503 per bbl., sales having been made of round quantities for shipment at \$2.40 to \$2.50 per bbl., and \$2.75 is now asked.

Asnes -Sales at \$2.90 to \$4.00 per 160 lbs. for first pots.

TURONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. Business is about the same as last week nothing of importance having occurred since

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Very much the same condition of things exists this week as last. Last week's prices still hold good. Bran has not shown much activity but is firmly held at \$10 50 to \$11.

GRAIN.-Except for local milling requirements there is nothing of moment transpiring in the wheat market. Barley has scarcely opened yet, there not being enough on the market to fully establish prices. There are no peas in market and our figures of 55 to 56c may be regarded as nominal. Receipts of new cats are large and the feeling is dull with slightly lower prices, say 30 to 31c. The de-

mand is almost local GROCERIES .- Trade on the whole is very good. Sugars are moving to a considerable extent, and can be bought at last week's figures. New Valentia raisins and currents are meeting with a brisk enquiry. Canned goods are in active request, especially toma toes, at \$1.25 to \$1.35; peas, \$1.45 to \$1.60 and corn, \$1.25 to \$1.80, according to brand. Canned salmon are high and very scarce here.

Money is coming in fairly.

HARDWARE.—We are told that a much better feeling pervades the market both here and abroad with regard to the future. Values of all goods are firm and manufacturers do not appear to be at all anxious to engage in contracts for future delivery based on present figures. No one line calls for particular menion at the moment.

HAY AND STRAW.-Receipts of hay are now very liberal, but straw does not come forward so freely. Prices, compared with a week ago, are a shade higher, say \$14 to \$15.50 for loose timothy, and \$10.50 to \$12 for clover hay. Straw—bundled oat—can be had at \$10 to \$12, while \$6 to \$8 still rules for loose.

HIDES AND SKINS. -There is really nothing of particular import to notice in this market. Hides continue to meet with a good enquiry at previous prices. Lambs and pelts have advanced from 65c to 70c, at which figure there is an active trade, all offering find ready purchasers. The same cannot be said of calf skins which remain dull and unchanged. Tallow is also very hard to move and last week's figures are repeated.

LUMBER. -- Improving trade on the other side, together with a good local demand, an encouraging tone to this market. Cutting dustry.

We purpose to use this material here, and We purpose to use this material here, and likely to obtain, but this will necessitate a call for hemlock, large quantities of which were heretofore looked on as not of much account will, it is said, take the place of bill stuff.

Shingles are in better demand.

Shingles are in better demand.
PROVISIONS.—Thedemand for choice butter. which commands 15 to 16c, is good, but the receipts are somewhat limited. On the other hand, no one seems to want the poorer qualities and stocks are accumulating. An ordinary jobbing demand is reported in cheese, which is higher, say 11 to 11 c. Trade is quiet in hog products, long clear finding takers at S? to 90. Hams bring 14 to 14hc, and breakfast bacon STEAM COAL.—The market is quiet but steady at \$2.90 to \$3.00 ex ship and at \$2.5 to \$3.50 delivered. Pictou \$3.15 to \$3.50 delivered. Pictou \$3.15 to \$3.50 delivered. Pictou \$3.15 to \$3.50 delivered. eggs, which have changed hands at 15 to 16c. For good old yearling hops there is a very fair enquiry at 25c to 30c. New are quoted at 40c to 50s. Stocks of new dried apples are in course of preparation and will likely range from 9c to 10c. Old stocks of evaporated are very bare. Beans have been enquired for and \$1.25 to \$1.30 has been paid for hand picked; common are worth 90c to \$1.

Wood. -Supers and low grade fleeco wools meet with a ready demand from the mills at former figures. In selected combing and clothing wools there is nothing new to report and values are as a week ago.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway for the week ended October

1th : Cattle, 2,508; sheep, 3,994; calves, 23; hoge, 1,268.

Exports of cattle to date were 51,709 head -a decrease of 795 head from 1885. Exports of sheep to date were 60,597 head-an increase of 25,488 head over 1885. At Point St. Charles cattle yards the offerings of cattle were large, and in consequence the market was weaker and prices lower, although there was a good demand. An active business was done in export stock loved child of Michael Frawley. at 4c to 4 c per lb. live weight. There was a brisk demand for butchers' cattle and the quality offered was better, which brought higher prices, and sales of round lots were made at 3c to 4c per lb. live weight. In sheep there was a good business done, there being a good expert demand, and nearly all the offerings were brought up from 31c to 4c per lb live weight. Hogs were plentiful and prices were to lower at 4% per 1b. Calves were scarce and sold at from \$2 to \$2 10 each,

San Francisco reportera and detectives attended: a materialization seance ther other evening and one of them grabbed the spirit of his sainted mother, and another turned a dark lantern on her. She proved to be an interesting young woman clad in a neat silk gown covered with phosphorus.

Little Miss Edith Rerry, of Leominster, Mass., has a better baby than a mere doll. It is a kitten, which permits itself to be com-pletsly dressed, even to a bonnet, and ride for hours in a doll carriage. It is also supenourishment from a bottle quite after the manner of a real baby. Edith is envied by 90 days against cattle from Illinois, Ohio, and red and white winter 80c to 81c. with some holders asking more money. The manner of a real baby. Edith is envised the Dominion of Canada. Corn.—Prices in Chicago have declined 1: demand is healthy, and receipts are less all the other little girls in Leominster. the land the control of the control of the land the control of the land the land the control of the land the land the control of the land the

MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES DOLMANS DOLMANS DOLMANS

JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS ULSTERS ULSTERS Just opened, a manufacturer's stock of Dolmans and Jackets, ready to show Monday morning, all at special prices.

S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY. Jackets worth \$3.00.
Jackets worth \$3.50.
Jackets worth \$4.00.
Jackets worth \$4.50.
Jackets worth \$5.00.
ALL TO BE SOLD AT \$2.50. S. CARSLEY

CARSLEY S. CARS
Costumes in great variety.
Costumes in all the newest designs. Costumes in all the latest colors. Costumes in all kinds of satin.
Costumes in all kinds of materials. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY. Sealettes. Sealettes. Sealettes.

Sealettes. Sealettes. Sealettes. Scalettes. Scalettes. Scalettes. SPENDID ASSORTMENT AND ALL PRICES. S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

HAIR MATTRESSES. HAIR MATTRESSES. HAIR MATTRESSES.

Extraordinary Sale of Extraordinary Sale of Extraordinary Sale of OENTS Extraordinary Sale of Extraordinary Sale of THE POUND HAIR MATTRESSES.

An opportunity has occurred for the purchase of a large quantity of thoroughly clean, good HAIR which we shall sell next week made up in a good TICK, at the above

extraordinary price. S. CARSLEY'S. S. CARSLEY'S. Window Shades, Draperies and Carpets, Window Shades, Draperies and Carpets, Window Shades, Draperies and Carpets, Every purchaser of any or all of the above will do well to visit our departments for

these goods. An unprecedented assertment. Wonderfully good value. Fittings of every S. CARSLEY. S. CARSLEY.

BROOKS' SEWING COTTON. Since introducing the celebrated Sewing Cotton of Jonas Brooks & Bros., the oldest sewing cotton manufacturers in England,

Manufacturers are asking for it, Ta lors are asking for it, Shirt makers are asking for it,

And nearly all private families are now using it, thus proving to the public that this is the best cotton for machine and hand use, not breaking in the using.

Montreal Furniture Co.

(LIMITED.)

Having purchased the New Factory, with all the new and improved machinery of GRAIG & CO., of St. James street West, and added largely thereto, and also secured the Furniture business thereto, and also secured the Furniture business and extensive premises of H. J. Shaw & Co. Craig street, we are now prepared to carry on the manufacture and sale of Furniture in all its departments. Dea'ers in the city wishing to place orders from samples or photographs can have the exclusive control of such goods in the city, and satisfaction both in material and workmanship will be guaranteed. We hope thereby to secure, at least, a portion of the immense to secure, at least, a portion of the immense trade now going exclusively from this city to Ontario and the United States.

Woods of all kinds used in the manufacture of

Furniture can be laid down in Montreal cheaper than in any city of the Dominion.

Our Canadian mechanics, whether as cabine makers, polishers or upholsterers, are noted in New York, Chicago, Grand Rapids, Toronto and

show our citizens what can be done at home. We have the facilities, and those who undersell

large Warehouse,

724, 726 & 728 CRAIG ST. Our traveller will be ready to start with his

samples in a few days. MONTREAL FURNITURE CO. Limited

ACCUSED AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.

Flow often do we see under this heading the name of some one near and dear to us. Many whose names are thus printed would to day be alive and well if they had put prejudice and poisonous drugs aside and accepted the honest often we have been making them for years past. During the last nine years we have cured tens of thousands of patients suffering from chronic animents after all other treatments had failed, by means of our wonderful Electric Medicated Appliances. We have so much faith in our goods that we send them on trial, and do not require payment unless they make a cure. Can you ask anything fairer than this? Different appliances to cure Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervousacs, Debility, Asthma, Diseases of the Liver, Kidnays and Lungs, &c. Illustrated book giving full particulars and testimonists from every State in the U.S., and blank for statement of your case sent free, Address Electric Pad MUR. Co., 44 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write to day, remember we take the risk of the Appliances. to day, remember we take the risk of the Appliance failing, the only risk you take is the risk

DIED

BURNS.—In this city, Mary Seymour, aged 56 years, relict of Thos Burns, of Quebec.

STAFFORD.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Lizzie Stafford, fourth daughter of H. J. Stafford, aged 5 years and two months. MONDAY.—In this city, on Saturday, 2nd inst., Gecelia Duggan, relact of Patrick Monday, aged 90 years.

DONOVAN. -In this city, on the 30th Sept.

Thomas Donovan, youngest son of P. Donovan aged 20 years, 2 months and 7 days. LEAHY—In this city, on the 2nd instant, John, aged 14 years and 4 months, son of John

Leahy.

DUCHESNAY—At "Le Bocage," Richelieu, F.Q., on the 23rd September, 1886, Frances Hermine Maude, eldest daughter of Philip J. Duchesnay, Esq., at the age of 2 years and 9 74.1

KIERAN—On the morning of Friday, Sept. 23rd, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Jas. Hazelton, of Guelph, Ont., Francis Regis, infant son of Francis Kieran, of this city. 741 CUNNINGHAM-In this city, on the 24th inst, after a lingering illness, James, aged 1 year, 2 months and 4 days, only son of John Cunningham.

LAYDEN.—In this city, on the 30th inst., Andrew, aged 4 months and 20 days, infant son of Andrew Layden.

DRISCOLL —In this city, on the 28th inst., Mary Ann McGarvey, aged 48 years, wife of the late James Driscoll, te James Driscoll,