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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1887.

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PASTORAL LETTER

the trebbishop and Bishops of the Eccle. stastical Province of Toronto Relative to the Celebration of the Golden Jubice of Our Holy Father Leo XIII.

DEARLY DELOVED BRETHREN. We dom it our duty to address you with all We down it our cuty to nucless you with all weight of our combined authority as the chishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical since of Toronto in reference to the Go'den wince of 1 of oath in Preference to the Go den bile of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., ich will be celebrated on the 29th of next comber. On that day His Holiness will have counter. On that day His Homess will have ached the flitieth anniversary of his ordination the sub line dignity of the priesthood. The soly Catholic world is preparing to celebrate to the sub ime dignity of the present of the sub-Catholic world is preparing to celebrate whole Catholic world is preparing to celebrate the felicitous event in a mauner worthy of the felicitous event in a mauner worthy of the felicitous event in a mauner worthy of the fixed to case and with every fitting mastifestation of the filling and with event of the person of Leeo XIII. so Church in the person of Leeo XIII. so will and portentous neriod of the matter of mankind. It will be a joy, history of mankind. It will be a proper sale in this e-le-bration, and to mark it with substantial proofs of our Catholic loyalty and substantial proofs of our Catholic loyalty and substantial proofs of our Catholic loyalty and heartfelt devotion to the august person and the subme colize of the Vicar of Christ. The Pope is the central figure and Chief Pontiff in the hierarchy in the Spiritual Kirgdom which Jesus Christ has established on earth. He is the vice-mark of the Son of God; the Supreme Visible mark to the four souls; the Infalliols Teacher Christ has established on earth. Fie is the vice-reacht of the Son of God; the Supreme Virible Stepherd of our souls; the Infallible Teacher of God's revelation to manki d. Hence it is that the children of the Catholic Church regard that the comment of the Saturdie Church regard him with revert nee and fi ial love, that they leok to him for light and guidance in this world

less to him for light and guidance in this world of doubt and darkness, and that they are prepared to make the greatest sacrifices in order to help and uptable bird in the discharge of his subline duries in his warfare against the number of Christ and his Church. HEE SUPREMACY OF THE POPE, AN ARTICLE OF FAITH.

The Costrine of the Primacy of St. Peter and of his lawful successors over the Christian Charch is an article of faith and a fundamental Charch is an article of faith and a fundamental detrice of Catholicism. What the sun is to the solar system, that the Primacy of the Apstolic See is to the Catholic system of belief. The Church is a kingdom, it must have a chief ruler; it is a visible to y, it must have a visible head; it is a house, it must have a father to care for the family; it is a keypfold it must have a supreme sheep. it must have a father to care for the family; it is a sheep-fold, it must have a supreme shep-herd. Our bless d Lord promised Peter the he dship when he said, "I say to thee: That th art Peter, and on this rock I will build my Cauch, and the gates of bell shall not prevail arinst it. And I will give to thee the them of the himden of heaven; and what season to state an article of faith professed by over two hundred millions of the human race, and held as a fundamental doctrine by the ing Church in all ages from the time of her institution by Christ. From the very first we find acknowledged the supreme power of St. Peter and his successors in spirituals over the Tribersal Church. The writings of the early Fathers and the decisions of the first General Commits leave no doubt on this point. Thus, according to the Fathers, Peter is the "solid rock—the great foundation—to him the keys of the kingdom were granted—to him the sheep were assigned, and he is the universal shepherd. is the pillar of the Church—the eye of the Apostles-the one who has the primacy of the say: "This is the fisherman's successor—he holds the place of Peter—he has the charge of all—he has the primacy in all things—the chief Pontiff—the bishops—the primate of all the

bishops, etc., et :." Such, dearly beloved brothren, is the teaching this doctrine has not remained a mere abstract truth, but that it has always been affirmed in cc's of public and momentous character, as well as in the distant East as in the West: will equal force of authority in the Imperial city of Constantinople and in the humblest Sees of the most obscure Province of Christendom.

But let us see what this primacy implies. I implies on the part of the Pontiff implies on the part of the Pontin a sovereign jurisdiction over the entire Church, over all the children of Christ; the right of convoking general councils and of appointing bishops; the duty of feeding with salutary doctrine the lambs and the sheep of the fold, of which he is the supreme shepherd. It implies, therefore, the right of free communication with all the provinces of the Church and with all the Rishops. provinces of the Church and with all the Bishops, the right of controlling and directing the children of the Church and its subordinate rulers in whatever clime, in whatever nation, under whatever form of government they may live. It implies, also, on the part of the bishops of the Church, the paramount duty of holding strict communion with the See of Peter. The intercommunion of the Apostolic See and of all the bishops of the Church should be uninterrupted and untrammelled, like the flowing and ebbing of the tide. Who does not see, therefore, that the doctrine of the primacy involves, as a corollary, the Sovereign Pontiff's divine right to teach and rule and govern his spiritual children in every part of the world with absolute freedom,

Green St. Car.

Church government, and the Church is in her normal state only when she enjoys it.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE IS A PROVI

DENTIAL INSTITUTION AND A NECESSARY CON-DITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE HOLY SER. Now, as a guarantee of this freedom of action on the part of the Sovereign Pontiff. He who established the primacy so disposed of events as to prepare the way for the temporal power of the lones. He who reads history nright must see the finger of Gcd in the gradual establishment and c reolidation of the temporal power, as the condition of the freedom and independence of the Head of the Courch in the discharge of his sacred duties Daniel saw in his vision of the night the whole divine plan, according to which night the whole divine plan, according to which empire was to give way to empire, and kingdom was to rucceel kingdom, until the whole world should be gathered into the Roman Empire:—"When in the days of those kingdom, the God of heaven would raise up another kingdom, which should never be destroyed, but which should stand for ever."

(Dan, ii. 44.) Even so the Conistian student of historyed, but which Almight Directors history may see how the Almighty Disposer of all things, Who upholds every creature by the word of His power, so ordered human events and controlled the destinies of nations as to prepare the way for the establishment of a princi-pality that was to secure the free, unlettered exercise of that primacy which the Incarnate God had established in His Church, as the centre and principle of unity of faith and the foun-tain of jurisdiction. During three hundred years the Church was subjected to a most sanguinary persecution, her faithful children were slain by hundreds, and the soil of Rome was soddened with martyr's blood. During that dark period the Church, it is true, acquired roperty, but not, of course, a civil principality; and, hence, the only way in which the Supreme Pontiffs could vindicate their liberty and independence was to retire to the gloom of the catacomb, or to shed their blood on the red sciffold of martyrdom. But that was not the normal state of the Christian Church. Persecution had done its worst against her and utterly tion had done its worst against her and utterly failed in its object. Human passions broke in angry waves against the rock of ages but in vain. The Church was built upon a rek, and though the rain fell, and the floods came, and the tempest reged, it fell not. The victory of Constanting gave freedom to our believisting galled her forth from her hide the victory of Constanting gave freedom to our holy religion, called her forth from her hid-ing places, and enthround her in glorious basili-cas and majestic temples. Then began to mani-fest itself the action of Diving Providence in test itself the action of Divine Providence in preparing the way for the establishment of the temporal power. Constantine, after giving freedom and protection to the Church, transferred the seat of the empire from Rome to the banks of the Bosphorous. "The same precincts," observes Count de Maistre, "could not contain the Emperer and the Pontiff. Constantine yielded up Rome to the Pope. From that time we also observe that the emperers seemed no longer at home in Rome: they resembled

time we also observe that the empercra seemed that art Peter, and on this rock I will build my Cou.ch, and the gates of bell shall not prevail arzinets it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever that shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven," etc., etc. (Matt. xvi. 15-20.) Peter, then, is the rock on which the everlasing Church is built, the solid foundation on which that majestic structure so securely reposes. All Christian antiquity maintains that in the words abive quoted, our Divine Redeemer promised abive quoted, our Divine Redeemer promised the Frimacy of Peter and of his office, and it no liss unanimously teaches that this promise to the supplied where the sup the Frimacy of Peter and of the fathers, the wolle fock of Christ—bishops and priests, as well as the simple faithful. It is not our purpose here the simple faithful. It is not our purpose here the simple faithful. It is not our purpose here the simple faithful. It is not our purpose here the simple faithful. It is not our purpose here the simple faithful. It is not our purpose here the simple faithful. It is not our purpose here the simple faithful. It is not our purpose here the simple faithful. It is not our purpose here the simple faithful for a doctrine, but simply the faithful for a doctrine, but simply the faithful for a fact of the fathers are the simple faithful. It is not our purpose here the simple faithful for a doctrine, but simply the fathers are the fathers doctrine of immortality, arose on the ruins of Pagan Rame, and became the capital of "a The kingdom which can never be destroyed." emparora of Constantiuople were impotent to protect their subjects, and abandoned the peo ples of Rome and the adjoining countries to the Pope for protection and elected him their sove-reign. The Supreme Magistracy was spontan-cously transferred by the Roman Senate and

stored to honor and dominion. The Chair of Peter replaced the throne of the Cosars; the Apostles—the one who has the primacy of the Apostles—the one who has the primacy of the Apostleship, and primacy over the Universal Church.' The Fathers also call the Roman Church the "matrix of all the churches." "It is the head See—it is possessed of a superior principality—it is the head of the churches—the Apostolic See—the fountain, and other churches are the streams." To it all must have recourse. "He is profane—an alien—an antichrist—who is separated from Rome." And of the Popes," says Gibbon, "is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, the Popular of the Popes," says Gibbon, is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, the Popular of the Popes, "says Gibbon, is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, the Popular of the Popes," says Gibbon, is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, the Popular of the Popes, "says Gibbon, is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, the Popular of the Popes," says Gibbon, is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, the Popular of the confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, and their noblest title is the free choice of a people whom they had redeemed from slavery."
This necessarily rapid and imperfect sketch of
the way in which the temporal power of the
Papacy was brought into existence is sufficient to convince the impartial reader that this power Such, dearly beloved brothren, is the teaching of all Christian antiquity, in fact, the teaching is the work of Providence: "Digit Dci at a l times of the Universal Church in regard to the primacy of St. Peter and his successors; liberty of conscience and the indead impartial history unequivocally attests that pendence of the Church have been provident.

tially united for centuries. In the words of the late illustrious Bishop of Orleans, "it is necessary to the spiritual security of the Church, and to our own, that the Pope be free and independent; that this independence must be sovereign; that the Pope be free and that he appear free," and the Pope has time and again asserted that his temporal sovereignity is, in the present state of society, necessary to his in-dependence and his freedom of action as Head

of the Universal Church. THE POPE ROBBED OF THE TEMPORAL POWER IS

But the temporal power, which Divine Providence had bestowed on the Apostolic See, as a necessary condition and safeguard of the free dom and independence of the Vicar of Christ in the discharge of the sublime duties of his the discharge of the sublime duties of his office, has been wickedly usurped. The Papal throne that stood erect for more than a thousand years has been torn down by the hands of sacrilegious men; the Father of the Faithful, to avenge whose wrongs a million swords would in other days have leaped from their scabbards, is robbed of his liberty and rights—is practically a prisoner in his own city—and is made dependent on the contributions of the faithful for the support of his dignity and for the means that are necessary to enable him for the means that are necessary to enable him to exercise his divine ministry. But lest it should be thought that this picture of the sad condition to which the Vicar of Christ has been

State of the state

a late occasion in reply to an address of the Sacred College: "But we are more deeply concerned and afflicted at what happens in Italy and in Rome, the centre of Catholicity and the privileged seat of the V.car of Christ. Here the assaults of our enemies are all the more injurious, as they are directed against that supreme power in which are to intinately bound up the good, the life and the social action of the Church throughout the world. Now, the designs of which we fre-quently had to complain bitterly have increased in latter times b-youd all me sure; for it is easy to discover what are the real designs entertained against the Church under cover of vain pre-texts and invented distinctions. Her most beneficent institutions, her dogmas, her ministers, her rights—nothing is spared. We are threatened with new laws, which according to public rumor would lay violent hands on the last resources of property left to the Church, and which would bring about the interference of laymen in coelesiastical affairs, with all the disections offects that follow from such intrusions. Her enemies are sharpening every weapon against the Christian education of our youth. Other effects of their increased hostility are the odious measures recentby the en against the poor and inoffensive nuns, who are worthy of all compassion. But the most furious attacks and the most implacable hatred of the see's are directed against the Supreme Pontiff, the corner stone of the cub-lime edifice of the Church. It is enough to say

as the enemy of Italy in a lages, and to brand him with such names of opprobrium and contempt as the tongue refuses to repeat.

"How can we be astonished if, after this, in popular reunions, at public meetings and in the press they have hurled against the Pope the most vile and the most unbecoming insults, and that in the principal cities of Italy the most harrible affronts should be offered to the Pontificial Office and Dignity? And coming still to more ferocious designs, they have threatened to resert to the last limits of violence against our cives and against our peaceful residence. The worst is that these manifestations of hatred and of violence are allowed to be free'y indu'ged in, and no efficacious means employed to hinder them.

that they have dared to denounce him publicly

"In such a condition of things everyon knows in what manner our dignity is respected and the honor of our person guarded in Romo. All nust understand what security we enjoy and what sort of lib rty is left to us in the exercise

of our Apostolic Ministry.
"It is therefore impossible for us to be satisfied with the present state of things, and as our enemies, strengthened by the aid of human power, are leaving nothing undone to perpetuate the present situation of the Pope, we feel it on our side a pressing duty to renew against these usurpations, be they old or new, the most formal protests a d to claim for a safeguard of our in-dependence the sacred rights of the Church and of the Apostolic See. Our confidence is placed in God, who holds in His divine hands the course of human events. May he bountifully hear our humble prayers and those of the whole Church, particularly during these days of grace

THE DUTY WHICH, AS CATHOLICS, WE OWE THE HOLY FATHER IN HIS PRESENT POSITION, AND ESPECIALLY ON THE OCCASION OF HIS COLDEN JUBILEE.

Such being the sad condition to which the Holy Father has been reduced by the enemies of Christ and His Church, it becomes the urgent and most sacred duty of the faithful througho the world to rally around him by their sympathy and loyal devotion, and to contribute generously of their means to uphold his dignity and to enable him to discharge his sublime duties as Surreme Ruler of the Christian Church. Apart from his august character as the Vicar of Christ, our present Holy Father Leo XIII, has special claims on our admiration and dutiful affection and gratitude. No greater Pope has sat in the chair of Peter for many years. A man of genius and of vast scholarly attainments, he has given a great impulse to the cultivation of letters, e-pecially of history, of philosophy and theology His Encyclicals are written with a masterly hand, with all the graces of classical Latinity, with the learning of a great theologian and the zeal and fervor of a Saintly Pontiff. From the heights of the Vatican he sees the meral evils that afflict society and that threaten to destroy Christian civiliza-tion, and he points out the means that alone can save both from destruct on. When he ascended the Chair of Peter he found the most powerful states up in arms against the Papacy and the Church, and by his singular wisdom great judgment, and extraordinary zeal, he has succeeded to a great extent in disarming the general hestility, and in turning at least one mighty empire, from being a bitter and tyranmighty empire, from being a bitter and tyrannical oppressor, into a friend of the Church.
A greater and more powerful man than Henry
IV. has been compelled by Leo to go
to Canossa. He has honored our dear
Canadian Church by raising one of its
prelates to the dignity of the Cardinala e. He has plac d the legislation and
organization of the great young Churches
of the United States and of Australia on a more
perfect and a firmer basis, and he has reperfect and a firmer basis, and he has re-established the hierarchy of Scotland. The Venorable Church of the East has also engaged his special attention. He has found a peaceful solution of the long-standing trouble connected with the See of Goa and its privileged jurisdic-tion over distant territories and Catholic populations n wise subject to Portuguese rule in the order of secular government. He has created a native episcopate in India, and invested it with permanent hierarchial character, having previously secured the sanction of the of Portugal for this revocation of an ancient and much prized prerogative of his crown. And greater zeal and fervor his crown. And greater zeal and fervor amongst its children, as well as a large number of conversions from heresy and schism, are likely to be the result. In a word, he has during his short reign raised the Papacy to a greater nis snort reign raised the rapacy to a greater height of moral power, of commanding influence, and of universal regard, then it has ever attained since the dark days of Reformation. The Pontificate of Leo XIII. will shine as one of the most remarkable and glorious in as one or the most remarkable and glorious in the Church's history. Let us show our appre-ciation of so great a Pontifi by taking our pro-per share in the celebration of his Golden Jubi-lee. The whole Catholic world is preparing to celebrate it by a generous outburst of loyal feeling and devotion towards our Holy Father, by heartfelt congratulations and earnest prayers and by generous and beautiful gifts. We, the Bishops of the Province of Toronto, have decided that the best and most practical way for the larger and hitse of Optavio, to show their the clergy and laity of Ontario to show their loyalty and love for our Holy Father on this memorable occasion, would be to make him a generous, large-hearted offering of Peter's

with our capacity towards the support of the lead of the Church, especially since he has been robbed of the Patrimony of St. Peter, and to supply him with the means of discharging his the honor and worship due to God alone. It great duty towards the Catholic world. We trut, therefore, that on this occasion you will do your duty in the respect, in a manner hon-crable to yourselves, creditable to the Church in Ontario and worthy of the Golden Jubilee of the Sovereign Pontiff. In a noble pastoral addressed some four years ago to his flock by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, we find the duty and obligation that bind Catholics to contribute towards the support of the Sovereign Pontiff approach in progress of graphle had and Pentiff expressed in words so forcible, lucid and comprehensive, that we make them our own, and commend them to the serious attention and favorable consideration of the clergy and laity

of the Province.

"1st. The Pope is the Father of the Faithful therefore we owe him the duty of children, to contribute each our share towards his sustaincontribute each cur share towards his sustainment, as the guardian of the Christian Family, in honorable independence. 2nd. He is Our King, the spiritual monarch of Christendom; accordingly we owe him tribute by the law of nature and the precept of Christ. 3rd. He is Vicarious High Priest of the New Testament, 'according to the order of Melchisedech;' consequently, as heirs of the faith of Abraham, who paid tithes to the merely typical representative of Christ's eternal Priesthood, we should reverently present our offerings to the Pontiff, who of Christ's eternal Practhood, we should reverently present our offerings to the Pontiff, who represents it before Angels and men in the fulness of grace and truth, and the whole power of the keys of the kingdom of Heaventh. He is the Chief Pastor of the Universal Fold; the same law of God, therefore, and the same precept of the Church, that provide for the congrues systemation of the local pastor; in his congrous sustentation of the local paster in his parish, and the Bishop in his Diocese, are obli gatory upon every parish and every diocese for the congruous support of the Pastor who feeds, rules and governs 'the lambs and the sheep' in every section of the fold. 5th, He is the IN-FALLIBLE PREACHER of the 'one faith' whereby e are individually saved and the Church is preserved in unity; to him, accordingly, the Apos telic rule applies. 'So also the Lord ordained that they who? preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel. 6th. He is Our Head, and we are members under him in the mystic body; whence we shall not live independently of him, nor he of us; our sustanance shall be shared with him for all that concerns the integrity and healthy action of our corporate organism. There are many members, indeed; tut one body; and the eye cannot say to the bacd, I neel not thy help; of you. Now you are the body of Christ, and members of members.' 7th. We are specially bound to maintain the Pontiff, by reason of his

bound to maintain the Fourit, by reason a manifold difficulties attending his present position."

For these reasons we ordain as follows:

1st. That a collection as generous and large earted as our circumstances will permit and the occasion demands shall be taken up in every church throughout the ecclesiastical vince of Toronto on the first and second days of next October, to be given, as a Golden Jubilee offering, to the Holy Father.

2nd. The amount collected shall be sent, with

as little delay as possible, by the pastors of each

diocess to their respective Bishops,
3rd. The prayer "PRO PAPA" shall be recited
in every Mass, Rubrics permitting, from the date of the reception of this Pastoral Letter till the end of the year, and a Te Deum will be sung in each cathedral church and in all others, in which it can be suitably chanted, on the 1st day of the year 1888, thanking God for prolong-ing the life of Our Holy Father beyond the 50th

anniversary of his priesthood.

4th. This pastoral shall be read in all the churches of the Province on the first Sunday after its reception or as soon afterwards as cir cumstances will permit.

"The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ and the charity of God and the communication of the Holy Ghost be with you all."—II Cor., xiii, 13.

+ JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop of Toronto.
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.
+ JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,

Bishop of Kingston + JAMES JOSEPH CARBERRY, Bishop of Hamilton, † THOMAS JOSEPH DOWLING,

Bishop of Peterboro

WHAT CATHOLICS BELIEVE AND DO NOT BELIEVE.

Lecture by His Grace the Archbishop of

Oa Sunday evening last the Archbishop preached to a large audience at St. Michael's

Cathedral on the above subject. His Grace began by making the sign of the cross, and said we commence all our prayers and religious exercises by making on ourselves the sign of the cross, the symbol of our redemption, and by invoking the blessing of the Most Holy Trinity, the Father, the Son and the Holy Chost, for, as St. Paul says, whether you eat or drink, or whatever else you do, do it in the name of the Lord Jesus. By the sufferings of Christ on the cross we were redcemed. Christ will bear His eneign te judgment. Ail nations, even the uncivil izid, have an ensign which represents them. England has her Union Jack, United States have their stars and stripes, Ireland has its shamrock, and the Catholic Church the Cross. She places it on her towers, and on her altars, and uses it in all her sacred ceremonies and apostrophises it; thus on Good Friday she

O Holy Cross, O noblest tree, Of all the woods there is none like thee : No earthly groves, no shady bowers Produce such fruit, such leaves, such flowers Sweet are the nails, and sweet the wood That bears a weight so sweet and good.

sings:

Kings and Emperors, even Protestants, glory in having the cross on their crowns as a pro-fession of Christianity. Popes have the cross on their tiaras, the bishops on their mitres and on their breasts; religious carry about them that sacred emblem pressed to their hearts, and many pious persons follow their example. Would that all carried them piously and thought frequently, in looking on the her husband, "He who marrieth the woman oross, of the price of their immortal souls, for so put away commits adultery," which he you are bought at a great price. Let us re-could not do if the marriage tie be broken by you are bought at a great price. Let us re-peat with St. Paul, "God forbid that I should nevery part of the world with absolute freedom, and, consequently, to have unrestricted liberty of communication with them in all that relates to the religious discipline of life without let or bindrance on the part of secular government?

Such a freedom is an secured, we will guote here the indignant and a freedom is an secured, we will guote here the indignant of the world with absolute freedom, large-hearted offering of Peter's glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus everyone has a right to pronounce on his own that notwithstanding the wicked usurpation of the onics of our Lord Jesus everyone has a right to pronounce on his own that notwithstanding the wicked usurpation of the onics of our Lord Jesus everyone has a right to pronounce on his own that notwithstanding the wicked usurpation of the onics of our Lord Jesus everyone has a right to pronounce on his own that notwithstanding the wicked usurpation of the onics of our Lord Jesus everyone has a right to pronounce on his own that notwithstanding the wicked usurpation of the onics of our Lord Jesus everyone has a right to pronounce on his own that notwithstanding the wicked usurpation of the onics of our Lord Jesus everyone has a right to pronounce on his own that notwithstanding the wicked usurpation of the onics of our better's glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus everyone has a right to pronounce on his own that notwithstanding the wicked usurpation of the onics of our better's glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus everyone. Now for the ohies of the Church are still respected in the notwith standing the wicked usurpation of the onics of our better's glory save in the oross of our Lord Jesus everyone has a right to pronounce on his own that notwithstanding the wicked usurpation of the onics of our save in the oross of our Lord Jesus everyone in the oross of our Lord Jesus everyone in the oross of our Lord Jesus everyone. It is our bounder that no or other is a grace of the oross of our Lord Jesus everyone in the oross of our Lord Jesus everyon

the honor and worship due to God alone. It would be the sin of idelatry; so that when we pay reverence to the cross, the Blessed Virgin and to the saints and to holy things, we pay them that minor respect due to them account of what they represent, for the scripture says, honor to whom honor is due. We pay special hence to princes and those in high stations, and to our parents, for such is the command of God. The phraseology of the Catholic church savors much of the florid oriental style, for it was in the east of blazing imaginations that Christienity took its riso. When people say His Worship the Mayor, or the Most Worshipful Grand Master they don't intend to convey the idea of a worship due only to God. We read that Bathsabee, the mother of Solomon, when visiting David to ask a great favor, bowed herself down and worshipped the king. This is yet the Oriental custom. This worship is not intended as an act of adoration due to God alone. St. John of Hell or error could not prevail. That Ho mistook an angel for God and fell down to adore him, but the angel said to him, See thou do it not—I am thy follow-servant. that they were to go forth to preach His doc-Adore God. (Apoc. 19-10) When in the trine to the whole world, and as they could House of Lords in England the Peers bow to not personally go to all parts of the world, the throne in passing it, this is only a mark to sovereign authority which the throne represents, or when a member of Parliament bows to the mace whilst it lies on the table, they are no idolators, nor are we when we bow to the cross or to the images; of the saints. When Catholics pray for the inter-cession of saints they only follow the example of St. Paul, who recommended himself to the prayers of the saints of the early church. When hely people go to Heaven faith and hope ceases, but love enters Heaven and love of their fellow-beings on earth induces them to pray for thom; and becoming like unto angels they rejoice at the conversion of a sin. ner, as our Lord himself informs us, and those saints must have a knowledge of what passes in the depths of the sinner's heart to be able to rejuice. Now this love of kindred dercen is even into Hell, for according to the parable meationed by our Lord, a rich man died and was buried in hell, and not being able to precure any alleviation for his own sufferings, he begged of Al raham to send Lazarus to his brothers who were leading bad lives on earth to warn them to change their lives lest they might come into that place of woo, for, said he, I am termented in these flames. Catholics do not worship bread, they worship Christ hidden under the appearance of tread, as His Divinity was hidden under His humanity. Catholics don't believe that man, by his own power, can forgive sins, but as a minister of God, validly ordained and commissioned, he can forgive sins by the power, and in the name of Jesus Christ in the Sacrament of Penance. It is by a sacrament that sine are forgiven. When Christ founded this mysterions ceremony by breathing on Apostles, raying t "Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sine you forgive they are forgiven unto them, and whose sins you retain they are retained.' Yet it is a common saving amongst Protest ants, who can forgive sins except God alone These people don't think that they are assum ing the words of the insolent scribe mentioned in the Gospel, who cried out the very same words, contradicting Christ when he said. "Son, thy sins are forgiven thee." Lord then worked a miracle to show that the Son of Man could forgive sins. You perceive here are two tribunals, one on earth, the other in heaven. "Whose sins you forgive on earth will be forgiven in heaven, and if the tribunal on earth judge wrongly, the tribunal in heaven will not ratify the sentence." Catholics do not believe that indulgences mean permission to commit sin : God Himself cannot give such permission. An indulgence is a commutation of a severe sentence to a lesser one, in view of the greatness of the contrition of the penitent, and for perferming acts of charity and other good wo ks. Sin must be forgiven by the sacrament of penance before this commutation of sentence can be obtained. Catholics do not believe that salvation can be obtained from any other source than from the merits and sufferings and death of our Divine Redeemer. There is no other name under heaven whereby we must be saved, but in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. The Blessed Virgin and the

Saints may help us to attain salvation by their

prayers, but salvation must come from our

Lord and Redeemer. We say to Him have

mercy on us, but to the Saints pray tor us.

Catholics do not believe that all who are

called Protestants are real Protestants; they

pretend to protest against the errors of Rome.

but the errors of Rome are the products of

their own imagination. They protest against

errors and we do the very same. If there could be a friendly chat between a priest and

a Protestant, the Protestant would be aston-

ished to find himself so much deceived.

Catholics do not believe the Pope is impec-

cable, he can sin like other men, but they do

believe that when he decides ex-cathedra

that is, as head of the Catholic Church, joined

of course to the Episcopacy, when he decides

a doctrine to be believed, or decides a ques-

tion of morals, his decision is irreformable.

For in the Church of God there must be a

final tribunal as also in the world. The Privy

Council of England is the court of the last re-

fort, though not infallible. Many Protestants

believe themselves infallible in their interpre

tation of the Bible. In the Catholic Church

there is only one acknowledged—the supreme

Pontiff. In the Old Law the Jewish High

Priest was also believed to be infallible in

all his decisions. Catholics do not believe

that a marriage tie validly and lawfully con-

tracted between a man and woman can be

broken by any power on earth. Whom God

again St. Paul says of a woman put away by

the divorce. Catholics do not believe that

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(9: 1), and St. Paul advises the Phillippians to work out their salvation with fear ard trembling (Phill. 2: 12), which a person need not do if he could be sure of his salvation. God does not usually reveal this to anyone. Cathelies do not believe that those who aprarently die out of the communion of their Church are lost; nany helong to the soul of the Church but not to its body. There is what we call inculpable ignorance, or excusable ignerance. This subject is a large and interesting one, that we shall discuss on another occasion. Now, what do Catholics beli ve? I will briefly enumerate their doctrinea:

They believe that there is one God, and three persons in God; and the second Person of the most advable Trinity took firsh by the operation of the Holy Grostin the womb of the Blessod Virgin Mary; that Ho suffered and died on the cross for our salvating that He rose from the dead; that He ctub lished His church on earth, which was till the end of time, against which the gases of Hell or error could not prevail. That He and to preach the Gospel to the end of time, He empowered them to ordain successors with the same powers and privileges which they had received from Christ. This is called the Apostles Ministry, which holds the place of Christ on earth. "He that hears you hears Me." That this church is one, with one Faith, one Lord, one Baptlem; that Christ established seven sacraments in Ilis church as means of combatting the world, the flesh and the devil, and of recurely arriving at eternal reward; Baptism, by which original and all actual sins are remitted, and sanctifying grace infused into the soul, with the right to receive other graces at proper times, when imploring help; Confirmation, by which the gifts of the Holy Chost are infused into the soul, conferring the grace of spiritual manhood. These graces are wisdom, understanding, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and the fear of the Lord.

The sacrament of Reconciliation or Pen ance, by which sins truly repented of, with change of heart and morels, with a flem pur-pose of amendment, with restitution of illgotten goods, or of character, morcover, with a condign perance on the part of the peaktent, and absolution on the part of the priest, are forgiven by Almighty God. The Sacrament of our Lord's tody, called the Holy Eucharist. Catholics believe that in this sacrament there is truly, really and substantially, the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Chair in this level. Christ, in their glorified state, together with His soul and Divinity; and that receiving it under one kind or species alone, Christ is ro. ceived whole and entire in His glorified state. Catholics believe also with St. James the Apostle, that the sacrament of anointing the ck confers grace and remits sin (see James, chapter fifth); that Matrimony is a sacrament giving grace, as also Holy Orders.
The Catholics also believe that there is a transitory state after this life called l'urgetory, where souls not pure enough to go to Heaven from the imperfections and miserles of this life, nor wicked enough to go to Hell, are purified so as to be worthy to be engulfed in the infinite sanctity of God, and fit assocates for the immaculate Mother of God, and the Angels and Saints of Heaven. Were there not a temporary place or state of purifi-cation after this life, God would not be just, for He will render to everyone according to his works done in the flesh. Some are less sinful than others. That there is a state of life, neither Heaven nor Hell, is amply proved by the descent of Christ after His death amongst those who had died in certain fayor with God, but who could not enter Heaven before Christ had redeemed thom. This place or state is called Limbs, Hades, or in the shady or Purgatory. We should trespass too long on our audience to mention other points of faith, and to prove all our doctrines by Sacred Scripture and tradition, but we hope God will permit us to address other audiences as respectable and intelligent as the present ore.

PRIVATE INTERPRETATION. Reason itself would dictate that the law o God and His teaching are not to be left to the capricious interpretation of every individual. Human laws are not so left to private interpretation. It is equally necessary that in the Church of God there should be a divinely appointed judicial authority to pronounce definite-

ly on all matters of faith and morals. - Catholic

A GREAT BEACON LIGHT. The Catholic Church stands like a beacon light shining across two thousand years with ever increasing brilliancy, calling to all the sons of men to come unto the Lord, aye, and demanding that they come hand in hand, all races and classes without distinction. For in her Gospel as handed to her from our Lord Jesus Christ "all men" are equal.—American Catholic Tribune.

THE QUEEN'S CONTRIBUTION.

Among the contributions to the fund for the relief of the victims of the terrible theatre fire at Exeter, England, are the following:

From Henry Irving, \$500 From Queen Victoria: Earnest sympathy.
It is plain from this that royalty still holds its own in England.—Philadelphia Press.

Another English Protestant publication, Good Words," sees much need of the cultivation of a great devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary and expresses it in the following para-

graph:
"We need a new Mariolatry, and voices again
to cry to a sensual age, Hail Mary I for it will mean, when reason uses it, Hail Modesty? Hail Purity! Hail watchful Motherhood! Hail patient, heroic endurance! Of this worship we are sadly deficient, who interest ourselves in the annals of other courts than those of the temple, and who almost think that lewdness is not lewd when 'swathed' in sentimental French."

IRENE THE FOUNDLING;

Or, The Slave's Revenge.

By the Author of " The Banker of Bedford."

CHAPTER L IN THE STAGE COACH AND AT THE EXY.

Thick, misty clouds overcast the sky; peals of thunder in the distance came rolling nearer and nearer, until they burst into one prolonged roar just above a lumbering cld stage-coach slowly making its way over the muddy roads of a Virginia post route, the driver incessantly oracking his long whip over the backs of his jaded horses, and arging them, with shouts and exclamations, to accelerate their speed.

This scene occurs in what is now West Virginia. It is west of the mountain range, but where, on every hand, are frowning precipices, deep gorges and swift-flowing torrents. On the right, the jutting headlands are crowned with huge old bowlders, just peoping out from the thicket of evergreens and creeping vines which surround them. Although not called mountainous, it is a country whose picturesque heights and umprageous valleys would excite a degree of enthusiase in the bosom of a lover of the beautiful , n in those lonely valleys, almost hidden in their leafy groves, was the home of many an old Virginia aristocrat. The great, gnarled oak standing upon the verge of some miniature precipice, and glooming sullenly through the misty rain, seems but part of some pictured scene. Far in the distance, faintly penciled against the misty sky, rise headlands to what seems an enor-mous height, about them a dark mass of clouds, like some glant's garment caught upon the peaks and blown about at the will of the wind. It envelops and conceals the highest peaks, leaving the imagination to add to the belief in their stupendous height.

It has been raining all day, and the driver of the stage-coach is anxious to reach his destinution.

" ec-up! If we don't git to Lander's Hill efore dark, I be hanged if we don't are for the night," he exclaimed.

The age-coach moves slowly along, and the sha a of evening are closing in. Six or seven pa engors are seated within, and are about as a comfortable as stage-coach travelers could well be. There is but a single lady among them, and the chivalric spirit of the Southron has assigned to her the most comfortable place in the coach. We are interested in but one of these travelers, a man about forty-five or fifty years of age, something over medium size, whose appearance stamped him as a well-to-do Virginia planter. His face was smooth-shaven, and his hair, once dark, was silvered with the flight of years. His was a handsome face, and a pleasant one to look upon; there was some thing pleasing and attractive about its expression, and the mild gray eyes burned with dress was plain gray homespuv, commonly worn as the travelling dress of a Scutherner of the finest silk, broad-brimmed and lowcrowned, such as Southern planters invariably wore. Though unostentatious in manner, he was evidently a man accustomed to was, moreover, a man accustomed to looking at both sides of a question, and arriving at conclusions without bias or prejudice, frame was a fine type of manhood, and his muscular arms showed him possessed of more than an ordinary degree of strength. This man alone of all the passengers main-

tained a silent and thoughtful mood as the coach passed on its way. A constant conver-sation was kept up by the other passengers on the weather, the roads, the journey, its not far off. termination, and last, but not least, the politics of the day. However, while the gentleman whom we have more particularly described, and now introduce to our readers as George W. Tompkins, of Virginia, sat moody of lightning momentarily lit up surrounding and silent, and seemingly utterly oblivious of objects, only to render the blackness more the discomforts within or the gloomy prospect | complete. Far down the road the old man's talking, and continually jostling against him. without rousing Mr. Tompkins from his re-

His mind was clouded by a horror that made him careless of present surroundings. He looked worn and weary, more so than any of the other passengers, and occasionally, when the coach rolled over smooth ground he would lean back in his seat and close his eyes. No sooner done, however, than a thousand fantastic shapes would glide before his mental vision, that seemed to take delight in appoying him. Whenever he became unconscious to his real surroundings, shrieks geemed to sound in his ear, and he seemed to hear the cry :

"Search, search, search! Your task's not over, your task's not over !" 'And where shall I scarch?" he mentally

Enked. "Ah, where?" the voice wailed.

Then the planter would rouse himself, and glance at the passengers and out of the window in the endeavor to keep his mind free from the annoyances. For a few moments he would succeed, but days and nights of exertion, horror and excitement were telling upon him; once more he would succumb and once more the fantastic shadows thronged about him, and the voice, mingling strangely with the grating roar of the coach's wheels, smote

"Saarch, search, search! Your task's not over! Your task's not over!"
"Where shall I search?"

"Ah, where?" "You don't seem to be well, friend," re-

on his ear:

marked a fellow-traveler, observing the startted and restless manner of Mr. Tompkina. "Yes, I am well; that is-no, I am not;

I am somewhat wearied," Mr. Tompkins an-"So are we all," rejoined the passenger. "This journey has been enough to wear out

men of iron, and the prospects for the night are far from cheering."
"I had expected to reach home to-night,"

said the planter, " but I shall fail by a good "You live in this State?"

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Tompkins, set-tling himself in his corner.

The gentleman, evidently a Southern man,

seeing that Mr. Tompkins was indisposed to carry on any further conversation, relapsed With another effort Mr. Tompinto silence. kins conquered the stupor which, with all its fantastic concomitants, was once more overcoming him, and sat bolt upright in his seat. "This has been a fearful week," he solilo-

quized, "but I have done all I could," The gentleman by his side, catching the last part of the remark, and supposing it had reference to the present journey, remarked:

"Yes, it is no fault of the passengers, but of the managers of this line. They should be prepared for such emergencies, and have a

supply of fresh horses." Observing that his exclamation, though misinterpreted, had arrested attention, Mr. Tompkine, to guard against its recurrence, lest he should divulge the subject of his disturbed thoughts, aroused himself and resisted, with determination, the stuper that was overcoming him. It was while thus com bating the fatigue that weighed him down hat the stage-coach came to a very sudden

top.
The driver, pressing his face to the aper ture at the top of the coach, oried out:

hanged if the hosses are able to drag ye all up. They are completely fagged out, so I guess ye men folks 'il hev to heof it to the top, an' occasionally give us a gush, or we'll stick here until mornin'."

" How far is it to where we can stop over night?" asked the passenger who had en-deavored to draw Mr. Tompking into convermation.

"After we git on top of the hill it's only bout three miles to Jerry Lycan's inn, where we'll stop for the night, an' it's down hill 'most all the way," replied the driver.

Vith mech grumbling and snuny impreca-

tions on the heads of the managers of the stage line, the passengers clambered out of the coach. A long, muddy hill, in places quite steep, lay before them. It was nearly half a mile to the top, and portions of the road were ccarcely passable even in good

weather. "These are public roads in Virginia!" ex-claimed one gentleman, as he alighted in the mud.

"We can't have railroads to every place," essayed a fellow-traveler, evidently a Virginian; "but you will find our soil good." going to turn a Martin Van Buren and join the Free-soilers?" "Yes, good for sticking purposes," said

greater adhesive qualities."
"Now look "eo," said the driver, "we'll hev some purty smart jogs, where the hosses 'il not be able to pall up, and you'll hav to put your shoulders agin the coach an' give us

push."
"May I be blessed!" ejaculated the Southerner. "They are not even content to make us walk, but want us to draw the coach."

"Better to do that an' hev a coach at the top to ride in than to walk three miles," said

After allowing his herses a brief rest, the driver cracked his whip and the lumbering coach moved on, the passengers slowly plod-ding along behind. None seemed pleased with the prospect of a walk up the long, muddy hill, but the grumtling Southerner manifested a more decided repugnance than either of the others.

"This is worse than wading through Carolina swamps waist deep," he exclaimed, as he trudged along, dragging his weary feet and mud-freighted boots after him.

The coach had not proceeded more than a dozen rods when it came to one of the "joga" in the hill alluded to by the driver. "Now help here, or we'll stick sure. Git up!' cried the driver, and the poor, tired horses nerved themselves for the extra effort required of them. The ascent here was both steep and slippery, and it required the united strength of horses and passengers to pass over the place.

Here the passengers discovered the prodino ambitious designs of fiery passions; his gious strength which lay in the broad shouldress was plain gray homespup, commonly ders of Mr. Tompkins. Not a murmur had escaped his lips when required to walk up the at the time of which we write. His hat was , hill, and he was the first to place his shoulder to the wheel to push the coach over the diffi-cult passage. To still further increase the discomforts of their position they were thoroughly drenched by a passing shower the manifold comforts of Southern life. He | which overtook them before they reach the summit of the hill. Here they again climbed into the coach, and resuming their seats, were whirled along through the gathering darkness toward the inn.

Old Jerry Lycan stood on the long porch o his old-fashioned Virginia tavern, and peered down the road through the gloom. It had been dark but a few moments. The old man's ears caught the sound of wheels coming down the road, and he knew the stage was

"The roads are just awful," said the land-lord, "and no wonder it is belited."

The night was intensely dark; not a star was to be seen in the sky; an occasional flash without, his fellow-passengers were continually eyes caught a glimpse of the coach-lights bobbing up and down as the ponderous vehicle oscillated over the rough roads. Approaching slowly, like a wearied thing of life, the cumbrous stage at last appeared, made visible only by its own lamps, which the driver had lighted. The splashing of six horses along the miry roads and the dull rolling of the huge wheels made the vehicle heard long before it was seen.

"Rube haint no outside passengers tonight," said the landlord, seeing that the top seats of the coach were vacant. "'Spose nobody'd want to ride out in the rain.'

"Here ye are at Lycan's inn," called out the driver to the inmates of the coach as he reined in his waary horses in front of the readside tavern.

Uncle Jerry as he was called, with his old, perforated tin lantern, came to open the stage door and show his guests into the house Rube, the driver, tossing the rein to the stable-boy, climbed down from his lofty perch, and went into the bar-room to get something hot' to warm his benumed body.

The landlord brought the wet and weary men into the room, where a great fire was blezing, and promised that supper should be ready by the time they were dry. The Southerner declared that he was much too dry within, though he was dripping wet with-out. Uncle Jerry smiling invited him into the bar-room. The Southerner needed no second invitation, and soon returned, saying that Virginia inna were not so bad after all.

The lady had been shown to a private apartment, while the gentlemen were attempting to dry their clothing by the fire in the public room. The Southerner, who had been in much better humor since his visit to the bar, seemed now to look very philosophically upon his souking and other inconveniences of travel.

Our planter, Mr. Tompkins, sat in front of the pile of blazing logs, gazing at the bright, panoramic pictures constantly forming there, Sleeping or waking, darkness of the stagecoach and in those glowing embers, he saw but one picture, and its horrors were con-

stantly haunting his mind. The other guests talked and laughed while their soaked clothes were drying, but Mr. Tompkins was silent, whether sitting or standing. Almost before their clothes were dry supper was aunounced, and they all re-paired to the long, low dining room and seated themselves at the table. The supper, plain and substantial, was just suited to the

needs of the hungry guests.

The evening meal over, they returned to the sitting room. The Southerner had lit a clear, and kept up a constant flow of conver-

sation, "Virginia is too near the Free-soilers," said, evidently directing his remarks to Mr. Tompkins; "don's they come over here and steal your niggers?"

"They never bave," Mr. Tompkins an swered.

'I take it for granted you own slaves?" "Yes, sir; I have a number on my planta tlon, and never have had one stolen yet."

"Barnburners," 'Wooly "Don't the Barnburners, Wooly Heads' and Abolitionists from Ohio and Pennsylvania come over here and steal them away ?'

"They have never taken any from me." "Well, that's a wonder. I know a numimpossible to keep niggers at all." "Perhaps they are not good masters," said

Mr. Tompkins. "They were the best of masters, and they lost their niggers, though they guarded them phers, and his familiarity with historical with watchful overseers and bloodhounds." events shows him to have been a student; "But do you think that a good master needs to guard his slaves with armed over-

every week by reports of some of their outrages: S. samps and canebrakes have become the haunts of runaway blacks, who, having murdered their master, seek to wreck vengeance on innocent children or women," Mr. Tompkins started at these assertions,

even a beast may be goarded to madness. Is it not an unrighteous system which is chrushing and cursing our beloved country?"

as though he felt a pang at his heart.

"What system?"

"Slavery."
"Why, sir, you are a singular slave-holder," cried the Southerner. "Are you

"There is a great deal in that question, the first speaker, trying to snake some of the mud from his boots; "I never saw soil with else I would not own a slave; but if our else I would not own a slave; but if our slaves are to be treated as animals, it were better if the institution were abolished."

"How would you treat them?" "Discharge the overseers, to begin with." "I am sure, you would fail."
"The plan has succeeded well on my plantation," said Mr. Tompkins, "and I do not own a single negro who would not die for

Here were met two men, both believing in the institution of human slavery, but carrying out its principles, how differently! Tae one with cool Northern blood and kindly feelings, advocating a humane mode of ruling the helpless being in his power. The other, representing the extreme type of refined cruelty and oppression. The mind of the one grew more and more in harmony with the idea of abolition, while the other came to hate, with all the fierceness of his Southern heart, the idea of universal freedom; became willing, even, to strike at that flag which had failed to protect his interests and his opi-

nions. The date at which we write was directly after the election and inauguration of Taylor as President of the United States. The opposition to human slavery had steadily been gaining ground, regardless of taunts and sneers, and the ranks of the Abolitionists were hourly on the increase. Slavery was pe sliarly a selfish institution. It is folly to say that only men born and reared in the South could be numbered among the upholders of this "peculiar institution," for many Northern men went South and purchased plantations and slaves, and in 1861 many of these enlisted on the Confederate side, and fought under the Confederate flag, not from principle, but from self-interest.

Mr. Tompkins, who was Northern born, believed in slavery simply because he owned slaves, and not from any well defined prin-Even now the same conflict that later convulsed the Nation was raging in his heart -the conflict between self-interest and the right. Press and pulpit, the lecturer's rostrum and the novelist's pen, had almost plied. wrought out the doom of slavery, when the politician took up the stormy dispute.

The discussion in the Virginia inn was warm but friendly, the Carolinian declaring that God and Nature had ordained the negro for slavery; that his diet should be the ashcake, his stimulant the whip, his reward for obedience a blanket and a hut, his punishment for rebellion chains and death. Doubtless his passion over-reached his judgment in room.

hoping to end the discussion, which was drawing to them the attention of all, "the policy you suggest will, I fear, plunge our whole country into trouble. Few men are torn rulers, and history has never shown one successful who ruled by harsh measures only Admitting that a negro is not a rational being, kindness with a beast can accomplish more than harshness. It is cruel masters who make runaway slaves. The parting of parent and child, husband and wife, torn ruthlessly asunder, never to see each other again, will make even a negro furious. I it is firmly established among us, and I see no way at present to get rid of it.'

The other guests at Jerry Lycan's inn had gathered in groups of two and three, and were listening silently to the different views of these two upholders of slavery, for there were factions in those days among the slavery men. The landlord had entered the rcom, and, being a politician himself, drank in the discussion with deepest interest.

Just as the argument was at its height the outer door of the inn opened and a boy, wild-eyed, but handsome, entered. A glance at the strangely wild eyes and disheveled hair convinced all present that he was insane. He was about twelve years of age, with a slender figure and a well-shaped head, but some great shock had unseated his reason. His mania was of a mild, harmless type. Walking directly up to Mr. Tompkins, he

"Have you seen my father? You look very much like my father, but I know he has not yet come into Egypt.

The voice was so plaintive and ead that it touched at once the hearts of all, and happily put an end to the conversation. "Who is your father?" asked Mr. Tomo-

kins. "Jacob is my father. I am his favorite son. My brothers sold me a slave into Egypt, and told my father I had been slain by wild beasts. Have you seen my father?"
"He is crazy. Humor him, say something to him," whispered the landlord.

"Your father is not yet ready to come into Egypt," said Mr. Tompkins.
"And my brother Benjamin—did you see

him?" the lad asked. " Yes." "Is the famine sore in the land where my father dwells?"

"And does he suffer—is he old? Oh, yes, I remember; my father must be dead." He seated himself on a low stool by the fireside, and, bowing his head in his hands, seemed

lost in thought. "He does that twenty times a day," said the landlord. "Who is he?" asked one of the travelers,

"and where does he come from?" "He has been here only a few days, and I know nothing about him. His first question was, 'Have you seen my father Jacob?" "Have you tried to find out about him?" asked Mr. Tompkins.

"Yes, but to no purpose," answered Uncle rry. "He came one morning and said he was fleeing from Potiphar's wrath. After inquiring for his father, he remained ellent for some time. I tried to find where he came from, but no one knows and he can not tell. I should judge by the clothes he wore that he was from the South, and, from the worn condition of his shoes, that he came a great

ber of good men on the border who find it way. He is of some respectable family, for impossible to keep niggers at all." too much book learning that has turned the boy's head. He talks of Plate and Socrates and Aristotle, and all the ancient philosoevents shows him to have been a student; but he always imagines that he is Joseph." "Where does he live?" asked Mr. Tomp-

kins. seers and dogs?" said Mr. Tompkins.

4Of course," the Carolinian snawered;
"Oh, he stays here at the inn, and shows
how else would you keep the black rascals no disposition to leave. He makes himself no disposition to leave at the same at the sam in subjection? Are we not herrified almost useful by helping the stable-boy and carries in fuel, imagining himself a servant of thehigh priest."
"Has he lucid intervals?" asked Mr.

Tompkins.

"No, not what could be called lucid intervals. Once he said to a girl in the kitchen that it was books that made his head dizzv. "My friend, what you say is true, too and said something of a home a great ways true," he said; "but is the master always off, from which he had fled to escape great blameless? The regro possesses feelings, and voilence. They hoped then to clear up the and said something of a home a great ways mystery, but the next moment his mind wandered again and he was Joseph sold into Egypt, bewailing his father Jacob and his brother Benjamin." "What is his name?' asked Mr. Tomp-

> kins. "We can't get any other name than Joseph, and the boys here call him Crazy

"His malady may be curable; have you consulted a physician about it?" inquired the Carolinian, who was very much interested in the strange case.

"Yes, sir; a doctor from the State Lunatic Asylum was here day before yesterday, but he pronounced him incurable.' Could not the doctor tell how long he had been in this condition?" asked Mr.

Mot with certainty, but thought it only a few weeks or months. He said he had probably escaped from his guard and ran AWAY.

Tompkins.

At this moment the subject of conversation rose from the low stool and looked about with a vacant stare.

"Do you want to go home to your parents?" Mr. Tompkins asked. "When the famine is sore in the land they will come for me."

"Why did you run away?" "My brothers sold me to the merchants with their camels. They made my father be-lieve I was killed, and brought me here and sold me; but I know it is written that my brother Benjamin will come and bring my

father to me." "Is it not written that Jacob did go down into Egypt with his whole family, and that he wept on Joseph's neck, and said he was willing to die?" said Mr. Tompkins, to lead him out of this strange hallucination.

"Yes, yes-oh, yes!" the boy cried, eagerly. "Did not Moses deliver the children of Israel from bondage long after Jacob's death ?"

"I remember now that he did," said Joe. "Then how can you be Joseph, when he died three or four thousand years ago !"

The boy reflected a moment, and then said: "Who can I be, if I am not Joseph?" "Some one who imagines himself Joseph," said Mr. Tompkins. "Now, try to think who you really are and where you came fron.

"I am not Socrates, for he drank the hemlock and died, nor am I Julius Casar, for he was killed by Brutus," the poor lunatic re-

"Try to think what was your father's persisted Mr. Tompkins, hoping to pame," discover something.
"My father's name was Jacob, and I was

sold a slave into Egypt by my brothers; but there must be something wrong; my father must be dead." Again he scated himself on the low stool and buried his face in his hands.

"It's no use,' said the landlord; "that's the heat of argument, and his brain, perhaps, was not so cool since his visit to the barroom.

as near as you'll ever come to knowing who he is from him. I have advertised him in the Pittsburg daily, but no one has come yet to claim him."

A very strai Carolinian. "Is he always mild?" "Yes; he is never cross or sullen, and seems delighted with children. He answers

them in many ways." It was growing late, and the weary travelers were ready to go to bed. The landlord, assisted by Crazy Jos and another boy, took lighted candles to the various 100ms for the

guests. By the combined aid of a good supper, a warm discussion on slavery, and his interest in the insane boy, Mr. Tompkins had succeeded in fighting away the legion of gloomy fear, sir, that slavery is a bad institution, but | thoughts that harassed his mind, and a few minutes after retiring was sleeping peacefully,

CHAPIER II. A NEW ARRIVAL.

Forty years ago a Virginia plenter was a king, his broad acres his kingdom, his wife his queen, his children heirs to his throne, and his slaves his subjects. True, it was a petty kingdom and he but a petty morarch; but, as a rule, petty monarche are tyrannical. and the Southern planter was not always an exception. In those days men were measured, not by moral worth, mental power, or physical stature, but by the number of acres and slaves they owned. The South has never possessed that sturdy class of veomanry that has achieved wonders in the North. Before the war labor was performed by slaves, now it is done by hired help, the farmer himself

there seldom cultivating his soil.

The home of Mr. George W. Tompkins, our acquaintance, was a marvel of beauty and taste. Located in the Northwestern portion of the State, before its division, it was just where the heat of the South was delightfully tempered by the cool winds of the North. No valley in all Virginia was more lovely. To the east were hills which might dolight any mountain lover, all clothed and fringed with delicate evergreens, through which could be caught occasional glimpses of precipitous rocks. Over the heights the sun climbed every morning to illuminate the vallev below with a radiance of glory. Mountain cascades came tumbling and plunging from mossy retreats to swell a clear pebblestrewn stream which afforded the finest tront to be found in the entire State.

The great mansion, built after the old Virginia plan, with a long stone plazza in front, stood on an eminence facing the post-road which ran within a few rods of it. The house was substantial, heavy columns, painted white as marble, supporting the porch, and quaint, old-fashioned gables, about which the swallows twittered, breaking the lines of the roof. In the front yard grew the beach and elm and chestnut tree, their wide-spreading branches indicating an existence for centuries. A little below the structure, and south-west from it, was a colony of low, small buildings, where dwelt the slaves of Mr. Tompkins. One or two were nearer, and in these the domestics lived. These were a higher order of servants than the field-hands. and they never let an opportunity pass to assert their superiority over their fellow slaves. Socially, as well as geographically, Mr. Tompkins' home combined the extremes of the North and South, He, with his calm face and mild gray eyes, was a native of the green hills of New Hampshire, while his dark-syed wife was a daughter of sunny

wealthy Georgia planter. Mr. Tompkins bad met her first in Atlanta, where he was spending the winter with a class-mate, both having graduated at Yale the year before. Their meeting grew into intimacy, from intimacy it ripened into love. Shortly after the marriage of his daughter, his only child, the planter exchanged his property for more extensive possessions in Virginia, but he never occupied this new home. He and his wife were in New Orleans, when the dread inalady, yellow-fever, seized upon them, and they died before their daughter or her huzband could go to them.

"Mr. Tompkins, a man who had always been opposed to slavery, thus found himself the owner of a large plantation in Virginia, and more than a hundred slaves. There seemed to be no other alternative, and he accepted the situation, and tried, by being a humane master, to conciliate his wounded conscience for being a master at all.

He and his only brother, Henry, had in-herited a large and valuable property from their father, in their palivo State. brother, like himself, had gone South and married a planter's daughter, and become a large slave-holder. He was a far different man from his brother. Naturally overbearing and cruck, he seemed to possess none of the other's kindness of heart or cool, dispassionate reason. He was a hard taskmaster, and no "fire-eating" Southerner ever exercised his power more remorselessly than he, and no one hated the Abolition party more cordially. But it is not with Henry Tompkins we have to deal at present.

It was near noon the day after the travelers reached Jerry Lycan's inn. Mrs. Tompkins sat on the plasza, looking down the road that led to the village. She was one of those was discovered among the ruins, but so Southern beauties who attract at a first burned and charred that it was impossible to glance; her eyes large, and dark, and brillisht; her hair soft and glossy, like waves of an animal. I have done everything I could lustrous silk. Of medium height, though not think of, and yet something seems to tell me quite so slender as when younger, her form my task is not over."

was faultless. Her cheek had the olive tint

"What has been done with the plantaof the South, and as she reclined with indolent grace in her easy chair, one little foot restlessly tapping the carpet on which it rested, she looked a very queen.

The Tompkins mansion was the grandest for many miles around, and the whole plantation bore evidence of the taste and judgment of its owner. There seemed to be nothing, from the crystal fountain splashing in front of the white-pillared dwelling to the vast fields of corn, wheat and tobacco stretching far into the back-ground, which did not add to the beauty of the place.

On the north were barns, immense and

well filled granaries and stables. Then came tobacco houses, covering acres of ground. One would hardly have suspected the plain, unpretention. Mr. Tompkins as being the possessor of all this wealth. But his house held his greatest treasures—two bright little boys, aged respectively nine and seven years. Abner, the elder, had bright blue eyes and the clear Saxon complexion of his father Oleah, the younger, was of the same dark Southern type as his mother. They were two such children as even a Roman mother might have been proud to call her jewels. Bright and affectionate, they yielded a quick obedience to their parents, and-a remarkable thing for Loys-were always in perfect

accord. "Oh, mamma, mamma!" cried Oleah, following close after his trother, and quite as much excited.

"Well, what is the matter?" the mother asked, with a smile. "It's coming! it's coming! it's coming!"

cried Oleah. "He's coming! he's coming!" shouted Abner. "Who is coming?" asked the mother.

"Para, para, papa!" shouted both at the top of their voices. "Papa is coming down the big hill on the stage-scash." Mrs. Tempkins was now looking for her-Sure enough there was the great, oldfashioned stage-loach lumbering down the hill, and her husband was an outside passen ous horn of the overleer, calling the slaves to ger, as the sky was now clear and the sun

showed the mud stains of its long travel, and the roads in places were yet filled with water. The winding of the coachman's horn, which never failed to set the boys dancing with delight, sounded mellow and clear on the morn-

ing air.
"It's going to stop! it's going to stop!" shouted Atner, and toth kept up a frautic shouting, "Whos, whos!" to the prancing horses as they drew near the house.

It paused in front of the gate, and Mrs. Tompkins and her two boys hurried down the walk. Mr. Tompkini' baggage had just been

taken from the boot and placed inside the gate, and the stage had rolled on, as his wife and two boys came up to tue traveler. "Mamma first, and me next," said Oleah, preparing his red lips for the expected kiss.

"And I come after Oleab," said Abner. Mr. Tompkins called to a negro boy who was near to carry the baggage to the house, and the happy group made their way to the great plazzi, the two boys clinging to their father's hands and keeping up a torrent of questions. Where had he been? What had he seen? What had he brought home for them? The porch reached, Mrs. Tompkins drew up the arm-chair for her tired husband. "Rest a few minutes," she said, "and then you can take a bath and change your clothes, and you will feel quite yourself once

The planter took the seat, with a brightfaced child perched on each side of him. "You were gone so long without writing that I became uneasy," said his wife, drawing

her chair close to his side. "I had a great deal to do," he answered. shaking his head sadly, "and it was terrible work, I assure you. The memory of the past three weeks, I fear, will never leave my mind."

"Was it as terrible as the message said?" asked Mrs. Tompkins, with a shudder. "Yes, the horrible story was all true. The whole family was murdered.'

"By whom !" "That remains a mystery, but it is supposed to have been done by one of the slaves,

as two or three ran away about that time."
"How did it happen? Tell me all," The little boys were sent away, for this story was not for children to hear, and Mr. Tompkins proceeded.

"We could hardly believe the news the dispatch brought us, my dear, but it did not tell us the worst. The roads between here and North Carolina are not the best, and I was four or five days making it, even with the aid of a few hours occasionally by rail. I found my brother's next neighbor, Mr. Clayborne, at the village waiting for me. On the way he told all that he or any one seemed to know of the affair. My brother had a slave who was half negro and part Indian, with some white blood in his veins. This slave had a quadroon wife, whom he loved with all his wild, passionate heart, She was very beautiful, and a belle among the negroes. But Henry, for some disobedience on the part of the husband, whose In-dian and white blood revolted against slavery, sold the wife to a Louisiana sugar planter The half-breed swore he would be revenged, and my brother, unfortunately possessing a

hasty temper, had him tied up and severely whipped—"
"Served the black rascal quite right," in-Georgia.

Mrs. Tompkins was the only child of a terrupted the wife, who, being Southern

born, could not endure the least self assertion on the part of a slave.
"I think not, my dear, though we will not

argue the question. After his punishment the diack hung about for a week or two, sullen and silent. Several friends cautioned my brother to beware of him, but Henry was headstrong and took no man's counsel. Suddenly the slave disappeared, and although the woods. awamps and canabashs were the woods, swamps and cane breaks were soured by experienced hunters and dogs he could not be found. Three weeks had passed, and all thought of the runaway had passed from the minds of the people. Late one night the man who told me this was passing my brother's house, when he saw firmes shooting about the roof and out of the windows. He gave the alarm, and roused the negroes. As he ran up the lawn toward the house a bloody ax met his view. On enter. ing the front door my brother Henry was found lying in the had, his skull cheft in twaia. I connot repeat all that met the man'a horror-stricken gaza. They had only time to suatch away the bodies of my brother, his wife and two of the children when the

Mrs. Tompkins.

"Were evidently murdered also, but their bodies could not be found. It is supposed

"Did you cause any extra search to be made?

searched, searched - mountain, plain and swamp. The rivers were dragged, the wells examined, the rains raked, but in vain. The oldest and the youngest of the children could not be found. A skull bone

tion?" Mrs. Tompkins asked. "The father of my brother's wife is the administrator of the estate, and he will

"No trace of him whatever. Is agems as though, after performing his horrible deed, he must have sank into the earth."

husband needed a bath and a change of clothes, hurried him into the house. The recital of that horrible story had cast a shadow over her countenance, which she tried in vain to drive away, and had reawakened in Mr. Tompkins' toul a longing for revenge, though his better reason compelled him to admit that the half-breed was geaded to madness and desperation.

The day passed gloomily enough after the first joy of the husband and father's return.

Both waited a moment, listening, when again the feeble wail of an infant reached

child of one of the house servants," said Mr.

children to come here, especially in the early morning, to annoy us."
Mr. Tompkins, whose morning nap was not

"Who is there?" asked Mrs. Tompkins. "It's me, miseus, if you please." door was pushed open and a dark head, wound in a red bandana handkerchief, ap-

mancer that something unusual had occurred. Dinah was her mistress' handmaid and the children's nurse.

Tompkins,

"1 don't know, missus. It must a been there nearly all night, an' I suppose they

the bed. In a few minutes Dinah returned with a baby about six months old, dressed in a

filled with tears. clothes," said Dinah. "Poor, dear little thing! it is nearly starved and almost frozen. Prepare it some warm milk at oace, Dinah," said the kind-

Mr. Tompkins was wide awake now, and his mind busy with conjecture how the child came to be left on their p:azza.

next room. moment later two pairs of little bare feet same pattering into their mother's room.

His mother held it down for him to kiss. "Isn't it pretty!" said Abner. "Its eyes are black, just like Oleah's. Let me kiss it, too.

two children, who, in their joy over this treasure-trove, were dancing frantically about the room.

answered. . Who put it there?"

"I don't know, dear."
"Why, Oleah," said Abner, "it's just like old Mr. Post. Don't you know he found a baby at his door? for we read about it in our

"No," answered the mother; "this is another." "Oh, isn't it sweet?" said Oleah, as the

roof lell in." "And the other two children ?" asked

they were burned to ashes amid the ruins."

"I did, but it was useless. I have

manage it." " And the murderer ?"

Mrs. Tompkins now, remembering that her

The next morning, just as the sun was peering over the gray peaks of the eastern mounthe valley below, dancing upon the stream of silver which wound beneath, or splintering its ineffectual lances among the branches and trunks of the grand old trees surrounding the plantation, Mr. Tompkins was awakened from the dreamless sleep of exhaustion.
"What was that?" he asked of his wife.

their cars. "It is a child's voice," said Mrs. Tompkins; "but why is it there?" "Some of the uegro children have strayed from the quarters; or, more likely, it is the

Tompkins.

"The house servants have no children," answered Mrs. Tompkins, "and I have exutioned the field women not to allow their

the labors of the day, scunded musical in the one warm and bright. The clumsy vehicle early morning air, and seemed only to sooths wed the mud stains of its long travel, and the wearied master to sleep again. Footsteps were heard upon the carpeted hallway, and then three or four light taps on the door of the bedroom.

> peared in the opening.
> "What is the matter, Dinah?" Mrs. Tompkins asked, for she saw by the woman's

> "If you please, missus," she said, "there is a queerest little baby on the front porch in the big clothes-basket." "A baby!" cried the astonished Mis.

"Yes'm, a white baby" "Where is its mother?"

who ever left it there wants you to keep it fur good."
"Bring the poor little thing here," said Mrs. Tompkins, rising to a sitting position in

faded calico gown, and hungrily sucking its tiny fist, while its dark brown eyes were "It was in de big basket among some ole

hearted mistress. The girl hurried away to do her bidding, leaving the baby with Mrs. Tompkins, who held the benumbed child in her arms and tried to still its cries.

"What is that?" called Oleah, from the "Why, it's a baby," answered Abner, and

"Oh, the sweet little thing!" cried Oleah; "I want to kiss it."

The little stranger looked in wonder at the

"Oh, mamma, where did you get it?" asked Oleab. "Dinah found it on the porch," the mother

First reader." "Oh, yes; is this the same baby old Mr. Post found?" asked Oleah.

child cried and stretched out its tiny hands. "It's just as pretty as it can be," said Abner,

(To be continued,)

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Do not let stale flowers remain in a sickchamber. Scald peaches and the skin can be removed

much a lier than by peeling without scalding. In baking apple or peach dumplings fill the pan two-thirds full of water; they are not ac dry and hard.

Wash your flatirens in soa suds and dry thor authly, if they at all trouble you by dropping black specks. In baking custard set the pan containing it into another pan containing hot wate, and it

will cook much better. A few leaves of green wormwood, scattered

where black ants congregate, is said to be effectual in dislodging them. It is claimed that the juice of a lemon squeezed into a cup of strong coffee will afford immediate

relief in neuralgic headache.

For a gunrowder burn, keep the wounds wet with a mixture of linseed oil and lime water for three cays, and then apply vaseline to heal. Don't ask a convalescent if he would like this or that to cat and drink, but prepare the delicaor the cover them in a tempting way.

Sponge cake—One cup of sugar and three eggs, beat well, add one cup of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder; mix well and

A half-cup ammonia to a pail of warm water will cleanse hard-finished walls nicely; of course the water should be changed when much soiled. Perhaps some ladies would like to know that milliners use an ordinary pol sh for ladies' shoes to renovate old black straw hats. Brush out

Graham pudding-Two cups of graham flour, one cup of molasses, one cup sweet milk, one cup chopped raisins, two tenspounfuls sods. Steam three hours.

LEMON MARMALALE. Take two lemons, pee and extract the seed. Boil the lemons until soft, add the juice and pulp with a pound of sugar to a pound of lemon. Boil to thicken.

For luncheon or supper some slices of sturgen, boiled with a little vinegar and some sweet herbs, and eaten cold, are quite an epicure's dish, and a surprise to those who consider sturgeon a "common" dish.

BROWN BREAD. -Two-thirds of a cup BROWN DREAD.—I WOUTHING OF a cup of molasses, two cups sour milk, one cup sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls soda, one of salt, one cup flour, four cups cornmeal. Steam three hours and brown a few minutes in the oven.

Delicate pie-Whites two eggs, four table spoons cream, one large spoonful flour, one cup white sugar, one cup c ld water; flavor with lemen. Line a pie plate with pastry, pour in the mixture and bake at once.

Soup from canned peas is excellent. Boil a quart in three quarts of water until tender, and press these through a colander back into the water they w. re boiled in. Scrape and lice two carrots, two or three onions, adding a little carrots, two or turee onions, adding a little thyine, some celery seed, pepper and salt, and boil these with the peas. Instead of the carrots you can use three cucumbers, sliced and seeded, but not pared, as the skins do not go into the final preparation of the soup. Serve with sippets of bread fried in bacon fat.

WHY GIRLS GO WRONG.

That sick like bad boys best, and that they will lorsake father and mother, disregard the advice of the truest friends and bring descolation to the hearts of all rather than renounce a dissolute fellow, are facts too patent to require proof. What is the cause of this? In well-todo tamilies the cirls are spared every effort and deprived of every opportunity to exercise their will power, and consequently grow up wholly will power, and emisequency grow up whosy unprepared to exercise judgment, decision and action. The sentimental, poetic, delirious period arrives. The emotional nature, under the stimulus of awakening faculties, now becomes supreme, and the girl is wholly under its control. There should be no difference in a girl's and a boy's life until they are 10 years of age. She ought to be the equal of her brother in out-of door sports. Until they are 15 years of age they cught to bave the same training in school. As much ought to be expested from her as from him. After that time their education shuld differ, according to their different spheres of action. A true affection is an anchor to character, and if a girl's life were with the daughter. It a lattner wishes to fortify his daughter against folly let him retain her love and confidence. Not simply respect and esteem, but love. And to do this he must feed the love of the child until that love ripens into the genuine affection of a woman. Many fathers deceive themselves. They think thir daughters do love them. They will think this wien they cannot remember ever to have had a confidential interchange of thoughts, aspirstions and scerets, such as we have only with those we love and fully trust. They cannot remember when they had a caress or any-thing but a formal kiss; and yet they think their thing but a formal kiss; and yet they think their daughters love them. Apply these tests: We confide in those we love. Does your daughter reveal her heart to you? We like to be with those we love. Does your daughter long for your companionship? Does she really enjoy being with you? Will she forsake the sectiety of others to be with you? If your daughter has loved you and confided in you from infancy, and found in you that true friend that she cugait to find. do you think she will that she ought to find, do you think she will forget all this and go contrary to your wishes? She will not fall in love, but will enter into love deliberately, and her father, who has her contidence, can counteract the leading if he sees fit. When a young men comes to steal her heart he will find the old gentleman at home. If he wants that heart he must ask for it and satisfy all parties concerned of his ability to If he be a sneak thief he will soon be gone. If he be a true knight he will enter upon the conquest with a manly courage and bearing that itself is evidence of his worthiness.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE! That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger sir-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities lead-

ing from them. When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their werk. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even it workship also be followed any many depend everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

A man writes from Albany to say that there is in that city a seven year-old boy, Albert Blum by name, and a match peddler by occupation, who can multiply "two numbers not to exceed 2,000 in his head and give the correct answer." This man "saw Albert multiply 1,227 by 438."

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR TWO HUNDRED.

Ticket No. 46856 drew the third capital prize of \$20,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, on the 9th of August, was held by Daniel McNaughton, brother of Robert McNaughton, the barber of Governor street.

"As soon as I ascertained that ticket No. 46,856 had drawn the third capital prize of \$20,0001 immediately drew a sight draft on M. A. Dauphin, and it was promptly paid." I sup pose I have bought two handred tickets. This was the first time I ever struck it big. I know of nothing else in which I could have invested \$200 and got \$2,000 in return.—Richmond (Va.) State, Aug. 27.

Even fishermen who wouldn't steal are always ten feet of a target while one of ready to hook something, if they get a chance. at it six thousand feet distant.

MEDICAL INSTINCT.

Animals get rid of their parasites by using Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mind, clay, etc. Those suffering from fiver restrict their det, keep quiet, seek dark, niry places, drink water, and sometimes plunge into it. When a dog has lost his a posite he eats that species of grass known as dog's grass, which acts as an emetic and purpative. Cats also eat grass. Sheep and cows, when ill, also reek out certain herbs. An animal suffering from chronic rhaumatism always keeps, as far reck out certain herbs. An animal suffer ng from chronic rhaumatism always keeps, as far as possible, in the sun. The warrior ants have regularly organized ambulances. Latrelle cut the attenne of an ant, and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid secreted in their little mouths.

If a chimpanzee is wounded it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound, and dressing it with leaves or grass. When an animal has a wounded leg or arm hanging off, it completes the amputation with its teeth. A

completes the amputation with its teeth. A dog on being stung on the muzzle by a viper was abserved to plunge its head repeatedly for several days in running water. The animal eventually recovered eventually recovered.

A sporting deg was run over by a carriage. During three years in winter it remained lying in a brook, where its food was taken to it. The animal recovered. A terrier hurt its right eye; it remained under a counter, avoided heat and light, although it habitually kept close to the fire; it alopted a general treatment, rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of the paw, which it licking the upper surface of the paw, which it applied to the wounded eye; again licking the

aw when it became dry. Animals suffering from rheumatic fever treat themselves by the continued application of cold water, which M. Delauney considers to be more certain than any of the other methods. In view of these interesting facts we are, he thinks forced to admit that hygiene and therapeutics, as produced by animals, may, in the interest of physiology, be studied with advantage. Many ysicians have been observers of animals, their discases, and the methods adopted by them in their instinct to cure themselves, and have appropriated the knowledge so brought under their observati n in their practice.

UMMARRIED WOMEN.

It seems certain (says The Hospital) that in England at any rate the number of unmarried women is rapidly increasing, and is likely to further increase. The conditions of society at present are not favorable to marriage. Women are not trained to be efficient and economical at home. Domestic duties are despised by mothers home. Domestic duties are despised by mothers and daughters, and calls, amusements and pleasure are looked upon as the vatural things to expect both before and after marriage. Any one who has eyes to see with cannot fail to perceive that among the upper and middle classes the young woman who secures neither wealth nor position is looked upon as a complete failure. If mothers and daughters are to continue as they are, marriages will become more and more difficult, and more and more remote, and by consequence the more and more remote, and by consequence the number of unmarried women will rapidly in-crease. What are these women going to do? Are they going to keep an aged overworked father with his rose to the grindstone until he drops dead from sheer exhaustion and despair?

Are they going to cripple amiable and generous brothers through all the earlier and later years of their life struggle, and to make it impossible for them to marry too?

If women fear to face life with a husband of merely moderate means, they will have to learn to face it alone and on their own account. Many of them are quite prepared for this, but unhappily these are the very women who would be willing to face it as the wives of poor men if the favorable opportunity should occur. It is not the capable and the generous-hearted who refuse to m rry men who are not rich, but the vain, the frivolcus, the silly, and the inc pable. This is what constitutes the difficulty of the problem. What are we going to do with the hundry of the problem. dreds of thousands of young women who have been bred to bad French, worse music, and no arithmetic at all; who dance and play tennis in-differently, and have not the least idea when the dumpling is on the table how the apple could possibly have got into it?"

There are now a good many very clever women who constitute themselves the advocates of what are called "Women's Rights." Here is a commonplace but urgen: problem for their solution. What can they and what will they do for their badly trained and meanable sisters?

It is the loss of a dreamer, a poet or a critic. It is desirable that the nose should be as long as possible, this being a sign of merit, power and genus. For instance, Napoleon and Cresar had long noses, If the line of the nose be re-entrant—that is, if the nose is turned up—it denotes that its owner than a weak mind, sometimes coarse, and generated the nose of the control of the nose is turned up—it denotes that its owner than a weak mind, sometimes coarse, and generated the nose of a dreamer, a poet or a critic. It is the nose of a dreamer, a poet or a critic. It is desirable to that the nose should be as long as possible, this being a sign of merit, power and genus. For instance, Napoleon and Cresar had long noses. do for their badly trained and meanable sisters? the ness is turned up—it denotes that its owner The really practical thing to do is to create a has a weak mind, sometimes coarse, and goneran anenor to character, and it a girls life were securely anchored at home she would not be so easily driven out to sea. The father, rather than the mother, is or can be a favorite with the daughter. If a father wishes to strong public of inion among women themselves, ally playful, pleasant, or frolicsome. and simpering misses who now set the fashion and simpering misses who now fee the hishon among their sex, let us have some robust and useful young women who, if they find themselves without aptitudes for study, teaching, clerical or literary work, can make shirts, concoct a beefsteak-pie, instruct their younger sisters in arithmetic and history, or the kitchen maid how to scour a pan. There is a promp necessity for root and branch reform. The present system of bringing up girls among the so-called educated classes is laughable in its utter absurdity. Vain mothers and weak fathers are more responsible for the existing state of things than daughters; and it is they who must be brought to see their mad folly be fore any amendment can reasonably be looked

A TREASURED WORD.

Many yeas ago the present Bishop of Char-lottetown was parish priost of Tiguish, an Aca dian settlement in the western part of Prince Edward Island. His mission comprised a large district which is now divided into many parishe One of these-the Indian reserve known as Lenone of these—the Indian reserve known as Len-nox Island—was often visited by Father Mc-lulyre, who offered Mass in the little chapel of St. Anne, and, in default of a presbytory, lodged in the home of the Mic-Mac chief, Peter Francis, who was in very comfortable circum-

Mrs. Francis, who, like Martha of old, Mrs. Francis, who, like Martin of 0.3, was much engrossed in housewifely duties, and careful for the good Father's comfort, had occasion during one of his visits to punish her little boy Peter, then not much than a baby. She was very angry, and in keen pursuit of the little fellow, who, terribly afraid of the coming chastisement, fled to the priest for protection. Father McIntyre opened his cassock and wrapped in the translation was the translation of the control of around the trembling baby, while he gently re-proved the mother for her extreme harshness, saying that she really must forgive her son, who would be good henceforth.
"And how do I know he'll be good, father?"

asked the woman.
"I'll answer for him," said the priest; "I'll go security that he will be good." And so the little boy was reprieved, and Father McIntyre thought no more of the matter.

Many years after, when he was paying his first pastoral visit to Lennox Island as bishop of the diocese, a procession in his honor came to meet him at the shore. From theranks stepped a tall handsome young man, who, doing homage to his chief pastor, said smilingly that he had come to relieve his Lordship of his bond, and upon the bishop wondering asking what he meant, recalled the incident of the threatened whipping, and said he was the baby boy for whom his Lordship had gone security so many years before, naively remarking that he had been good ever since.

FAMILY DYES

in order to be of value must be pure, strong quick of action, and easy to use. These qualities are only to be had in the celebrated Dia mond Dyes and it easily explains their popularity. 32 Colors. 10 cents each. At all Druggiste.

An astonishing firearm has been introduced in France. It is of French origin, and is won-derful in the results obtained. At three thou-sand feet distance 98 per cent. of the balls hit a number of baskets representing a company of soldiers. Col. Lebel, the inventor, stood within ten feet of a target while one of his friends fired

IMPROPER TREATMENT OF FRIENDS. RELATIONS AND ACQUAINTANCES OFTEN CON-

SIDERED WITH DISCOUBTESY. It is a curious fact that many persons con sider themselves at perfect liberty to treat their friends with the inest marked rudeness. I knew a lady once who sent an intimate acquaintance a note scribbled in pencil on a piece of brown wrapping paper, a thing she would never have dared to do to a stranger. What! will you be polite to the world, and insult those whom you profess to love? For whom should you make your most careful toile,, for whom reserve your sweetest smile, your softest tone, your fondest glauce, if not for your dearest frierd? Yet how often is it otherwise. I stood once near a beautiful lady at a fashionable reception. In the course of a short conversation she dropped both her handkerchief and far The former was returned to her hand and fan. The former was returned to her by gentleman, to whom she bowed the most polite acknowledgments. The latter was restored to her by another gentieman, so was she did not even lift her eyes. My curiosity was roused, and I asked a friend in the vicinity of the little pantomime if she could explain the enigma, "Oh, yes," she could explain the enigma, "Oh, yes," she answered, readily, "the gentieman whohanded her the handkerchief is Captain Dentman; the other is only her husband." Only her husband! What use to waste a courteous phrase on him? Only her husband! She will keep her radians emiles for a stranger's admiration. Only her husband! No need to lift the beautiful dark husband! No need to lift the beautiful dark eyes to his familiar face. Their bright glances are saved for him who is but a passing acquaintance. Only your wife, your daughter, your sister, my auxilius man of the world! You need not raise your hat to thes, if no one is looking. You will meet a lady presently to whom you can lift it gallantly enough. She is somebody else's wife, or daughter, or sister; that is the difference, too. Alas! alas! What is it Emerson says? "Treat your friend as he were a god." And why not? What have you beside your friend, whether he b : husband, or brother, or son, or lover ; whether she be wife, or sister, or daughter, or sweet-heart; or whether the word signify only the one whom you love most? You can live with-out the world. Its smiles and jests and hollow sharrs and shows are not essential to your happiness. They will pass away. The fire of ambition will burn out, the acme of success be re-ched, the goal of earthly fame and wealth and honor be attained, all that you seek be won and lost perhaps; but what then? Can you live without your triend? No, no, a thousand times no Let her be your constant thought, your rever failing inspiration, your ideal, your refuge, your strength. Let your every act be an exponent of your love for her.—Boston Exchange.

BARTHOLDI'S GREAT WORK.

The statue of Liberty enlightening the world which stands on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, is one of the most sublime artistic conceptions of modern times. The torch of the goddess lights the nations of the earth to peace prosperity and progress, through Liberty. But "liberty" is an empty word to the thousands of poor women enslaved by physical ailments a hundredfold more tyrannical than any Nero To tuch sufferers Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip tion holds forth the promise of a speedy cute. I s a specific in all those derangements, larities and weaknesses which make life a bur den to so many women. The only medicine sold by druggist-, under a positive guarantee from the m nufacturers, that it will give eatisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing tottle.

NOSES AS SIGNS OF CHARACTER.

An exchange says: The Roman nose denotes propensity for adventure. A wide nose with open nostrils is a mark of great sensuality. A cleft nose shows benevolence—it was the nose of St. Vincent de Paul. A straight nose denotes : just, serious, fine, judicious and energetic mind. The curved, fleshy nose is a mirk of domination and cruelty. Catherine de Medici and Elizabeth of Ergland had noses of this kind. The curved nose is a mark of a brilliant mind, but vain, and disposed to be ironical. It is the nose

THE FIVE SISTERS. There were five fair sisters and each had ar

Flora would fain be a fashionable dame; Scholarly Susan's selection was books; Coquettish Cora cared more for good looks Anna, ambitious, aspired after wealth; Sensible Sarah sought first for good health.

So she took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and grew healthy and blooming. Cora's beauty quickly faded; Susan's eyesight failed from over-study; Flora became nervous and fretful in striving after fashion, and a sickly family kept Anna's husband poor. But sensible Sarah grew daily more healthy, charming and ictelligent.

THAT SWEET WORD, "MOTHER."

Lord Macaulay pays the following beautiful tribute to his mother: "Children, look in those eyes; listen to that dear voice; notice the feeling of even a single touch that is bestowed upon you by that hand? Make much of it while yet you have that most precious of all good gifts, a loving mother. Read the unfathomable ove of those eyes; the kind anxiety of that touch and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends, but never will you have again the inexpressible love and genyou have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother testows. Often do I sigh in the struggles with the hard, uncaring world, for the sweet, deep security I felt when, of an evening, nestling in her bosom, I listened to some quiet tale, suitable to my age, read in her untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me whon I appeared asleep; never her kins of peace at night. Years have never her kiss of peace at night. Years have passed away since we laid her beside my father in the old churchyard; yet still her voice whispers from the grave, and her eye watches over me, as I visit spots long since hallowed to the memory of my mother."

WITHOUT EQUAL.

Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrhoea it has no equal."

Mrs. Cleveland is a lady of fortune as well as a fortunate lady. Congressman McShane, of Nebraska, is authority for the statement that the present valuation of the Omaha property in which the President's wife and her mother have each an eighth interest is \$800,000.

The three R's brought Regret, Reproach and Remorse to a great political party in 1884. The three P's, when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pelless, bring Peace to the mind, Preservation and Perfection of health to the body.

Mrs. Herbert, a patient in a public institution at Joliet. Ill.,, who has been to all appearances asleep for 219 days, with the exception of one or two intervals, is now so greatly exhausted and emaciated that the physicians, are said to be completely puzzled by the case, are of the opinion that her death is quite near.

A neat little story comes from Watson Springs, Ga., to the effect that during a recent freshet a watermelon patch was washed away up the river, and a citizen saw half a melon floating along with a good sized pig sitting in one end and eating out of the other end as placidly as if in a pen.

A MOST DESERVING APPEAL. To the Editor of THE POST:

SIR,—May I trouble you for a little space in which to solicit some aid from those who are able and willing to give it towar's erecting in my poor and extensive parish a convent and a presbytery. A church and school are built and paid for; but, plas, there is no provision for priests and nuns but a bare piece of land. It is needless to say how church and schools suffer and sculs are lost for want of a resident priest. For more than 15 years I have given a priest's best care to this distant portion of my flock, driving thither every Sunday (after a first flock, driving thither every Sunday (after a magnification) at home) twelve mules to say second Mass and preach at midday, giving Rosary and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the afternoon, and returning for Rosary, lecture and Benediction in the Home Mission in the evening. During two years I had to discuss with home keater and servant owing to pense with housekees er and servant owing to the poverty of the mission, and indeed have had the poverty of the mission, and indeed have had to endure other had ships and privations that I may be excused from parading. Having thus toiled and sacrificed myself for fifteen long years in the poor mission of 500 poor Irish Catholics, scattered among 20,000 Protestants, over nearly 1,000 square miles of territory, may I not feel justified in asking my brethren in the Faith and kinsmen to extend a helping hand to me? From morn till night, for twelve long, weary days, I have walked the streets of Montreal in quest of subscriptions, and have to night netted a total of scriptions, and have to night netted a total of only 31 piastres, exclusive of 36 piastres the re-sult of a collection kindly permitted by the good Jesuit Fathers after my sermon in their church on last Sunday evening. Naturally most unfitted for the disagreeable task I have taken in hand, and sincerely ashamed to be collecting in a place hone yeombed with collections for so many local wan s, I have resolved to make this general appeal, instead of urging it by personal application. This convent and presbytery are application. This convent and presbytery are necessary wants, and without extraneous aid it is utterly impossible for us to make a beginning of them. Is not giving to them, then, giving to God? and is not God always giving back to the charitable in 100 ways and a hundred fold what is given in His name? Four Masses are said every week for one year for all benefactors, and substitutions may be seen to the and subscriptions may be sent to me at the office of this paper, or at the Clergy House of Notre Dame, and will be gratefully acknowledged by yours faithfully,

W. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

P. P. and Dis. Insp.

Montreal, Sept. 20, 1886.

THE VIRGIN MARY'S POWER OF IN-TERCESSION PROVEN BY THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-

SIR,-A non-Catholic challenged me lately to prove to him, by the Bible, the Blessed Virgin Mary's power of intercession on behalf of mortals here below; as I have no difficulty in find-ing the above evidence, I sincerely trust that it may prove as easy to those of our separated brethren who are always anxious to have some light on this very important article of Faith. I refer them to the second chapter of St. John's Gospel: 1st. At the wedding in Cana, did the Mother of Our Lord intercede or not on behalf of the bridegroom, when the wine failed? 2nd. And that, through mere love and compassion, without even being asked to do so! 3rd. Did not Christ at once perform a miracle (His first), solely to respond to His Mother's desire. Therefore His first public operation was to giorify the Most Blessed Virgin Mary; should we then remain behind? Should we no heartily join with Our Lord in glorifying the Queen of Heaven? Now, with regard to that pretended rebuke from Our Lord, it has been proven time and again by the best lights in theology that Our Blessed Lord's love for mankind would have proven very limited indeed, and consequently not infinite, had He, on His first appearance in public with His dearly be-loved Mother, shown a want of love and disrespect for her; besides, it would have been in contradiction with the Divine commandment: "Honor thy father and thy mother, etc." The next alleged rebuke with regard to His Holy Mother, according to non-Catholics' in-terpretation, is found in St. Mark's inj. v.33-35: "Who is my Mother? etc." Is it not very sad that blindness should st'll prevail to that extent

with educated peorle? How the Holy One, Who from His childhood had ever in sight the sorrowful sacrifice of His precious life to redeem lost man, could have acted otherwise, after re-peatedly teaching that "He that loveth his father and his mother more than Him is not worthy of Him," that to become His disciple, one must "give up his father and his mother, etc.,?" Had our Lord interrupted His preaching, that is, stopping from doing His "Father's work," in which He was at that time earnestly engaged, to busy Himself with personal temporal affairs with "His brethren," whom he most assuredly respected and loved dearly, would He not have given, thereby. His enemies, the Pharnot have given, thereby, His enemies, the Pharisees, who were constantly watching Him, an opportunity to accuse Him before the people of being inconsistent with His doctrines, and therefore an impostor? But our all wise Saviour being well aware of His persecutors' malice, though it pained His loving heart, He sacrificed for that moment His tender feelings

towards His dear Mother for His Father's glory, eo as not to scandalize His disciples.

To return to the first subject of this letter Non-Catholics should comprehend that on per-forming His miracle our Lord gave us the evidence of a prominent line of demarcation between Him and His Mother, which we go by, and ought to suffice our separated brethren in convincing them with what manner we know the Mother of God. Thus at the marriage feast in Cana she proved us in a perfectly clear nanner that she can ask favors for us from God but there ends her prerogative, God alone grants them through her request, and that if when upon earth while she was a simple creature, she exercised such an influence over Jesus Christ as to make Him perform a miracle at a single desire upon her part, how much earler it is to her to exercise the same influence, now that she is clorified with her Divine Son near the Most High. Non-Catholics bring as an objection her want of omnipresence in order to hear us, but we Catholics, who believe in the "ministering angels," have no room for doubts, as sincere prayers to the Blessed Virgin Mary

never remain unheard.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I consider as a most horrible blasphemy the inference by non-Catholics that our Divine Saviour, whose love is incommensurate, may have been guilty of the least disregard for His loving and Holy Mother. least disregard for His loving and Holy Mother.
Moreover, such blasphemers are mentioned in
Rev. xii., c. 17: "And the dragon was wroth
with the woman, and went to make war with the
remnant of her seed (the Catholics), which keep
the commandments of God and have the testimony of Jesus Christ," that is, the light of the
Holy Spirit through the infallible head of our Church Catholic.

LUDGER BLANCHET. Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1887.

Holloway's Pills-Bilious complaints and ir regularities of the system, produced by redund-ancy, of vitiated bile, can always be corrected by a few doses of these inestimable Pills, which are everywhere admired for their rare combination of mildness and power; for though they con-quer with ease and rapidity the most obstinate disease, they never weaken the stomach or necessitate any interruption of ordinary duties or amusement. On the contrary they increase the appetite, strengthen the organs of digestion, give increased energy and life to all the animal functions, and fit both head and brain for fresh exertions. The sick and enfeebled may by a single trial speedily discover what a happy revolution these Pills have the power to effect in the human system.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "A young composer has just written, for a soprano voice, a beautiful song entitled: "Would That I Were Young Again. It has been so much time wasted. The woman can't be found who will sing it."

The girl who marries for money often gets a fool thrown in.

REV. FATHER PARADIS WINS. HE IS ACQUITTED IN HIS LAW SUIT WITH THE MESSES. GILMOUR & CO.

There was a very large attendance of citizens There was a very large attendance of citizens of all creeds and nationalities present in the Court of Appeal this morning to hear the Hon. Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, Judges Cross, Tessier, Baby and Church deliver judgment in the important law suit of the Messrs. Allan Gilmour & Co., the well known lumber merchants of Gatineau Mills, in the township of Hull, in the county and district of Ottawa, against he Rev. Father Charles A. M. Paradis, of the township of Maniwaki, in the district of Ottawa, and Messrs. Lapointe, Daoust, Boismenu, Allaire, Brouillette and Mauriot (plaintiffs below), respondents. The judgment appealed from made absolute an injunction, pealed from made absolute an injunction pealed from made absolute an injunction, ordering the appellants to cease cutting pine and other lumber on certain lots. The defence was that the lots in question are included within the boundaries of a timber berth held by them under license from the Crown, and are within the boundary part of the forest reserve established by order-in council on 10th September, 1883, and that the defendants being in possession of the lumber berth under license from the Crown, at the time of the under license from the Crown, at the time of the issuing of the location ticket, the location ticket was null and void, and the respondents did not thereby acquire any right in or to the lots. The court of Aylmer overruled the defence, and made the injunction perpetual, the grounds of the decision being that under the terms of the statute the Lieutenant-Governor in council is bound, in constituting a "forest reterve," to except the parts of the ungranted lands of the Crown held under license to cut timber on which no merchantable pine or pine timber or the parts and must obtain the recover and the recover an grows, and must obtain the necessary imforms tion, and that here no information was obtained It was contended on the part of the appellants Messis. Gilmour & Co., that the prohibition contained in the statute makes absolutely nul any sale made by the Commissioner (f Crown Lands or his agents, in violation of its provis ions, and that the court is bound to hold any such sale as absolutely nu'l and dismiss any legal proceedings based upon it; that there nothing indefinite in the delimitation of the territory constituting the forest reserve—nor even in the exception when properly construed If the exception were indefinite, it might be o no avail, but that could not affect the validity of the order as respects the territory set apart as a forest reserve; because proof might be required in o der to bring a lot within the exception, it does not follow that proof is required to establish the nullity of a sale of land within the limits of the forest reserve, which is not even alleged to be within the exception. In a lengthy judgment, which took over three hours in de livery, the court came to the conclusion that the udgment of the court below should be confirmed with costs.

NOTES ON THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

The Sacerdotal Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. will begin December 1. The pilgrims from Rheims, France, will arrive about the middle of October

A special fund is being raised for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the jubilee celebra-tion, and it has at this early day attained the by no means inconsiderable proportions of one million frames. The sum is to be expended on the Jubilee Mass, which the Holy Father will celebrate in propria persono.

The Holy Father takes especial interes in all that concerns the forthcoming exhibi tion. He expressed great satisfaction at all that was being done. "The filial affection shown Us by so man of Our children will," he said, "surround the Church with greater glory, for it is : striking proof of Her vicality and of the fruitful devotedness of the faithful.

A deplicate in miniature of that wonder of the world, the Strasburg Cathedral, in which every detail is reproduced with the greatest skill and exactness, has been purchased on behalf of the diocese for presentation to the Holy Father. It will have a place in the coming Vatican Exhibi-tion, sent from Al ace, and cannot fail to be an object of great admiration to visitors.

Among the many rich and rare presents which the Holy Pather will receive are two magnificent Sevres vases from Marshal and Mme. McMahon. The Society Bibliographique of Paris sends a magnificent tome, containing the Pater Noster printed with illuminated text in 150 languages. The Archdiocese of Itheims will send a reduced copy of the collosal statue of Urban II., recently unveiled at Chatillon. The Catholics of Vienna, with the Kaiser at their head, send a massive gold cross, valued at weeks 1 was troubled with a swelled ankle, 860,000. Queen Victoria's gift will not take which caused me much pain and annoyance. the form, as originally stated, of an edition of the Vulgate, but of a small chamber organ of exquisite workmanship and with illuminated

A SCOTCH CATHOLIC MISSION. Rev. W. J. O'Shaughnessy, of Girvan, Ayrshire, Scotland, is in the city soliciting aid for the wants of his poor mission. The Rov. centleman preached last Sunday morning and evening in the Jesuit church and took up a colection which was divided between him and a Jesuit priest from Australia. He will be glad Jesuit priest from Australia. He will be gind to receive donations during his stay in the city at Notre Dame French church, also at the office of The Post. Rev. Mr. O'Shaughnessy has issued the following appeal:—"My parish extends over 40 miles long by 30 broad, and contains 500 Irish Catholics, scattered among 20,000 Priested and Thing toiled in it reasselossly. 000 Protestants. I have toiled in it ceaselessly for more than fifteen years, and succeeded in erecting at one enda portion of a church, a school, a convent and a presbytery; at the other end, I have erected a church and a school and there, too, I have projected the erection of a convent and a priest's house as soon as I shall have raised the necessary funds. In a mission that is so poor, that the whole income it is able priests and one school, and for the upkeep of two churches and the expenses of Divine wor ship, is \$650, it would be imprudence, if not mndness, to build with borrowed money. The my congregation is in Scotland, every soul in it is Irish, and intensely Irish, Maybole, in it is Irish, and intensely Irish, Maybole, where I propose building this convent and presbytery, possessing one of the most vigorous branches of the National League in Great Britain. I might say much, if space allowed, of how my poor people have been persecuted, myself spit upon, atoned, threatened "to be done for," my church more or less wrecked one dozen times by midnight ruffians. l might tell how I have acted as my own house-keeper for 2 years, making my sacristy my home for several days every week; but I feel no words of mine can recommend my cause better than the following taken from a letter to me of our great patriotic Archbishop of Casbel, Dr. Croke:—"I know the Rev. W. J. O'Shaughnessy, Missionary Rector of Girvan, Ayrshire, Scotland, to be a hard working Irish priest on the Scotch Missiou, and take leave to recommend him to those of our countrymen in the United States who reside in a diocese whose bishop duly authorizes him to collect. He has an honorable record as a priest, and is a staunch

OBITUARY.

sympathetic Irishman."

Dying at the age of 79 years, Mr. Jno. Hackett almost connects the past with the present century. For more than 40 years a resident of Chambly Canton, in whose affairs he tock an active and prominent parts, generated ally respected for his frank manner and adhesion to principle, he knew how to win the regards of those who came in contact with him. For a person of his capacity he had the good fortune to leave behind him but few enemies.

The poor man has little to lose except his appetite; and sometimes wishes he could lose that.

The Princess of Wales is reported in poor health, the result of the sad fate of her favorite sister, the Duchess of Cumberland, who recently became insane.

An advertisement reads : "Wanted-A nurse to mind children." It was probably inserted by

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR-

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of

your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM,
BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto
32—L

Buffale has a female contractor named Ho !lowny, and she has just secured the contract for cleaning the streets of that city for five years by a bid of \$447,000.

VERY VALUABLE.

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

It has just been brought out by a Parliament-ary committee's report that the Duke of St. Albans is hereditary Grand Falconer of Great Aloans is neceditary Grand faiconer of Great Britain, and he receives £965 a year for this office. Needless to add that there are no talcons. It is admitted in this report that upwards of £200,000 or \$1,000,000 have been paid to the incumbents of this office since hawking has become unknown in England.

HORSEFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE STRENGTHENS THE INTRLEGT.

Dr. D. P. McClure, Rantoul, Ill., says; "I find it very beneficial to strengthen the intellect."

The man who propels a wheelbarrow socs his work ahead of him all the time.

VERY VALUABLE.

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

In a paper read before the Medical Congress in Washington, Dr. Austin Flint laid down the doctrine that alcohol is a valuable agent in the treatment of fevers.

THAT TIRED, LANGUID FEELING and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Control retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

In Hindostan, a copper cent is called a "damri." From this probably comes the expression, "It isn't worth a continental."

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all silic ions of the threat and lines. affections of the throat and lungs.

The rack was one of the instruments of torture in the olden time. The music rack is usually used for the same purpose to-day.

I HAVE BEEN a severe sufferer from Catarrh for the past 15 years, with distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs. About a year and a half ago I

commenced using Ely's Cream Balm, with mot gratifying results, and am to-day apparently cured.—Z. C. Wahren, Rutlannd, Vt.

My Daughter and myself, great sufferors from Catarth, have been cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell restored and health greatly improved —C. M. Stanley, Merchant, thaca, N.Y.

Englishman-Well, now, Pat, what is it you do want? Incorrigible P.-It's not for me to know what I want; but whatever it is I'll 'av

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes: " For Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value."

Court of Justice-The president, addressing the prisoner who is very youthful in appearance—"You steal at your age?" "I am 15, M. le President; surely it is time I chore a pro-

A neglected cough brings on consumptionthe most fatal and prevalent of all physical ills that flesh is heir to. To check the maledy in its early stage, before the deadly tubercle deelop themselves in the lung, use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Gil, which a so annihilates brouchitis. asthma, catarrh, piles, kidney troubles, and soreness of the muscles and joints.

If the young lady who bangs on the piano and sings "Nobody Loves Me" would go into the kitchen and help her mother perhaps comebody would.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. Ao article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

Dr. Ernest T. Hoffman, of New York, has a dog that is almost the equal of a human servant. Her name is Victoria, but "Vic" is what she thinks it is. She gets her master's hat, gloves, whip, her own muzzle, or whatever clae he calls for, and when she is out shooting with the doctor he talks to her exactly as he would to a man, and she understand and obeys him perfectly.

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

Lightning struck Charles M. Lee, a cowboy, and also his horse, and killed them both, near Cheyenne Wells, Colo., the other day. The stroke broke the iron horn of the saddle, exploded all the cartridges in his belt, and set fire to the leather of the saddle, picket rope, blankets, tearing his hat, boots and shirt to pieces, and the fire consumed the flesh of the eft leg from the knee to the ankle.

THE LAWS OF THE MEDES AND PERSIANS were not more immutable than those of nature. If we transgress them we suffer. Sometimes, nowever, we break them inadvertently. Dam ages frequently tace the form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Billiousness, which can be easily repaired with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blocd Purifier and renovator of the sys-

Good clover hay is always considered as equal to any other. It is the standard by which all other grasses are compared, and no farm is considered fully supplied for the winter that has not had a crop of clover grown upon

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Billiousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since and have attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

Kate: Louise, dear, there's crape on the Van Briskets' front door. Some one must have died. Louise: Impossible. I'm positive the doctor hasn't been there for several weeks.

A farmer said : " One thing I don't like to see about city folks, they be either so stuck up that yer can't reach 'em with a pole, or so very friendly that they forget to pay their b. ard."

THE TRUE WITNESS'

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1887

If the Hon. James McShane is the sort of

THE population of Ireland on the 30th of June is set down at 4,807,352.. The old story of ruin and decay, resulting from landlordism, coercion and misgovernment.

In Ireland cheers are given for "the English people" at Nationalist meeting, and groans for "the English Government." This shows how the wind is blowing. When the people of the sister islands unite against their Tory oppressors the end is not far off.

Ir is believed that Mr. Gladstone will accept Mr. Sexton's invitation to attend his inauguration as Lord Mayor of Dublin, New Year's Day. If the Grand Old Man goes to Ireland then, what tongue or pen can describe the unbounded enthuciasm of his reception?

COULDN'T Mr. McShane manage to give the Kazoet some sort of a job and shut its mouth. Brother White feels lonesome on account of not being able to make his usual pilgrimage to Quebec, and return with the boodle. Dogs deprived of bones are proverbially vicious.

THE Rev. Lord D u las Archibald arrives in town to-day. His Lordship will sing High Mass to-morrow at St. Authony's, when the Rev. W. J. O'Shaughnessy P.P. and Dio. Inspector, will preach. Father O'Shaughnessy will also preach in the same church at 7.30 in the evening, and His Lordship will officiate at Benedicti u.

It appears from the report of Mr. O'Brien's trial at Mitchellstown that he was arrested on the hearsay of the policemen, and not from any actual knowledge of the alleged offence. This confirms our view, expressed at the time, that Mr. O'Brien was singled out by the Government as a special victim on account of his arraignment of Lanadowne in Canada.

Grip's suggestion to appoint Him. Edward Blake on the Fisheries C.mmission is a wise one. Why not employ our best man to present our case? But we suppose party exigencies will have it otherwise.

One of the novel features of the railroad fight in St. Louis is the ability of the scalpers to send passengers to Buffalo for nothing, and still make a profit. This is because the round trip is \$8 The scolpers seem to be doing an active business, notwithstanding it was claimed their occupation would be gone with the enactment of the interstate law.

COMMERCIAL Union is gathering strength in the United States, despite reports of alleged apathy and hestility. As an indication of the interest the question is exciting at Washington, it is stated that the United States Government has directed all its consuls in this country to furnish returns of Canadian exports to the States during the past three years. This is an important move, and shows that our neighbors are getting alive to the question, now of first importance, in connection with the proposed settlement of the fisheries dispute.

FATHER O'LEARY, who spoke at the meeting of the Irish National League at Mitchellstown, is well known in New York and the Western States. He was an ardent supporter of the no rent idea and also of the maxim, "The quickest warfare is the most humane," which was kept speaker. For several years he has been in charge of a church at De Sota, but some time ago became involved in difficulty with his Bishop, owing to his ultra views on the Irish the day comes for settling accounts. and labor questions. He came out strongly in avor of Dr. McGlynn, and this further aggravated his already strained relations with the Bishop of St. Louis.

Never was governmental dishonesty more of its monopoly, at the same time they juggled with the people of Manitoba so as to lead them to believe that the monopoly would be abandon. ed. Now Sir John stands between the devil

Government cannot do so, the question of com pensation arises. In any case the federal authoity must suffer.

THE estimation in which the Evictor of Luggacurtan is held in this country is shown by a fact to which the Quebec Telegraph calls attention. "It is a well known fact," says our con temporary. " that the tosat of the Governor General, on account of the adverse feeling to Governors in Canada, but none of them have made themselves so disagreeable to Irish tastes man will suffer at the polls who will declare that the Governor's treatment of his tenants in Ireland was fair and just, and under the circumstances it is well that as little notice as possible be taken of him. In this district the Irish people rank second in majority and can at their pleasure turn the scale in nearly all the electoral divisions. The English members in Great Britain are assisting Ireland, and we hope the day is not far distant when, through united action in Great Britain and Ireland, Gladstone will be carried triumphant to the head of Parliament. Then let us have Parnell as First Minister for Ireland, and a man after his own heart as Governor-General of Canada."

A MEMENTO of the insulting restrictions imposed upon Catholics previous to the passing of the Emancipation Act still lingers in Ireland. The Lord-Lieutenant cannot be a member of the same creed as the majority of the population. Thus the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquises of Bute or Ripon are ineligible for the person described by the Kazoot, how is it that post of Viceroy, albeit they are Englishmenit devotes so much of its heaviest shot against To elevate Irish Catholic nobles like the Earls of Fingal or Granard to the mock-throne in Dublin Castle would be an innovation unutterable. And yet the Great Powers insist that the Sultan shall appoint only Caristians to be governors of his dependencies in order to content the majority! Sir Charles Gavan Doffy calls attention to this anomaly in his paper in the Contemporary. It is amusing to hear ignorant ools prate of the dangers to the faith of the minority in Ireland, while such a degrading record of intolerance as this exists on the statute book. The Lord-Lieutenant may be a fool, a debauchee, or merest of narrow-brained fanatics -as sometimes he is-but he must not be a follower of the grandest, most ancient and widespreading of Churches.

> THE HOME RULE agitation, like all previous efforts for the amelioration of the people suffer. ing under political disabilities, is going through the same phases that ever marked the advance of reform. The Government, backed by a class is resisting the consummation of a movement everywhere recognized as bound to triumph eventually over all obstacles. The Tories hope, by thus resisting to the bitter end, to prevent too full a measure of Home Rule being granted to Ireland. They are fighting with a view of wearving their opponents to as to make the best possible terms for themselves when the time comes that they must yield. But, as Mr. Stanbope said, they must not be allowed to "scamp the job." Home Rule must be a complete surrender to the reasonable demands made by bir. Parnell and accepted by Mr. Gladstone.

MIR. McSHANE's enemies have overdone the thing badly in their attempt to raise a false cry against him. Their stupidity and vindictiveness were fully exposed by the libellous report in an evening contemporary. Everybody can now see that the mainspring of the attacks on Mr. | Prairie Province. He says :-McShane was disappointed personal ambition, flamed by the machinations of persons whose only desire is to embarras the Mercier Government. We are, however, inclined to regard the statements which have appeared in the Opposi; us what sort of weapons these persons are in- to-day before the world by being hampered us what sort of weapons these persons are inclined to employ, the extent of their ability to the
them and the objects they desire to accomplish.
They have shown their hand and we now know
what it is worth. Mr. McShane and the Govwhen the stronger from this little breeze.

And the construction of a little railway
sixty miles in length. And this in
a country which is in the Government
and C. P. R. pamphlets represented as
the most desirable place on earth for the settler.
The whole business is so absurd that it creates emment are the stronger from this little breeze disgust, and, of course, discontent. If Maniand their opponents we ker, with the added toba is to prosper, she must be allowed to build e:nment are the stronger from this little breeze consciousness of being despised.

A STRIKING instance of the bloodthirsty fury which has seized upon the Tory-landlord class in the Old Country has been furnished by Lord Norton, who recently declared that the police ought to shoot down the leaders of the people. "Shoot the gentlemen in carriages," he said. "Shoot Labouchere." This is dangerous advice for a lord to give, not to mention the murderous intention it reveals. How indignant the Tory press would wax, how the Tory crowd would yell, were somebody to suggest the shooting of Ballour, or Lansdowne, or any one of the vile gang of evictors and coercionists who are filling Ireland with misery and bloodshed.

AFTER a trial that would have the character of a farce, were it not for the lurid back ground of murder, at Mitchellstown, William O'Brien has been liberated on bail. It is abundantly evident that he was not arrested, nor was his punishment sought, for anything he was alleged to have said in addressing his constituents. In reality, the speech for which he was nominally arrested was one of his mildest. But it was thought sufficiently strong to furnish a pretext for years at the head of the Irish World. He is to a brutalized magistracy, anxious to obey siga young man, and a ready and interesting nals from Dublin Castle. Mr. O'Brien's real offence was his arraignment of Lansdowne before the people of Canada. This is pretty well understood, and will be remembered when

No trial held at this city for many years excited so much pathetic interest as that of the old man Carroll for the killing of O'Connor. The facts and circumstances revealed at the trial need not be recapitulated here. The clearly shown than in the conduct of the federal tragedy in itself supplies a warning which authorities towards Manitoba. They entered should not be forgotten. Practical joking into a solumn compact with the Canadian Paci- is again shown for a thousandth fic Railway Company to secure it in possession time to lead to the most deplorable result. The justice of the verdict will hardly be questioned, though there is a general feeling that Carroll is not quite responsible for his actions, while his age and other circumstances

behalf of Carroll agree that he made a masterly effort. His plea was one well calculated to stir for any low neck dress discipline, and too the fountains of eloquence, and certainly Mr. sympathetic to be ruled by a persecutor of cur Barry rose to the occasion with a power and fellow-subjects in Ireland. We breathe pretty impressiveness that must have gone a great way with the jury. His arguments were arranged with superb effect, and presented in lan- time for Downing street to take warning by the guage that recalled the best periods of ... forensic ! eloquence. ... We - heartily; congratulate Mr. Barry on the high position he Lansdowne, is expunded from all banquets of has achieved by his conduct of this trial-a our citizens. We have had some unpopular position which may be regarded as unsurpassed by any member of the bar engaged in criminal practice. If he did not secure an acquittal for as the one at present here. In political life, a his client, he certainly succeeded in reducing the finding to the most lemient that could be hoped for under the circumstances.

> THE official figures of the Texas prohibition canvass have just been published. The probibition vote was 129,278, and the vote against prohibition was 221,627, giving a majority against the measure of 92,349. The total vote was 25,000 greater than that cast in the last presidential canvass, and more than 47,000 in excess of that polled at the exciting election for governor in 1886. The prohibitionists polled 27,000 more than the Republicans ever did in that State, and 64,000 more than they did last November.

THE Richmond Times, commenting on the rumored intention of the Local Government to try to fill the vacancy of Shefford with an English-Speaking Protestant of mark, in order to take him later on into the Cabinet with portfolio as the representative of the Englishspeaking Ministry, the Hon. D. A. Ross, retiring, heartily approves of the idea and suggests the name of John Noyes, of Waterloo. as the man par execulence for the position. "He would carry Shefford," says the Times, with a rush and would do the Protestant Minority and the Province credit and honor in the Government. There are so lew bright spots in the party politics these days that a suggestion of the above kind strikes a popular chord in the Eastern Townships."

WRITING to the editor of the Teronto Catholic Review, Archbishop Lynch clearly lays down the obligations of subscribers to newspapers. His letter is as follows:-

> ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE. Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1887.

To the Editor Catholic Week'y Review :

SIR,-I have been often pained and astonished the frequent appeals of editors and proprietors of newspapers to their subscribers, urging them to pay their just debts. Catholics, at least, cannot be unaware of their obligations in this matter, and that absolution to a penitent heartily sorry for his sine does not free him from the obligations of paying his debts. The atonement for ob-livion of justice in this world will car-tainly be exacted in the next. The editors and proprietors of newspapers, on their part, give their time, the product of a high edu cation and experience, together with their money for stationery, printing and wages, to employees, and they expect and should have, in common justice, a return, often by no means alequate for their outlay. A man who will not pay for a paper he subscribed for, read, and whose contents he enjoyed, is a retainer of another man's goods, and is on the level of a thief.

Yours faithfully, †JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

ME. GEORGE H. SAULTS, formerly of Goderich, and in recent years connected with the press of Manitoba, has written to the editor of the Goderich Signal concerning affairs in the

"In connection with my change from Win nipeg to St. Paul I may say that it was neces sary, for the reason that Winnipeg is a dead duck, say what they may, and will soon become putrified if the Government and C. P. R. do not let Manitoba alone. Imagine, if you can, tion press as instructive. They serve to show the ridiculous figure which Manitoba is cutting railways wherever the people need them. is being done in the States opposite, and Manitoba must do the same or suffer. On my way down I noticed railways being extended and constructed in every direction, throughout Dakota and Minnesota. I have firmly come to the conclusion that Canada is being ruined by politics. It's politics first, last and all the

Those who know the ground will admit the perfect truth of what is contained in this paragraph. The absurdity of the situation is forcibly stated.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, who recently visited the North-west territories, says: "I brought away a decided opinion that the blame of the half breed rebellion rests mainly on the Ottawa Government. Had the Government been properly informed and served by good agents, it night have easily satisfied the claims and allayed the fears of these poor people who were naturally disquieted by the advance of a strange civilization which narrowed their hunting grounds, superseded their petty carrying trade with its railways, bruke up their mode of life. and seemed to threaten their subsistence. The Government was sheltered at first by military excitement, and afterwards, censure upon it assuming a party form, by party. For want of a little timely attention eight millions had to be spent in suppressing a rebellion which put four hundred ill-armed men, between the ages of 16 and 90, in the field. The distant and party Government of Ottawa has been the bane of the

SPEARING of the appointment of a new Governor-General, the Quebec Telegraph calls attention to the fact that Lansdowne's term expires next year. "There is not much dan ger," the Telegraph rightly assumes, "that any extension of his term of office will be offered Lord Lansdowne, for his terrible unpopularity precludes any possibility of such an event. He s beyond any doubt the most unpopular governor-general that Canada has ever bad. If the loyalty of Canadians to the crown is to be preserved, it is essentially necessary that no

to insist on the fulfilment of the bond, but if the fence performed their cuty a mirably. All who of sending out members and connectious of the 'atmosphere. We are teo democratic a people nearly the same atmosphere as our republican neighbors to the south of us, and it is high eigns of the times. As for the Canadian opin on of Lansdowne, and for the matter of that the American opinion also, it was long azo settled by Mr. O'Brien, and the experiment of sending us the species of Irish landlord cannot be repeated with impunity."

NAILING THE COLORS.

Mr. F. W. Maude, the late Secretary of the Liberal Unionist faction, made a complete statement at the Liberal and Radical demonstration in the Alexandia Palace, London, of the causes of his accession. He has gone ov r to the Gladstonian party, convinced by a closs observance of public events that "the policy of the combination which calls itself the Unionist party is dangerously retrograde in its nature. and inconsistent with the pledges given at the general election," and he concurs with Sir George Trevelyan regarding Mr. Gladstone's concessions. He contended that no reason now exists why Radical Unionists should not renew their allegiance to the Liberal party. The concluding portion of Mr. Maude's s'atement is likely to be heard of again.

The time is come for plain speaking and nailing our colors to the mast. I shou'd not be here to-day if I did not believe that the leaders of the National League were prepared to accept as a final settlement the generous measure of Home Rule that the Liberal party is willing to help them to attain. Under these circumstances, why should they not be jointly responsible with the leaders of the Liberal party for the formulation of the details of the new Home Rule scheme? Nothing would do more to clear the issue to be standard every citizen with a spark of democratic feeling than the conviction that the Irisl policy we were fighting for would n ver be repudiated as the work of Saxon statesmen, and was as free'y accepted as a final settlement by the representatives of the Irish people as by the Liberal party. Let the next Home Rule scheme be presented as an ultimatum to Parliament and the country on the jointresponsibility of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell.

AN "HONEST CONFESSION."

Whilst pursuing Mr. McShane with a sharp stick, the organ of "political exigencies" makes ridiculous mistake in supposing that because it | power to injure him, with the only apparent result of establishing him in the estimation of the the public and the confidence of his colleagues, the organ mournfully admits its failure. "We "honest'y confess," it says, "we do not understand the situation, nor the relations which the Hon. Mr. Mc-"Shane maintains towards his colleagues." Considering that the paper which makes this "hourst confession" has treated Mr. McShane with studied insult and spread abroad all sorts of reports to injure him, we are driven to the conclusion that all it said was wrong, because it does not "understand the situation." But a little investigation will show that the honest cenfession is not very honest after all. The organ quotes L'Electeur to belittle Mr. McShane, yet in the same article, from which it quotes, we read :-

could like to know if the Hop. McShane has not the right to sit down to dinner as a guest, pext to the Hon. Thomas Mulrory, of his brother, Mr. Robert McGreevy, the Hon. John Hearn and Mr. Hector Cameron, without this proximity being the occasion of raising a tempest amongst the press. This does not prevent Mr. McShane from being one of the most active ministers who have ever yet been Minister of Agriculture and Public Works."

The organ must have read this as well as the The facts, however, which show cut above all of both parties, and that the organ is trying to fair or foul.

THE LAW OF MURDER IN IRELAND Ireland is threatened with a repetition of the

ghastly experiences of the tithe war. The calculated to produce widespread disturbance, the general lines of continental trade and dignation meetings continue to be the order of Government is proceeding in a manner directly bloodshed and, perhaps, national calamity. Ministers have been warned by the parliamentary representatives of the people and by the hierarchy that it may become impossible for them to control men driven to madness by injustice and oppression. Red handed murderers in the guise of police are let loose upon the people. A besetted, vindictive magistracy have been endowed with unlimited power, personal liberty is abolished and neighbors caunot meet together for any purpose, social or otherwise, without running risk of being bayonetted or that down. But when we look for a reason for this extraordinary state of affairs all things. Not in natural products alone, as it is impossible to find one. Previous to the passage of the Crimes act there was less crime in Ireland, according to population, than in any country manufacturers could not hold their own were the in the civilized world. All the people could be accused of was that they had combined to improve their condition economically and political by constitutional agitation. To secure say that the masses of Canadians must forego these ends they adopted such means as circumstances permitted. They demanded reform | welfare to a few sickly manufacturers? Buffalo of the land laws and the restoration of their native parliament. There was nothing wrong in | tion with New York. How then would Toronto wrong in the methods of the National League or the Plan of Campaign, for both had the approval of the clergy from the Primate down to the parish curate. Yet the whole power of the John, Quebec or Montreal would be ruined by empire is exhorted to crush the people so presuming to seek justice. Officers of the law are permitted to murder the inoffensive men and boys in open daylight in the streets, and their intercourse would enable our cities to share in crime is justified by government in advance of the same general advantages, and prosperity investigation. In many cases even investigation is denied. Under conditions like these, it would indeed be strange were there no retaliamore Irish landlords of the Luggacurran type tion. When men commit orime, even if they boasted statesmanship of which we hear so nuch. The company have an undoubted right counsel employed by the Crown and for the de-

parsest, they can only blame themselves for the reins of gevernment and built up a system fence performed their duty a minably. Ball was of senioris due memories and connected to our whatever minfortunes may follow. All history by which they are amassing millions annually heard Mr. Denis Barry address the jury on royal family. They are not suited to our whatever minfortunes may follow. All history by which they are amassing millions annually that they are all the manually the manually annually that they are a massing millions annually that they are a massing millions annually the manually that they are a massing millions annually the manually that they are a massing millions annually the manually that they are a massing millions annually that the manually the manually that they are a massing millions annually that they are a massing millions annually that they are a massing millions annually the manually the manually the manually that the manually the manually that they are a massing millions annually the manually that they are a massing millions annually that the manually that the manua teaches that oppression produces, rebellion, but out of the people whom they have isolated when rebellion is hope ess, scoret conspiracies and are fleecing at their leisure and to are formed, terrorism prevails, with incendiar, their bearts' content. It may be a very ism and assassination. A Government which a gislates to as to produce these gleomy conditions must prepare to face a fearful retribution.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

Conservative papers opposed to unrestricted reciprecity are trying to make much of the argument that the movement is atnexation in dieguise. That view has been urged resently by one of the Tory organ; in this city. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that this hogy has not had the intended result of frightening anybody. In fact it has only led to an examination of the thing, which turns out to be very much like a pumi kin, cut to resemble a horrible mask, with a penny dip inside, stuck up by a country by on a fence to astonish the neighbors in the dark. It is like the disloyal'y cry, and has even ceased to amuse. Some people go so far, indeed, as to say :- " Well, suppose it does lead to annexation, what of it? Canadians can take care of them selves, and will not join the States unless they find that they will benefit by so

The annexation espect of the question, however, has been ab'y and fully discussed at the several meetings held throughout the country to consider commercial union. Perhaps the best and most concise view of the matter was that presented by Mr. Wiman at the Detroit meeting. and under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone the Here are his words :-

and Canada would be a much greater boon, and that in order to obtain all the advantages of a

free American market a political union necessity. This may well be doubted. Indeed, in many respects, commercial union between Canada and the United States is much to be preferred to a political union in the present juncture of affairs. When the political millenmum in the United States arrives, which al politicians are after, there will be a perior when, if Canada desires to be admitted, it might be done, for then she could come in without entirely upsetting the political status of the whole nation. At present the admission of five millions of people into the union, whose political tendencies were unknown, would precipitate into politics such an element of uncertainty as to completely baffle the calculations of the most astute politicians. While parties are so evenly balanced that a single speech of an inoffensive Dominie, who leved to indulge in alliteration, is credited with having changed the character of an entire administration, what might not be the consequences when such un known quantities would be introduced into the contest as the French vote of Quebec, the has succeeded in raising enough dust to blind its own eyes others cannot see. After having abused Mr. McShane, and having done all in its b lieving that his country was safer with the party of his choice, would feel content with the admission of Canada into all the privileges of suffrage, or participation in the government of the country, when thereby every calculation was upset and every combination destroyed. Again, the admission of Canada into the United States would involve the ar-umption of her public debt, which is a very heavy and increasing one. Having been large'y created by expenditure for a great system of public works, and the perfection of the means of communication extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the obligations incurred would have to be adjusted, and the assets assumed in a manner entirely different from that which has grown up with the growth of each state and ter ritory. Aside from these difficulties, so nurried by sketched, there are numerous other consider ations which make it impossible that Canad could with advantage be admitted in o political union with the United States. The chief of these objections, however, does not rest with the United States, but lies in the fact that Canada herself is strongly op osed to a political alliance.

Free trade with the continent of which our country forms a part is fast becoming an abso. down in their just demands. late nicessity. The Maritime Provinces are languishing for want of it. Manitoba and the same event, Mr. Creamer, M.P., and Mr. Ellis, North-West must have it as they become popu- M.P., spoke at a great demonstration of lated. Indeed, there is a manifest impossibility | the authracite miners and timplate workof preventing free latere urse between peoples era of Carmarthenshire at Commannoccupying a thousand miles of prairie country an. At this meeting a resolution was with nothing to divide them but an imaginary | unanimously adopted strongly condemning the parts of the same article which it produce, Inc. There is, and will be, no essential differnevertheless it "horestly confesses" that it ence between them. Sp aking the same lindoes not understand the situation! But if it is guage, enjoying like institutions, having comthus obtuse out of pretence, those who know | mon interests, and being related by blood, its character and objects are not so stupid. nothing can keep them asunder. For a little while longer, till the lands now vacant are filled | Kensal Town, Enfield Town, Thombury Castle, are that Mr. McShane is popular with members up, our government may be able to keep up the and at Hutton Hall, where the Literals of appearance of separation, but in a short time destroy his usefulness by any and all means, the smuggling industry, now so extensively and successfully carried on, will defy all the cust ms laws and officials that can be employed, and liament and in some instances Protestant finally result in the collapse of a system as un- c ergymen addressed the people on behalf of the

natural as it is unpractical. Every year, as railways crossing the border at all ve lable points connect this country with | don correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, intransportation, the arterial system of commerce b: comes strengthened. We may fight against again with the vehemence of the denunciation the inevitable for a time, for years, perhaps, but | which his policy towards Ireland has evoked his by so doing we deprive ourselves of advantages | auricular organs must be very dull indeed. At which those who shall come after us will enjoy | Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton and elsewhere while wondering at our stupidity and fol.y. Unfortunately we have a Government out of | fatuated conduct of the Tory Government, and sympathy with the masses of the people on this it needs no prophet'c eye to furesee that the question. And there is a well grounded fear storm has already burst which will sweep the that should the commercial question be sub- Government from place and power. At seamitted to the International Commission the Canadian representative will not urge the views the presidency of Mr. G. J. Lynskey, Mr. that what we want is the fullest reciprocity in some parties supposed to be intimate with ministers at Ottawa propose, but in everything. It is a gratuitous assumption to suppose our Customs line abolished. Such a confession of weakness is a proof of unworthiness. But, supposing it to be true, what right has anyone to their chances for prosperity and sacrifice their has not been ruined by free trade and competithese demands. Nor was there anything suffer? Boston is not falling into decay because it enjoys unrestricted reciprocity with other American cities along the Atlantic seaboard. Why then should we imagine that Halifax, St. being placed on the same footing? Is it not more consonent with reason to believe that the removal of existing barriers to free commercial which are enjoyed by the cities of the republic? No one, in fact, can take an unprejudiced survey of the situation without admitting the vast advantages that would accrue to both countries by unrestricted reciprocity. In Canada

wicked thing for those who are bring fleeced to seek a way of throwing off the yoke of political and commercial servitude, but they have given their master's policy a fair trial, That policy has failed notor ously. An alternative is presented, and no matter how strong the opposition may be to commercial union, it is bound to be carried in the long run. Perhaps, if it be too strongly resisted, it may develop into amexation, then good bye John.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND Every day evidence is accumulating of the deep and growing sympathy among the masses of Englishmen for the long oppressed people of Ire and. More particularly is this to be seen among the democracy and the working classes, but it is not confined to them by any means, for men occupying the highest positions politically and socially have taken frequent opportunities of late to express their hearty accord with the Home Rule party. From files of old country papers just to hand we will take a few extracts to show that the proposal for the settlement of the Irish question, on lines agree. able to the desires and aspirations of the Irih people, is now the great popular movement of the day throughout the three kingdoms. Thus the whole aspect of the problem has been altered, British nation is advancing steadily to the task of righting the wrongs of Ireland by a wise "But it will be said in the United States that a political union between the United States measure of justice and the recognition of national claims to self-government for exclusively Irish affairs. We hear no longer the old wild cry against England. There is a discrimination now between the party of oppression in England and the party of freedom. The long disunited, mutually distrusting peoples are shaking hands across the bloody chasm, and in pursuit of a common purpose are uniting as they never united before.

Among the many outbursts of sympathy from English, Scotch and Welsh friends the most interesting is a letter from Mr. J. S. Stuart Gleanie. That gentleman points out that wherever a local brauch of the National League is dissolved an Irish branch of the Celur League could be formed. The Celtic League, it will be remembered, has for its objects-1. To organize co-operation between the Irish, Scotch and Welsh and their Parliamentary representatives on all matters specially affecting these people either severally or collectively. 2. To make it clear to the country that the Irish, Scotch and We'sh are in their present movements fighting the battle of the whole democracy. 3. To preserve the language, literature and traditions of the Celtic people, and to promote historical and phil logical Celtic researches. "We shall see," says Mr. Glennie, "whether the Govern. ment cares to suppress in Ireland the meeting of a League of which the meeting in Scotland and Wales are lawful, and have precisely the same general objects-namely, Home Rule and thoroughgoing land law reform."

When the meeting at Bal'ycoree was proclaimed a number of largely attended meetings were held in different parts of England and Scotland to protest against that arbitrary notion. Mr. Pickersgill, M.P., in addressing the Radicals of Hackney, Wick, and Bow, pointed out that the National League stood to the Irish people in the same manner as did the Radical party to the democracy of England, and there

About the same time, and in relation to the Government for proclaiming the National League and expressing the warmest sympathy with "their Irish brethren" in the struggle for freedom and equality. Great meetings were also held at Northwich, Regent's Park, Stavely, Darlington assembled, at all of which similar re-olutions were carried and the greatest fathusiasm. At these meetings members of Par-I rish cause.

At the same time, as we learn from the Lonthe day, and if Lord Salisbury's ears do not sing strong protests have been entered against the incomb, near Liverpool, at a meeting held under Coombes, an English Radical, strongly denounced the Government, and it is characteristic now of these Irish meetings that Englishmen are to the forefront, and throw themselves into the thick of the fray on Irland's side.

Mr. Stanhope, M.P., the radical brother of a Tory Minister, was present, and spoke at Ennis previous to the great meeting. Among other things he said, addressing the "men and women of Clare," in reply to an address presented to

I come here as an Englishman (cheers), to a k you to receive from me a message of goodwill and friendship from the democracy of England, Scotland and Wales (renewed cheering). I thank you for that noble and generous address which you have unanimously voted to me. It contains within it what I assume to be full and just requirements of the Irish people (cheers). If that he so I here solemnly declare that these demands are not only the demands of the Irish people, that they form and constitute the propauple, but they form and constitute the programme of the whole British Liberal party (appleause). You, men of Clare, and Irishmen plause). You, men of Clare, and Irishmen throughout your great historic island, you have Low to go through with this struggle en oursged by one great circumstance, as Mr. Gladstone has termed it (cheers), which was wanting in the past -you have now the inspiriting influence of hope.
You are no longer fighting by yourselves to what you ought to have fought for, and bravely did fight for until at last you won the gratest battle of all—the union, the fraternity of the last you won. The gratest battle of all—the union, the fraternity of the last you won. Mr. Gladstone, my great leader, has again be-lought you, to remember that your cause is sared cause, and must be sustained by consti-tutional solue, and which will be won by a consti u insal, a reso ute and a firm attitude upon your part (app auer) Now, this is the occasion of our meeting here to cicht. I am here in filfilment of a promite. That promise was given some weeks ago, before the National Lague was proclaimed, or the later act, when the meeting was proclaimed by the Lague was proclaimed. your meeting was proclaimed by the Lord Lautenant of Krelend. In the opinion of all Lautenant of Kreiand. In the opinion of all te best man of law in England, and certainly in the opinion of every right-thinking Englishman, Scotchman or Welshman, the meeting of to man or wow is a righteous meeting, and a meeting which it is your duty, to hold, (Loud cheers.) Heaven to bid that I, should encourage any man, we man or child in this great gathering to man, we man or child in this great gathering to be that which in my conscience I, thought man, we man or enud in this great gathering to do that which in my conscience I, thought wrong, or to do that which I felt to be an immoral offence against the law. But what I do say you to do is this—to renember that we in Include there had this first also. and you to do is this—to renemore that we in England have had this fight also. It is not more than tw n'y years a. I can mamber, that I personally took part it a grant gathering in Hyde Perk, which was also complained by the Hyde Perk, which was also complained by the Government, but the prople sail—they said rightly—that it was an infrugement of their constitutional rights. They defied—an I they defied rightly—the claim of the Executive to interfers with their constitutional sction, and in the same way by pacific means, but by a resolute and firm attude, I bee ech you, men of Clare, to morrow to maintain, on beralf of thinking or cultivated reultured mea-are on your side (chers). They will make the supyour side (chesis). I ney will make the sup-pression of the right of free speech in Ireland an Egglish question; they will fight for the right of free speech in Ireland side by side with you as they fought for their own freedom of speech in England (applause). And now before I thank on findly for this magnificent, greeting, let me but repeat the words of Mr. Gladstone—let me tell you, as he told the House of Commons and the country, that this battle is already won (cheers). Your quarrel to-morrow will not te with the English people, it will be with the With the English people, it will be with the Tory Government (grouns), who do not represent the English people, and who in this matter will be condemned unanimously by the leagth and breadth of the land (appliance.) I wil at all events promie you this, that I will stand side by a de with those who represent you in this matter (cheers.) There will not only be eighty-six representatives for Ireland, but there will be one hundred and fifty or two hundred represent tives for England (cheers) who will go and form a solid phalanx which will in God's own time sweep away the unjust laws under which you are placed and restore to you the right of self-government (loud cheers).

We give this speech almost in full because it contains the spirit of all the speeches made by the Liberal allies of the Irish throughout England. A cause so championed, so manifestly just, so elequently presented, has touched the hearts of the British people and is bound to triumph over all obstacles, and before many months go by. We cannot conclude these extracts better than by giving the text of a letter written by Cardinal Manning to the Bishop of Ross and published in the Skinbersen Engle. It is as follows :-

Archbishop's House, August, 1887. My DEAR LORD, -I thank you much for the report of the visit of Lady Burd-tt-Coutts, and of your speech and of the Archbishop of Cashel's. It was like the sun coning out of a November gloom. I am always saving that the Irish are the most profoundly Christian people in the world. No other is so peaceable, so forgiving, or, when they can be, so grateful, and these are high and rare Christian graces. The reaction in England towards Ire and is on every side; confidence shown by Ireland towards the English people is hastening on the day of justice. I am in my 80th year, but I hope to live to see it.

Many thanks for your kind words, which I heartily return.—Believe me, always yours affectionately in Jesus Christ,

+ HENEY EDWARD.

Card Archbishop of Westminster.

Thus it is that the cause of Ireland has become the cause of England, and the present time may be regarded as that darkest hour which precedes the dawn of a brighter, happier day for

ME, McSHANE AND HIS ASSAILANTS. When a public man is honored with banquets and other to timonials of the esteem in which he is held, the circumstances have ever been rebelieve the press of a besten and disgrantled In his case demonstrations of respect and confidence are to be regarded as proofs of his failing political fortunes and precursors of his expulsion from the cabinet. That such a cont-nti in carries its own cont-adiction in to those who have devoted themselves to the thankless task of assailing the Minister of time is attacked him in its peculiar viciously feeble style, an answer was quickly given in a renewed testimonial of public confidence in him. The recent banquet to Mr. McShare at Quebec was intended as a reply to the slanders and assaults of the Tory organs, and we can not doubt that the Conservative gentlemen who attended it did so with the intention of rebuking by their presence the malignant and stupid conduct of their party organs. Were a minister of a Tory government so honored, the Gazetic would exhaust its biggest fonts in giving eclat to the occasion. How it would proudly point to the fact of political opponents uniting to do honor to a public man, and with what emphasis it would declare that the minister so honored must from that very fact be regarded as a tower of strength to his party. But because Mr. McSaane is the person thus honored and the party led by Mr. Meicier the one thus strengthened, the professional perverter can only see proofs of decay and disaster. To others, whose vision is not obscured by hatred, the thought will occur that Mr. McShane and the Government can stand a good deal of that sort of thing, with the added zest of knowing that at each recurring proof of popularity the Tory heart is wrung with sorrow at such an indication of impending fate.

Among the mourners on these occasions how quite in keeping it is that the journalistic Pharisse and the Cyprian should join the procession. The union of Cant and Diabolism is truly affecting. Mr. McShane has "made his last appearance," whince the hypperite's organ; "Jimmy must go," screams Anonyma. He has been honored too much, he is a dangerous man because he is popular. They are thed of hearing Aristides called The Just. Ostracise him! Unfortunately for these patriots, we are not living in Athens of the year 460 B.C. We do not banish our public men because they are able and popular.

But Mr. McShane is Irish and Catholic. This

their friendship by seizing every epportunity to discredit and injure it. The brazen fronted liar of the morning, the sanctimonicus sienderer of the afternoon, the nymph de parc of the evening. join in the discordant chorus, But McShane is not must go !" going, unless, iddeed, the Mercier Government is going, and there is no very distinct indications of any such misfortune visible as 3st on the political horizon. These vindictive, persistent attacks, however, show how strong is the determination in certain quarters to destroy Mr McShane's usefulness. Were he weak, in. ap ib e, unpopular, we may be sure the organs Of the Opposition would not work with such constant unanimity to injure him. They would like to see the Mercier Government destroyed. They worked to prevent its formation and now to prevent its success. The reason of their assaults on Mr. McShane is therefore evident. P litical hadred accounts for the distribes of the of Clare, to morrow to maintain, on berait of your country m, freedom of speech throughout Ireland. (Cheers.) I tell you this—that in Eugland the working classes almo t to a man—all the eat all events, who have any claim to be considered either the constitution of cultivated resultance man. thoroughly understood. The Opposition would activity of trade; influences which lave been use certain persons to create dissension in the Ministerial ranks, but they will not succeed, so they may as well try some other game. This one is played out.

THE CHICAGO NIHILISTS.

A crisis in the progress of destructive Nihilism is at hand in the United States. The advocites of the wild doctrines which go beyond anarchy have hither's been allowed to howl tect them without molestation. But now they are to be taught that murder is a harging matter, though the crime be committed in pursuance of a-visionary scheme for the reformation of the world. The crime for which the seven Nihilists are to be hanged on the 11th of next month was one of peculiar atrocity. It is nearly eighteen months ago since Matthias J. Degan a member of the Chicago police force on duty with his associates in the Haymarket, was sul dealy killed by the explosion of a missile the fragments of which stretched a large number of his fellow officers wounded dying upon the pavement. His and murder came in the twinking of an eye, Others slowly and painfully perished of the horrible injuries inflicted upon them by the bursting bomb. Others still, to the number of sixty or then abouts, suffered from long confin-ment, but are happily restored to health. The horror and amazement produced by so unprecedented a crime have passed away. The passions they engendered have been stilled. Men arrested upon a charge of conspiring to accomplain just such wholesale murder are living still in perfect immunity from violent, irregular, retaliatory vengeance. The law has protected their persons. It has assured them an orderly trial conducted by counsel of their own re'ection. When they were found guilty and tentence of death was imposed upon them they enjoyed the appeal which is open to all citizens of the States, however accused. After full and painstaking investigati n of a voluminous record the court of last resort unanimously approved the finding. It is decreed that August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Adolph Fi-cher, Louis Lingg and George Engel shall be hanged, and that Oscar Ne-be shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for fifteen years.

Considering the astrunding character of the crime, the vindication of law and humanity seems tedious. The prosecution presented evi dence to show that a conspiracy embracing a large number of persons existed in Chicago, having for its monetrous object the subversion garded as pro is of his popularity and indicas of organized society by means of terror. Among tions of his political strength. But, if we are to these persons the defendants were conspicuous by greater or less degree of activity, and when party, Mr. McShane is an exception to the rule. , the fatal bomb was thrown a prescribed missile of destruction was deliberately used in furtherance of the atrocious purposes of the infamous plotters. Thus engaging in an unlawful pro ject resulting in murder, t'e accused are guilty of the unlawful result. Some ci them, perits illogical absaudity is no obstacle sistently and openly, by speech and through prints, urged the destruction of the police force. In pursuance of their vehement preaching, a Public Works. The self-confessed, professional | bomb, in the serruptitious manufacture of which liars' Gazette led off some time ago, and every they gave instructions, was thrown into the ranks of the police, with the terrible result already known. Upon the trial the Court held that if the person who actually threw the bomb was incited or encouraged to it by reason of such preachments the authors of the incendiary speeches were accessories, equally guilty with

the murderer who threw the missile. It was on this charge of being accessories to murder that these men were tried, found guilty and condemned to death. An appeal to the Supreme Court resulted in a confirmation of the sentence. The Governor may, if he choose, commute the sentence to imprisonment, and it will be urged upon him that the supremacy of law having been fully, even drastically vindicated, it will be polite to intervene with a clemency which will spare life, and without surrendering an iota of consistency rob disorder of the specious cry that the Anarchists were martyrs. For many years murderers about whose actual guilt no shadow of doubt existed have escaped the gallows. Hanging rarely follows murder, even in extreme cases. The execution of an accessory to a murder is even more unusual. Among the condemned Anarchists. none of whom actually imbrued his hand in Degan's blood, there are varying degrees of guilt. Yet, it is decreed that all shall suffer alike. Extraordinary efforts are being made to save them from the gallows, but it is not likely that they will be successful. There appears to be a quiet but fixed determination among our neighbors to crush Nibilism under a remorseless heel, and, therefore, we expect to see the law

THE AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

take its course.

The financial stringency, which depressed the money market in the United States last week appears to be passing away. A hopeful forecast is made in Henry Clews & Co-'s circular of Saturday. The stock market has latterly hinged almost entirely upon Government action in reus a good Protestant, either McCorldll or child's August circular offering to buy Dale Gwen; Golden October—a Poem, by L. White an dy, in fact, so long as the bonds proved inadequate to check the R. Baker; Mr. Sexton's Little Blunder, by is enough, surely, to cause his expulsion. Give gard to the purchase of bonds. Secretary Fair-

obnoxious Irish papiet be expelled. Of course accumulation of lunds in the National the organs and the individuals who talk thus Treasury; the effect of that offer keing are among the most devoted friends of the to depress the price of bonds and so defeat Merc'er Government. Have they not shown its real object, for the reason that the bulk of the binds specified were held by parties who were comparatively ind ffer nt to the needs of the money market. The result of this has been seen in the strained condition of credit and in the semi-panic which prevailed in stocks early "McShane in the week. The release of about twenty million dollars by the government and the gold importation of seventeen millions, taken with the fact that there is seventy millions more currency in circulation now than there was a year ago, show that there is a plantiful supply of money. That there is still a scarcity felt is the best evidence of the activity of business. With the development of the resources of the country there must inevitably be more or less speculation, which may easily run to unhealthy excess in certain directions; and for this reason alone the late tightness of money, inconvenient as it was, has not been an unmixed evil. It not only checks exces ive speculation, but searches out weak spots and furnishes a test of financial and commercial statility that once endured should really afford the very strongest basis for renewed confidence.

Now that the Stock Market has been thus re-Leved, it will be freer to respond to the effects of increased railroad carnings and the general persistently ignored the last three m. nths. The bears have had a successful period, and have evidently about reached their hms. Stocks have been largely concentrated into a few strong hands, and a revival of public confidence is the element chiefly necessary to a general recovery. This cannot be expected to follow fast and freely; because a substantial and wellmaintained advance must tike place before there is any great increase of outside interest. Meanwhile, prices have reached a good bottom; their treasons against the institutions that pro- I the unfavorable features have been amply discounted, and considering the improved conditions to be observed, many stock; are now selling below their real value. The market may be temporarily depressed or atvanced by progress or delay of the telegraph and other deals; but in the main the movement of prices promises to be towards a higher level.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The first series of articles on University Education will appear in the November number of "The Catholic Would" They will be written by Right Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of Richiond and rector of the new Catholic University. THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—With the October issue, this excellent periodical appears enlarged by the addition of 16 pages. This is the best evidence that the Messenger is meeting with the success it so well deserves. The Messenger of the Sucred Heart is published by the Rev. R. S. Dewey, Philadelphia, at \$2.

HOFFMAN'S CATHOLIC DIRFCTORY, ALMANAO AND CLERGY LIST, HOFFMAN'S BROS., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The present number, the f urth for the curent ye r, compictes the second volume of the Catholic Directory and Cerry List Quarterly. The changes during the past three months were as follows: Deaths, 49; changes, 467; additions, 235; total 751. The publishers announce that the directory for 1888 is now in active course of preparation and will be issued about January 1st. It will be carefully ravised and rewritten throughout, and will be the most complete and correct directory ever issued of the church in the United States. They also assure us that they will spare no efforts or expense to accomplish this end and present to the rev. clergy a publication in every respect worthy of support THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, October, 749 Broad-

way, New York.

way, New York.
Tourists who are ambitious in mountain climb agshoul i try Popocatepeti before crossing the ocean. The Mexican volcino is three thansand feet higher than any Alpine peak. An so cent to his lofty trater is described by Arthur Howard Nod in the magazine. A none than usually interesting in-talment of Edgar Faw-octes serial of "Olivis Delaplaine" in given astrany measurements are cost's serial of "Olivic Delaplaine" in given in this rumber. Since Americans are about preparing to invest their money in improving the ways of China, a description of that ancient country and its very that is blond people seems timely. C. B. old fa hioned people seems timely. C. B. Adams mests this want with an illustratid article, portraying the c owded life of Peking and its vicinity, as seen by an American r sident long connected with the United States Legation. Duck shooting and warlive reminiscence are mugled by Charles Ledyard Notion in a lively account of a canoe trip to Penece Ferry, near Phil de phia, where he found "A Pot-II nter's Paradise," as found "A Pot-H nter's Paradise," as well as traces of the gulart de-fense of Fort Millen in 1877. The cuilding of the Washington National Monument, the loftiest structure ever raised by man, is described in detail by O car Foote. The stickis fully il ustrated with plans and pictures of monument, and a postrais of Mr. Corcoron erves as a fron ispiece for the October number That the young women of America are like'y con to surgass their brothers in their intelle tuel development seems a startling assertion. But the facts presented by Anna B. McMahar certainly points in that direction. Women' clubs and similar organizatios have provided means of improving the minds of their members, while the males of similar age have been expending their energies on billiands and baseball.

King Robert of Sicily will always rank among the best productions of Longfellow's muse. An interesting paper by Paul Pastnor tells of the carlier poetic forms of the legend. Grant Allen, the popular English author, takes American readers through his cosy cottage at Dorking, and describes his lares and penates. Tube Hodge contributes a romant's story of the Virtinia Mountains, entitled "The the Virtisia Mountains, entitled "The Twins of Wensel Branch;" Fanny Aymar Mathews finds a less trodden field among the French habitans at Lac Eternité. Mr. White supplies specific details of the Intest wonder of the age, the natural gas that has enriched Pittsburg and redeemed it from blackness. The revival meetings of Kentucky are described by The October number is strong in poems, notab'y those by Hamlin Garland, Kate Putnam O. good, George Edgar Montgomery, Laura F. Hinsials and Mourice Thompson. In the "Timely Topics" department the opposite views of two correspondents regarding the Sharp trial in New York are presented. A physician of experience gives some October health auggestions in the "Household."

DONOHOE'S MAGAZINE. T. Noonan & Co. Bos ton, Mass. The October issue of this magazine comes

richly freighted with choice reading. The illustrations are good, the frontispiece being an excellent pertrait of His Holiness Leo XIII. There is no better magazine for family reading than "Donohoe's."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. Croly Publishing Com-

pany, 1224 Arch street, Philadelphia This old, favorite magazine continuer to improve under the editorship of Mrs. Croly (Jenny June). The October number is particularly fascinating in the variety and quality of its contents and illustrations, as may be seen by Marie Antoinette. Colored illustration, Fashion Plate, Design for Sofa Pillow. Music: Thou Art With Me, Margareta. Literature Successful Women, by Mrs. Croly, (J.J.); The Colored the William as Poole to Coly. the following tables : - Frontispiece illustration, Oak and the Willow-a Porm, by

Rlizabeth Greenleaf; One Pay, a poem, by May D. Davids; Roughing it in the Adirondacks, by C. G. Throop; To-Day and To-Morrow, Fashions (illustrated), Shopper (illustrated), House and Home, Far and Near Club, Work Table (llustrated), Record of Women, Chat With Cornespondents, Notices of New Books, Publisher's Notices.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE. New York. P.O. box 1968. No. 6 Park Place. Mr. Brownson's Road to the Church is the very interesting opening paper in the October number of this standard publication. The other articles, all ably written, are: Aiguesmotes, Charlotte Dunning; The Latest Fashions in Free-thinking, A. F. Marshall; Sonnet From Dante, Linise Imogen Guiney; How I Became a Catholic, Rev. Augustine F. Hewitt; John Van Catholic, Rev. Augustine F. Hewitt; John Van Alstyne's Factory, Lewis R. Dorsay; Growth and Viciesitudes of the Shakespears Text, Augleton Morgan; The Parisian Working Classes, B. Archdekan-Cody; The Land of the Harp, Charles Henry Luders; The State of the Land; A Modern Corycius, Jos. W. Wilstach; Galileo Galili and Dr. McGlynn, Rev. J. U. Heinzle, S. J.: A Chat. About New Books, Heinzle, S. J.; A Chat. About. New Books, Maurice Frances Egan; With Raders and Correspondents—History of a Conversion—Life is Real—Salvation by Magic.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Bush Fires Cause the Trains Bound From Ostawa to Montreal to be Berailed-The Passengers Escape Uninjured.

OTIAWA, Sepf. 26.—The Montreal express on the Canada Atlantic pulled out of the Elgin street station at 4.50 this evening with about 100 passengers on board. The train was made up of in engine, bagginge car, second class, postal and sxoking, first class and Pullman in the order nomed. Eastman's Springs was made on time and the train starte1 for Bearbrook, six miles dissant, where it was due at 5.19. The bush all through this section has been on file for weeks, and after leaving Eastman the smoke was so thick that it was unpleasant to breathe. Fires were raging fiercely on both sides of the track, and the sky was I t up with a levid glare. But all being reported clear, Engine Driver Breacher did not slock up, but endeavored to run through to Bearbrook as rapidly as presible. The train was going at the rate of about forty miles an hour, and had nearly reached what is known as the half-way closing when the rails suddenly spread, the ti-s being burnt away, and the eig ne left the track. With great presence of mind the engineer sprang to the sir brake, which acted so well that the train was instantly stopped, but forged slowy ahead for a few yards, the scend-class, postal, first-class and Pullman leaving the class, postal, first-class and Pullman leaving the rails and falling quietly over on their sides. There was no telescoping, and the cars were so strong and well built that they were scarcely booken by the fall. The laggage car left the metals, but remained upright and was ultimately save! The presengers acted with great coolness, inspired by Conductor Hostler, to whom great credit is due. They were sneedily extricated from the week, and it was found that not only was no one killed. In it nobody was serious. only was no one killed, but nobody was seriously injured, and no bones were broken. The ties and bush were all on fire, and the second class and postal cars were soon in a blaze, quickly followed by the first class and Pul man. There four cars were entirely consumed, but the twenty-eight sacks of mail in other were saved. A freight train which was following the expressions as simplest and backed on the Postman's was signalled and backed up to Eastman's Springs, where news of the accident was at once wired 'to Ottawa, and a special, with Drs. Church, Horsey and Small, was despatched to the scene immediately. Fortunately the doctors had little to do. One second-class passer ger, an old Frenchman, residing in Ross street, Outawa, was badly cut about the face and hands in going through the window of the sea and hands in going through the window of the sec nd-class car and through the willow of the sec ind-class car and slightly barned by falling on some blazing tres; but the great buck of the pa-sengers escaped without injury, and there are only a few bruises as the result of what came near being a very serious disaster. Part of the passengers walked through the blazing bush to Eastman's and arrived at Ottawa at 9 o'clock by the relief train and the remainder walked through to Bearbrook. The train from Mentreal, due here at 8.10, was stopped at Bearbrook and the passengers transteried to Eastman's Springs, from whence they will be brought to-night by a special from h re. Sir Adolphe Caron and his secretary, Mr. Benoit, were in the Pallman and got a good shaking, but were not hurz. As Sir Adolphe, in confessation with your correspondent, said, it was narvellous how the passengers escaped with to lit le injury. He was dictating a letter t) his secretary at the time the engine left the rails and raid he was conscious of a severe shock as the train suddenly stop ed. Then the car moved slowly along for a short distance and seemed to quickly lie over on its side, the passengers getting out, some through the upper windows and some sexuabling out through the doors. In five minutes every one was out of the cars, and they were on fire. All the passengers savid what light baccage they had with them, and the baggage cur is not burn . The officials of the ro d have made prompt and energetic efforts to send relief, anti-verything possible was done to make the passingers comfortable. The telegraph poles between Bearbrook and Eastman's were burnt and the wires down, and a section man from the former place was on his way to warn the ex-

THE POLICE PUNISHED. THEY ARE ATTACKED BY AN INDIGNANT CROWL AT FERMOY-WM. O'BRIEN AGAIN SPEAKS.

press that the ties were burnt, but could not get

to the crossing in time. He was less than a hundred yards away. but the sinche was so dense

that the driver could not see his light. The

loss to the company will be heavy,

FERMOY, Sept. 26 .- Dr. Tanner, Irish Nationalist M.P., in response to the demand of a crowd made a spetch yesterday from the balcony of his hotel. He denounced the action of the police at Mitchellstown and the trial of Editor O'Brien as brutal, when the p lice charged upon the crowd and a meles was the result. The crowd stoned the police, many of whom received scri-ous injuries. The police us-d their bat us and injured fourteen persons, who were nearly all conveyed to the hospital. Dr. Tanner mingled with the c inbatants and had his hat smashed by a baton. Priests secured order on the police removing their swo ds. Stones were afterwards thrown, injuring many constables. The mob clubbed by the police fetched from Mitchella-town pelted them with stones and bottles. Some were disabled. Captain Plunkett commanded the police and restored order.

MITCHYLLSTOWN, Sept. 26.—The National League evaded the police and held a meeting yesterday at a private house. Mr. O'Brien, who yesterday drove to Limerick junction, returned by a circuitous route, deceiving the police. In a speech he said, "We are here to police. In a speech he said, "We are here to tell Mr. Balfour that the branches of the National League decline to consider themselves suppressed until every decent man, aye and many decent women, in the community are placed in jail."

LONDON, Sept. 26 .- A force of police and bailiffs at Kilbarry, Iroland, seized a number of cattle belonging to the Hurley family for non-payment of rent. A crowd, which had gathered, made an attack with stones and pitchforks upou the officers. The police used their bayonets in their attempt to repel their assailants, but were compelled to retreat and leave the cattle behind

Archbishop Walsh has issued a pastoral in which he says he hopes the people will refrain from violence and continue in the path of justice. Such a course only, he says, will bring peace to Ireland. Everything is quiet at Fermoy this morning.

"Does Mr. Stirling live here?" asked a me chanic of a woman he met at the door. "Yes, sir." "I have come down to clean out his furnace." "You're just a little late; the shoriff has just been hero."

First Friend-"Did you get her photograph while you were away?" Second friend—
"Well ah, the fact is, she gave me her negative."

A TRANSPARENT SWINDLE

How the Montreal-Cornwall Match on Saturday was "Fixed."

THE UNLY " CENTLEMEN AMATEURS

Perpetrate a Gentlemanly Fraud in a Very Amateur Manner.

IN COLLUSION WITH GAMBLERS.

The Whole Story—An Investigation Likely to Take Place-The Montreal Club's Honor at Stake.

A stain has been cast upon the national game. For the first time in the history of lacrosse a championship match has been sold! And by the members of a club, too, who have hitherto held their heads pretty high and talked considerable with their months about their's being the only club in the country composed "gentlemen amateurs." Well, some of the "gentlemen amateurs" succeeded on Saturday, only too well, in perpetrating a gentlemanly swindle on the public, and did it, we must say, in a very amat or manner. If there were nothing else to prove the truth of the assertion, the conduct of at least four mem' bers of the team on the field would be amply sufficient testimony to satisfy any one acquainted with the game, but a chain of circumstances, amounting almost to positive proof, leave but one conclusion to be arrived at.

When we say that popular indignation ran

high after the match on Saturday afternoon it is but stating a fact. Old supporters and members of the Montreal club were among the vectims of the "deal," but these were not the men who were the most indianant. On, no! The lumiliation some of the club's friends felt was deep and suppressed. "What," exclaimed one of them in the morning when a gentle man ventured to refer to the ugly rumors about town, "What! Do you think any member of town, "What! Do you think any member of the Montreal team would consert with profession-algamblers? Nosir rec. The club's pastrecord and reputation is above suspicion of that sort, the speaker forthwith went and took some of the extraordinary wagers on three straight. In the evening he was seen in a hotel rotunds and although he did not say much it was clearly evident that he felt too rote for utterance. The respectable members of the club are surely to be pitied in their present humiliation, and the only course open to them is a close investigation, when the true inwardness of Saturday's lagres e face will be easily brought out.

When on Friday night and Saturday morning

When on Friday night and Saturday morning bels were being freely offered, even money that the Montrealers would not take a game, the knowing ones commenced to smell a rat and wisely kept their money in their pockets Others, however, who had more confidence in the Montreal Club than to believe what they reached to "nowspaper talk" were empelled by the outrageous odds offered to invest an aderable mency. What reason was there to believe that the Montreal team would be unable to score at least one pame? they argued. Certo score at least one game? they argued. Cer-Cleghorn was parable. Had they stopped to think a monute, however, they would have thought it at less strange that professional gambles were for the first time taking a leading part in the bet ting. Andy Maloney was offering to bet anything from five deliars to a thousand even that the Montrealers would not take a game. People thought he was cruzy, and not a few took the bets up. In less than an hour over \$1,000 was deposited in a certain gentlemen's hand-"Thave bet over a thousand dollars now," and Maloney, "and I haven't put up \$2.0 of my own yet." Whose money was he betting, then? On! that's the rub; and pray, how came is, too that's the rub; and pray, how came is, too in.t Mr. Mel ney had ro suddenly become poeraed of such an extraordin dy confidence in th Cornwall team to win three straight games The explanation can easily be guessed. Or Friday night three members of the Montrea known "so they were for some time described in a room with these "gent emer," i.e., professional gamblers. They were for some time closetted in a room with these "gent emer," and, after emerging from the same, one of the spo ting men" off-red to bet two to one, in any amount to suis the taker, that the Montrea team would be beaten by three straight gam by the Cernwalls! This was an a toun! ing offer, but was act taken up at the time for obvious reasons. The "ring" afterwards the ged their tactics and talked no more about two to one. That was too much of a good thing they thought and might arouse uspicion, so even money was bet on the same hing, the money being covered as fast as offered by those who deemed members of the Montreal team incapuble of perpetrating a swindle or shocking public decency in the manner in which it was an bequently done. Instrument told to our reporter by a Moutreal man, has told to our reporter in it. "Four it was aubsequently done. The following story more truth than poetry in it. "Fourmembers of the team undoubtedly com bined to make some money out of the "match." They very likely did not think the ciub's interests would be in any way endangered by their little scheme, as it was practically out of the race for the championship. I am sore to say their principal outside confederates were with three or four exceptions, nothing more or less than professional gamblers. These members of the team were thems lves without the necessary capital to make a good haul, but this difficulty was gotten over by the "professiona's "kindly making the following
proposition: We will give you so
much each provided you undertake to
not allow the ba'l by any charge to be put
through the Cornwall goals. You can double what we will give you by allowing us to bet the amount for you that the ball will not go through and no one will be the wiver. This strangement was carried out, the pro fessional gentleman doing nearly all the betting, except what was done by those who were let into the "deal," and, I am sorry to say again, that a great deal of Montreal money was sgain, that a great deal of Montreal money was given into the gamblers' hands to be tin this way. Over \$600 was put up in one saloon alone on Friday night."

"Will there be an investigation, do you think?" asked the reporter.

"Most assuredly. The club will not allow such a stigma to rest upon it."

A well known saloon keeper told our reporter that one of the "professional gentlomen" alluded to wanted him to take \$500 to bet for him on the three straight idea, but that he had re-

on the three straight idea, but that ie had re-fused to take the money for that purpose. A well known livery stable-keeper, who was in the secret and who made no less than \$700

out of it, was asked to speak by a Posr reporter on Saturday night. "I aill not say anything about it," said he, and you can make what you like out of

the match?" "What match?" was the answer.
"I didn't see it," and the smile which followed
this assertion reminded the reporter of heathen
Chinee's "childlike and bland" expression of countenance. At any rate it expressed vol-

THE ALLEGED MATCH. To give a report of the alleged match would be ridiculous. It was the lest but one of the regular schedule. Mr. John Lewis was agreed on as referee, and Col. Bond and Mr. Ballantype were the umpires, and all discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner.

It will be as well to give the names of the players and their positions. A glance at it will show who the "gentlemen amateurs" were who distinguished (or rather extinguished) themselves on Saturday :--

Montreal goal, Shanks Cameron Broderick Shepherd Michand Geraghty Tudhope Urquhart Patterton

Sprigging McAtter Carlind McNaughton Adams

| Carpenter | Cornwall goal. Cornwall names in italics.

Grant

Brady Lally

The first game opened with everything in favor of the home team. From the face the ball travelled immediately to the vicinity of the Cornwall flags and was kept there some time. The Montrealers, it was at once noticed, were playing in plendid form, and after ten minutes play, during which they undoubtedly hid the best of it, the people on the stant were confident that the team were ging to give the visitors a long time he for it is not time. hard tus-le for it, if not win the match. Sev ral times splendid opportunities were offered to the home, every one of which were either neglected or the ball thrown ridicalously wide. The deor the bill thrown ridiculously wide. The defence fed the home incessantly, but all to no purpose, and after a sphendidly contested game Tadhope scored for the Cornwall in II min. 30 sec. Even now Montreal stock was not by any means down, but the next two games were a disgrace to the national sport. The home, with one or two exceptions, were useless. Shauks, the Montreal goal keeper, played a brilliant game. Sheppard become actually exhausted in his work as cover-point, Geraphty and Uronbart played magnificently. Gerighty and Unithart played magnificently, but what was the use. They knew the match was sold and it was next to impressible for them

to save it. The second game was wen by Black in 7 min. 10 sec., and the thi d by Broderick in 20 mins. So ended courf the most transparent swindles ever perpetrated on a lacrosse field. SOME OPINIONS ON THE "MATCH,"

"The game is in danger." "It is no won ler it was three straight. Five

men could scarcely play ninet en. "There are budlers on the lacrosse field as

well as anywheree se."
"The thing should be shown np. It is a disgrace to the game and the club.'

"If the club is responsible for the team put on the field on Saturday, let us know it." "Yes: I have resigned from the Montreal club. Until they hold an investigation into Saturday's disgraceful farce, I will never identify my-cif with it again.

A member of the committee of the Montreal club was asked by a Post representative whether it was the intention of the committee to have an investigation. "I am pretty sure that that is their intention," he answered. "I don't see how

we can help it in view of the circumstances. For my part that is the only course open to us,"

A player said:—"I knew the game was a crocked one before I went on the field, but what

could I do. I played for all I was worth, and I'm scharted of the whole bus ness."

A gambler:—"It was the best thing I've touched for some time. I always thought that lacrosse was no good for us, but I see now a feller might be able to make "a few cases" out of it recognised. of it occasionally. There's a terrible lot of suckers in this town. I think I'll stay here."

Andy Maloney—"Yes. I made a few dollars, but there is an awful less of fesh comes travel-

ting new. The papers are getting too new altogether." It appears that a large number of the morn-

bers of the Montreal Lacronic Club and in their resignations on Fature ay evening. A general meeting, it is expect it, will be easier by the committee, when it is likely in nevestigation

A Montreal man was braid toray to a memher of the Shumrek Cinb:—"You fellows needn's kick; you did the same thing in Toron'o last year." The Shourreck man maked the statement as a lin. "Our ferm went up to To-ronto expecting a soft thing," said he, "but were unexpectedly to don in the same way as they were this season by the Montrealers. If half of the Shaurr ck team sold the game, as the Montrealers are said to lave done on Saturday, there would be six funerals in Graffintown the next week."

TOPICS OF THE DAY. A man does not really amount to anything until he marries a nice girl.—N.Y. Sun.

Rev. De Potts says there is not a Methodist two—John Carling and Mackenzie Bowell—but the preacher of the church they attended one Sunday held up Edward Elake as an ideal of a Christian politician, and the brewer and the bo dler withdrew from the church.-Huron

Mrs. Paran Stevens, Marlborough Newport sponsor, has small cause to love the Eastern newspapers. One of them speeringly prints the lady's name as "Mrs. Part an St vens," with no other apparent provocation than that her lady's name as "Mrs. Part ma Stancestral tree was planted in a barrel and sedulously watered in its early growth with sour mach from a hotel bar.—Chicago Herald.

The people who oppose unrestricted reciprocity on the ground that it would wipe out some industries that are kept up by the tariff are of the same class who opposed railroads because they would injure stace coaching.—London Advertiser.

The panquet to the Hon. James McShane, on Monday evening, though got up in a moment by a few personal friends in Quabec, was a most brilliant affair. The principal feature about it was its non political character. Men of every shade of politics assembled to do honor to the w. rthy chief of the Irish Liveral party of Quebec. It was a grand demonstration, all things considered, and the most perfect good humor prevailed.—Quebec Chronic's.

The Tories out of power are Anarchists, Socialists, "down with everything" disciples. There has been nuctured, bied in fact, under Tary rule in Canada, an element that when a change of government comes it will be as danger out to the we'l being of the State as the class that made the demonstration at Chicago which has led up to the ending that is shortly to take place. Toryism is terribly demoralizing in its precepts and practices.—St. John Globe.

"Union is not always strength," as the sailor said when he saw the purser mixing his rum with water.

Beef, Iron and Wine

Mr. Ross McKenzie, formerly of the Tomontreal, is very highly communication for all occasions of lottle sexes and of the flow Decision of the sexes and of

IRISH AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—The Dublin Gazette publishes a proclamation suppressing the League and all its branches in the county Clare and baronies of Leitrim, Liughres, Galway, Cork, Aguiney in Kerry, Condons, Clangibbon, Dunhallow, and Muskerry in Cork, and Shelburne in Wexford. The proclamation is signed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commander of the forces in Ireland; Baron Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Henry Bruen, Justice of the Peace; J. D. Gibson, Attorney-General of the Peace; J. D. Gibson, Attorney General of Ireland, and General Sir Redvers Buller. The Gazette announces that General Sir Redvers Buller has been sworn in as a member of the Privy Conneil.

WHAT DILLON SAYS.

LIMEBICK, Sept. 20.—John Dillon presided at a great meeting held in the Limerick Town hall under the suspices of the National League today. The hall was crowded. Mr. Dillon made the speech of the day and dwelt at length on the O'Brien case. He said Mr. O'Brien would doubtless be condemned as a felon, but if so he would have the sympathy of the whole civilized world. The Government must not think they world. The Government must not think they could crush the Leagus by any such means as those resorted to in the prosecution of Mr. O'Brien Each arrest of that kind would add fresh courage and spirit to the people of Ire-land in their struggle for Home Rule and increase the gulf of separation between the landlords and the populace, and put new

mr. Dillon urged the farmers of Ireland to subscribe more fully to the League's eviction fund and declared that the members of the Nationalist party were unanimously determined to carry on the plan of campaign, which, he maintained, had ameliorated and improved the condition of the tenants on every estate on

condition of the tenshis on every estate on which it had been adopted.

Mr. T. Ccote (Home Ruler), ex-member of Parliament for South Huntingdonshire, Mr. Joseph Firth Bottomley (Liberal), ex-member for Chelsen, and a large number of English Liberals were present. Resolutions embodying the suggestions made by Mr. Dillon were passed by the receiving by the meeting.

THE MITCHELLSTOWN INQUEST.

LONDON, Sept. 20 .- At to-day's hearing in the inquest over the victims of the conflict between the police and the people at Mitchelistown, Constable Doran swore that he fired four times at the crowd, twice with buckshot and twice with ball. The first bullet prostrated a man. The crowd stoned the barracks, and he believed the barracks were in danger when he fired. He said his face was wounded. When the coroner asked him to stand up and exhibit the wound, Doran refused at first, but finally did rise when ordered so to do. No wound was

Continuing, Doran said that Police Inspector Irwin ordered six constables to fire in defence of the barracks. A stone thrown from the crowd struck witness and dislocated his right thumb. This, however, did not prevent him from firing

Mr. Harrington-"And murdering?" Witness declined to answer Mr. Harrington's

Mr. Harrington—"Have you any doubt on either your mind or your conscience that you killed Lonergan?" Witness hesitated and then declined to

Sergt. Ryder deposed that he fired three charges of ball from a window of the barracks. He declined to say whether he murdered anyone. He simply did his duty, he said.

Mr. Harrington(interposing)—"Listen to me, you villain."

Witness replied warmly that he was no villain, and asked the coroner's protection. Mr. Harrington declared that the witness had been set to check and bully him. He said he was hardly able to restrain himself from kicking the hardly able to restrain himself from Ricking the witness there and then. A spirited altercation ensuel, which several times threatened to culminate in a free fight between counsel, witness and spectators. Sergeant Ryder retorted that Mr. Harrington would not dare to use such language outside the court. Mr. Harrington appealed for the coroner's protection, the spectators have the send heren't a move toward. tors cheered him and began to move toward the witness, and only the urgent entreaty of the coroner prevented them laying violent hands upon the witness. The enquiry was finally adjourned until to-morrow.

A JUDGE'S ADVICE

and to fellow Archbishop Walsh's advice and hold conferences with the tenants of Ireland with the view of reaching better relations on the question of rents.

these localities have been selected because the landloris are losing the fight they alore wantonly provoked. The members of the league in proclaimed localities are uniting for common action. They will hold a number of meetings

on Sanday in defiance of the law.

New York, Sept. 21.—A special cable despatch to the Mail and Express from London says: Mr. Baifour is receiving numerous menaing letters which threaten him with personal injury, and many communications which purerty reweal the existence of plots against his port to reveal the existence of plots against his life. Other members of the Government have life. Other members of the Government have been the recipients of similar missives in less to deprive the bill received Royal ascent, to defend the executive and officials.

The Freeman's Journal, prefacing the trial, said tersely that the case for the Crown against

victims of the police firing.

Mr. Havrington complained that a Dublin paper had declared that the police would be justified in making him acquainted with the peculiarities of a horse pond. This language, he said, was an incitement to the police to comission of the police to comission of the police to comission of the police to comission. mit violence and the court should not permit such language to be used with impunity.

Mr. Murphy while not justifying the course of the paper, considered that Mr. Harrington, by calling Sergeant Ryder a murderer and villain, provoked comment. Such language had never been uttered without meeting reproof in any court in the civilized world. Mr. Harrington retorted that he should con-

tinue to use the same language.

The coroner deprecated the retort, and witnesses were called who defended Mr. Harring-

ton's attitude.

Sergeant Ryder was then recalled. In the course of his testimony he said: "Mr. Harrington called me a murderer, scoundrel and ruffian, and said he would kick me off my

Mr. Harrington-I call you a liar in addition to scoundrel when you make such a statement, and I will call you murderer again before I have

and I will call you murderer again before I have done with you, and I will get for you the punishment of a murderer.

Galway, Sept. 21.—The gunboat Orrell, while conveying the pri oners concerned in the killing of Constable Whelan to Court for trial to-day, grounded two miles from shore. The accident caused great confusion. The prisoners, heavily ironed, were placed in the basts with difficulty seditions language, as this is defined by the present. Government, than will to-day be and rowed ashere, accompanied by a double guard. The demeanor of several of the prisoners showed that they would risk their lives on the mercet chance to caute. At the contract of the prison the mercet chance to caute. quiry to-day, Widow Sextee, the most or of the farmer whose house was a tack d by the prisoners, stated that after the han of the lesgue had been placed upon them they could not get food nor other necessaries of 1st in the locality, that nobody was je no's dit work for

at the time of his attack.
LIMERICE, Sept. 14.—The poor law guardians

demning the conduct of Rev. John Delmerge, demong the conduct of Rev. John Deimerge, a large landlord in Limerick county, for harshly evicting tenants unable to pay their rents on his estates. Delmerge's friends, however, circumvented the guardians so that when they arrived at the workhouse they found it surrounded and guarded by armed police, who refused to permit the meeting to take place.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to a Classon Liberal, in which he

ten a letter to a Glasgow Liberal, in which he deplores the grave acts of the Irish police against the people of Mitchellstown, and what is still graver, the approval of those acts by the Government. He continues: "I trust the country will not be slow to condemn that in decorate approval decent approval, given without awaiting the result of the enquiry, and thereby discourage a repetition of proceedings it was eminently

Dublin, Sept. 21.—Mr. Kilbride, who accom. panied William O'Brien to Canada, on his tour against the Marquis of Lansdowne, was to-day elected without opposition to represent South Kerry in the House of Commons.

At a meeting of Kilkes comments day it was

At a meeting of Kilkee carmen to day it was resolved to dely the league's orders to drive the police. The carmen afterwards drove the police to and from the Moveen evictions.

Mr. Edmund Dayer Gray, M. P. for Dablin, will leave on the 28th inst. to make a tour

of America.
Wm. O'Brien states that in the event of his being sentenced to imprisonment, he will absolutely refuse to wear the prison garb or to perprits. He will resist such treatment to the last, he says, even though his life be sacrificed. Mr. Dillon will visit him to day. Mr. O Brien maintains a cheerful decreanor. He receives daily bouquets and presents of game, etc. from daily bouquets and presents of game, etc., from the ladies of Cork. The mayor and municipal authorities, clergymen and other distinguished residents of Cork will attend the trial in order to show their sympathy with him.

BRINGING OUT THE ARTILLERY TO SHOOT DOWN THE IEISH PROPLE -- IRISH

EDITORS IGNORE THE CRIMES ACT. London, Sept. 22.—A troop of hussars, a de LONDON, Sept. 22.—A troop of hussars, a ce-tachment of artillery and a large force of police have arrived at Mitchellstown. Magistrate Eaton has issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of any public meetings during the siting of the police court, stating that any meetings held in violation of this prohibition will be forcibly dispersed. Copies of the pro-clamation have been served on John Dillon, Thes. P. Condon (Home Rule members of the Thes. P. Condon (Home Rule members of the House of Commons), both of whom are now in Mitchellstown. Mr. Dillon has expressed his willingness to address public meetings and to repeat Mr. O'Brien's conduct in spite of the Government. A public meeting is being arranged to hear addresses from Dillon and Condon. A conflict is feared.

DEFTING THE GOVERNMENT.

Dublin, Sept. 22.—The weekly Nationalist papers throughout Ireland publish the usual reports of the proceedings of the various branches of the League, despite the fact that under the terms of the new Crimes act the editors are liable to imprisonment for publishing the reports, which teem with violent denunciations of

THE RESULT OF THE PREPARATIONS LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Mitchellstown despatch states that Dillon and Harrington have given pledges that no public political meetings shall be held in Mitchellstown during the present trisl.

FUNDS WANTED FOR IRELAND. Dublin, Sept. 22.—The Lord Mayor has issued an appeal for funds to defend and sustain the large number of political prisoners it is expected will soon be in jail under the Coercion

O'BRIEN ON TRIAL.

HE MEETS WITH AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION FROM THE POPULACE-MR. GLADSTONE HITS HARD-CHURCHILL A UNIONIST.

LONDON, Sept. 23 .- Mr. Gladatone has written a latter in regard to the assertion of Robert Bannatyne Findlay (Liberal Unionist), member of Parliament for Inverness, that he (Gladstone) had apologized for boycotting and that he was under Parnellite subjection. Glad-stone rays: "I am a little surprised at the in-accuracy of Mr. Findlay's statements, but much dual ownership much to be abolished. They must be allowed for a disappointed section with a recognize that the existing system is a comfailing cause." failing cause."

LONDON, Sept. 23.-Lord Randolph Church London, Sept. 20.—Baron Monck, Liberal, one of the lord justices of Ireland and fourth land commissioner, advises the landlords of Ireland to follow Archbishop Walsh's advice and hold conferences with the tenants of Ireland with the view of reaching better relations on the session was due to Mr. Gladston: acting as

leader of the Parnel ites.

The alleged crime for which Mr. O'Brien will Chief Justice Hugh Holmes, late attorney general for Ireland sublishes a letter denying that he over stated that the new Crimes Act comes equal to an impromptu statute, is simply created new offences.

DUBLIN, Sept. 21.—The Freeman's Journal this:—Upon the occasion of his addressing a meeting of his own constituents he pointed out that if the Mischellstown transfer were not event and the state of the Londont they would be added to the property of the Londont they would be a state of the Londont they are Government are those in which the most sweep in that it has already that it has a tributed by the passage of the Landact they would these localities have been selected because the become entitled at law to certain rights to which Parliament had already declared them morally entitled. He reminded them that the Government had passed through all but the final stages of the bill, which would be some projection to the Mitchellstown tenants who were threatened with eviction, and although the bill had not technically become a law, there could be no doubt that, as a government measure, it would

be carried in a few days. The owner of the Kingston estates, however, sought to forestal Parliament, and, by evicting

to defend the executive and officials.

MITCHELLSTOWN, Sept. 21.—John Dillon testified to-day as a witness of the Mitchellstown protect themselves by delaying evictions until the legislature protected them.

Commenting upon it, it adds :-

He did not counsel violence, riot, insurrection or anything that could be called sedition. He merely advised, as their member of Parliament, that they should not allow themselves to be tricked or surprised out of advantages that Parliament had already resolved to confer

upon them. If the government were sincers in their protestations that they desired to check harsh evictions and to give tenants legal protection, thereby removing the cause of disturbance and crime, they would have recognized in Mr.
O'Brien a true friend of order and justice. Instead they have marked him for the plank bed
and the other resources of civilization that exist within their jails for the punishment of Irish

political prisoners.

Possibly they think it necessary to remove him out of their way. If so, they but honor him. He has been a determined for of injustice. whether wrought by a landlord or by a govern-

meat

I quote all this because it represents the voice of the people everywhere whom I meet. Doubt-less by Sunday Mr. O'Brien will return to his plank bed as one whom the Coercion act will term "a convict." He will, however, resist to

some Irish M.P.'s have uttered far more sediticus language, as this is defined by the present Government, than will to-day be debited against O'Brien. Mr. Labouchere's recent advice, for instance, was clearly revolutionary. The universal belief here and throughout Ireland is that Mr. O'Brien's real crime consisted in brarding Lord Lansdowne and that to avenue the latter this present of and that to avenge the latter this pretext of

sedition has been selected.

Cork, Sept. 23.—William O'Brien, who is charged by the Government with sedition under them, and that she was well be accessately in corder that people might be prevented from speaking to her. She identified only one of the moonlighters, having seen him pull his mask off before the court there. As he left the city under guard of a detachment of hussars and police he was loudly cheered. Upon their arrival at Mitchellstown Mr. O'Brien was received with

gathered to welcome him. The crowd manifested great excitement, but there were no indications of disorder. Mr. O'Brien was immediately con-

of diso der. Mr. O'Brien was immediately conveyed by his guards to the court-room. Many English ladies were present to witness the trial, and Mr. O'Brien was the recipient of bouquets from a number of them.

When the case in court was opened, several policemen were called as witnesses for the Government. They testified from memory as to O'Brien's language, which they asserted tended to incite his listeners to violence. During the hearing of this evidence a procession, armed with sticks and headed by a wagon carrying a band, march d into town from the country. The hussars stopped the wagon, but allowed the other part of the procession to proceed. The procession took up a position close to the court room, but order was observed.

room, but order was observed.

Constable Foley admitted that the notes he made of what Mr. O'Brien said in his speech were made the next morning and from memory The head constable told him to write the report. Helwas not asked to produce the notes for many days after. He could not swear that O'Brien spoke in the order in which the words

O'Brien spoke in the order in which the words appeared in the notes.
LONDON, September 23.—The Standard says Davitt's prophecy that Irishmen would not be frightened into respecting the law would have a better chance of being fulfilled did not he himself set an example of polite self effacement which codes well for peace. It is opportune, it says, that consideration for his health led him to transfer himself to the repose of American

and an attack upon the rooms of the Protestant Young Men's Association. The police charged the crowd, but the mob continually gained fresh accessions, and resisted, and a melee occurred. The police used their batens and the crowd paving stones. The conflict continued until Mr. Tanner, M.P., who was at the league meeting, came out and implored the crowd to desist. After this the police made another charge and dispersed the mob. Several constables were cut with stones.

MICHAEL DAVITT SPEAKS.

A HOPEFUL VIEW OF IRELAND'S CAUSE, BUT A GLOOMY ONE OF HER SITUATION. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.-Michael Davitt, be-

fore stepping on board of the steamer Britannic, which sailed to-day from this port for New York, granted an interview to a correspondent of the Associated Press, in the course of which he said :-

he said:—
The doctors have ordered an ocean journey to brace me up. My present visit to America is of a strictly private nature, and I do not propose to make any public appearance while in the United States. I want as much rest as I can possibly get. Upon my return to Ireland I will have enough to face.

The order for the suppression of the Irish.

The order for the suppression of the Irish National League will neither intimidate its members nor in the least degree set back the popular movement. It is simply impossible now to crush the movement. That would mean to put in prison three fourths of the people of Ireland.

The immediate outlook is gloomy in the ex-

treme. I look with anxiety upon the coming winter, believing, as I do, that the action of the Government will provoke widespread disorder.

If the people tamely submit to be deprived of the right of public meeting and freedom of speech they will show themselves to be unworthy of home rule. We must fight, we must make sacrifices for the principle of self-government. I have already served nine years in prison. On returning to Ireland I have a good prospectof putting insomemore years in the same place. I believe every carnest Nationalist is ready to do the same. I never found a people readier to make sacrifices for a national cause. I never

to make sterillers of a data and cause. I have
knew of any people in the world more resolute
to carry on the fight.

It would be inunitely more agreeable if we
were one bled to continue the atruggle in a peaceful, constitutional manner. But the Tory Government will not let us. A policy of de

liber te exasperation has been determined up in by the Salisbury ministry. Upon them rests the responsibility for coming events.

By far the worst feature of the present situation is the Government's plan of resorting to the worst kind of coercion in the interests of Irish leaders to reionin the land tenure is declared illegal and they themselves are denounced

a formingle.
The name of the League might be suppressed. but the thing itself will remain. I have always declared myse f a Separatist on principle, denying the right of any people to invade the free lem and liberties of another people. I do not believe that the majority of I ishmen would be satisfied with a constitution like Canada's, which, however, would probably meet the

exigencies of the case. Let me add that I hope Mr. Gladstone, the next time he tries his lish.l, will improve on his previous effort. His plan was defective and undemocratic. The two order arrangement would rever have worked. The fiscal burden would rever have worked. The mount of proposed was too heavy and unjust an exaction from the country of which Mr. Gladstone, presumably in the interests of the Empire, he already been the chief financial scourge. would like to see Ircland as free as any other nation. I b-lieve that the freer you make her the friendlier she will be.

Mr. Davitt will sail from New York on his

r, turn journey on October 16.

THE DAUNTLESS PATRIOT THINKS GOOD WILL COME OF THE MITCHELLSTOWN AFFRAY. [From the Itish World.]

The Mitchellstown fray is sure to tell in favor of our movement everywhere, but especially where it will do most service—in Ireland. The gallant fight of the "mountaineers" will excite a spirit of emulation where the lesson of example is much needed. "Passive" resistance is good enough in its way until your enemies begin to think that you can be evicted with impunity and have your skull one evicted with impunity and have your skull cracked without any fear of retaliation. As a general policy it is still the only method by which a movement more or less of compromise can carry on a struggle like ours. It would be unwise to substitute for such a defensive method another that would, under existing con ditions, play into the emeny's hands.

But the rules or laws governing the political

action of peoples have exceptions, like the ordinary rules of life referred to in the proverb, and when an exhibition of brutality indulged in by landlord or "peeler" becomes a necessity of our common man-hood—and, I maintain, a matter of policy also to replace passive by active resistance in order to teach official or landlord ruffianism a lessor and to redeem the character of our people from an imputation of arrant cowardice. The fact that we have men still left in Ireland who can confront armed enemies and drive them off the field, even with sticks, is a matter to be proud of and is an immense stimulus to the spirit of combat, which must be kept in play if we are to hold our own in this passive resistance move-ment until the Tories are driven from power and the Home Rule Liberals installed in their place. MICHAEL DAVITT. place.

MOTHERS OF AMERICA,

declare emphatically of Lactated Food that it is the best, most economical and palatable baby and invalid food sold. Cow's milk usually cor tains too much of the cheesey principle to be dig-sted by the infant stomach. Use instead, this Mother's Favorite.

Jones (to Williams)—So you are trying the Bath springs this summer? Williams—No; they're trying me-severely.

WITHOUT EQUAL.
Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I THEY MAKE ONE FEEL as though life was worth cannot speak too highly of it, for children as living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills

O'BRIEN GETS SIX MONTES

HE APPEALS, HOWEVER, AND IS LIBERATED ON BAIL.

John Mandeville Sentenced to Two Months but also Appeals - O'Brien's Brilliaut speech in His Own Derence - The Crown Guilty of Suppressing Evidence in Ilis Favor - Morley True to Gladstone-Grand Popular Demomoustration to O'Brien in Mitchellstown.

CORK, Sept. 24.—At the opening of the O'Brien trial to day Mr. Carson, counsel to the Grown, complained to the judge that Dr. Tanner, M.P., had yesterday, within the court, called him a mean, ruffinally coward and had expressed the hope that his head might be benefit of the court made a nead of the court The court made a note of the combr. ken. br.ken. The court made a note of the complaint. Mr. O'Brien, replying to the charge made against him of having used seditious language in a public address, declared that the court was not competent to try him because it was foreign in its composi-tion to the requirements of the British conatitution. At this point the judge stopped Mr. O'Brien, saying the discussion of politics would not be allowed in the proceedings. Mr. O'Brien thereupon declared he was a chosen re-O'Brien thereupon declared he was a chosen representative of the Lish people and would advocate free speech. The court again stopped him. The trial was soon ended and Mr. O'Brien was found gudty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal was given. Immediately after the sentence on the first charge, Mr. O'Brien was placed on trial on the second charge. This was of the same nature as the other. Upon this he was a'so found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the terms to be concurrent. Mr. O'Brien the terms to be concurrent. Mr. O'Brien appealed from both judgmen's and was liberated on bail.

MANDEVILLE ALSO CONVICTED. John Mandeville, chairmen of the board of poor law guardians of Mitchellstown, who was jointly indicted with Mr. O'Brien for using seditious language on the same occasion as Mr. O'Brien, was also convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Mr. Mandeville appealed and was released on bail.

O'BRIEN'S DEFENCE, Mr. O'Brien spoke bri hantly in his own defence, notwithstanding the interruptions of the court, and he was frequently applauded. He said the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld, for instance, the nates made by the head constable of the defendant's speech. In these notes, he said, was recorded his statement that the Irish party would give the land bill fair play. Mr. O'Brien justified his defence of the Kingstown tenants on the ground that the evictions against them were commenced just on the eve of the passage of the land bill, and thus an attempt was made to the land oill, and thus an attempt was made to defraud the poor wretched tenants of the benefits of the measure. He admitted that he had advised the tenants not to give up without resistance. He declared that before God and man they were justified in definding their homes. He asserted that his advice had prevented evictions, and that a lumified transts in Mitchellstone. Mitchellstown now possessed homes who would have been homeless if his advice had not been adopted. He preferred bre king the law with John Hampden and George Weshington to obeying the law which Capt. Plunkett and Standish O'Grady administered. Personally, he felt very proud of bring one of a long line of men who had made a prison cell a glorious and holy place. Possiby he himself would be the last of that long line, for the English nation would reverse the decision pro-

streets of the city were alive with people until 10 o'clock, when the crowds quietly dispersed, on the advice of Mr. Condon, M.P. Mr. Harrington will return to Mitchellstown on Tues-

nounced to-day. On emerging from the court room, Mr. O'll-rien received an ovation from a

day.
Dr. Tanner, M.P., made a speech at Fermey to night. The police, in dispersing the crowd, used their bators and the people replied with

Dublin, Sept. 25.—In Belfast last night a mob wrecked as inn and pelted the police with stones. The police were reinforced and order was restored. Several League meetings in Clare to-day were disperred by police without resistance. The excitement in Fermoy caused by the police dispersing a meeting there last night has been quieted. Several persons re-ceived scalp wounds in the disturbance last

night.
1 Dublin, Sept. 24.—The Express (Conservative) says Archbishop Walsh has expressed strong displeasure at the boycotting of the sisters of Magistrate Sengrave, the official who superintended affairs at Mitchellstown on the 9th, on the coasion of the light between the police and populace. The Express alleges that the Archbishor has warned the clergy that if the boycotting of the ladies again occurs at the church at Mitchellstown he will close it.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Cork correspondent of the Times says that owing to the blunder made by Wm. O'Brien during his recent American trip the donations to the National League from America have dwindled, and that Mr. Davitt had gone to America to endeaver to repair the damage done by O'Brien. He kept his departure a secret until the last moment, as he feured he would be arrested and that his project would thus be nipped in the big.

John Morley, speaking at Newcastle to-day, repudiated the notion that there was any split between himself and the Gladstonian party. As long as Mr. Gladstone advocates the cause of freedom and justice, so long would he support hun. His views on the Irish question were unchanged. He denounced the Government, and said the country had returned to government by old Toryism in its worst form.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

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

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—Michael Davit sailed to day for New York on the steamer Britannic. He says his visit to America is of a private pature and will be short.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

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

PERSONAL.

Some of our readers may be able to furnish the information solicited in the following paragraph from the Boston Republic:—"Information wanted of James McCarthy, age 34 years, who came to New York from India in May, 1883, and then left for Minnesota. Last heard from was in Fort Snelling, Minn. in June, 1886. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his mother and sisters. Bridget McCarthy, 277 Lincoln street, Lewiston, Me.

of Limerick had arranged to hold a meeting Mitchellsrown Mr. O'Brien was received with well is aged people troubled with diarrhea it after enting; it will relieve dyspepsis, aid ditoday for the purpose of considering and contremendous cheering by a large growd which had has no equal." gestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

THE QUEEN AND THE DOMINION. PROPOSAL TRAT HER MAJESTY OR THE PRINCE OF WALES SHOULD VISIT CANADA.

[SPECIAL TO THE POST.] TORONTO, Sept. 23 -The following special

appears in this morning's Glube :-LONDON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE, 86 and 87 Fleet street, Sept. 23.

Some journals, commenting on the reported intention of the Queen to visit Canada, urge that a reyal visit to the Dominion would be ogreat benefit to the throne and the empire. visit to Canada, however, would necessitate a visit to the other colonies, and this would be a visit to the other colonies, and this would be impossible for thr Queen. It is suggested, however, that the Prince of Wales might, with great advantage to the State, endeavor to find an opportunity to visit Canada and the other colonies. I am personally aware that the Prince has long taken a keen interest in the progress of the Dominion. He has, at his own request, been supplied with the best available maps of the Dominion, photos of Canadian security, and other printed information, and scenery, and other printed information, and, did State exigencies permit, would gladly under-take an inter-colonial tour. Doubt, however, is expressed whether it would be possible for him

TWO GENERALS REMOVED.

NEW YORK, S pt. 24.—The Herald's Paris lespatch says much excitement was caused in French military circ'es, last night, by the news that two efficers ho ding high commands in the army had been removed from their posts. The first is Gen Grandies, who commanded the cavalry division at the recent manœuvres of the ninth army corps with very indifferent success. The second is Brig. Gen. Al'an, who showed has hostility to the present Government by consuring several of his subordinates for going to the railway station at Dreux without express orders to release M. Beredin, the minutes. orders, to welcome M. Heredin, the minister. A hot altercation took place, it said, between the minister, the local prefect and Gen. Allan.

THE CHINESE TELEPHONE CASE. COUNT MITKIEWIEZ EXPLAINS THE VALUE OF THE CONCESSION.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—Count Mitkiewiez, who was seen at the house of the Chinese envoy at Jenkinstown, was questioned in regard to the at Jenkinstown, was questioned in regard to the injunction granted by the United States court at Baltimore, restraining the Barker syndicate from using Bell Telephone privileges in China. "The decree is signed," said he, "and the imperial envoy is here to finish negotiations. No efforts by anybody in this country can change what has been decreed. The vicerus above our revolve. has been decreed. The vicerby alone can revoke the decree. The obaining of this franchise means the commercial and financial separa-tion of Great Britain and China. The gravity of the situation is fully recognized in diploma tic circles, and the endeavors made to under mine the decree confirms the matter beyond doubt. Hitherto the banks of Shanghai and Hong Kong have controlled the banking system of the empire, and Ecgland, through them, has kept American enterprise out. The so-called American institutions have not been American. They have been against us. This decree means more than mere banks or telephone sys tems. It looks to the full commercial union of China and America. The Vice-Roy Li, who is a learned and brilliant man, and who is thoroughly acquainted with America, has decided to break down all barriers, and, moreover choose Americans as above all to whom he would great such valuable founds in the control of the contr would grant such valuable franchises. China is secured, as she is to be half partner in the enterprise. The people of this country will soon wake up to the magnitude of the plan. Americars once shed their blood to free themselves from English rule; but now, as you see, some are trying to forge all the tighter the English fetters on China. To the exclusion of whom Why, themselves. In the great commercial city of Tien Tain, in the province of Pee-Chee Lee, in nounced to-day. On emerging from the court room, Mr. O'Brien rec ived an ovation from a large crowd, which was in waiting.

AFTER THE TRIAL.

CORK, Sept. 24 — Mittchellstown was illuminated to-night, rows of candles being placed in all the windows on Main street. Messrs. O'Brien and Harrington will catch the mail train at Limerick and praceed to Dublin. When they left Mitchellstown they were followed for Some distance by a cheering crowd. The large messer was made to them. To speak atreats of the city were alive with people until more specifically of Turnbull. I say he is a more specifically of Turnbull, I say he is a crank, and he has been so considered. He has continually flooded the State Department with letters, which have been ignored.

PUSHING C. P. R. AGENTS. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—A local paper has the following to day: Transcontinental agen-cies in this city are beginning to conclude that the Canadian Pacific keeps very wide awake agents in New York, Chicago and other cities east. West bound shipments by this line are gradually increasing in spite of competition. The steamer Mexico, which arrived here on Tuesday, brought seven carleads of miscellaneous freight, all of which came by way of the Canadian Pacific. The cargo included 3 carloads canned goods. Passenger business both east and west bound continues good, and the agency here now is securing a share of Austra-lian business, much to the disgust of Burlington, which has hitherto monopolized it. Rumor was in circulation yesterday that the Canadian Pacific, in order to secure a large share of the annual immeration to the Pacific coast, has made a round trip rate over their line of \$30. Stern, the local agent of the Canadian Pacific, states that there is no truth in the report the only west-bound round trip rate the Canadian Pacific is now granting is one of \$120. The Canadian Pacific system has no intention, he says, of demoralizing the rates, and is as much interested in their maintenance as any one else.

POLITICAL NOTES. HALIFAX, Sept. 21.—In the Hackett-Perry election case Judge Hensley to-day gave judgment deciding that Mr. Perry vacated his sext in the Local Legislature by becoming interested in a Government contract. He therefore confirmed him in the Federal seat for Prince, P.E.I. Mr. Perry is a Liberal. He was a member of the Legislature, and, when the Dominion election came on, was chosen as one of the Opposition candidates for Prince. To vacate his seat in the Assembly he bought a share in the contract to do certain works for the Provincial Government. This, Mr. Hackett claimed, was not sufficient, and, therefore, that Mr. Perry, not being a legal candidate, he could not hold the seat in the House of Commons to which he had been elected. This contention has failed.

OTTAWA COUNTY, OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The official declaration in

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The official deciration in Rochon declared elected by 1.293. The vote stood, Rochon (Nationalist), 3,471; Cormier (Conservative), 2,178.

It is said the preliminary objections in the Russell contested (Dominion) election case will se heard before a judge of the Ontario Court of Appeal at Toronto.

An interesting experiment is described in La Chercheur. Put a lighted candle behind a bottle, pickle jar, or any other object having a polished surface; then station yourself about 12 inches from the object, so that it hides the flame of the candle from you, and blow with your breath. The candle will be very easily extinguished, in consequence of the currents of air that you have created around the object meeting. guished, in consequence of the currents of air that you have created around the object meeting near the flame. With a board or a sheet of cardboard of the width of the bottle in front of the candle extinction would be impossible. This experiment has a counterpart that was communicated to the journal quoted from by Mr. Harmand, of Paris. In this latter take by Mr. Harmand, of Faris. In this latter take two bottles instead of one, and place them alongside of each other, so as to leave a space of half an inch between them. Place the candle opposite this space, and, preserving the same distance as before between your mouth and the candle, blow strongly against the flame. Not only will the latter not be extinguished, but it will incline slightly toward you as if through the effect of suction. This reheard through the effect of suction. This phenomenon, which is analogous to the preceding, is due to the fact that as a portion of the air cannot pass between the bottles, it flows around their exterior and returns to the operator.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father labelle Established in 1-84, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. No. for the Benefit of the Diocean Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D-Drawing Third Wednesday of every month.

The Fifth Monthly Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1887, PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00

PRIZES VALUE #50,000.00
Principal Lot-1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

1000 Silver Watches.....

do do · Val∉e, \$50 000 2147 Prizes TICKETS - - \$1.00

SECOND SERIES. Prizes Value \$10,000.00 Principal Lot—I Real Estate worth \$1,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES:

1037 Prizes Value, \$10,100
TICKETS - 25 CENTS.
Cffors are made to all Winners to pay their prizes in cash, less a commission of lo p. c.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL,



Is Marvelously Efficient in clearing the Skin of Impurities, and keeping it in a perfect state of health. It beautifies the complexion, while as a Healing agent is or Sores or Wounds it passes all praise. There is no Form of Eruptive Disease for which this Renc 7ned Scap has not proved efficucious. In the Bath it is as beneficial as the waters of the Renowned Sulphur Springs. Linens and Woolens washed with it are rendered superlatively white, and are disinfected whon germs of disease linger in the material. The value of Sulphur as a Cleansing and Purifying agent is everywhere recognized. Ask for Palmo-Sulphur, and refuse all others, and you wont be deceived.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer

FOR CHOLERA CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC D'ARRHOEA DYSENTERY CHOLERA MORBUS AND

ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

COUCHS. COLDS. Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



CURE

Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles incledent to a billou, state of the system, such as Disciness, Namea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Taiy in the Side &c. While their most remarkable syccess has been shown in caring

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilts are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and prevening this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and resultate the lowels. Twen if they only cure and constitution of the stomach, stimulate the liver and resultate the lowels.

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

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five f. 51. Sod by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. AND HOW TO BUILD THEM.

30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of destrable MODERN houses, from 4 rousing, coating from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustrates overy detail and many original ideas in regard to decorating. Homes adapted to all elimates and all classes of the perple. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post publication receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

25 Cts. Per Bottle.

A PEST STRUKEN VESSEL. STEAMER PROM ITALY REACHES QUARANTINE AT STEAMER FROM HADE READING QUARANTINE A NEW YORK WITH CHOLERA VICTIMS ON BOARD.

NEW YORK WITH CHOLERA VICTIMS ON BOARD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The French steamer.

New YORK Sept. 23.—The French steamer.

Aleis, Captain Vallat, of the Fabreline, arrived desis, Captain Vallat, of the Fabreline, arrived at quarantine last night from Marceilles and t quarantine last night from Marceilles and t quarantine four passengers. On her arrival at quarantine four passengers in the steerage. Eight persons died assengers in the steerage. Eight persons died assengers in the steerage passenger, aged 23 years, logically lari, a steerage passenger, aged 23 years, another steerage passenger. ss taken sek and died on in 15th. Paul Antonia Balkyoria, another see rage passenger, and see all see and died on the same seed 38, was taken sick and died on the same died. Jean Lenivolni, a sailor, aged 40, died diedlowing day in less tran twenty-four hours the time has were taken, down with the hours the following day in less than twenty-four hours the time he was taken down with the distorm the time he was taken down with the distorm the first, Jean Somma, a sailer, aged 150, was taken sick. He died on the 19th. So, was taken sick as there is passenger, seafin de Lis, aged 21, a steer is passenger, died on the 20th. Anna Vallridger, a steerage died on the 21st. Francisco assenger, aged 47, d'ed on the 21st. Francisco assenger, aged 41, was taken sick before coming that the said and ded on the 22n is probable of did on who aged 47, d'ed on the 21st. Francisco agenger, aged 41, was taken sick before coming Matte, ged 41, was taken sick before coming Matte, ged 41, was taken sick before coming on board, and del en the 22nd, probably of pronchitis. Maria Artuno Sana Veno, aged bronchitis. Maria Artuno Sana Veno, aged bronchitis. In a Artuno Sana Veno, aged bronchitis. In a the time of coming on 39, was also a ling at the time of coming on 39, was also a ling at the time of coming on 39, was also at ling at the time of coming on the symptoms of the above the symptoms of the above the symptoms and hospital. All fered to the zwinburne Lland hospital and hospital a careful Dr. Smith, the health officer, made a careful brown gluy fumigated and cleaned.

Dr. Smith, the health officer, made a careful star who had escaped the notice of the ship's four who had escaped the notice of the ship's four who had escaped the notice of the ship's four will probably die before morning, these four reported by the ship's doctor will while the four reported by the ship's doctor will while the four reported by the ship's doctor will women and six men, were transferred to the women and six men, were transferred to the quarantine hospital at Swinburne Island. The plance of the passengers were landed at Hoffibalance of the passengers

INCIDENTS IN ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 23.—The successor of the Prefect ROMF, Sept. 25.—The successor of the Prefect of Messina, who recently died of cholers, has also uccumbed to the scourge. A number of the scourge and physicians, who became paniculated and field from Messina, were pursued by the police and taken back. At Villabota a mobile a restranter under the impression that he by the police and taken back. At Villabota a mob shot a postnuster, under the impression that he spread the epidemic through the letters which he distributed. At Monreale fuctives from Palermo are met by citizens with guns and compelled to camp in the open air. A boy, driven by hunger to approach the villagers, was stable to death and the body was then burned. The cholera returns for 24 hours ending last nght are:—Catania, 12 new cas a and 12 deaths; Palermo, 8 new cases and 8 deaths; Messina, 125 new cases and 62 deaths.

A SUSPECTED BIGAMIST. . A MAN SAID TO HAVE THREE WIVES IS ARRESTED IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—The Quebec detectives Orrigo, Sept. 21.—The Queber detectives have a stronger and bigamist of considerable note. Some weeks ago they noticed a suspicious looking stranger here who had teled unsuccessfully to open an account and do business with the Banque du here who had to led unsuccessfully to open an acount and do business with the Banque du Remple. Later, a telegram was received at the pilice headquarters, from the chief of police at Ridgetown. Ont., making enquiries respecting an individual supposed to have come here and who was wasted for forgery. Detectives Walsh and Fleury agreed that the new arrival asswere I the description, and set to work to accompish his arrest. They found him at a street corner near his boarding hou e, engaged in conversation with a woman, and told him he was wanted, at the same time producing the was at once the stranger took to his heels, saying at the same time, "You have pursuit, and in about a couple of blocks came up with his man, and brought him to the ground with a blow planted in the back of the neck. He was at once conveyed to No. I poles the neck. He was at once conveyed to the neck of the and C. A. Wilson. Letters addressed to him as of the Army." C. A. Wilson are in the possession of the de-techves. They have also found in his boarding bouse a number of tlank forms of drafts and cheques belonging to the Jacks in County bank, Michigan, some of them stamped in red ink, in the lower left hand corner, as follows: To the Union National bank, Chicago, Ill., and o hers, with the words: "To the First National bank, New York" July 1984.

SWEPT BY FLAMES.

had been stamped upon the drafts.

New York." In his possession were also found the rubber stamps with which the red lettering

FORTY-FIVE BUSINESS HOUSES AND THIRTY EIGHT DWELLINGS BURNED-DESTITUTE FAMILIES.

GRAVENHURST, Ont., S-pt. 23.—A fire originated in the Mowry foundry, north of the town, at 1 this morning. A strong wind was blowing and the north end was almost destroyed, emtacing every business house in town. Nine vacing every business house in town. Nine Little was saved. There is not much insurance.
The loss is from a hundred to a hundred and fity thousand dollars. There are no provisions in town. The English church and school house

Free also destroyed.
Liter—Porty-five places of business and Inter-Ecity-five places of business and the committee of the committee of

mere received from outside places to-usy, here was not sufficient to go round. Relief and shelter commutees have been organized. Assistance is greatly needed. The loss is now blaced at \$200,000, with trifling insurance. Toronto, September 23.—G. F. Marter, M.P.P., whose premises were destroyed by fire at Gravenhurst, arrived here to-night. He will sait upon Attorney General Mowat to-morrow borning to urge the Government to render assistance to families rendered homeless and destimate by the fire.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE! BEBLIN, Sept. 20.—The North German Gate, referring to statements made at the res Congress, denies that Dr. Windthorst nd the centre party were instrumental in end-ng the culturkampi. To the Pope alone, it ays, belongs the merit of having gained such a is, belong the merit of having gained such a livry for the Church. Herr Windthorst did sutness to perpetuate the culturkampf. Consaion in religious are of little value to him, exause in his opposition to the Government he imploys religious conflict as a pretext for pelphic and Polish respectives.

elphic and Polish revolutionary ends.

TO MY FATHER. When e'er this picture comes to hand And all my friends they gather near, I know that as they gaze upon. That each b loved may shed a tear. But soon that tear is all forgot, Just like a snowflake in the sea, A thought and then ramembered not A thought, and then remembered uct, is like the sorrow that's for me.

But I know who will be first to sigh,
I know who will the longest view,
I know who will gaze with yearning eye,
I know whose strow will be true,
I know by whom I'm not forgot,
I know who always thinks of me,
I know it is you, father dear
And in return I think of thee.

For when the evening shadows fall, Though underneath the westera skies, My mem my wanders back to thee, And that sweet spot where mother lies, My heart is very often there To ugh I'm across the ocean wild So a rept those verses, Eather dear, In fon i remembrance of thy child.

ROSANNA McCONVILLE.

M outreal, Sept. 1887.

-----DEADLY DYNAMITE.

TRILL OF A LONG RANGE DYNAMITE GUN IN NEW

YORK HARBOR. NEW YORK, Selle 20.—Lieut. E. L. Zalinsky, of Battery H, U.S. Artillery, made an official test of the long range dynamite gun at Fort Lafayette today, in the presence of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, and representatives of the Norwegian, Spanish, French, Danish, Swedish and Japanese governments. The tayret was an Soltan school of Soltan area. Danish, Swedish and Japanese governments. The target was an 80-ton sch oner, 80 feet over all and of 20 feet beam. The sch oner was anchored one mile south of the fort and the gus. The Secretary of the Navy and party hove to and lay abreast of the schooner at a safe distance. The signal was giving for firing, and quickly what seemed much like the spray from a fine hose nozzle shot out of the muzzle of the gun. There was a washing sound in the cir like man Island. They will be need there that an danger of infection is passed.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Dr. Hamilton, surgent georgeneral of the Marine hospital service, said tonight that the arrival of a single ship at New York infected with Asiatic cholera need not give occasion for alarm. The history of pat epidemics had shown that it is only by repeated arrivals of cholera infected vessels that the disease has gained a foethold in this country. It is not indigenous and our climate and sale are not faverable to its propagation, but like all other contagious diseases it may be imported if not guarded against. Orders have been sent by the Marine hospital service to the mitonal quarantine stations at Cape Charles and Delaware break water to detain any vessels oming from Italy and report the same to the breau. schooner's centre and her entire hull seemed to leap out of the water, and then sett'ed back apparently shaken to pieces. Everything aft of her mast was reduced to kindling wood from rail to keel. Her bow, supported by buoys, still floated. A fifth shot went wife and the sixth also. This closed the test, and Lieut. Zalinsky was summoned and congratulated by Secretary Whitney. Another gun is being constituted which will hurl 600 lbs. of dynamite at a charge. a charge.

AIM FOR THE BEST. AIM FOR THE BEST.

The pressing need of the world to-day is a greatly increased number of skilled workers in all departments of human activity. There is a surplus and a jam and a crush of competition in the ranks of unskilled 1 borers. The oversupply is all down below, but plenty of demand and higher wages up above. James Parton tells of a Mr. Maydole, noted tome yeas ago as the hammer maker of Central New York. "Yes," said he, "I have made hammers here for twenty-eight years." "Well, thea, you ought to make a pretty good hammer by this time." "No, sr," was the answer, "I never make a pretty good hammer; I make the best hammer in the United States." The artisan attained eminence by applying mind as well as mu-cle to his trade. His work commanded the highest price in the market. But a still higher prica was received in the noble zest and enjoyment of this artisan who make ta he an artist. That was received in the noble zest and enjoyment of this artisan, who rose to be an artist. That is what every worker should aim to be, whether he toils at the forge or bears the severer strain of mental abor.—Inter-Ocean.

do away with hunselt, and that he most cerainly would have resisted the officers if he had thought they would only shoot. Chief Constable Tompkins, of Ridgetown, has arrived and will return with the prisoner. Amongst other charges preferred against him are the utternace of a forget charge on the Fourth National Rink of New York. Chief Tompkins says he is also wanted for bigamy, having no less than three wives living. The detectives say he was shortly to be married to a young woman in this city. His real name is raid to be Charles or Frederick Titusterg. He has also passed as Allan Ford, Chinton Wilson and C. A. Wilson. Letters addressed to him as

A NEW CRIME.

DUBLIN, Sept. 21.—The proclamation of the National League makes it criminal to convoke, hold or publish meetings, or do anything in connection with the League. The branches of the League were not prepared for the proclamation, not expecting it so soon. The Nationalist leaders are hurriedly consulting as to what measures shall be taken.

COWARDLY BIGOTS. ROME, Sept. 22.—During Tuesday's festival tour bombs were thrown in frontof the Vatican. One entered the Papal barracks.

This most fatal disease of Infancy, PREVENTED,



It has been successful in other prepared foods failed. FOR INFANTS, of any age, it may be used with confidence and complete substitute for mother's milk.

FOR INVALIDS. it is a perfect Nutrient in either chronic or acute cases. Weak stomachs always retain and relish it. Physicians and mothers concede its superiority. The most palatable, nourishing and sconomical of Foods.

150 Meals for an Infant for \$1.00. EASILY PREPARED. At Druggists-25c., 50c, \$1. Send for valuable Circulars and Pamphlets. Free. 3] WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal.

POWER OF A WINDMILL.—One of the largest wind motors in existence is used for driving flouring machinery at Great Yarmouth, Eng. It has four sails, which are 40 feet 9 inches long, by 12 feet 6 lackes wile, and extend 100 feet from point to point. With a wind of 25 miles an hour, the windail has 55 horse power, and will easily make 120 parrels of flour in 24 hours. The building containg the flouring apparatus and supporting the motor is of 11 stories, stands 99 feet above foundation, and is 35 feet in diameter at the base and 16 at the top

Do you feel drill, languid, low-spirited, life-less, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad tasto in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Disease, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave unladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Br Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other exceetory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other exceetory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common Bletch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases eaused by had blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Uleers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it mailicated its potency in curing Tetter, Eezema. Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joiat Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neek, and Enlarged Ghands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, broyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION.

which is Scrofuln of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, it taken in the carlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumerion Cire." bu abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

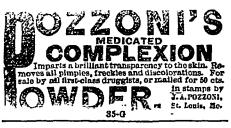
For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Short-

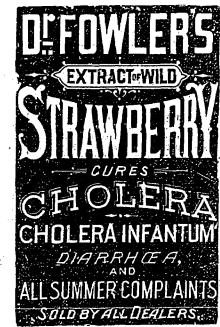
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Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00. for \$5.00. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's

book on Consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.









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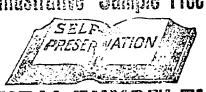
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Capital Prize, \$150,000. 22 Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Balves, \$5; Fifths, \$2; Tenths, \$1.

	Lite	aziri yo te	9.					
1	CAPITAL PRIZ	EOF	\$150,000	\$150,000				
1	GRAND PRIZE	OF .	50,000	60,000				
	GRAND PRIZE		20,000	20,000				
	LARGE PRIZES		10,000	20,000				
	LARGE PRIZES	OF	5,000	20,000				
20	PRIZES OF		1,000	20,000				
£0	do		500	25,000				
100	do		309	30,000				
200	do		200	40,000				
500	do		100	50,000				
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.								
	Approximation		\$ 300	\$30,000				
100	14	**	200	20,000				
100	41	**	001	10.00				
,000	Terminal	41	۵ 0 .	50,000				

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Bowels, Kidneys and Lavov, carrying of gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the litemach, curing Tillicusness, Dys-pepsia, Mordaches, Disziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vicien, Jaundice, Salt Cheam, Erystoclas, Serofula, Pluttering of the Moart Hermanness and Genthe Heart, Wervousness, and Gen-cral Debility: all these and many other similar Complaints, and to the hopey influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BUTTERS.

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Polynesian4,100	11	Hugh Wylio.
Sarmatian 3,600	11	W. Richardson.
Circassian4,000	Lt. B	Barret, R.N R.
Peruvian 3,400	Cant	J. G. Stephenson
Nova Scotian 3,300	Capo,	B H Hartenton
Caspian 3,200	4	R. H. Hughes.
Carthaginian4,600		Alex. McDougal.
S. berian4,600		A. Macnicol.
Norwegian 3,531	:	R. P. Moore,
Hibarnian 2440	-	R. Carruthers.
Hibernian3,440	•	John Brown.
Austrian2,700	1	John Bentley.
Nestorian2,700	Ħ	John France
Prussian 3,000	**	James Ambury
Scandinavian 3,600	6.5	John Park.
Buenos Ayrean . 3,800	- 11	James Scott.
Corean4,000	11	J. C. Menzies.
Grecian3.600	11	C. E. LeGallai.
Blanitoban, 3.150	11	W. Dalziel.
Canadian	11	John Kerr.
Phoenician 2.800	- 11	D. McKillop,
waldenstan 2 600	11	D. J. James
1.00cerne, 2.200	- 11	W. S. Main.
Newfoundland1.500	- 11	C. J. Mylins.
Acadian1,350	н	F. McGrath.
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THE SHOPTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

The Reamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURS-DAYS, and from Quelec on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyleto receive on board and land Mails and Fassengers to an I from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

*FROM MONTREAL.

*Sarmatian, Wednesday, Sept. 7

*Sardinian, Wednesday, Sept. 21

*Parisian, Wednesday, Uct. 5

*Fassengers, If they soldshe, can substant Montreal

Fassengers, If they soldshe, can substant Montreal

Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montreal after S p. m. on the evening provious to the steamers sailing.

'Thus steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.
Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec:—Cabir, \$13, \$70 and \$30 (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebeo and Montreat Extra Service, salling from Liverpoel and Quebeo on FRIDAYS, and calling at Derry to receive passengers from tretand and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

*Circassian From Monneal. From Quenco Thursday, Sep. 15 | Friday, Sept. 16 | Friday, Sept. 16 | Friday, Sept. 16 | Friday, Sept. 30 | Tassengers, 'f they so desire, can embark at Montreal after 8 p m. on the evening previous to the steamer's railing.

after 8 p.m. on the extreme ration and the restlict nor sleep.

*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sleep.

*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sleep.

#These of passage from Entren or Quebec: Cabin, \$50, \$00 and \$70 (according to necomo data); Intermediate, \$30; Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Glassow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glassow as follows:—

Buenos Ayrean.

Buenos Ayrean.

About Sept. 5

Siberlan.

About Sept. 12

Greclan.

About Sept. 12

Greclan.

About Mept. 21

Carthaginian.

About Mept. 21

Buenos Ayrean.

About Mept. 21

Line are intended to be dispatched from Montreal for Line are intended to be dispatched from Montreal

Carthaginian (for Liverpool).

Aleut Sapt. 8

Kestorlan.

About Sept. 12

Aleut Sapt. 8

Kestorlan.

About Sept. 15

Aleut Sapt. 8

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, 51.

FROM BOSTON.
 Abertian
 About Sept. 3

 Seaudinavian
 About Sept. 17

 Priessan
 About Oct. 2

 Austrian
 About Oct. 9
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THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

CABLE.

Crown Prince Rudolph opened the Hygienic Congress at Vienna yesterday.

The elections in Sweden have resulted in the return of a majority pledged to free trade. Negotiations between England and Turkey with reference to Egypt will shortly be resumed.

The Emperor William has arrived at Baden-Baden and was welcome i by a large crowd, including Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. The Etoile Belge says the Government will urge the passage of a bill making military ser-

vice compulsory upon all citizens able to bear The London Standard's Berlin correspondent

hears from Sofia that it is probable that the new Sofranje will proc'aim Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia an independent united kingdom. It is officially stated that the Bismarck-Kalnowy interview did not result in favor of a settlement of the Bulgarian question, Count

Kalneky not concurring with Prince Ferdinand by prossure upon Bulgaria. Riots have been caused on the Island of Penapi, one of the Carolina group, in consequence of the expulsion of a Protestant missionary. One man has been killed. Troops have

the monument was unimpaired.

At last night's meeting of the Toronto City Council, a resolution was passed increasing their contribution to the Gravenhurst fire sufferers frem \$400 to \$1,000.

Mr. Justice Wuctele has been provisionally chosen to sit in the Court of Appeals until the reorganization of the court.

Mesers, Net! lefold and Steer, of Birmingham Eng., are in Toronto, their visit to this country being for the purpose of selecting a suitable point for the establishing rolling mills in this country. A meeting of prominent citizens will be held to nerrow in Mayor Howland's office to discuss the desirability of offering inducements to locate the rolling mills here.

The Recorder of Quebec vesterday rendered judgment in the three remaining cases arising ont of the recent attack on the Salvation army Belanger, clerk, was fined \$5 and costs or fifteen days' jail; the colored boy Sheppard was mulcied in \$2 and costs or eight days, and A. Lemoine was fined \$1 and costs or two days

The following M.P.P.'s for the province of Quebec, who were appointed a delegation to enquire into the working of the experimental farms in Ontario with a view to establishing one in their province, arrived in Toronto yesterday afternoon from Gu-lph and left by last night's express for Ottawa:—X. Bernatchez, Montmagny; A. Rochelau, St. Hubert; O. Goyette, Laprairie; L. N. Larochelle, Dorchester; L. Bazinet, Joliette; B. Beaucnamp, Two Mountains; J. Pilen, Upton; L. Sylvestre, B-rthier; A. Laprinte, Ste. Justine, and O. Baldwin, Dixville.

Yesterday's Canadian, of Quebec, says:—"We are in a position to state that the interprovincial conference organized by the Hen. Mr. Mercier will meet at Quebec in the first fortnight in October. The Prime Ministers of all the provinces of the Confederation have accepted the invitation to take part, with the exception of that of Prince Edward Island. It be definitely fixed to date of this meeting will be definitely fixed to day at Toronto by the Hon. Mr. Mercier and Hon. Mr. Mowat. The Prime Ministers of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brusswick and Nova Scotia will be then immediately informed. It is also stated that one of the chief questions brought forth at the congress by the Province of Quebec will be the boundary line between Quebec and Manitoba.' AMERICAN.

The decision in the case of Jacob Sharp has been affirmed by the general term. He will probably be sent to Sing Sing as soon as his

health will permit. It is now feared that Staten Island will be tried by a smallpox epidemic. Eight new cases

were reported to day. The President is ued a proclamation yester day, announcing the suspension of discriminating duties against imports from Spain and her colonies.

Yesterday the delegates to the Cigarmakers International convention at Burlington re-elected A. Strasser, of Buffalo, president. G. S. Warren, of Montreal, was made third vicepresident, and J. F. Mahoney, of Springfield, Mass., treasurer.

Richard D. Alliger, local agent for the British American Assurance Company, of Toronto, was arraigned in court in New York yesterday and held in \$2,500 bail on a charge of forgery. Clara Schulht, of New York, alleges that Alliger drew a check to her order for \$1.750 on the National Shoe and Leather Bank, forging her name to

Preston, candidate of the Union Labor Party for Secretary of State, has be speed to a low John Swinton's name to be put as the head of the ticket. This rankes four parties shearly in the field, the Republicans with Cel. Fred.

represents \$8,184,650 principal and \$1,408,773 remium on the bodds.

premium on the bodds.

The United States War Department has been aware for some time of threateried brouble at the San Carles Indian reservation at Arizona. The situation there bears a resemulance to that which existed at the Ute reservation before Colorow's departure, and in both cases the trouble appears to have arisen from attempts by the State and territorial officials to enforce civil processes on the Indians. It is believed at the Department that any attempt to arrest the Indians will lead to a general stampade. Indians will lead to a general stampade.

TRUE TEMPERANCE.

Bishop Keane's Address at the Last National Convention.

The Way Bishop Ireland Obtained the Holy Father's Approval.

We give the following interesting address, delivered by Rt Rev. John Keanson the second day of the T. A. and B. convention. The Bishop is the president of the great Catholic University which is to be built in the near future. The Rt. Rev. Prelate said:

"It dots my heart good to be present once more at a convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. It rejoices me to meet so many good, noble-hearted men who for seventeen years and mere have stood faithfully to their work. I shall always be glad that I had a hand in the fermation of this Union, and it rejoices me to see that, after sayenteen and it rejoices me to see that, after seventeen years of existence, it can turn out such a body of delegates as have assembled in this conven-

EXHORTATION TO PERSEVERANCE.

"I congratulate you, gestlemen, on not getting tired of cur good work. Unfor; unately, one of the commonest things in life is to find good men who get tired of good work. Whenever, indeed, any work has in it the smack of the devil, or the word, or the flesh, men are not apt to get tired of it. Gentlemen, I congratuapt to get tired of it. Gentlemen, I congratulate you on not getting tired. I congratulate you on your perseverance in this good cause. Such perseverance must be the result of special graces, I might say, a special vocation; for, just as in the midst of this busy world Almighty God is always raising up some to live for higher objects than the so of the world, to labor for the greatest and highest good, to live only to make the world wiser and better, so—blessed be His holy name!—He seems always to raise up in the ranks of the laity good and true men who also want to have laity good and true men who also want to have a hand in work that is good, in work that is noble, in work that will a'so help to make the world wiser and better. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on your vocation; I congratulate you on your fidelity to it.

BISHOP IRELAND AND THE HOLY FATHER. "It is a most auspicious circumstance of this ary. One man has been killed. Troops have open sent from Manila to restore order.

A French fishing boat has been sunk in the British channel by a collect n. Her identity has not yet been ascertained but it is known that eighteen of the persons on board were Crowned.

Troops have convention, a fact that will make it long a nemorable assembly, that it is neld just after the reception of the recent brief of our Holy Father. I congratulate the Total Abstinence Union of America on the tribute paid to it by the Holy Father in that most memorable document, and the Month of the recent brief of our Holy Father in that most memorable document and Leonard Leonard assembly, that it is neld just after the recent brief of our Holy Father. I congratulate the Total Abstinence of this convention, a fact that will make it long a nemorable assembly, that it is neld just after the recent brief of our Holy Father. I congratulate the Total Abstinence of this convention, a fact that will make it long a nemorable assembly, that it is neld just after the recent brief of our Holy Father. I congratulate the Total Abstinence Union of America on the tribute paid to it by the Holy Father in that well make it long a nemorable assembly, that it is need just after the reception of the recent brief of our Holy Father. I congratulate the Total Abstinence union of the person of the pers that sighteen of the persons on board were drowned.

Field Marshal Archeuke John has been suspended from the Austrian army. No reason is given. The suspension has caused a great surprise, the archeuke being considered one of the abliet generals in the army.

The Paris Gaulois, in 101 I shing the story of the desecration of Napoleon's tomb, was the victim of a hoax. The block of red granite which covers Napoleon's remains weighs tons, and cannot be moved without mechinery. It is guarded night and day, and this afternoon the more ment was uniqualized. for-but it means this : We, in America, surrounded and acquainted as we are with American habits, can have no idea how hard it is to make people in Italy, or in Rome particularly, understand the state of things that we live in. In a country where their wine is to them what our tea and coffee are to us, it is simply impossible for them to appraciate the condition of a country where which is a common boverage, and where drunkenness is a common vice. Hence, when we talk to them prised if it sounds to them like an extreme, like some sort of a finaticism. Considering these circumstances, it is indeed a most wenderful that thus far the Holy Soe has man fested to the temperance cause and to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union the favor and approval which has so repeatedly been expressed. But it took a man like Bishop Ireland, who could appear a term of some production to man of maller appears to the carrier of the carri could answer every question; a man of noble character; a man of grand intellect; a man of the loftiest aspirations; a man who was esteemed everywhere that he appeared—it took a man like that to put the whole meaning and the whole object of the Catholic total abstinence movement beyond misunderstanding, to make it clearly appreciated, to win for it the hearty esteem and the carnest co-operation of the Holy See. He accomplished it, and I am witness to it with what earnestness he spoke to the Holy Father. If he were ta'king to you to day he would not speak with more earnestness, with more whole-souledness than he datas I saw him there addressing Leo XIII. and telling him the necessities of total abstinence; and he converted the Pope. (Appreciation.) And now the Holy Father has proclaimed not only to you, but to the whole world—because his brief has been published to the very ends of the earth—he has published, I say, how heartly he endorses the Catholic total abstinence movement. The Holy Father has given his apostolic sanction, his apostolic endorsement, to that which has been so repeatedly declared by the prelates of this country in Flenary Council assembled concerning the great e.ils that are wrought in the Church and in the State of our country by the evil of intemperance. He has given his apostolic endorsement to that which has been so well and emphatically declared by Cardinal Manning and by other prelates after his lead, that the only efficacious remedy for such an evil is total abstinence. (Applause.) The Holy Father has given his emphatic endorsement to the formation of Catholic a sociations for the prosecution of that noble work, and he has given his apostolic blessing capecially to this great representative Union of tens of thousands of Catholics throughout this bread land who are banded to-gether, under the standard of the cross, to put a stop to this sin and to this mor-tification, and to lead men to sobriety and irdice. The voice of the Holy Father has gone irtue. The voice of the Holy Father has gone forth like a bugle plast, calling all men who love

deaf ears, to be, by word and example, the leaders of their people in the practice of abstinence from intoxicating drinks. (Enthusiasm.) HOW THE CLERGY CAN CO-OPERATE. God bless the many priests assembled in the convention and those not able to come to attend it, who for years and years, even before the Holy Father spake so strongly, have been engaged in this great work—the pioneers of this nobe cause. (Applause.) And may all the clerry throught ut the United States unite with their protection in weeking on this work on which their trethren in pushing on this work on which the blessing of Christ and His vicar has so plainly been bestowed. Friends and delegates, to Giant; the Democrats will nominate to-morrow, itemy George representing United Labor, and John Swinton, Union Labor.

The total amount of bonds purchased by the U. S. Treasury department yesterday, under the chicular of the 25rd inst, was \$1,253,250.

The total amount of money already paid out for bonds under this circular is \$3,593,423, which

the Church and all men who love humanity to euroll themselves under that banner and to take

part in this great and noble work. Especially

has this fatherly appeal gone forth to the priests

of the Church, to them who ought to be, and who, fied bless them, are everywhere the leaders and guides of the people, not only by word, but also by example. To all the priests

word, but also by example. To all the priests of this country the Holy Father has appealed, with an appeal that will certainly meet with no

part in the Cathelic total abstinence moven ent. His answer was, "Because, unfortunately, for years past; the total abstinence movement in Ireland has been under the control of men whose extreme views could not be endorsed by whose extreme views could not be endorsed by the Church, whose extreme acts could not meet the approval of the clergy and hishops." But when a man went among them like Bishop Ireland, when he made his crusade—so brief and yet so effective in England and Ireland, and when they heard the thing put in its true light and based upon its real principles, immediately the first went forth that the very next month the hishops of Ireland should exemble month the bishops of Ireland should assemble in order to see how they could take the matter in hand. Friends, there is a lesson for us all in that. Catholic temperance men may sometime be very intemperate in their words and in their be very intemperate in their words and in their actions, and they sometimes give the clergy good cause for feeling that they caunot take an active part in the movement. I myself have often heard priests complain that their temperance men were intemperate in expression, that they were of extreme assertion; that they were advancing principles to which the clergy could not commit themselves—because even a good cause, as you know, may be pushed too far. Therefore, dear friends. be pushed too far. Therefore, dear friends, make it a rule of your conduct—I appeal to you as a representative Catholic total abstracted man—in all the various localities from which y.u come, make it a rule of your conduct to make your Catholic work amiable and worthy of approval in the eyes of the clergy; and then you may be certain that you will have the clergy with you. (Applause.)

TOTAL ABSTINENCE NOT THE ONLY VIRTUE. "Another consideration is this. I lave often heard some of the clergy lament that some of our Catholic total abstinence men even go to the extreme of seeming to make total abstinence a sufficient summary of all religious duty; that once they become total abstinence men they are in danger of not being as regular in approaching the communion rail as they ought to be, nor as earnest in taking a part in all the works of zeal and charity as might be expected of them. Friends, see in all your localities throughout the country that no such stigma shall attach to our Catholic total abstinence men. Show by your Catholic lives that the virtue of temperance is but the hand that guides you to the practice of all other Christian virtues, that your pledge of total abstinence is but the guardian angel that leads you to frequent communion; that the expenditure that you save and that you cause o' hers to save by your word and example shall, with the blessing of God, be made use of to help on God's work and the Church's work in every department of charity and zeal. Do your duty thus, dear friends, to yourselves and the total abst nence cause, and you may be certain that you will have with you not only the approval but the co-operation of all the clergy in the country.

CARDINAL MANNING'S OPINION.

"Friends, again I congratulate you on you ruccess. I congratulate you on the grand reputation which the Catholic Total Abstinence Union has in this country and in lands beyond thosels. When, lately, I was conversing, together with Bishop Ireland, with that great champion of total abstinence, Cordinal Manning (applicase), how his heart rejoiced, as we could tell him of how many of you there are struggling to forward the cause under the lead of the cross; of what clergy and laity, in tens of thousands, in every part of our country, were doing for the honor and glory of the Church and for the welfare of their country and of mankind.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE MUST NOT DIF. "Friends, persevers unto the end. This cause must not die. The temperance work must not stop. It must go on until every good man in this country shall feel it an honor and a duty to be united with you. Let your speech be so reasonable, let your arguments be so noderate and wise that no man can find fault with it or them. Let your conduct be exem-pary, let your behavior in the Church of God be that of model Cathelies; so that every mane in recognize that your cause is the Church's cause, that your work is God's work; and, I repeat again, every man in this land will be proud to jo'n hands with you and to work with with you. Work and speak as our Lord would do in creetness in gentlaness in personaire. do, in sweetness, in gentleness, in persuasive-ness. Gorot to any man with angry words, with abusive larguage, with reproachful epithets. Go everywhere with sweetness, with gentleness, with persuasiveness, and see if you will not win them always. Go not to a man to the restoration of the Society of Jesus, in the better if he did not drink; and who is there, when convinced that a course is bet. ter for him, cannot be persuaded to walk in it. Go to our Catholics who are engaged in the liquor traffic. Do not abuse them for it do not heap odium on them for it, but persuade them that it would be more to their credit and more to that of their Church if they would give it up; and surely no man will persist in a traffic which he knows to be a stigma upon himself in the eyes of God and of man. But because it is a delicate theme, speak to them gently; speak to them (raternally, convince them that they are doing harm to themselves and to the Church, and you will convert them.

A PERSONAL INCIDENT.

"When, a short time ago, I went to make the risitation of a little town in Virginia, I found at the good Catholic house at which I was stopping letter waiting for me. The letter was simply given in detail—every one except two of them Roman Catholics! There was no comment apperiled. It was a thing that spoke for little and needed no comment. You can appreciate, dear friends, how I felt that night as I rose before the people of that town to speak to them Catholic truths, when I knew that in that audience before me were these who had compiled that letter and left it there to meet me.

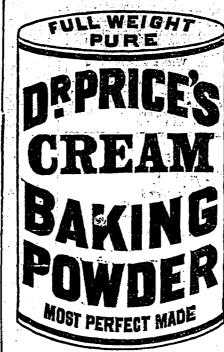
HOW TO MAKE CONVERTS TO THE CAUSE. " My friends, speak to them, appeal to them, lovingly and tenderly, telling them that they are doing harm to religion, telling them that they are putting the brakes upon the Church of God, telling them that they are hindering the works of the bishops and the priests; and if you appeal to their Catholic principles, surely will move their Catholic hearts, soon it will be an honorable thing to be a Catholic total abstinence man; soon it will be looked on as a dishonorable thing

to be helping the cause of intemperance.
"God oless the Union; God bless the work that it is engaged in; and when it will be celebrating, not its seventeenth, but its twenty fifth and fiftieth anniversaries, may I have the pleasure, if I am still in the land of the living, of meeting the good men whose hands I was proud to shake seventeen years ago at my first convention. May they prosper in the work, and may their children and may their children and may their children's children proclaim it as the brightest glory of their name that their fathers and their grandfathers were the champions of Catholic total abstinence." (Great cheering.)

ORIGIN OF THE SUDALITY.

In almost every one of our churches there is a Sodelity of the Blessed Virgin. A history of its origin cannot fail, then, to be interesting.

The first Sodality in Mary's honor was formed in Rome in 1563. The founder was John Leon, a Father of the Society of Jesus, then teacher in the Roman College. This Father, seeing the students exposed to so many dangers of losing their innecence and faith, hegan, on certain days of the week, to collect his own pupils in his o'ass room, where before a little altar of the Blessed Virgin he conversed with them on Christian virtue and piety. They used to commence and close their meetings by some prayers and hymns in honor of the Blessed Virgin, under whose special protection they placed themselves. As by and by many boys of the other classes



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conduct of the first sodalists caused similar associations to spread from Rome to every part of the Christian world. In 1576 the number of the sodalists, in colleges in Italy, France and Germany alone amounted already to 30,000. In 1854 Popa Gregory XIII. approved this Sodality of the Blessed Virgin in his brief "Omnipotentis Dei," and granted it nany indulgences. He wished that the Scdality of the Roman College should be, as it were, the mother and centre of all the others, and he gave to the General of the Society of Jesus, and to those of his brethren who would be intrusted with the care of a Sodality, all the faculties required for the direction of those pious serociations. Many of the fol-lowing Popes have extelled and recommended the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin in the warmest manner, and enriched it with indulgences. And, indeed, the Sodulity has deserved these favors. Its aim was in the ba-girning, and ever since has been, to protect youths against the spiritual dangers of their age, to guard their innocence and guide them on the road to virtue, to preserve and strengthen in them attachment to the Church, to kindle in their hearts zoal for the service of God, to promote their good conduct and to help them to fulfill the duties of their calling ; and all this through a special veneration of the Blessed Virgin. The annals of the Sodality bear splendid testimonies to its Lappy success. Among its members not only renewned topes and bishops, emperors, kings and princes are recorded—as Benedict IV., Fenelon, B senet, Ferdinand III. and II, emperors of Germany, Sigismund III., King of Poland, Emanuel, Duke of Savoy-but alto great saints, as St. Francis de Siles, St. Charles Borromee, St. Alphoneus of Liquori, St. Stanis'aus Keetka, St. Aleysius and others. The hatred, too, with which the enemies of Gol and of the Church have con-

tinually longred the sodality during these three hundred years, and the storms which they now and then by calumnies of all kinds excited, in order to have it suppressed, are a tigh re o mmendation and most valuable testimony to its worth. In 1773, when the Society of Jesus was suppressed, the Sociality also was greatly injured, but from the ruin with which it was threatened the Blessed Virgin preserved it. The chief direction was given into the hands of some Cardinals, and, after the restoration of the Society of Jesus, in the

COME IN WITH US!

You put crosses on your churches; your choirs sing "Ave Maria;" some of your Ritualistic have lights upon the a tar and confessionals in the aisles. Why not open the whole question at once and investigate whether Catholicity, as a whole, is not superior, as its parts seem to be, over what Protestantism is and has been?— Catholic Citizen.

The three R's brought Regret, Reproach and Remorse to a great political party in 1884. The three P's, when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, bring Peace to the mind, Preser vation and Perfection of health to the body.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The color of pure Devon cattle is red, varyin from a rich dark to a pale chestnut. Beasts with small chests do not fatten readily

and are very susceptible to disease. Sow seeds of mignonette and any others that may be desired for the window garden.

Carefully "hand pick" the garden seeds you saved last season, saving only the perfect ones. It is a mistake to suppose that sour fermented slop for hoge is better than a fresh mixture that is sweet and clean.

Sunflower seed is often fed to poultry, but if too much be given it will cause the feathers to fall off, as it promotes early moulting.

Frequent spading of the poultry yards, with sprinkling of lime, is the best mode of cleaning. Where the fowls are closely confined the yards should be spaded at least once a month. The use of the wind mill has rendered stock raising much less difficult, for whore running streams were necessary in pastures the water can now be led to the fields by pipes from the tanks supplied by the wind mills.

On light soils where it is difficult to grow wheat or oats, clovers ed should be sown in the fall, just after the warm days shall be over and the rains beginning. By so doing a good "catch" can be secured, which will avoid the necessity of sowing in the spring with a grain crop to shade the young plants. In discussing bloat in cattle before a farmers

lub, one of the members said that when turning cattle out on young clover he usually placed old hay where they could get it, and the consequence was that the cattle would always eat a portion of the old hay, which, having been dry, absorbed the moisture and prevented injurious results.

At this season the preparations should be At this season the preparations should be made for fattening the wethers and extra ewes intended for market. If they be separated from the breeding flock and given all the food they can eat a better price and heavier weight can be secured. The market is never supplied with fat sheep, which are usually sold on the approach of winter.

Hungarian grass proper has black seed mainly. The millets have yellow seed. Hungarian grass has less head and more stalk and leaf, and e less liable to rust, and hence is a better crop and not so good a grain or seed crop. In selecting seed for a hay crop buy of a reliable seedsman, and take that which has the iargest possible proportion of black seed.

possible proportion of black seed.
All hardy, strong-growing grasses, like orchard grass and timothy, may be sown in early spring or autumn. It is important that it is sown on a fine mellow seed bed, in the fall, and the seed must be covered with a light harrow or pressed into the soil by a roller. If sown thus in the fall early there will be a good sown thus in the fall early there will be a good crop of hay the next year. It is better to sow 280 for Halifax and 30 to 31c for Newfoundland, clover seed early in the spring, so that the Cod liver oil is steady at 70 to 75c, young plants may grow one season before expressions.—The market for steam coal is very firm, the demand for Cape B:eton being still in

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—In this market there is a con inucd searcity of the leading trands of spring and winter wheat flour, prices of which are grafully hardening. There is a good export enquiry from Livespool, London and Glasgew, but huyers' limits will have to cime up before busines can be done to any extent.

We gusted Patent (Outario) 24 29 to 24 70. mp before busines can be done to any extent. We quote:—Patent, (Ontprio) \$4.20 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.35 to \$4.45; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Extra Superiue, \$3.30 to \$3.95; Fancy, \$3.75 to \$0.00; Spring Extra, \$3.55 to \$3.60; Superine, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Middings, \$2.90 to \$3.60; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.65; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.85 to \$1.95; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.85 to \$1.95; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.75 to \$1.60; Ontario begs (ruperfine), \$1.60 to \$1.70; C.ty Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55. Ontario do superfine) \$1.60 to \$1.70; C.ty Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55. Ontario do superfine) \$1.60 to \$1.70; C.ty Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55. Ontario do superfine) \$1.60 to \$1.70; C.ty Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55. Ontario do superfine) \$1.60 to \$1.70; C.ty Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55. veloped into considerable strength, and prices have advanced 30s to 40s per bhl.

BRAN, Ero.—The demand appears to be ahead of the supply, and dealers are ordering from some sections of the country on best terms. Sales during the past few days have been made in car lots at \$16 to \$16.50 per ten and in some instances \$17. Shorts \$18 to \$19. Moullie \$21 WHEAT -The wheat market is unchanged as

regards spot business, and prices are more or less nominal. There has been some trading in Cincago wheat on through bills to Liverp but this has in no wise affected the market here. There is undoubt dly a short crop in Ontaric, and the knowledge of this by farmers induces them to hold on. We quite prices nominal as follows:—Manitoba hard 86e to 87c, Canada white witter wheat Sic to 82c, do. spring and

red winter 80c to 81c. CORN.—Some business on through bills for export via this port has been negotiated, and we quote 51c in bond, and 58c to 59s duty paid. PEAS.-The market is quiet and less firm than

of values at 72 to 73c per 66 lbs. The quality of Lower Canada pens this year, according to latest reports, is said to be equal to that of Ontario.
OATS.—There is a manifestly easier feeling, sales having been made at 30s to 30sc, with more offering at the later figure. We quote 30c

Ric.—There is no business to report, and prices are purely nominal at 45c to 50c. BUCKWHEAT.—The hot and diy wenther has been unfavorate to the growth of buckwheat, and farmers ant cipate a poor crap. There is, however, no demand, and prices remain nomin

ally at 40c to 42 per 48 lb.

Barley.—Although brewers took a few cars of the first offerings of the new crop they are not anxious buyers, and prices are about as last quoted, namely at 55c to 57c for car lots of good to choice malting and at 45c to 48c for feed.

MALT.-A few lots have been shipped t country brewers during the wick at within range of quotations:—Montreal 85c to 90c per bush-l, in bend, and Ontario 75c to 80c. Seens -This is about the dul'est reason of the year in seeds, and prices have a nominal character. Still there is a little better f. eling as to the future. Canadian timothy \$2.75, and American \$2.50 to \$2.60, Red clover seed \$5.50 86 per bashel, Alsike \$5.50 to \$6.25, and flax seed \$1.10 to \$1.25.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—There is a firm market for Chicago shere cut clear perk, and under a good enquiry stocks do not accumulate. The sale of a corgo of short cut clear is reported at \$1850. In laid, a fair reasonable demand is reported. In tallow well arm of a few small packages ring placed at 4c to 4½c for rendered. We quote:—Montreal short cut perk perbbl, \$00.00 to 00.00; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; Chicago short cut clear per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; Chicago short cut clear per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess beef per tee, \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess beef per tee, \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess beef per tee, \$00.00 to 1½c; hame, cutvassed, per lb., 00c to 13c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 9½c to 9½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 0c; bacon, PORK, LARD, &c.-There is a firm market for

Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 0c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 00c to 8c; tallow, common, refined, per 1b., 4c to 41c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-The market has lapsed into a dull and uninteresting mood, sales having ben made at fully; ic per lb decline in Western, made at fully; lc per lb decline in which has been placed in lots at 17c for good and 18c for choice, former sales of these qualitie being made at 18c and 19c respectively. We quote : -

C	
Creamery	@ 24
Cownships19	21
Morrisburg18	20
Brockville16	20
Western 16	18
Low grades13	14
CHEESE The only thing particularly	new in
he cheese market is that a few willer	a hassa

been received for September cheese which were filled at 13c, but they were only for small lots, and it is doubtful if that fixure would be paid and this doubten it that hatte would be part for any large quantity. A few stray lots of August cheese have been offered in this city during the week and have been picked up at 111c to 12c, but fancy August is held firmly at 12½; to 12½c. We learn of sales in the Eastern Townships at 11½c to 11½c for the first half of August, and at 11½c to 12c for the last half.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EEGS.—The receipts cont nue to be light; the demand is fair, and prices remain firm at 15c to 16c per doz., some holders asking 16½c. A few lots of limed eggs will be taken out of vats next month. The firmness of American markets is attracting attention of shippers, and consequently Ontario receipts have been light. BEANS-The demand has been fair for the

week, several lots having been sold at from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per bushel, choice hand picked being quoted at \$1.90 to \$2.00. HONEY.-Some very choice new white clove noney in comb has Leen received and sold at 14c to 15c per lb. In strained honey it appears there is a limited supply, and prices are quoted at 10c to 12c per lb, with sales of adulterated at 8c to

Hors.-There have been some large sales of Luce's hops to three Montreal brewers, one lot of 200 bales being sold at 21c. ASHES.—Business has transpired at a higher range of prices, and we quote lat pots \$4.35 to \$4.45 per 100 lbs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

PICKLED FISH.—A cargo of Labrador herring on the way to this city is said to be near by with 2,800 bbls., part of which we understand is being offered to arrive at \$5 per bbl. Cape Breton herring have sold at \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl. There is a fair enquiry for dry cod, with business reported at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per quintal. Green cod is steady at \$4 to \$4.25 for No. 1, sales having been made at that figure. There no demand for large.

SMOKED FISH, ETC.—Sealed herrings are selling at 18c to 20c per box and bloaters at \$1 to \$1.50 per box. Finnan haddies are in moderate request at 7c to 8c per 1b, and Cisco herring at \$2 to \$3 per 100. Boneless fish 4c to 7c per 1b, as to quality and quantity.

SALMON.—Fresh British Columbia salmon continues to be received and has sold as low as 12c to 13c per 1b, which leaves very little from

120 to 13c per lb, which leaves very little for the shipper after deducting 9c per lb for express charges. Pickled salmon is quoted at \$22 to \$24 per tierce for Newfoundland No. 1.

FISH OILS.—Seal oil is quiet, last sales being reported at 46 to 47c for steam refined. In cod oil we hear of the sale of a round lot of Nova Scotia to a Toronto firm at 28c, and we quote

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MONTREAL, September 28th, 1887.

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excess of the supply, notwithstanding that more of this class of coal has been shipped to this city than ever known before. One firm alone has brought in about 50,000 tons this season. We quote Cape Breton \$3.20 for for cargo l.ts and \$3.85 to \$4 for small quantities.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES .- The receipts in this city since our last issue have aggregated fully 30 car loads, a considerable portion of which is left unsold. Sales of car lots have been made of fair to good sound stock at from \$1.15 to \$1.40 per bbl. Sales were from \$1 per bri for poor lots to \$1.25 to \$1.60 for good and sound truit, while fine fall fruit would bring \$1.75 per brl, and the fine Maiden Blush, fancy reds or the like were jobbing quite well at \$2 per brl.

PEARS.-Receipts of Flemish Beauty are simply enormous, and dealers find it hard to dispose of them. Sales have been made during the rast few days at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl., a few choice lots bringing \$3 to \$3.50. The receipts are considerably in excess of requirements.

Practice.—Receipts are small, but the de-

mand is by no means brisk, and sales have tran-spired at 75c to \$1.25 per basket. PLUMS.—Receipts during the week have been light, with sales at 80c to \$1 per basket for blue

and green. Sales have also been made at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel crate.

GRAPES.—The arrivals of Niagara fruit have been heavy, and sales of blue have taken place at 2½c to 3½c per lb. Reds have sold at 4c to 6c and Niagara whites at 6c. California muscata have been placed at \$5.50 per box of 40

CRAB APPLES -This fruit is plentiful and dealers are offering it at \$1.25 per brl.
ORANGES.—A fair demand is experienced for the season, and business has been done in amaica in barrels at SS. Brazils have arrived

and selling at \$5.50 per case.

Lemons.—The demand is fair and we have to report sales at \$3 to \$4 in boxes and at \$7 to \$8

BANANAS.—The principal stock consists of Jamaica, which is selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per tunch, large choice bunches bringing \$1.75 MUSKMELONS.—The crop of muskmelons has been a remarkably prolific one this season, and prices have ruled exceptionally low. Two loads

were sold at Jacques Cartier square on Tuesday last at 60c to 75c per dozen, showing very good quality. Other sales of larger melons were made at \$1 to \$2.50 per dozen, some large sized melons selling at \$2 per dozen.
ONIONS.—A few small lots have been sold at

\$2,50 to \$2,75 per bbl. both for red and yellow. It is believed that a good average yield has been secured, and that the quality is generally

SWEET POTATOES .- The quality of receipts is very good and business is reported at \$4 per bbl.

POTATOES.—Quite a number of enquiries have be or arous.—Quite a number of enquiries have several cars have been shipped to points in Ontario. There have also been enquiries from the United States, and it is thought that if holders do not ask too exorbitant figures there will be a good demand for potatoes in this province dur-ing the coming season. Sales of oar lots have been made at 70c per. bag, which is also the price which single bags have sold at. Owing to the short yield in the Western States good potatoes have sold in Chicago a 750 to 500 per

bushel.