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# CHURCH AND PROCTOR.

Catholicity and Science Will Go Hand in Hand to the End of Time.

The Great Astronomer Taken to Task for Being Unreasonable and Inconsistent

A statement has appeared in the dailies of New York to the effect that the late Mr. Proctor "did sever his connection with the Catholic Church, as he had found that his scientific views were incompatible with loyalty the faith" to the faith."

At so staggering an averment one can in fancy At so staggering an averment one can in tancy hear a whisper of protest from the grave of Kepler, who began the study of astronomy in a conventual institution, of Archbishop Antonio de Dominis, the historian of the rainbow, of Montucla, chronicler of mathematics, whose pages refute it passim, and of a host of typical Catholic writers. Like unto Dante, who alone makes more frequent reference to one branch of astronomy, namely, the stars, than all other poets of both Christian and pre-Christian times, those scholars were led by the celestial science to the golden gate of paradise.

La gloria di colui che tutto muove Pen l'universo penetra, and ri-plende In una parte pin, and meno abrove."

The truth is that Mr. Proctor a eccentricity exceeded that of any of the planets. His cham-eleon creed was the apotheosis of Inger-ollism. It was a germinal ou put of the primordial cosmo, rocked by the mistress of the night in cosmos, racked by the mistress of the night in the fairy cradle of the astronomer's own true inwardness. Its appartition upon the incipient horizon of concrete ontological existence is by common consent regarded as the earliest subtri-bedral epoch of all veritable chronology. Its winsom beams, at once irridescent and phos-phorocent, unlicked even by the glorious climate of California, hold potential elements of weird leveliness for all those who, having happily missed the more ponderous attractions of pugilism, pissess the pristine psychomachy in its opique integrity. While it shall attain the opique integrity. While it shall attain the zenith of its evolution about midnight of that terminal course of the luminous orb when alma mater terra once for all drops from her alma mater terra once for an drops from her planet wheels into the abyse of unspecified fluidity. The reader will have perceived that Mr. Proctor's religious credenda were a huge mass of gotesque enousne; but what is particularly to the present purpose is that nobody knew it better than Mr. Proctor himself. Significantly enough, the compliance of the delived an ouncetunity to susthan Mr. Proceed almost. Significancy enough, that gentleman declined an opportunity to sustain his position. It was tendered in a public letter, published in a New York paper, by a Catholic priest of that city. No man of genuine sincerity, conscious of having a character to lose, would forego so felicitous an occasion of calling a spade a spade, and establishing his claim to honorable candor. But Mr. Proctor notoriously shirked the proferred boon.

Moreover, the lecaused astronomer was him-

alf the writer's authority for the statement! that he (Procter) never was a true Catholic at all. Upon being challenged to show that he had ever been a true Protestant either, the gentleman's intellectuals were thrown into nebulous chaos. The situation is, nevertheless, quite simple. There is no such thing as Catholic simple. There is no such thing as Catholic sastronomy, or Protestant astronomy. The votaties of that science, as of all others, are manifold in religious professon, as they differ in character, nationality and adlelse. It is competent for the orthodox Catholic to hold: "The Sun do move."

But the Christan Republic will not go to pieces, nor will any Christian be declared heterodox, still less thrown to wild beasts, for maintaining the contrary, namely:

"The earth do move" The endless superstitions vagaries born of the excessive popularity of astronomy were not dis-tinctively Catholic. Neither were they avowedly fractively Campine, rectangly was were generally non-Catholic, oftentimes anti-Catholic, not infractionally declared agnostics. Vieing frequently declared agnostics. Vieing scientists have found themselves at home within as well as without the Church.
Mr. Proctor's statement to the contrary is intrinsically destitute of foundation, is historically false, being refuted in each successive epoch of scientific development. It is an elementary principle with Catholics that a purely scientific or mathematical problem conner be made the subject matter of adogmatic definition caiming supernatural origin, and peremptorily binding in conscience. The history of Christian dogma presents no such tenet. Indirectly all science is auxillary or subsidiary to theology and has at times subserved the best interests of Christian faith. The compliment, however, has been reciprocated with more than compound interest. Science in its every ram-ification, has been blest, fostered and ardently pushed forward by churchmen. The first of the Popes was an expert in pisciculture. He layored that industry in Syrian waters at Antioch, on the Nile at Alexandria, quite as immensely as he had on the Tiberian sea; and upon changing his residence to the bank of the muddy Tiber, he ratified with apostolic sauctions the Israelit; fast of Lent, superadding Friday's abstinence through-out the year. How vastly this measure augmented the "harvest of the sea" may be gamented from the futile efforts of the first feminine pontiff, Elizabeth of England, to nullify its efficacious usefulness The British travellers and auglers olamoured unanimously that busi-Majesty adopted the Gallian code, with the commercial commentary—that occasional seasons of abstinence were desirable, if only to benefit the commentary. fit the fishermen. "Risum timeatis, Amici?"
Astronomy, too, is anterior to Christianity,
just as the melody of the winds ("canet frondator ad auras") antedates the mention of the
gamut by Guido d'Arrezzo. It was through an
attronomical messenger, the star of Bethlehem,
that Christianity received its first manifestation fit the fishermen. that Christianity received its first manifestation, commonly styled epiphany. The first scientists to do the warm homage of the human heart, combined with the full adoration of the combined with the full adoration of the human intellect, to Jeus Christ were the royal votaries of astronomy, prominent if not foremost among the astronomical seers of the school of Zoroaster, the pilgrim monarchs of Nubia, of Tarshish and of Chaldes, bonularly became as the Magi. No strond outpopularly known as the Magi. No stupid out-pouring of childish credulity was their intense pouring of childish credulity was their intense worship, for they looked upon that first visible phase or stage of the Incarnation, which more than any of its sequential mysteries is calculated to stagger the intellectual testotalism of the humanist, and bewilder the self-sufficiency of the sciolist, the Nativity. Obviously human reason, of itself, can recognize but astounding

paradoxes in such phrases as the "Infant Saviour," "Child God," "Baby Redeemer," "the Incarnate Deity in a manger," and the like. Such was the pivotal tenet of the Christian system to which the cultured sages of Selencia, Babylon and Persia—the religious acceptors of all of us Cantiles—wild matinted aucistors of all of us Gentiles—paid unstinted veneration. The three kings preached their faith and two of them, Jasper and Belshazzur, sea et it with their blood, while the third and youngest, Melchior, having escaped to his native India, built the first church to the stable

native India, built the first church to the stable palaced King of Bethlehem.

It was but thirty-three years later that an astronomical miracle—the noon day eclipse of the Crucifixion—proved the divinity of Christ more effectually to stiffnecked winnesses than an endless succession of wonder equally superhuman, such as the resuscitation of Lazarus, had been able to accomplish. That obscuration of the superhuman and other properties of the superhuman and the superhu

of the sun enveloped our entire planet, and wrung from a noted Grecian astronomer, then in Egypt, the well-known exclamation—"Either the world is come to end or the author of actives of days."

ther the world is come to end or the author of nature is dying."

Why should loyalty to the faith be incompatible with that identical section of science that so forcibly initiated, confirmed, and illustrated the faith? The three periods into which its history is divided prove beyond perdventure that as the Dryades haunted the graves and the Naides sought the streams even so have ecclesistics, with a pertinacity akin to ins inct, loved to tread the supernal paths of astronomy. From the Church it received its name—"the science of the kings." More than a science of Christian monarche have received the honor of canonization, of whom several attained eminence in this kingly pursuit. Its attractions were in this kingly pursuit. Its attractions were potential for priests like Copernicus, Cardinals like Pico della Mirandola and recluses like Juan Perez, Claverius and numerous others. To such we are indebted for the sidereal clock, the silereal day and other heritages dear to astronomers. The science had its well-endowed chairs in all the olden universities from Bolegna downwards. Mountains of chaff were piled up about wards. Intolerans, magicines, chromancists, gypsies and untold quacks deep in alchemy and cabalistic magic. But who scattered those frowning clouds of judicial astrology and cleared the astronomical horizon?

Undoubtedly the Bishops of Rome, aided by leading houses in their confidence, as that of

leading houses in their confidence, as that of the Medin, whose platonic academy at Florence was confessedly among the pioneers of practical observation, as opposed to the semicomatose juggerly of earlier stages in scientific evolution. The buil of Sextus V. Coli et terræ Creator The buil of Sextus V. Cali et terræ Creator. Deu-, would alone endear the Popadom to the astronomers. The bombshell dissipated the abominable hosts of conginers that swarmed as mosquitoes throughout scientific centers of southern Europe; it made splinters of the Divining Rad insomuch that England and Germany were forthwith flooded with fugitive gypsies, hitherto outlawed, who instinctively scented congenial pastures near the elastic "new learning." If you should place in my service an entire page of your popular journal I could not condense therein an abstract of the weighty help rendered to astronomy by the Roman Pontiffs. But of a variety, if some scientific reader of the will, as Tycho Brahe would put it, "fix his first meridian" at the cave of Bethlehem and sail down the chequered stream of astronomical progress he will in honesty be constrained to admit that he who abandons the Catholic Church to wield his astolabe with increased freedom is like unto him who should come down from the summit of a mountain to seek fresh air in a marshy swamp. Brahe, by the way, in an encounter with a Dane, lost a goodly slice of his nose, but he was too good a scientist to try to repair the damaged olfactory by smitirg it with an Australian beame-rang or an Irish shillalah. He filled the void with gold, so skillfully tinted in firsh color as to baffle detection. Take a historic procedule blooding as in the waste was a simple. parallel blending so nee with a miracle. We are assured that one of a vile herd of hirelings lost his ear in Getheemani by St. Peter's sword and that the mutilated member was forthwith miraculously healed. Who tells us so? A scientist deep in Materia Medica, one who, sometime a disciple of Æsculapius, was made an evangelist of the king of Bethle-hem. All four gospels recite the facts; only John gives the name Malchus; it was reserved to Luke, the trained physician, true to his early love of the pharmacopæ's, to emphasize the "healing," the miraculous feature of the memorable encounter, and thus embalm

in the grateful remembrance of the ages the primal ringlet of the lengthened chain which links medicine to the Church. Kindred instances of analogy and alliance with revelation might easily be adduced from each branch of ncience. Modern and contempo aneous history witness to like unbroken harmony between astronomy and the Church. There is no divorce, except it be in the prejudice or angularity of prejudged thinkers. A council of Bishops at Nice, improved, fourteen centuries ago, the chronology of the Egyptian astronomers, amended suc cossfully under the ancient Kings of Rome, and under Julius Cæsar. Some twelve centuries nearer to us, the Nicene corrections were brought to a still higher point of perfection by Gregory XIII., who disdained not to ac-cept the help of mathematicians and astrono-

ners outside the Catholic Church. That calendar was stupidly rejected for more than one century by governments that at present know none other. Leaden-haded England preferred to be at wer with the heaven rather than at peace with the Pope. Its tardy adoption of the new style was effected by a Catholic Bishop-Dr. Baines—a martyr to astronomy and mathematics. Russia still glories in its retrocressive development; but Nil Desperandum. During his visit to Ireland the late Cardinal Wiseman made a scientific pil-

grimage to the famous velescope of Lord Ross at Bin, then one of the most ingenious instruments known to astronomers. In our own day princes and plebians have vied in doing honor to priestly scientists like the distinguished Seechi. The late Dr. Anderdon, of New York, terminated an honorable life by a toilsome jour ney to witness the transit of Venus, before dying

a devoted Catholic.
"Tendimus in Latium"—the death-song of the Swan of Mantau—sounds our common disem-barkation from the sea of life. Mr. Proctor has crossed the milky way in the dread journey "after all." Should he which is highly improbable, meet with a late adversary of his fallible compatriot Mr. Froude, then the late British painter "on our own earth" of the nebulous Catholic Church accurately delineated, amid a Hiberno Dantesque thunder dap, as "a thumping English lie."—Viator in New-Record.

REDEMPTORIST, CANDIDATES. Twenty-two students took the religious vows of the Order of Redemptorists, at Annapolis, recently, and fourteen others were invested with the habit. The ceremony took place at St. ble: "He that heareth you heareth me."

Mary's Church in the presence of a large congregation, including the parents of the novices. Rev. Father Saftig, of Ilchester, Howard County, where a partion of the young men will go to prepare for the priesthood, and Rev. Father Miller, of St. Michal's Church, Baltimore, assisted in the exercises. The following undergone the precessive prollimination. having undergone the necessary preliminarie, took the religious yows: Michael Gannon, Protook the religious vows: Michael Gannon, Providence, Rhode Island; John Heeman Albany, NY.; Henry Mahan, Francis Kenzel, Francis X. Bader, Now York; Joseph Daily, Pennsylvania; Patrick J. MacMahon, Toronto, Canada; Maurice A. Bonia, Newi-undland; Michael Muck, Joseph Probet, Buffalo, N.Y.; James Hayes, Peter Curran, New Jersey; Augustus Duke, Henry Brogmann, Lawrence Jung, Aloysius Engelhardt, George Lowitz, Baltimore; Themas Mullaney, Elizabeth, N.J.; John J. Englert, Rochester, N.Y.; George John J. Éuglert, Rochester, N.Y.; George Hespelein, Erie County, Pa.; Ernest F Cooper, Quebec, Canada; Peter J. Carr, New York.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT

PRINCETON. (Woodstock Standard, Oct. 10th.) At 9.30 o'clock yesterday morning the cermony of laying the corner stone of the new church at Princeton, referred to in the Standard of the 5th instant, took place in the presence of a few Catholic clergymen and a large number of people of the village and its vicinity. Rev. J. P. Molphy, P.P. of Ingersell, officiated according to the beautiful rite of the Catholic ritual, and the Rev. editor of the London Catholic Record, Father Northgraves, delivered an eloquent sermon of which we give a synopsis further on. The church will be blessed and opened for divine worship at some time before Christmas. It will be in the gothic etyle of architecture, of white brick, capped with Ohio cut stone, 90x37 feet; its auditorium 60 it, in length, with walls 17 ft. high and a seating capacity for 400 persons and its cost about \$6,000. The sanctuary will be octagonal and ornamented with stained glass windows, representing the "Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary." The rest of the church windows will also be stained glass. A bell weighing 450 pounds, ordered from the Messre, Henry McShane & Co., of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S., will peal forth from the tower inviting Christlans to their duties of praying to God for the living and the dead. Mr. William Reath, of St. Thomas, is the contractor and the Mesers. Haney Brothers & McGuire, of Princeton, have manufactured the bricks. The church is located on Glasing street, north of the G. T. R. depot, in the midst of a most thriving portion of the "Garden of Ontario." Very great gratitude is due Mr. Larmour, the efficient agent of the G. T. R., for the courtesy displayed to those who took part in the sacred ceremony. The following is a translation of the Latin document which was enclosed in the corner stone, together with the current silver and copper coins of A. D. 1888 and copies of the follow ing Canadian newspapers: The Catholic Record of London, The Evening Standard, Times of Woodstock, The Daily Free Press of London, and The Daily Globe of Toronto: "I, Joseph Peter Molphy, parish priest of Ingersoil, in the Province of Ontario, by the authority specially granted by the Rt. Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, have blessed and laid this principal corner stone of the Church of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, built through the munificence and plety of Miss Elizabeth Markham in Princeton, Leo XIII. being Su-preme Pontiff, Rt. Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, Rev. Michael Joseph Brady, priest of the Parish of Woodstock, Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Premier of Canada, Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario and legislative member of the north riding of the County of Oxford, James Sutherland, member of the same riding in the House of Commons of Canada, and Stephen Hall, Reeve of the township of Blenheim, in which Princeton is situated." Rev. Geo. Richard Northgraves, priest of Ingersell, delivered the sermon on The Church of God," in the presence of the clergymen stready mentioned, and a large number of the Christian people of Princeton and the neighborhood. Given at Princeton

on this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord McCcclxxxviii."

The Rev. Mr. Northgraves took for his text, "He that heareth you heareth Me, ha that despiseth you despiseth Mr." St. Luke x, 16. He then made some preliminary remarks on the importance of public worship, which man owes to God because he is a creature, the work of God's hands. For this reason from the beginning of revelation God ordained to his people, the children of Israel, that public worship should be offered first in the tabernaple and afterwards in the glorious temple of Solomon. Under the law of Christ, the temple of God is sauctified by the corporal presence of Jesus in the Sacrament of the Eucharist, which is also the clean sacrifice foretold by the Prophet Malachi, which was to be offered and is offered from the rising of the sun to its going down. He then proceeded to explain that the church of Christ on earth must be Apostolic, that is of in the succession of its ministry. He maintained that this two-fold apostolic character is found only in the Catholic Church. Her doctrine is attested to be the same in every age, unchanged, and thus it is one with the doctrines which Christ commanded the Aposties to propagate through the earth : " Teach all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." The Apostolicity of the Catholic ministry was illustrated by a reference to the means, whereby in his own case, the ordination whereby in his own case, the ordination could be really traced through the Bishop who ordained him to the Pope, St. Peter's successor; and St. Peter's mission was from Christ direct. Thus he established the claim of the Catholic Church in union with the Pope to be the one Apostolic Church of

OUR DAILY BREAD.

Give us this day our daily bread," This was the simple prayer we said In childhed, at the mother's knee, Like birds that clamour to be fed, In their soft n sts, no doubt or dread For all ta-morrow's needs had we.

Now to our hearts, with care o'ergrown, A deep and thrilling undertone Rings clear through all that Jesus said. The sweet old words we used to speak Still hold whatever good we seek-"Give us this day our daily bread."

The daily bread of Patience. This May be our portion still, who miss
The feasts of life. Though it be meant
That we should walk through barren lands, With longing hearts and empty hands, Thy humble crust may yet content.

The daily bread of Faith. For though Unto our lips a draught of woe Must oft be pressed, howe'er we pray, E'en while we drink, at God's command This crumb that falleth from His Hand Shall take the bitter taste away.

The daily bread of Love. Though we, Like princes, banquet royally
On richest viands, 'mid the flow
Of rarest wines, yet have not love,
How poor the priceless feast shall prove,
When, starving still, we rise and go!

O Thou, who never yet bath ceased To shed Thy bounty o'er the feast
Of all Thy creatures, far and wide,
Give us this day our Daily Bread,
So shall we with Thy love be fed,
And, in Thy fullness, satisfied.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Redemptorist Fathers have opened a new house in the diocese of Grand Rapida, Mich.

Aedra da Ponce, a Spanish Benedictine, taught Europe the art of instructing the deaf

and dumb, about 1570. The Belgian Sisters of St. Isadore in Rome, Italy, have set out for Jerusalem to found

there a mother house for the missions. The Catholics in Europe have increased from eighty millions to one hundred and sixty-three millions in the last one hundred

called the St. Clare House.

The Rev. Father Plunkett, C.SS.R , who is helr to the Eurldem of Fingali, is about to proceed with the Rev. Father Cleary, C.SS.R., from Ireland, to Australia, to establish another house of their Order in that country.

Prof. A. J. Stace, of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., hes been appointed by President Cleveland as a member of the Scientific Commission, representing the United States in the World's Exposition of Paris in

At the request of Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, the Lazarist Fathers will shortly estab-lish a congregation in that city. The erection of a German Catholic church will also be carried into execution in the course of the present year.

The Abbé Mallet, a struggling parish priest of the diocese of Limoger, has just been authoritatively informed that a relation of his, who died recently in the United States, has left him a magnificent fortune of £1,800,000 eterling.

The Society of St. Joseph, of St. Paul, has purchased the convent at Winona, formerly occupied by the Sisters of St. Francis, and is preparing it for use as a hospital. It will be the finest hospital in the Northwest, accommodating two hundred patients.

The most ancient form of the Benedictines is the Cassinese-from the name Monte Casino, where St. Benedict established the first community of his Order. St. Vincent's Abbey, in Pennsylvania, is the oldest of the American monasteries of the Cassiness Benedictines. It was established more than forty years ago.

The fine spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, are now practically completed. The height of the towers and spires as they now stand surmounted by the cross is from 337 feet to 340 feet. It is just thirty years since the corner-stone of this, the finest Catholic Courch in America, was laid—August 15, 1858. The architect was Mr. James Renwick. The building is an example of the decorated or geometric style of Gothic architecture of about 1275 to 1400.

The result of the treatment to which the Holy Father is subjected is that at home and abroad the power and influence of Italy have been diminished. The new penal code, the apostolic origin in two ways: in doctrine and siege of the Vations, and the thousand acts of petty tyranny, of which the clergy are the objects, have had the effect of accentuating internal divisious and destroying all confidence in the authorities. Abroad the conduct of the government is regarded by Protestants as evidence of incapacity, and amongst Catholics it has aroused a strong feeling of indignation.

After the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Foley as Bishop of Datroit, at Baltimers, early in November, there will be a meeting of the trustees of the new Catholic University to decide upon the last particulars of the University and to draw up the carriculum. This will be carried to Rome by Bishop Keane, who will sail that month and remain in Rome until the spring, selecting such of the faculty as will be brought from Europe. It is generally understood that the Sulpicians

will be in charge of the Divinity school.

The Irish Christian Brothers constitute a

Brothers of the Christian schools, who are of French origin, but the former, nevertheelss, ollow the rules and general system of the Institute of the Bleszed John Baptist de la Selle. The Irish Christian Brothers number about 600. They were founded in 1802 in Waterford, by Edmund Ignatius Rice, to counteract the demoralizing effects of the English pensi laws prescribing Catholic edu-cation. They were approved by the Hely See in 1820, and have since spread into almost every town in Ireland. They have flourish-

ing schools in Newfoundland, Australia, New

Zealand and Gibraltar. CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Parnell has at last been induced by Geo. Lewis to take an active personal interest in the case before the Commission and his Scotch libel suit. There is a positive need of money to carry on his part of the fight The subscriptions, which are a little above £7,000, are entirely inadequate. His followers must back him up with every dollar that they can

The theft of Sir Morrell Mackenzie is the great ournalistic reneation of the time. The early sheets of the book necessarily passed through many hands, but Sampson, Law & Co. have a clew to the probable offenders and have drawn up a case for prosecution for heavy damages and the Consists Ast against the passes. under the Copyright Act against the news agency and a daily and weekly newspaper. In case libel proceedings are commenced by Berg mann, Mackenzie will allow judgment to go by

It has created no surprise here that the Emperor should visit every other country before England. There is no talk of his coming over, for the Queen will receive no visitors while the mourning period lasts. When the Empress Frederick arrives next month his presence would not at all he desirable.

Lonnon, Oct. 17.—The coming mosting of the Parnell Commission already throws a shadow large and portentious enough to monopolize political attention. The particulars of the charges made by the Times fyled on Monday show a general change of front on the part of the prosecutor. After a year of violent personal charges against Paradi and daring him to meet them, this assailant of all things Irish now turns Ecound and tries to eved the conse The annals of the propagation of the Faith inform us that the Archimandrite of Timos has lately left the Greek schism and joined the Catholic Church.

The Catholic newsboys of New Orleans have a chapel of their own, which they attend every morning to hear Mass, which is celebrated at 5 o'clock daily.

The priests of Datroit have formed an association to work among Catholic people of the State in connection with the Total Abstinence Union of America.

A home for working girls has just been opened in Naw York by the Franciscan Sisters of St. Mary. This new institution is called the St. Clare House.

Times will be so badly beaten as seriously to damage its party in parliament, particularly since it is settled that the Attorney-General is really to appear in its bebalf. Nothing could exceed the confidence with which Parnell and his advisers and friends look forward to the trial. They do not admit that on the question whether the letters are forged or genuine any doubt exists or can exist, and they expect so to direct the course of the inquiry that this shall be the main question presented to the public. It is no secret that Parnell's lawyers believe they are in a position to convince the court that neither Parnell nor Egan ever wrote any one of the letters attributed to them. They

WILL PROVE THEM FORGERIES, it is said, by conclusive evidence. Some people who ought to know, go so far as to say that they will prove who forged them, or some of them. Experts on bandwriting will be called on both sides, but the public does not care much about experts. Sooner or later the Times will have to say how it got these letters. The whole history must come out. If Walter, the owner, Macdonald, the manager, and Duckle, the editor, are not called as winnesses by their own counsel they will be called by Parnell's counsel. They will have to say privately to the court, if not publicly, who sold them the letters. I believe it is now thought on both sides that the actual vendor believed in their genuineness. Events have taken such a formerly, he can bardly be deemed at present in danger of assassination as the attorney-general supposed when he op ned for the defence O'Donnell's action against Walter. As testimony to hand-writing, there are in London but three experts whose authority is great. Mr. Inglis, Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, and Mr. Nelherclist. It has been supposed the Times had secured all three, but it is now understood that the first two only were retained. Mr. Walter's triends have all along argued that he, a cautious man of business, would have never brought the charges he has against Parnell un-less they were supported by the manimous opinion of experts and other qualified advisers. In short, he was supposed to have taken the best advice he could get and all he could get,

but now there seems reason to doubt whether his case had all this support.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Times fights shy of the Scottish suit of Parnell and does not wan to meet him on an equality before a neutral court but in Eogland, where all prejudices pos-sible can be arraigned against the illustrions Irishman. Its plea in the Scottish case is that the libel must first be tried in England because Parnell first applied for a writ in the Court of Queen's Bench for the same libel. It does not follow because the Time, makes this defence that it will stand. Parnell can withdraw his English suit. One thing is clear, the attitude of the Times has decidedly changed since the libsl suit was begun and the Parnell commission was appointed. Prior to those events the Times was being defiant, full of threatenings and challenges for Parnell to meet it any. where or at any time. Now it don't like any place or any time, but has more objections than proofs. The one reliance of the Times has been that the heavy expenses of the trial and commission could not be met by Parnell, while the Times has overflowing coffers to draw upon. Parnell, of course, must rely upon the contribu-tions of sympathizers in the cause. If there pour in sufficiently large he will win. If they do not he will fail.

do not he will fail.

LONDON, October 19—A really remarkable speech was that of Balfour at Manchester year speech was that of Ballour at Manchester yea-terday. He is reported as saying that the Irish party and by implication the Gladstonian party congregation entirely separate from the were supporting politics by crime. Balfour's

violence of speech is hurting his reputation almost as much as his government by force in Ireland. The speech while remarkable was not important, as Bulfour's talk, like his administra-tion, is of a machine character. When steam is turned on it grinds away in the same old style. A really important contribution to Heme Rule literature is a letter of Davitt on the Irish land question. Once more that irre ancilable patriot e at issue with the other Irish leaders. He has put a question which must sooner or later be answered: Who is to settle the Irish land question, a parliament in Westminster or a parliament in Dublin If the former, Davits stands ready to repudiate it; if the latter, what tecomes of the Liberal declarations of security for the landlords' prosessive was tready to the landlords prosessive was tready. perty must precede Home Rule? Davitt puts another alternative. If the English are going to settle the Irish land question they are welcome to do it if they foot the bil!? But if Irishmen are to be taxed to buy out the landlords they must be the taxed to recover and be reported. must fix the terms of tayment, and he repeats his view, often before new expressed, that Irish landlords are not entitled to one farthing of landlords are not entitled to one farthing of compensation. Few things have of late brought more unjust odium on the Home "Rule cause than the advice alleged to have been given to blacksmiths by Mr. Finucane, M.P., to shoe land grabbers' horses but to drive the nails into the quick. Mr. Finucane, after a long delay, explained by absence, now denies this story, which he calls an infamous falsehood in a Berlin described to the Times.

which he calls an infamous falsehood in a Berlin despatch to the Times.
Everytody in town has been starded by a great loss Scotland Yard has austained, and all wires connecting detective headquarters wire local stations in this wast city have been throubing convulsively because Sir Charles Warren has lost his bloodhounds. In fur herauce is their training to catch the Whitechapel manderer the dogs were taken to a common the suburbs and there laid on again after scent. suburbs and there laid on so nt after scent. When let loose on their last run they were lost sight of altogether. The men in charge were frantic, and despite the closest search the dogs

up to the present have not been found. Perhaps some smart dog fancier has made a grand of Warren's prize hounds.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Part cil co. 1. begins this morning with the case urged by the Times not one whit more definite than it was Times not one whit more definite than 11 WAS when the original charges were made in the articles last spring on "Parnellism and Crime." This alone is an enormous advantage to the accused. The history and course of the newspared charges are now pretty well understood. They begin with broad general sweeping assertions fractured on multic attention by some tions fastened on public attention by some striking bit of evidence like a letter, check or some other proof, legal or not, which appears to supply the needed link between the evidence which satisfies men in their delay dealings and

the proof required before a man is convicted in a court of law. If the newspaper is in the right in its main charge, if the subject is a matter which a man under the charges does not dare to have ventilated, or if, as in this country, local reasons make a libel suit risky, an attack like this will have a profound influence on the public, and justly. But when the case at last reaches the stage of a legal inquiry, whether through an indictment based on the charges of the libel suit brought before them, or of a special investiga-tion by a commission or committee, more is needed. It is necessary then to have some deneeded. It is necessary then to have some finite charge, however small, which can brought home. It is on this point the Times has broken down. It has produced no new

link, has made no new definite charge.

The famous letter, probably forged, which published last spring, remains all of its case against Parnell apart from the broad assertion, supported by an ingenious net work of circum-stantial evidence that he has been six years associated with dynamiters, law-breakers and assassins. This assertion, barbed and pointed by the letter, has had a profound effect on the English public; but the inferences of the Times, drawn from Parnell's associations, will be re-ceived with chilling indifference from the judges and the evidence they will require in proof of the letter which Parnell denies will be very different from that which satisfied the British nublic.

In spite of the advantage which Parnell now enjoys his successful defense will be enormously expensive and he deserves and should have the support of every man who desires Home Rule for Ireland. At no time since his great fight began has he better deserved aid or stood more in need, and a verdict in his favor from the Commission before which he stands would render the success of Home Rule in the next general election a practical certainty. SIR BICHARD WEBSTER'S ADDRESS.

Sir Richard Webster commented not unfavorably on the course of the Times in conducting single-handed their investigation, praised its public spirit and defended it from malicious accusations. He repeated the charges made against the Irish members in his peech in the O'Donnell suit tor libel, and then proceeded to give an outline of the Fenian movement.

The listeners, who paid close attention to this portion of Sir Richard's address, got the impression that he is to bring the case down to the level of a political prosecution. The attitude of the Court has been admirable. It is absolutely impartial, as it was on the preliminary opening day. Both sides feel that the commissioner proposes to administer justice regardless of political predictions or consequences. It is the atmosphere of impartiality that makes the Times people careful and the Parnellises hope-

The Attorney-General went into the details of the organization and proceedings of the Land League, and followed this with a dramatic narration of the orimes of 1890 and 1891. A large crowd has gathered in the Strand in front of the law courts all day to hear the latest about the Parnell trial. No one is allowed inside the building unless he has business there. The evening papers publish an hourly edition with reports of the proceedings.

### BATHURST BAZAAR.

Net receipts of bazaar held in the basement of the church of the S.S. Heart, Bathurst, N.E., August 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1888.

TABLE RECEIPTS. 

RECEIFTS ERON OTHER SOURCES, VIZ: Mrs. Jacob White's prize table...... \$ 150 00

Ledies Voting Fund—Gold prizes do-nated by ticket holders, and oyster

supper..... 213 35

\$1,890 96

Thos. F. Barry, Pt. Treasurer.

"THE DESERTED WIFE."

With look forsaken and cast, With cheeks all wrickled and dim, With cheeks all writered and unit,
With oyes growing lustreless fast,
And step void of courage and vim.
A wreck of man's passion was she,
Fast treading the read to the temb— Her life, an observer could see, Was nothing but darkness and gloom.

A few fleeting years since the seemed So sprightly, so gallant, but shy;
In fancy the wildest noter dreamed
That those eyelids would never be dry.
Her lover, so noble and kind, She deemed he would ever prove true But young admiration was blind, And ever its folly will rue,

Time passed, and the love-light that beamed From the eyes of that lover so fair Had changed into hatred, that gleamed And caused her to sink in despair. Then cruelty, anger and strife

Took the place of contentment and peace, While the careworn and heart-broken wife Prayed God for existence to cease.

And what was the cause of this change? And why turned that husband away? Oh, what caused this misery strange!
Oh, what led that husband astray! Bad company, wicked and fierce, Drowned noble impulses in shame, While jealousy seemed for to pierco And blot out for ever fair fame.

Oh, God, eave that heart-broken wife! As site wanders forsaken and sad,
Deserted and ruined for life,
Distracted and miserably clad. " Kind reader, should you in your path Meet one so afflicted and poor, Oh, turn not away as in wrath, But for God's sake wide open your door." Jas. T. NOONAN.

Brockville, Unt., Oct. 13, 1888.

GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

BY MRS. HARTLEY.

CHAPTER XL.

'God!' burst from O'ofalley's lips. 'It is he indeed! Who found him? Where?'
The woman who had found the corpse lying in the sedges, whither the flood had carried and left it in the night, was kneeling beside the head, wiping the stalls away with her apron, and stroking back the long dark locks of hair. She looked up in Tighe's face by way of answer to his question, then resumed her occupation. Lethbridge, this is murder !' cried O'Malley flinging himself on his knees beside the body,

They have murdered the boy!

Both knelt down. Tighe lifted and turned the face round towards himself. On one temple a bluish, slightly lacerated mark was visible. They examined his head-there was not a trace of a wound.

Send up for Daly! shouted Tighe. 'Carry him up to the barrack. I'll have justice done! If they have murdered the Loy, I'll know it! The policeman got an empty sack and laid the body on it. The four of them lifted it easily, and before long the barrack was reacted. Docter Daly was summoned hastily, and together with Lethbridge he examined the corpse thoroughly. Not a trace of a wound or mark could be found save the contusion on the temple. which in itself was not sufficient to account for his death. 'Is that a blow, or accidental ?' asked Tighe,

pointing to the mark. The doctor shrugged his shoulders. Did he get a blow and was thrown into the river after that? Did he fall or stun himself, and so drown? Eh? Who can tell that, Mr. O'Malley? He died by drawning—I'll certify that. As for this,' he indicated the bruised temple, 'no one could say whether that was caused by a fall or a blow. When he left us last night,' said Chichele,

it was something about half-past ten. Can you not sey how long he has been dead? Well you see the blood is not fluid-that's all the test we have -consequently he must be more than six hours dead.
O'Malley, he used to walk across the weir,

at your gates, I know that. The horse was found in the park this morning by the keepers. Could he have fallen in having attempted to cross it in an excited state in the dark last night? The storm, some sudden gust of wind, might have overbalanced him.

Let us go and examine the weir, and inquire if he were at home during the night. Miss D'Arcy, his grand-aunt, died suddenly last night, you know, said the doctor. 'I was there this morning. Heart disease and a paralytic seizure! It was curious, seventy had left her to all appearance well at a few minutes before eleven.

Just as well she is dead, said O'Malley. 'This'—nodding towards the table—'would have killed her. Now, what's to be done? These poor girls must be told, and I hear Father Corroy has gone away and will not be back until the day of the funeral. Lephbridge, he said after a I'll get Father Collins to go and break pause, 'I'll get Father Collins to go and break this to them. Telegraph to Cork for a shell. You know we must send the body to the mill-

'I shall see to all that,' said Chichele quietly
'Yes—yes, to be sure!' said O'Malley. 'I
wish my wife were at home. I tell you what;
I'll send for Mrs. Marchmont. Send a man on a horse to Roundstone House to tell Mrs. Marchmont what has happened, and to say that I wish her to go to Fir House and break this to the family; and ask Captain Marchmont to

come to me.'
Mrs. Marchmont's not at home, sir,' said a constable, stepping forward. 'She went to England ten days ago.

'O'Malley, let us go to Fir house!' oried Chichele. 'I cannot bear this any longer, If these people run to tell her! It is too dreadful. They mounted the dog-cart and crossed the bridge, the last not without difficulty, for an immense crowd had gathered now about the barrack, and the lamentations and outcries were heartrending. Chichele was glad to get on to the quiet river road. Hurry as they did, the news had reached the house before their arrival. People were crowded round the house door, and moaning and keening and clapping of hands

moaning and keeping and capping of hands filled the air lugubriously.

'See, Chichele,' said Tighe, taking out his pocket-book. 'Let me sea,' he said. 'I have some of Blanche's cards. Just wait an instant.' He wrote with the pencil which was attached to him watch which was attached. to his watch-phain some formula of sympathy on his visiting cards, and handed them down to the impatient Chichele, who pushed in through the bystanders quickly and made his way to the

door. 'Stand back there! Hush! H'sh.' A strange woman, whom he did not recognize as one of the Fir House retainers, advanged the moment that he appeared on the steps, and, waving back the crowd at the same time,

imperiously commanded silence
'I came to inquire—' he aid but at that
moment he heard a cry resound through the Marion's voice, and he stopped, unable to continue. The thought of her, desolate, unfriended, and in such terrible affiiction, overpowered him. His own impotence to help her was the hardest full her. of all to bear. For a moment everything seemed misty and indistinct. His breath seemed inauflicient, or the air was stifling. He put his hand against the door, post for an instant.

The ladies are in great trouble, sir. Godhelp them! Twas enough to lose their paraunt, but Mr. Godfrey to be killed on them way, 'tis terrible!' She began to cry, an is the people without seeing this

'My God I'no, sir, they are not alone,' replied Peggy Realan, as shocked as if he had enggested some impropriety. 'They's two of the holy russ with them, sir, your honour, an' Miss Johnston if on O tap I House, and Fader Collins. Day's all above stairs wit' dem'ris.'

With Father Coursy had come some some stranger of the way with a sense of relief that a rected, and it was with a sense of relief that the stranger of the run-away marriage of Captain and to was with a sense of relief that the run-away marriage of Captain and the run-away marriage of Captain and

he handed her the cards. Peggy curtaied down to the ground.
'Wouldn't you walk in, your honour, to take a look of "herself"?' she saked, opening the door

of Miss D'Arcy's old sitting room, and exposing to view a mass of flowers and wax lights.

'No, no; it would—I cannot go in," he said heatily, shrinking back. 'No, no; it would be au intrusion.' He slipped an honorarium into Peggy Feelan's hand, and made good his retreat

'I saw no one,' he said, climbing up beside Tighe; but there are nuns with them, and the

priest and the housekeeper.'
Tighe was silent, and Chichele was glad to be
le't to his own meditations. He wished he had not seen the room, transformed and changed as not seen the room, transformed and changed as it was now. He would have preferred the image stamped on his memory, and so often, so fondly traced, of the scene he had witnessed there—it seemed as though years had elapsed since—the old woman with her quaint face and snowy hair rolled under her lace cap, sitting at the head of that queer dinner-table, and the strange trip of woung creatures hefers her God. strange trio of young creatures before her. God-frey, in his wild pictures que beauty, rose before him once more. The thought of him now, lying dead in the miserable barrack in the town, was unbearable in its hideousness.

Tig'e broke the silence at last.

\* Er-about what you told me this morning. I am going to telegraph to Blanche to come on immediately—to start to-night. If she does that, the may be here the day after to-morrow.

It's only right, you know.'
Thanks,' replied Chichele, indifferently

enough.

'I—I don't think I could stand this place until Blanche comes. I've too great a shock. I shall go down to Cork. Come with me? Eh?'

'Leave Barrettatown now! now! Impos-

sible!'
'All right! As you like.'
Tighe O'Malley felt truly that it would be impossible for him to remain in the vicinity any longer just now. It was not that he wanted to escape the gloom and melancholy of the place, but that he found his very existence intolerable to him. It was no want, but excess of feeling. If he did not find some counterirritation he thought he would surely go mad. Open any telegrams, and send them to the County Club. There he is—there, Marchmont. I say, let him get up beside me. I want him to see the funeral arrangements, and to send Father Collins money.'

CHAPTER XLI. Tighe O'Malley was disturbed in the midst of his processes of distraction by a telegram from Father Conroy which Chichele sent him on. It

and at such a time? Wants an interview im-mediately on his arrival at Barrettstown on mest urgent business. Phew! whistled Tighe. 'The morning mail train up will be lots of

He dismissed the telegram from his mind, and sat down to whist, which, with an interval of loo, he played steadily and for high at dreal night. Then having bathed, changed his clothes, and breakfasted, he took himself off in the up train, feeling considerably more in his usual form.

to meet him. Both were standing on the plat

What is it, then? snapped Tighe with an execution. 'Chichele, tell me, I have had sen-

full proofs, witnesses, entry of this Scotch or broomstick marriage, etc., and is bringing everything that is necessary home with him to day, I say, O'Malley, you are not faint, are

you? Faint! schoed Tighe, who had caught his arm, and was leaning heavily on it. 'Good reason to be, I think !'

completely.'
'Give him your arm, Lord Anadale,' said the

agent; and so they presed out of the station and got into Cap. Marchmont's dog-cart, which was

Then, after a moment's silence, 'What a sell for Father Conroy it'll be. I declare to you, Chichele, I'm on the right side of the ditch, no doubt, but, faith I I feel for that poor old chap and what he is coming home to to day.'
"Well, well! There are two of them left, you

a fit of depression and gloom, from which no-thing could rouse him. Chichele, who, from anxiety and distress, had been unable to sleep for some nights past, was only too glad of the

Not one of them broke it; only the crash of a stone as the wheel took it in its onward course, the measured beat of the horse's feet. the caw of a rook overhead, as it flew across the road, disturbed the stillness of the autumn It all passed before Chichele's eyes like some unreal phantasmagoria that might at any minute shrivel up and disperse, leaving things

as they were.
'Marchmont,' said O'Malley at last, 'get Godirey's corpse, you know, carried up to the Castle and placed in the dining-room. As soon as Father Conroy hears about the funeral let notices be sent out to the tenantry.

'I shall meet Father Conroy at the train this afternoon,' Chichele said. 'I must speak to him

"The inquest was held yesterday. I saw it in the Cork papers this morning, said Tighe. 'Ac-cidental death' they only found. Well, until the

the Fenians that night in the shaking bog they really were going to follow him and attack the house, but some one warned them that the thing was blown upon and the house fully defended. Lethbridge says not one of them would harm the hoy.'

e hoy. 'There is some awful mystery below it. Suicide is out of the question. Accident? I can't understand how that could have been. Did he go back to the house or not after he left us? How was it that the house was found loose in the park ?

Quaker's house heard no one enter during the night. But even if they had—he has been so much in the habit of coming in late at night. For the last six months that boy has turned night into day.

The day wore on somehow, lengthily and way, 'tis terrible!' She began to cry, and the people without, seeing this, resumed the keening and rocking.

'Is any one with them?' he asked. 'Are they alone?'
'My God !'no, sir, they are not alone,' replied riage with them.' It' was done as much out of Peggy Feelan, as shooked as if he had suggested.

Mauleverer and Ismay D'Arcy eighteen years ago. Captain Marchmont and Father Co.lins conveyed these to the hotel.

"I'll go do in by and by with you, Father Conroy, and go into the thing,' Tighe said, 'if you see any necessity for it now. The sooner we let those people go home about their business the bester.' ne s the better.

The carriage stopped at the Chapel House, and they all got down and went into the parish priest's room. Lady Blanche was utterly ex-hausted. She had travelled straight on from Nice without stopping, and for a frail being like her the strain was overpowering. But she could not rest yet. Father Conroy, where are they-Marion

and Gertrude? His reverence had let himself drop weightily into his usual seat before his writing table, and was looking round him with a helpless, scared look. He seemed to have aged by twenty years; his hair was whiter; he had not shaved; his cost was travel-stained and worn; and his great shoulders were stooped as though the weight of trouble and grief had fallen in tangi-

ble and ponderous form upon them.

He raised his head, which had been sunk on his breast, on hearing Lady Blanche's question.

"Where are they?" he repeated. "They——) they should be at home. They tell me the body has been removed to the church at twelveo'clock to-day. Yes, poor children, they are surely at

"Tighe," she said, rising from her chair, 'why are we here? You know we do not need to wait to see the proofs of—well—that those persons have brought. Those poor girls are alone—it ought not to be so. Let us go to them. Father Conroy, you will go with me and Chichele.

'Yes, yes, that's the best thing, Blenche!'
assented Tighe heartily.
Father Paul turned his eyes on her with a ook that was dog-like in its gratistice and rimplicity.

I cannot bear to think of them being left

I cannot bear to think of them being left there in this way. Dear Father Corroy, I will only too gladly take them—Marion until she marries my consin, and Gertrude—— Ch. let us go to them without deiay.'

Father Paul's head dropped for an instant. 'I will only too gladly take them.' The words seemed to cut their way through him. 'Yes,' he said to himself, 'God has taken Miss D'Arc; and the boy. These were left, and now the will take them from me I God's will be done anythow!' and with something like a groan he laid how!' and with something like a groan he laid both hands on the table and raised himself with difficulty from his chair.

She rose at the same time. Chichele advanced quickly and drew her hand within his arm. He

'Oh, Chichele, what a shock this is! But,

They said no more. Lady Blancie palled down her veil, and lay back in the cushions sherr excitement alone sustained her. Father Conroy's lips were moving as though in prayer. He took not the slightest notice of the salutations and reverences with which the awe-struck people greated him; but, bent almost double, he sat, motionless and silent, beside Lady Blanche on the back

Both were silent. Tighe, as it a mought studdenly struck him, looked from one to the other. 'What is up, I say? No fresh disaster, for heaven's sake? Not—not my wife? he cashed. gates could have been opered, the overgrown shrubs behind forbade ingress. Lidy Blanche descended with the united help of Canchele and

been removed the pravious night to the chapel, whence the procession was to set out. The sitting-room was empty, and had almost resumed its normal aspect. The bed had been put away, the white draperies all removed. The various articles of turniturs had all been returned to their usual posi-tions, all, save a couple,—Juliet D'Arcy's chair and the little table that used to stand by her where it looked so odd and out of place that it was hardly recognizable. The little table was nowhere to be seen, nor anything else that had been hers. As Father Paul's tired eyes noticed the homely, once familiar scene, now so desoate and R ed before them and obscured it all-mercifully perhaps. He moved back quickly, and stepping to one side, pushing the door open as he did so with one hand, mentioned to Chichele and Lady Bianche to enter. Then he closed the door, and for a moment stood as if listening for some one

The silence was unbroken, save for the dism si cries of the parrot, which had been exiled to the kitchen, where the turf-smoke was choking it. 'Could they be in the church?' he said alcud,

striking his walking-stick on the floor.

But at that instant a door opened above, and hasty feet came rushing along the corridor. In

ing to him, sobbine convul-ively.

Why did you go away? Father Paul, how could you leave us? insisted Gertrude, palling at his sleeve. Marion said not a word. She looked at him with wild eyes like those of some

hunted creature.
'Oh dear! oh dear!' moaned he; 'and to

Marion quivered from head to foot. He is not here, Father Paul, not even here! They had him brought up to the Castle.

Why? why? demanded Gertrude.

'Silence l' ordered he. 'That is the proper

Marion also felt a sudden sense come over her of calm and restfulness. It seemed as if a year had passed since she last saw the ragged kindly features of their old friend. She let herself fall into a seat, and, without speaking, just looked at him, content and soothed merely to know his presence. Her eyes were heavy with weeping It seemed to her as if she had cried her last. She had not slept nor eaten since

sumed her. Father Paul stroked Gertrude's tangled hair silently, looking at Marion the while, but un-eonscious of them both. The vision of the empty, changed room, and all that it meant for him, his own loss, filled him entirely. He was old—he was alone! Miss D'Arcy was gone; Godfrey was taken; and now these. These he was about to give up of his own accord. Then it would be an empty, an altogether last year's nest, torn and riven, unvisited, desolate.

'Lady Blanche is there,' he said hoarsely.
and Lord Anadale—for you, Marien, child.
You will go home to the Castle with her. Now, come !

Lady Blanche was standing, fevered with impatience and nervousness, Chiobele, hardly less so, by her side. She looked from one to the other cagerly, yet half atraid. Gertrude held fast to Father Paul, her flashed excited face upturned to Lady Blanche. Chichele had taken and was holding both Marion's hards. Her white and face proved more appealing to her nev friend, for she stooped forward suddenly and

kissed her.
'Little girl,' she said then to Gertrude, 'will you be my daughter? Gertrude made a half step forward, still not relaxing her hold of Father Paul.

Lady Blanche laid her white hands on the child's hood, and drew'her gently towards herself until the tangled beautiful hair was resting on her breast

on her breast.
Gertrude, she said again, will you not? will you take me instead of your poor aunt-instead of poor Godfrey?

'Not Godfrey ! Oh, Godfrey, goor Godfrey !'

[WRITTEN FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.] THE BLIND ARTIST'S STORY.

BY AGNES BURT.

How often we are attracted by some undefinable influence possessed by persons we encounter in the path and bustle of every day life? Not unfrequently are we repelled, without even hear unir quently are we repeated, without even hear left to lorge ing the sound of their voice or meeting the glance of their eye, and we each pass on our separate way, scarcely comprehending or giving a second thought to the cause.

In the incident that this little story grew out of, the same inflaence fastened itself on my carried the story grew out all reserves.

As the story roll of my own.

notice almost without any will of my own.
One bright, sunny morning in the rose month

of June, "when the buds were all in blossom and the birds were all in tune," I had been out making some purchases, and wishing to ascer-tain the hour, stood for a moment opposite the clock of the Seminary, on Notre Dame street. Just then two ladies walked slowly past me. The elder seemed to lean on her companion, either for support or guidance. I was so near them I could not avoid hearing their conversa-

tion.
"I fear, dear Aline, I am a cloz on your footsteps to-day; your parcel must be on the after-noon train to reach its destination in proper time, and you have to call at Morgan's, Mus sen's, Carsley's, and, perhaps, others. Let me think, we must be in the vicinity of Notre Dame

think, we must be in the vicinity of Notre Dame Ohurch; take me in there, and leave me in a pew, near to the High Altar. When your shopping is through call back for me."

"Just as you say," was the younger lady's reply; "but are you certain you will not feel the time long until I return."

"I me, my dear. Oh no! not in the Pressure." You know the Korty Hours Adoration in ence. You know the Forty Hours Adoration is

going on iu.t now. going on just now."

Slowly and carefully the younger lady band of a guided her companion, whose uncertain step batrayed the want of sight. I also passed in they were after them, to offer homage to our loving originals.

Redeemer.

I was much occupied during the morning, and miss done of my many parcels. Thinking I might have dropped it in the church, I returned to ratisfy myself. Sure enough, there it was under the footstool, and, to my greater surprise, the blind lady was still there, although fully two tours had elapsed. I noticed she listened attentively to each footstep that passed up the aisle, and heard her sigh anxiously. Feeling that something was amiss I ventured to address her in a whisper, telling her I was beside her-self and young lady companion when they en-tered the church; that, noticing her uneasiness,

I offered her my side in any mannershe desired.

"You are very kind, indeed, and gladly I avail myself of your assistance. I fear something dreatful has happined to detain my young friend. See his not gone home, of that I am ce tain; if she had, some one of the family would have come for me long ere this.

"Would you take a carriage from the stand."

"Would you take a carriage from the stand, just in front of the church, and drive to No.—Shorbrooke street. Tell Madam Atlant, the hady of the house, what I fear. I will wait here in the advent the desired of the standard and the standard of the standard and the standard of the standar in case her daughter might return; and to find the gone would all tin her."

I carried the message as directed. Madam

introduced me to her cother, Moneieur thanien, a storely old gentlemen of the real French type, who cowed with the politeness of daughter's macountable delay, all his dignity flew to the wind with the carries he received. 1 will telephone to the different stations to know if an accident is reported as having hapknow it an accident is reported as having happened to a your glady of my client's description, and I think you should take one of the maid servants with you to the court, to remain in the same pew, in case Aline may return; and to find Miss Beranger gone may alarm her.

"Now, my dear aister, compose yourself; do not give way to unnecessary excitations."

do not give way to unnecessary excitement, as it will only retard your movements, and perhaps the dear child is all right; at all events, let us hope our frars are groundless," and the old gentleman was away down the street with the step of a boy of sixteen, himself the most excited of the two.

Madam was ready in a vew moments, and we were soon whirling over the road I had passed, with the speed I did not think lay in a back driver's horse. We found the blied lady sitting 'n the same seat, and, as Madem Atlant conducted her to

the carriage, I could see a burst of tears would have relieved both. "Perhaps there will be some tidings of the young lady on your return, and as I am anxious to have them confirmed, I will, with your per-

mission, ladies, accompany you home. leaving them alone in their present excitement. "You are very kind, and I thank you from

my soul; but, my darling Aline, my heart will break if anything has happened to her," she moaned rather than apoke.

There was no news b fore us, and as the

mother's ir quietude seemed only to be diverted by exertion to obtain some clue to the case of her child's delay, I proposed to accompany her in further erquiries. On our way to the nearest police station, we

called on some friends of the family—comins, I b lieve madam mentioned, and instantly they are off in an opposite direction to ours in search of tidings of the missing Aline.

It was late that evening when the carse of

her absence was learned. On leaving the blind lady, whom we will now all by her proper name, "Miss Beranger," call by her proper name, "Miss Beranger," she proceeded to the different stores already mentioned. Looking at her watch, she found more time had be a consumed than she anticipated. To quicken for speed, she stepped into a hired carriage. Either the norse was wild and u governable, or the driver did not under stand his work in managing him, for, after a breck-neck rup, turning up one street and tear-ino down another, the climax of the race came in a grand smash, burling the driver from his seat, and poor Aliae was lifted out from the

ound her leg broken and shoulder dislocated. To remove her to her home in this condition would endanger her life, so cur young sufferer found herself an imposition on total strangers. It appears there are some good Samaritans still left in this hard, practical world, for the family, on whose hospitality she had been so unceremoniously thrown, vacated two apart-

debris by some passers-by. She was carried into

the nearest house and a doctor sent for, who

ments for her mother and nurse, until such time as she could be removed with eafety. And, as Madam Atlant said, "friendship commenced under such circumstances was not likely to die." Gratitude on her part, and the As for Mrs. It—, their kind hostess, she de-clared "she would miss the sweet, gentle girl more than she could express" when the time

came for her removal.

So two more links were added to the family oircle on Sherbrooke street, Mrs. H-- and

Miss Beranger was a distant connection of the Atlant family, whose income was sufficient to support her in an elegant manner, and to allow a yearly sum adequate for her board, so that she might feel she was no useless incumbrance on her friends.

An urtisté in the highest sense of the word,

she had studied under the best teachers in Canada and the United States, and, after five years spent in Italy, but chiefly in Rome, the nursery of the "Devine Art," hadreturned to her native land to follow the inspirations her Creator

hadrogened in her soul.

Transity she had worked with an all absorbing love for her art. Rare success followed; the highest pices were given by her patrons, and many of our Canadian celebrities and beau tiful women cun show in after years their life. general manager.

like resemblances, that in colouring, tinting and expression would bear comparison with what sea as myself. Her grandfather and father art critics call "Priceless gems of the Italian were both seafaring men. Two of her brothers school."

from the easel repaid me more than the golden remuneration that my work brought.
"Oh, why was I gifted with the intense love

of the beautiful, this faculty of taking and reproducing visions of loveliness that give us a loretaste of heaven itself?

"God knows best. "He doeth all things well." Perhaps my art was my idol, and, in following

it with such intense love, I might one day be led to forget the 'Great Artist,' Our God."

Up to the present outburst of feeling I had seen her so patient and resigned to her blind-ness that involuntarily my heart bowed down b fore this passionate sorrow that swept away

As the stood with clasped hands, and sightless eyes raised to the sunset sky, she recalled to my mind an old study I had seen, by an in-known artist, of one who had tasted life's sor-

rows, and had still to endure.

My voice was unsteady as 1 attempted some words of consolation. Instantly her quick ear detected the tremor.

"Ah, pardon, my friend, I am giving you nain by my repining. I must try to be patient, for a great many blessings are yet mine. My friends are all kind to the blind artists. Dear little Aline, who was the means of making you and I know each other, giving me the use of her sight—in leading me where I desire to go tells me what is passing around me; reads, plays, and when all else tails to cheer, sings for me with her soul-stirring angelic voice, and to the danty touch of her light hand I can safely trust the keeping and care of my art gallery." "You have not been through my treasures

yet, Miss Austen, but to-morrow forencen, if pleasing to you, Aline and myself will give you an introduction to the silent personages that look down upon us from their places."

The following morning the promised treat was given me. It seemed something wonderful, the number of exquisite pictures from the hand of an artiste still in the prime of life.

True, they were not all models of beauty, but they were all true representations of

Then, there was a large miscellaneous collection of American and Canadian scenery, mountain and valley, river and prairie, lake and

Ah! there was one enchanting picture of Indian Loretto, below Quebec, that was so real, I almost fancied I heard the dash of the river as it rushed past between the high embank-

as it rushed past between the high embankments.

"Oh, Miss Berauger," said Aline, "will you allow us to see your friend, Miss Bamelton, in the two ages. They are in the glass cabinet, under a curtain, Miss Austin, and the most bewitching pictures I have seen. Knowing how Miss Baranger prizes them, I never lift the curtain without permission."

"Ah! this is something to enjoy," I exhibited the support for enjoy, "I exhibited the support for enjoy, "I exhibited the support for enjoy as from

claimed, as the youngest face smiled on me from its curtained recess; rare grey eyes, whose lids were fringed so exquisitely as would make a Circassian besuty envious. A smooth, broad brow, crowned with masses of purple black hair, mouth and chin moulded in nature's most per-

feet fashion.

1t was a face for whose smile some men would have died. The next was taken some years later. The hair was silvery white, the eyes had a tired, sad expression, while the mouth, that lent such a charm to the younger face, wore a pained, drawn look, but, over the whole, there rested, like a misty veil, an air of perfect resig-nation, that made it difficult to chose between

the two ages.
"Oh! my dear Miss Beranger, you have indeed given me a treat. Some other day you will, I trust, renew it. I feel like the child who, when asked which of its parents it loved best, replied—'Like both best.' The two ages best, replied—Like ooth best. The two ages are so beautiful in my eyes that, like the child, 'I like both best,' also."

"With the greatest of pleasure, my friend; and, if you desire it, will give you the story of

our acquaintance from its commencement until the grave closed over my dear Dolores Hamel ton. I can write my ideas if I cannot paint them, and if you think them worthy of publicarion, the story is yours to send abroad to the reading portion of our people."

"Twenty years is a long period to look forward to, but, looking back, it seems less than

"And yet how strange and varied would be the record some lives could give; it would varify the old saying, "truth is cftimes stranger than fiction." Some of the ups and downs that occurred in the lives of the parties that figured in this crude sketch may possibly illustrate the pro-

"I had made the acquaintance of Wiss Dolores Hamelton while passing the summer holidays of 18—at Newburypert, Massachusets, then a leasant, but old fashioned, resort for those

who liked a quiet home by the sea, "Boarding in the same hotel, we had grown to look for each other's apparance on the beach, at the breakfast and dinner table, and, when tired of the noise, bustle and whirl caused by the arrival and departure of guests, generally took refuge in the quiet of each other's aparts.

Miss Hamelton was accompanied by two nieces, Marion Hamelton and Kate McCambridge. Marion's parents were both dead. Kate's father still lived, but both children were consigned to the loving care of their aunt. At the time I speak of they were about twelve years old, fine strong healthy girls, able to play, romp and enjoy life, as it came to them, under their aunt's loving and tender, but firm and even government.
"Oa account of the rush of guests to the house

the bustle had become unendurable. Miss Kamelton and myself agreed to charge our residence to one that would afford us the quiet we desired. A few miles nor h, on the opposite side of the Merrimac, where its silvery waters join the Atlantic, stood a charming cotrage. At the time I speak of it was vacent. Some absuid story was effort that it was haunted. In had been built by a retired sea captain, who selected the site on account of its itolation from the public highway.

His wife, a stately, self impressed dame, of the old English type, who prided her-self on being a distant connection of the Duke of Davonshire, completely repelled all neighborly advances and civilities had, on the captain's death (shortly before our stay in Newburyport) closed the house and returned to ber aristocratic friends in England. Her agent

affixed the placard, "for sale or hire," and we secured it for the season.
"It was indeed a lovely situation. The great waves of the Atlantic rolled up just in front of the house, leaving the pale yellow sands, they retired, strewn with beautifully tinted shells that gave us a never-failing amusement in collecting the most perfect for our cabinets at

It was my happiest experience of life by the sea, in such charming companion-ship and perfect seclusion from the out-side world. The remembrance of it often comes back. The feeling of an undis-turbed enjoyment of God's great gits to His

which way at once.
"My friend brought with her from her home

in Boston a trusty maid, one to whom she committed the management of her household. Nora Casey had come to reside with her on the death of her sister, Mrs McCambridge, with whom she had lived in the capacity of nurse journeying with that lady wherever Captain McCambridge's vessel was ordered. On he demise, Nora was entrusted to convey little Kats McCambridge to her aunt, Miss Hamelton, Since then she had lived with her present mistress, filling the place of housekeeper an

And now I am blind," she said; "shut out "American navy, and it was on board her glorious future was opening perfore men. I have "So you see, my dear Miss Research to be had dreams of such exquisite horner and dreams of such exquisites and dreams of such exquisi

years old; one almost forgot she was out of he twenties in the rare fascination of her manner. To me she was the most chare my woman I have the most chare my woman I have the met with. I am not good at p n and ink pot traits, but let me attempt to describe her ask then appeared, and as she will ever remain memory's picture gallery.

"Just a shade over the medium height, graceful, willowy form; mouth and chin tende loving and firm; eyes, deep dark grey, and sue lashes, rather say curved silken fringes. He years old; one almost forgot she was out of h

loving and firm; eyes, deep dark grey, and such lashes, rather say curved silken fringes. He face seemed to me (if I may be permitted to us an architectural expression) to be first built us and the brow laid on last, so browd, firm and compact, binding all the other parts of the structure together. Masses of purple that hair, colled around an exquisitely poised head and you have before your mind's eye, although hair, colled around an exquisitely poised head and you have before your mind's eye, althoug poorly drawn, the picture of a really beautiff woman. And her voice, that great charm in woman, sweet, rich and rare, whether speaking singing, or reading, was a mine mexhaustible. These were her natural gifts; her acquired a mine mexhaustible than the same of t tainments were in keeping. Mistress of the languages, an artist with pencil and brush rate musician, and perfectly versed in all the fairy kinks called fancy work,

(10 BE CONTINUED.)

THE TRIUMPHANT THREE.

"During three years' suffering with dysper aia I tried almost every known remedy, hept getting worse until I tried B.B.B. had only used it three days when I felt be ter; three bottles completely cured me." Nichols, of Kendal, Ont.

HINTS FOR YOUNG HOUSEWIVE Let clothes that fade soak over night in o ounce of sugar of lead poured into a pail

Ceilings that have been smoked with kerosene lamp should be washed off w eoda water. An excellent furniture polish is of equ

parts of shellao varnish, linseed oil, pirite of wine. For a scald or burn apply immediately payerized charcual and oil. Lamp oil will do

but linseed is better. A sure and safe way to remove grease spot from silk is to rub the spot quickly with brown paper. The friction will soon dray out the grease.

A simple remedy for neuralgia is to appl grated horseradish, prepared the same as to table use, to the temple when the head of face is affected, or to the wrist when the pair is in the arm or shoulder. Papered walls are to be cleaned by being

wiped down with a flannel cloth tied over broom or brush. Then cut off a thick piec of stale bread and rub down with this. B gin at the top and go straight down. Thick brown paper should be laid unde carpets if patent lining is not to be had. I saves wear and prevents the inroads of moth which however, will seldom give trouble salt is sprinkled around the copes of the roo

where the carpet is laid. For dyspensia pour one quart of cold water on two tablespoonfuls of unslacked lime, h it stand a few minutes, bottle and cork and when clear it is ready for use; put thre tablespoonfuls into a cup of milk and drinks any time, usually before meals.

There is nothing better for a cut that powdered resin. Pound it until fine, an put it into an empty, clean pepper box wit perforated top; then you can easily sift i out onto the cut, and put a soft cloth aroun the injured member and wet it with col water once in awhile. The treatment wi prevent it flummation and soreness.—Birming ĥam (Ala.) Age.

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN. Artizans, mechanics and laboring men as llable to sudden accidents and injurier, a well as painful cords, stiff joints and lami ness. To all thus troubled we would recon mend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy at reliable pain cure for outward or interes

THE BUSTLE NO LONGER A FARHIONABLE ADORNMENT-

"The bustle is no longer precisely the thing," said the chief m diste in a Boston establishment, "though they are a worn by many women, who disregard the tates of fashion. Something had to be d about the bustle, as it was being carried the greatest extremes. Teanka are de Mrs. Cleveland for the reformation. If will take a look at the dresses of the large and small bustles are both wear, latter are rapidly taking precedence, and the time the fall fashions have been fall; troduced only a few large ones will be so The big buetles are very ungraceful, capcolal on thin women, by whom they are most !

quently worn.
"The bustle itself will be replaced by res in a short time, many dresses having b

made with them sirendy. "The reeds vary in size, about four of the being put in the back drapery of the dres. The largest ones are placed at the botter and those above gradually decrease in siz Tae uppermost one is placed about six inch below the waist line, and in this way t dress materially slants off gradually from t waist, presenting a smooth, sloping surface It is very graceful, much more comfortab than the bustle, which is sometimes qui heavy, and, above all, it is ultra-fashion

FOR FROST BITES. There is no better remedy for frost bit chilblains and similar troubles, than Ha yard's Yellow O.l. It also cures rheumatist lumbago, sore throat, deafness, and lamen and pain generally. Yellow Oil is used ternally and externally.

able.

A (LEVER RASCAL,

Some clever rescal in London advertise that he would on receipt of sixpence stamps, return to the sender one shilling The advertisement was published prominen ly enough to attract considerable attention creatures—sunlight, air and freedom.

"Years have gone, but when I recall that summer I fancy I feel the sea breezes as they wantoned through my hair, blowing me to the right and left, cr, as the children, when describing it at the time, said, 'knocking me every which was at ones."

"Have at a large great gitts to his and it naturally excited remark. To me persons it seemed a very transporent hum bug, too silly to be called a fraud, but the were a few curious individuals who described the time, said, 'knocking me every which was at ones." their sixpences. By roturn mail each one ceived the shilling. A few days after, same advertisement again appeared in eral of the newspapers, and everybody with tried it before told all of his friends about The result was that several hundred sixpen work received; and next day as many th ings went : back ... The third time the mi thement appeared the mail received by olover sharper was simply energious. ters came from all parts of the kingdom from all sorts of people, high and low, ri and poor. The rogue pocketed caver thousands of pounds, and curiously enoug neglected to make any returns.

"Young man to messenger boy-What flowers to Messenger boy-She asked to young follow who was sittle in the 100 with her if he didn't want tome for a batto

from the glad-light of day, just as an artist's dather's ship, Pearl of the Orient, she was born, glorious future was opening deforedment I have show that dreams of such exquisite doesn's peopled in no wonder I love Old Ocean in its balm tran-with faces and forms perfect in the beautythas quillity. It heaks to go of home, and heaven, with faces and forms perfect in the beautythas quillity. It heaks to go of home, and heaven, with her if he didn't want tome for a bett have awakened to bransfer, them to canvas. From the early morning to the lives small hours in the offended Majesty-of-God. No muse is to convert the origin in ignoration and the state of the worked untiringly; never felt latigue or despends on the short of the short of the local state of the time I speak of the worked untiringly; never felt latigue or despends on more such that miled on my state of the time I speak of the war about forly callishness. My all the origin in ignoration of the short of the s

\$1,890. The Barry, Pt. Tresture

was explicitly worded, and in length exceeded the prescribed number of words.

'What is the meaning of this? and what in the world is he doing in Glasgow of all places,

Captain Marchmont had driven Chichele over

form.

'Well!' cried Tighe. 'How do, old boy?'
How d'ye, Marchmont? What's the news?'
Hay, what's the news?'
Both were silent. Tighe, as if a thought

'Oh, no, no! It is nothing of any importance now, O'Malley!' Captain Marchmont made haste to say. 'Nothing you need distress yourself about at all.'

sations enough this week to last my lifetime.' astions enough this week to last my lifetime.'

This,' began Captain Marchmont, spiaking very slowly and impressively. 'Miss D'Arcy recovered her senses before she died, and placed in Father Conroy's hands full swidence, or proof, or indicated to him how to prove fully the marriage of her niece Ismay D'Arcy with your cousin Mauleverer. That was the business which called him away in mach a huvery and ness which called him away in such a hurry; and he has telegraphed home that he has obtained

son to be, I think! Chichele hastened to the station naster's office and procured a glass of water. O'M. ley swallowed a mouthful. 'Oh, what a torgony! This will kill me! My nerves are shattered

waiting.
'Poor boy! poor boy!' exclaimed Tigbe.

know. Poor girls! they are to be pitied, in-deed! God's ways are not our ways, observed Captain Marchmont.
O'Malley folded his arms. and leaned back in

we can do now—is the least.——

day of judgment we shall never know if that be true or no.'
Lethbridge has information that after he left

Who was to tell? The servants at the

An impatient gesture from O'Malley was his only comment on this.

'You are right,' he said; 'our place is with them now.'

Pressed it affectionately.
'You were always good to me, dear!' he she added, after they had all got into the carriage, 'it may be such a blessing to us all.'

acat. It was not long until they drew up at the gates of the Fir House. The carriage entrance had long been impracticable. Even if the green

The funeral was to take placy that day at three o'clock, and the c ffin had elbow. The chair was put away in a corner,

one moment Marion and Gertrade were cling-

say I was late—that everything was too late! Oh, my poor boy! the plor young boy! gon-

place. His own house—and yours?'
Gertrude laid her head sgainst his arm and cried quietly. The child was exhausted with grief and excitement. Merely to see him again comforted her.

his departure, and a sort of burning fever con-

He took a hand of either.

He opened the door and led them both in

"I'LL TELL YOUR FATHER." ommou offence of which mothers are by is indicated by the heading of this ly is the A misohievous child has disagraph. internal command, or amashed deome of necked off the cat's tail, or thed litt suster's pink and-white com-

rion. You, John Harry Montague Cholmondjust was, and I'll tell your father when

has the deas the mother, whose gentle the first in a language the little rebel. is dire throat, and laden with dark por-From one point of view it may be inn From our puck-nanded (ompliment to meted as a back-nanded (ompliment to meted as a confession, so to a.y, that his label - confession, are superior to here. plinary resources are superior to here. that is a superficial view of the case. In that is a supernoval view of the case. In the that mother's threat presents the isr to the code's mental vision as a terror, the of dreadful apprehensions—a bogie. hing of orcastat personal off to some t, dam cave, there to be eaten up with Mow, that is not only radically agerein. Along the domestic government, is amounts to an ungenerous refusal to is the old man a chance." What man be father's natural feelings in his heart his consent to they the role of monster to the could but ...) he would not hesitate to by what is a per na short fice? Therefore what to a pit the right has the mother to force galast his very soul's protest, to play agains part? His manhood recoils all sel respect forbids it; his mil human effection ories aloud in dealstion of it. Lit us have no more of it. is a crime it all out the intent, a wicked is reaching alander, for which there is lik teaching and against which there is no dereve the mother's own sense of fair play, that will he quite enough when it is reached by intelligent appeal.

me, now, honor bright, good mother, and you committed this offence once a kerer since your child knew the meanof words? Ob, of course, dear heart, perer thought of it in this light; but that your are minded of it you will worth keep a figurative clothes pin on t tongue, won't you?-[Datroit Free

### ITALIAN ETIQUETTE.

one gets very intimate with the They are very warm-hearted, able and easy up to a certain point, there uss, The young diplomats who live in notice this; although they have lost contumes, they have kept their cuss, and one of these is a certain repellant sphere when extreme intimacy is exted. Taere is in Rome—the more's the a slow vanishing of the picturesque; although a Roman princess may wear a kin gown and retain nothing of the past her splendid jewels, she is the same dlidy that she was, or that her great duother was, and she, like her, repels macy or familiarity beyond a certain t Oas very important point is that never wish to be touched. In our thy a lady talking with another will also her hand on her friend's arm; this mildered a very great and objectionable disrity by an Italian. "Never touch pason; it is sacred," is an Italian pro-" A lady in Italian society, to be very merican the first time, but she rarely exther hand the second time; she makes ap and graceful courtesy. If her friend and and and es it to her heart; but there is nothing he free, easy careasing, none of that in-takising, nothing like the superficial ing which we observe between American

## SOUPERISM.

Loudon Universe, of 8th uit., cond the following: extraordinary scens was enacted in It was witnessed by a crowd of pecand occasioned not a little sensation in

locality. A Mrs. Geraghty, from the h of Creagh, County Rescommon, went, ears, in company with two clergymen, Rev. Father Dayle, of Rathgar, and the Patrick Costelloe, to demand her ster from Rev. Mr. Blokerdike and Mrs. mike, of 45 Upper Rathmines. The m who opened the door was Bridget much, Mrs. Garagthy's daughter by her marriage. Instantly the mother seized fil and dragged her off smidst a crowd ked spectators, and after a hard scuffl a fil makes the following statement:

but three months ago I went to a Mr.

mon, a Bible-reader, of Church Park, shaconnell, County Roscommon, to ask write a letter for me to a Mr. Hanly, I might get into the Mercy Convent at my He suggested that it would be betat me to take a situation where I would viger, and promised that he would get wms. By appointment I met him two ulter at Mr. Kempeter's, Bailinasloe, a Miss Cotton Walker was staving. stranged then and sent me three months b Dablia, where I was kept without any and where I renounced the Catholic in. I saw Aunie Fahy there, a girl le a fortnight ago by the same Miss Er. The child cried much the first days wild not go to Mass or confession, but they pleased her and induced her to go Protestant church."

e respectable Protestants, on witnessthe access on Friday last week, remonwith Mrs. Bickerdike, and cried One of them assured the clergythat Annie Fahy was in the house. Imately after Bridget M'Donnell was ed Fathers Doylo and Costellos entered Rsv. Mr. Bickerdike's house and doand Annie Fahy, and declined to leave who until compelled, or until the girl be delivered up to them; but Mrr. adia peremptorily refused. It is a most that the guardiene of the Ballindien will have to take legal steps to her restored to the said union, to which singed, as she is under age, and they ponsible for her.

MPT RELIEF IN SIOR HEADACHE, dizziness, constipation, pain in the side, guaranbose n i g Car er's Little Live se. Small price. Small dose. Small

NOW TO PLUCK POULTRY. Writer to the Journal of Horticulture: own persons on market days to go out all 12 or 15 fewls and to bring them in a where there would be half-a-dozen women Il pulling a few feathers at a time bebeir fore finger and thumb to prevent them. Now, for the benefit of such, I and then, with a small knife, give one the upper jaw, opposite the corners much; after the blood has stopped runthem, place the point of the knife in ore in the upper part of the inouth, run ide into the back part of the bead, which ane a twitching of the muscles. Now is fine for every feather yields as if by is no danger of tearing the er chicken. Before he attempts to m to have him as bare as the day



President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ide, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. Sho writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no older food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-feed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00. Aldruggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., : MONTREAL, P. Q.

TWO CENTURIES AGO

About two hundred years age, says the Lordon Universe, on August 27th, at Llantanun (a place hard by Caerleor, the ancient Archiepiacopal See of St. David), there was pprehended for being a Catholic priest the Rev. Father Baker, O.S.B. True to the faith of our fathers and that of Janus Christ, as tought by the Hely Reman Church, this worthy man'ye afterwards at U-k gleriously suffered death. On the 27th of August of this present year of grace at Liantanun there were gathered together close upon seven hundred Catholics with their prices, the Rov. Fother John Mary, O. S. F. C., who had wended their way thither from Cwmbran and its surroundings for the purpose of giving a treat to the school children and holding a fete and gala among themselves. How strange that one should suffer and be removed that the Church might be destroyed, but instead the enemy to behold close upon a thousandfold apring up. Admirable proof of the blood of martyrs being the seed of Christians. This holy martyr being on the list is ver of those whose cause of beatification is yet stove. deferred a while longer, let those desirous of the renewal of the faith for which he suffered earnestly pray for the secress of his cause and the propegation and thorough establishment of our faith at home. Converts especially should never cease to be grateful, and ought to recite for this pur-posethe Hall Mary (three hundred days' indulgines each time), even as they who, born o' Catholic parents, ought by every means in their power to strive to extend the kingdom of God upon earth, and let the remem brance of the sufferings of the English mar tyre and their anniversaries incite them to nonor, respect, love and support their own pastor, who, if called upon, would gladly for their sakes suffer even as he who was lad two contucies ago from Liantanun to Uak and there hanged, drawn and quartered.

#### WOMEN AND THEIR DRESS. GRACEFULNESS IS THE ORNAMENT OF EVERY

The powers of adaptability possessed by women are almost immeasurable. There is nothing too ample or too exiguous that a graceful woman will not look graceful in.
The Empress Eugenle was fascinatingly
beautiful in spite of a ludicrously influed crincline; the Counters of Jarsey in the first days of Almack was the essential form of grace in a robe of which the walst was just under the armpits, and which clung to her limbs as the case clings to the bolter. Moreover, although there is a general concensus of opinion that western decorative art is deeply indebted to Japan for many lessons in simple gracefulness and symmetry of design and harmony in color, no artistic authority has yet ventured to pronounce that Japanese dress, either male or female, is beautiful or ublin, on Friday last picturesque. It is quaintly grotesque more than anything else. Dress, to be graceful, must have a plastic aspect. Its felds must be convex, and it must thus afford a varied play of light and shade, as ancient Greek and Roman, as modern Turkish, Indian, and even Chinese do, and as European apparel in all ages has done.

## A QUEEN'S THOUGHTS.

To have received many wounds will make you a here in the cyes of some, while others will regard you as an invalid. When you wish to affirm anything, it is easy to call on God as a wi seer, for he never

contradicts, Many persons criticise in order not to seem ignorant; they do not know that indulgence

is a mark of the highest culture.

One must be either pious or philosophical, and either say, "Lord, Thy will be done," or Nature, I accept thy laws, even though they orush me.'

To all mortals is given a tongue, and sometimes a pen, with which to defend themselves. Sovereigns alone are expected to be like God. and to allow themselves to be spoken ill of without making a reply.

Contradiction animates conversation: that is why courts are g nerally menotonous. Princes are brought up to live with all the world—all the wo.ld cught to be brought up

to live with princes. A prince has, in realty, need but of eyes and ears; his mouth only serves him for

emiling. Study well the human body, the mind is not far off, Animale are free in their own element;

does our clavery arise from our being so rarely in our element? Man is a violin, and it is only when the last cord is broken that he becomes a piece

of wood. Some people can defend themselves with the horns of a bull, others have but analls'

horns. One needs a knowledge of markind before one can be simply and wholly one's self. If we are created after the image of God, we in our turn must be croaters. Carmen Sylva, in the Woman's World for October.

THE LITTLE ONES AT HOME. Are the best part of our lives. And our own are, or should be, the nicest on earth. Sometimes they get themselves looking terrible by making mud-pies or playing "digging out cel-lars," but soap and water will bring them back-to their previous condition. How they tear their clothes and kick out the toes of their shoes i A good father told me that he felt so sorry for his boy, who was always getting his feet wet, that he had gone to the expense of buying him a pair of Indian rubber top boots. The boy put them on and immediately went to a pond to see how far he could wade into its without getting his feet wet. The result was that in about five minute the boy's boots were filled with water, with no holes in them to let it out. Children are a trouble; but after all they are so Ohildren are a trouble; but after all they are so nice. I can easily forgive all the anxiety they ever give if they only look sorry. I don't mean that they put on "photographic views," for if there is anything I detect, it is to see a child looking the picture of misery.

Parents, love "The Little Ones" at Home; "

and make their lives as happy as possible. Don't keep a cariman employed moving your furniture every few months. If possible secure some place that they can always refer to in future life as the home of their childhood. Recollect you were machinery in a shoe factory. "Well, I once children, with all the defects and little bits clare," he said, "If that don't beat awi."

of foolishness that the word implies. Den't look cross at them, for in the end you will suffer more pain from it than they will. Please don't act the part of a Czar over them. Telk to them kindly; make them as part of your relyes. Act so towards them they will think their father and mother are the best on earth.

#### HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Gum camphor will speedily clear the house of cockroache

Relieve pain in the side by the application of mustard.

For nose bleed, get plenty of powdered slum up into the nostrils. Sandpaper applied to the yellow keys of the pisno will restore the color.

In the chill of fall an ounce of flannel is worth a pound of cough drops. Young veal may be told by the bone in the cutlet. If it is very small the veal is not good.

Damp salt will remove the discoloration of cups and saucers caused by tea and careless washing. The water in which codfish has been soaked

is very good for washing the zinc under the

Broken limbs should be placed in a natural position, and the patient kept quiet until help

Sweet oil and putty powder, followed by soap and water, are efficient means for brightening brass and copper. The best thing to clean tinwars is common

soda; rub on biskly with a damp cloth, after which wipe dry. Kid shoes may be kept soft and free from cracks by rubbing them once a week with a little pure glycerine or castor oil.

Flatirons should be washed each week before neating them, as the starch sticks to them, and often leaves a brown mark on the lines.

For coffee stains try putting thick glycerine on the wrong side, and washing out with lukewarm water. For raspberry stains weak ammonia and water is the best. After buttering the tin for a boiled pudding

dust it with pounded bread crumb; baking pans can be treated with flour in the same way and the cake will never stick. Coffee pounded in a mortar and reasted on an

iron plate, eugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar briled with mytrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room are excellent To insure paste from moulding put into it a

proportion of alum and rosin. A few drops of any essential oil will preserve leather from mould, and a single clove put into a bottle of ink will have the same effect upon it. To remove the clinkers from stoves, place s

few oyster shells in the grate while the fire is burning, and the clinkers will at once become losened, and may be readily removed without injuring the lining. To clean decapters take some soft brown or blotting paper, wet and soak it, and roll it up in small pieces and put it into the decenter with some warm water. Shake it well and then rinse

with clear cold water; wipe the outside with a ry cloth and let the decanter drain. Make a mixture of clive oil one part and vine gar two parts. Apply it to the furniture with a Canto flannel cloth. Rub dry with another

cloth of the same material. A housekeeper who uses this polish on the finest varnished furniture says it has no equal. To make glue waterproof, soak for twenty four hours in water, until reduced to a stiff jelly; pour on a dessert spoonful of linseed oil, and mix well with the jelly before boiling. It

will then be impervious to damp, and woodwork, if previously mended with the above, will remain sound throughout the winter. Tablecloths break first in the middle where the two folds cross. It is sometimes expedient to transfer to such a place a centre cut from an old napkin, and to darn the edges without

Such a patch cannot be noticed if neatly done and it is worth while saving a good A narrow shelf about eight inches above the mantle board, with a row of Japanese fans

placed behind it as a border, serves admirably for holding and displaying the smaller bits of bric-a-brac. To avoid shrinkage in washing all wool goods

dissolve a sufficent quantity of scap in warm water, adding a little salsoda to soften it. Wash, wring and then rench in clean, warm water, using no cold or very hot water, after which shake well and dry quickly. Do not rub on soap or use a washboard. Avoid all patent washing powder or liquide.

Worn carpets can be turned into rugs by sewing the best widths together. They can be made to look much better by adding a border mitred at the corners. To mitre, cut where the

the edges together. To mitte, cut where the fold comes in, turning the corner and sawing the edges together.

For fumigating with sulphur, three to four pounds should be used to every thousand cubic teet air space. Burn it in an old tin basin floating in a tub of water; k-ep room closed twelve hours, to allow the fumes to penetrate all cracks. Then open a window from the cutside, and allow fumes to escape into air.

Many diseases germs enter through an open month. The mouth was not made for breathing, but for eating and speaking: The nose was made for breathing, and the air, passing through the long, moist masal passages, is purified, and leaves behind dust, disease germs and various impurities, while the air is warmed and tempered for the lungs. But when the mouth is left open, durt, dirt and disease rush down into the and fastening there develop and destroy the whole system.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

"An"old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical ours for Narvous Dability and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful ourative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering ellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it. this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for apreparing and susing. Sant by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rock ster, N. V. 813-60w.

A shoemaker from town was looking at the Well, I de-

AT THE DOOR. A hand topped at my door, low down, low

down;
I opened it and saw two eyes of brown,
Two lips of cherry red,
I bish corly head, A little curly head,
A bonny, fair sprite, in dress of white,
Who said, with lifted face, "Papa, good night."

She climbed upon my knee, and, kneeling

there,
Lisped softly, a lamm'y, her little prayer;
Her macting finger tip',
Her pure, sweet baby lipa,
Carried my soul with here, half unaware
Into some clearer and diviner air.

I tried to lift again, but all in vain, Of scientific thought the subtle chain; So small, so small, My learning all ;

Though I could call each star and tell its place, My child's "Our Father" bridged and gulfed the space.

sat with folded hands at rest, at rest. Turning this solemn thought within my

How faith would fade If God had made No children in this world-no baby age-On'y the pradent man or thoughtful eage.

To clasp around our ne k ; no haby charms, No loving care. No thrill of li-p ng roug, no pattering feet,

On'y the woman wise; no little arms

No infant heart against our heart to bent. Then if a tiny hand, low down, Tap at the heart or deor, ah! do not frown;
Rend low to meet
The little feet,
To clasp the clinging Land; the child will be

Nearer Heaven than thee—nearer than thee
—Lillie E. Barr.

HOW TO DEVELOP THE LUNGS. The exercise which I have found of most value in developing the lungs may be described as follows: Standing erect as possible, with shoulders thrown back and chest forward, the arms hanging cline to the body; the head up, with lips firmly closed, inhalation is to be taken as slowly as may be, at the same time the ex-tended arms are to be gradually raised, the back of the hands upward until they closely approach each other above the head. The movement should be so regulated that the arms will be a transported directly over the transported directly extended directly over the head at the moment the lungs are completely filled. The position should be maintain d from five to thirty seconds before the reverse process is begun. As the arms are gradually lowered the breath is exhaled slowly, so the lungs shall be as nearly freed from breath as possible at the time the arms

again reach the first position at the side, these movements the greatest expansion possible is reached, for upon inspiration the weight of the shoulders and pectoral muscles are lifted, allowing the thorax to expand fully, while upon exhalation in lowering the arms we utilize the additional force of this pressure upon the upper thorax to render expiration as com-plete as possible. These deep respirations should be repeated five eraix times, and the exercise gone through with several times a day. It is hardly necessary to remark that the clothing must in no way interfere with the exercise. In some cases this exercise is more advantageous whem taken lying flat on the back, instead of when taken lying no on the back, instead or standing. In this position the inspiratory muscles become rapidly strenghtened by oppos-ing the additional pressure exerted by the addominal organs against the expanding lungs. And, on the other hand, expiration is more perfect and full on account of the pressure of these organs. This is an exercise now advocated by several leading vocal teachers of Europe.— John L. Davis, M. D.

#### DEAFNESS CURED.

A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—Address Dr. Nicholson, 39, St. John Street, Montreal.

## A DOZEN GOOD RULES.

We were struck lately by the orderly hehaviour of a large family of children particufather; and he pointed to a paper pinned to the wall, on which were written some excellent rules. We got a copy for the benefit of our readers. Here it is: 1. Shut every door after you, without

elamming it. 2. Dun't make a practice of shouting, jumping or running in the house. 3. Never call to persons up stairs or in the

next room; if you wish to speak to them, go quietly to where they are.
4. Always speck kindly and politely to everybody, if you would have them do the

same to you. 5. When told to do or not to do a thing by either parent, never ask why you should or should not do it.

6. Tell of your own faults and misdoings, not of those of your brothers and sisters. 7. Carefully clean the mud and snow your boots before entering the house,

8. Be prompt at every meal hour. 9. Never sit down at the table or in the sitting room with dirty hands or tumbled

10. Never interrupt any conversation, but

rait patiently your turn to speak.

11. Never reserve your good manners for company, but be equally polite at home and abroad. 12 Let your first, last and best confidente

be your mother. FITS : All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline & Great Nerv

Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous our Treatise and 82,00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Sent to Dr. Kline. 981 Aren St., Phila. Pa WHY RED HAIRED GIRLS DON'T TAN

Red-haired girls, I believe, never turn brown. That, I understood from a learned physician is because she has too much iron in her blood. It is the iron which gives the fine Titian hue in oer hair. If she had less iron in her blood, her hair would be brown or chestnut, or perhaps blonde.

The varying degrees of redness that you reo

in different red beaded girls is due to the different proportions of irou in their blood. A gir ent proportions of from in their micod. A girl with glossy, brownish hair that shows red in a strong light has only a fair share of iron in her blood, but a bricktop, if I may be permitted the expression, a bricktop is full of iron. The doctors know of no way of neutralizing the

Perhaps they wouldn't resort to it even it they knew it, for it is the iron in the blood that makes the red-haired girl so strong, and hardy and good natured. It is also the cause of s, which are very good for the health And it is noted as a singular thing—probably also having some relation to the iron in the blood, that mosquitoes never bite red-headed girls. So you see, according to the dictum of this learned physician, a red headed giri has many advantages over her dark haired sister.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Diseases of the skin, ringworm, scurvy, scorbutic eruptions and swellings, sore head, and the most inveterate skin disease to which the human frame is subject, cannot be treated with a more easy and reliable remedy than Holloway's Ointment and Pills which act so peculiar on the constitution and so purify the blood, that those diseases are at once aradicated from the system, and a laiting cure eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. They are equally efficacious in the one of excertations, burns, scalds, glandular swelling, ulcerous wounds, rheumatism and contracted and stiffened joints. The medicines operate mildly but surely. The cures effected by them are not temporary or apparent only, but complete and permanent,

#### A LUCKY ITHACAN.

ALONZ) C EDWARDS DRAWS \$5,000 IN THE LOUISLANA STATE LOTTERY,

luckly Ithacan who held one-twentieth of ticket No. 31 809 which drew the second capital prize of \$100,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery held on the 7th inst., our reporter at noon to day, colled at his residence to learn the truth of the matter.

Mr. Edwards is a bard-working mason who has lived in Ithaca twenty years, and has no real eatate of his own, and rents the south and of the one story, unpainted house, marked No. 79 on Lion street. Mr. Elwards was just returning from his work as our reporter resched the house and he was asked if he was the lucky holder of the above mentioned ticket, and he smilingly said that he was. "Have you reseived the money ?' asked

the reporter. "If seeing is believing, you can look at the draft that I received this morning," and Mr. Edwards took from bis pocket, a draft 01 New York which was as good as gold, the

face value being \$4,995, five dellars being deducted for cost of draft. "I suppose," said the reporter, " that this money comes very convenient at this time." Indeed it does. I was a little surprised when I saw in the list of prizes that I had drawn \$5,000. I paid a dollar for the ticket; though I bave purchased several this year. I mean now to have a snug little heme of my own, and make my family an comfortable as possible. There are five of us, myself, wife and three little girls," and he pointed to his family group who stood near the window, and of whom loked very happy at the good fortune that had fallen to them.

"Shall you try your luck again?" asked

the reporter.
"Oh, yee," said Mr. Edwards, "I shall try my luck occasionally, but shall not let my good fortune run away with me. The best part of it is I can now have a home of my own," and Mr. Edwards handed over the draft to his wife, which he said he should have cashed at the First National Bank, and the money placed where it would be safe.— Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal, Aug. 27.

#### SLAVE-DEPENDENT INSECTS.

The curious fact has been demonstrated by Sir John Lubbock that certain kinds of anse are unable to exist without keeping other ants as slaves, though why this is so he has not found out. On removing the slaves from a nest of fifty slave-holding ants, he found that the latter in mediately commenced to die off and were speedily reduced in number to six, when the slaves were retuned and the mortality ceased.

U. A. LIVINGSTON. Plattsville, Ont., says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr.
Thomas Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for sometime. In my
own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rhen matism.'

WILD BANTAMS.

Harrison Weir, a famous English artist, proposes that the common bantam fowl, that most pugnacious of birds, shall no longer be confined to the poultry yard, but shall be delivered to the care of the game-keeper and allowed to return to "a state of nature." "Let it roost in the tress, defend itself in its own fashion," says he, "and it will in a very short time pass from poultry into game.

A SURE BASIS OF POPULARITY .- Merit, apparent to a "cloud of witnesses," upon which the popularity of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Cit is founded. Throat and lung complaints, pair, screness, stiffness, swellings, burns and ailments of various other kinds yield to the action of this speedy and safe remedy.

STEEL RAILS FOR FOUNDATIONS. As a substitute for piles, cheaper in the end and not requiring to be driven, steel rails are now used for foundations in spongy soil in Pitts-burg and Chicago. The rails are cut up into various sizes and used to distribute the load of the building over a greater surface,

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICATION is no to dose for symptoms, but to root out disease. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier, has proved itself equal to this task. It is mos searching without being a violent remedy for Constipation, Billiousnes and Indigestion. It is as well adapted to the needs and physical temperaments of delicate females as to the more robust sex, and is a fine preventive of disease as well as remedy for it.

## THE LEBEL GUN.

The fatal power of the new weapon of the French army lies principally in the smokeless powder used. The army provided with it can conceal from the enemy the presence of both its arbillery and its infantry. The opposing bat-talions may hear the thunder of the guns, but they cannot discover the situation of the marksmen nor the object at which they are aiming. It will be equally impossible to estimate the distance or ascertain the direction in which the fire should be returned. The cavalry will be helplessly exposed to slaughter. Strategy on a large scale will be impossible, and military tactics will be placed on an entirely new basis.

The Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, &c., act as so many waste gates for the escape of effects matter and gases from the body. The use of matter and gases from the body. The use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery helps Northrop & Lyman's vegenation Discovery menta-them to discharge their duty. Mr. W. H. Lestes, H. M. Customs, Toronto, writes: "I have per-sonally tested the health-giving properties of Northrop & Lyman's Vegenable Discovery, and can testify as to its great value."

## LIQUOR AND DRIMINALS.

Some interesting facts and figures are given by M. Maram in his communication to the London Academy of Medicine on "Alcoholism and Criminality." He says that in examining the history of 3,000 criminals undergoing sentences of various lengths befound that of the vagabonds and beggars there were 79 per cent. who were confirmed drunkards; of assassins and incendiaries from 50 to 57 per cent.; of thieves and swindlers 71 per cent.; while of those convicted of violence to the person there were 88 per cent, and 79 per cent, of those guilty of violence to property.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for your run-ning the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can go) Bickle's Ansi-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures Anoi-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughe, colds, juffamation of the lungs and throat and cheat troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

RELIGIOUS BUT ECONOMICAL.

Husband (on his way to church)-I'll just skip on ahead, my dear, and get some change. I've nothing less than one dollar, and that's too much to give.

Wife (on his overtaking her)-Did you get the bill changed? Huband-Yus. Wife-You will contribute half a dollar,

ohn? Huband-I can't very well now. I happened to meet three or four friends, and I've only got a quarter left.

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

Never urge another to do anything against his auditors, "that you put rather a low his desire unless you see danger before him, mate on your wife's intellectual powers?

GOD'S WORK MUST BE DONE. A distinguished general related this pathetic locident of his own experience in our Learning this morning that there was no civil war: The general's son was a lieuten-doubt but what Alonzo C. Edwards was the aut of battery. An assault was being made. The father was leading his division in a charge. As he pressed on in the field suddenly his eye was caught by the sight of a dead battery efficer lying just before him. One glance showed him it was his own son. His fatherly impulse was to stop beside the dear body and give vent to his grief; but the duty of the moment demanded that he press on in the charge. So culckly snatching one hot kiss from the dead lips, he went

on leading his command in the assault. So Auren was summoned away from griel to duty, and could not pause for any mourning on the death of his two sons. Usually the pressure is not so intense, and we can pause longer to weep and do honor to the memory of our dead, yet the principle is the same. God does not want us to waste our life in tears. We are to put our griof into new energy of service, and it should make us more reverent, more carnest, more u eful. Gools work must not be allowed to suffer while we stop to moure. The fires must still be burning on the alter, and the worship mast still go en. The work in the house-hold, in the store, in the field, must be taken up again - the aconer the better. This is a leasen we need to learn well, that when a shock of sorrow comes, we may not be paralyzed by at, but may rise again at once and press on in the path of duty and ap-pointed service. Weatminster Teacher.

#### SPEEDILY VERIFIED.

William O'Brien's declaration that Ireland's arm would yet reach Lansdowne in India, as it did in Canada, and cause him to regret the perfidious trick he played upon his Luggacurran tenantry, has been promptly verified, and the first indication of Ireland's determination to be rovenged on the Kerry evictor is the appearance in the native Indian press of full accounts of the barbarities Lansdowne, through his agents and the crowbar brigades, perpetrated while evict-

ing his Luggacurran tenants.

The Indian people are not over favorably disposed to British subjection, and, when they understand the true character of the man whom London has now sent them as viceroy, their sub-London has now sent them as viceroy, their submission to English rule will certainly not grow stronger, while they will be very apt to ask themselvos how long it will be before Lansdowne's brutal nature will assert itself in India as it showed itself in Ireland. There is no question but what the exposure William O'Brien made to the Canadians of Lansdowne's heartless cruelties toward his Irigh tengna materially cruelties toward his Irish tenants materially crueities toward his Irish tenants materially hastened, if it did not altogether cause, that individual's late departure from Ottawa, and now that the papers of India are telling the same shameful story over again to the people of that country, Lansdowne is in a fair way of learning that justice is again on his track, and lengland apt to be forcibly told that India will not submit to a viceroy whom Canada drove from her shores in disgrace. - Boston Ropublic.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome ex-crescenses, as many have testified who have

SHADES IN VOGUE.

Here are some of the shades adopted by a syndicate of Paris manufacturers of the goods they will make for the winter trade. Emernuda-A deep, rich emerald green. Scarabee A dark, yellowish green, Cuoroncou A shade lighter than scarabee. Peuplicre A shade lighter still.

Nil-A light watery green. Coquelicos - A righ blood red. Boulanger—A brighter shade of red. Bouton d'Or—A golden yellow. Mats—Straw color. Volcan-A reddish terra cotta. Alezan-A dark reddish brown.

Paetole—A light golden brown. Oxide—A dark slate. Lionceau—A dark fawn. Heron—A grayish drab. Luciole-A gendarme blue.

A PAPAL MESSAGE. Rome, Oct. 18 -The Pope has instructed Rampolla, papa issue a circular to the papal nuncion at foreign courts, declaring that the tone of the semi-official Italian newspapers with reference to the Emperor William's visit to the Vatican shows that the Italian Government is seeking to render the situation of the Pope more dif-

AN OPEN LETTER.

Nov. 25th. 1888. Messrs, T. Milburn & Co., I wish I had used B.B.B. scoper, which would have saved me years of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until 1 tried B.B.B., which scon cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long distressed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey,

Eastorn Passage, Halifax, N.S.,

DON'T STRIKE A LIGHT IF YOU WANT TO CATCH A BURGLAR. "There are only ten persons in a thousand who, when they hear strange noises in their houses, do not immediately strike a light to find out the cause," said a well known detective. the most absolute piece of folly a sane person can commit, and yet it only seems natural. But let me tell you that when you hear any noise that indicates the presence in your house of a person who has no business there, first take the precaution to put out your light. Then, if

you want to search, do so in the dark.
"Of course you know the house better than any stranger, and the chances are that if you keep quiet the intruder will expose himself either by showing himself or stumbling over something. Then you have the advantage o knowing his position without his knowin

yours. "There is many a murdered man in his grad to-day who would have been alive had this kvice been followed. What can be more re-posterous than the idea of a man in its mind (knowing that if a |rglar is in his house and is discored he will take desperate means) acially offering himself as a parxet by appearing the a light in his hand, which does no more got than to betray his presence, as it is only natural that he cannot see three feet beyond its rays!
"Take the records of murders comitted

find that three-quarters of them are dy to the folly of searching for the burgla with a light." Cit'zen-" Well, descon, I a'por the camp meeting was a success?" Deacon ublously—
"Well, I dunno. There was fory eight con-"Why, that's glorious." verte." but thirty-goven of 'em owe my yet for beer

an' sandwiches."

where only burglary was intended, and ou will

"They are making a door with five key-holes," said Mrs. Augur. "What is the use of so many?" asked Mr. Agur. "It will be much easier to unlock. You can find it much more carily when you come home late," responded the kind lady, "Rubbish!" responded Mr. Augur. "Idiocy! When I sponded Mr. Augur. "Idiocy! When I come home late one keyhole is about as much as I care to find."

"Well, gentlemen," said Tomkinson to a couple of friends, "you can talk as much as you please about the injeriority of women, but there are lots of them that can discount most of us for brains. Take my wife, for instanc. She's got twice as much sense as I have, and I sin't ashamed to acknowledge it "But don't you think," said one of either." his auditors, "that you put rather a low estiTHE TRUE WITNESS'

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1he Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY......OCTOBER 24, 1888.

THE Torles have filed a petition against the return of Mr. Waidle to the House of Commons for Halton.

THE world has had quite enough of poo-Frederick's doctors, their quackery and blunr dering butchery. The ignorance and incapacity of alleged medical scientists were never so glaringly exposed as in this famous case. All men may now see how very little doctors really know of the common diseases of humanity and how to treat them.

THE following are the banks in Canada now suspended or being wound up :- Maritime Bank of St. John, N.B., in liquidation; Pictou Bank, Nova Scotia, winding up business ; ( Bank of London in Canada, suspended payment and realizing assets; Central Bank of Canada, in liquidation; Federal Bank, in and fire up : that's the what they should do. liquidation.

Ter cables to-day show another shrinkage in the attitude of the London Limes. The Forger is evidently preparing to crawl through the small end of the horn. The only specific charges it will make are the paying from telegraphic communication, an Incorof money to criminals and helping them to rect report was sent to Colborne, the princiescape. But even these, we can say beforehand, it will be unable to substantiate as the acts of Mr. Parnell or other acknowledged leaders of the Home Rule movement.

By saying the word Sir John Macdonald could put a stop to the railway war in Manitobs which threatens riot and bloodshed. But he will not permit the railway committee of the Privy Council to page the minute necesmany for the settlement of the dispute. He will, therefore be held responsible for whatever disturbance and loss of life and property may occur. The militia of Winnipeg has been c wiled out to preserve the peace.

OUR English friends seem very anxouis that Canada should initiate and subsidise an the origin of the Parnell forgeries are being Atlantic service equal to that of New York, also siline of steamships to Australia. Such an expenditure would certainly give a great impelas to the Canadian transcontinental route. But we must not overlook the fact that it: would likewise be in reality the contribution of this country to British trade supremacy, and the establishment of the first conditions of Imperial Federation.

Ar the forthcoming Liberal conferance to be held at Mamardin the subject of Imperial Federation is to be discussed. Advocacy of this scheme has not been confined to membern of elther of the British parties. Lord Roseberry, Mr. Gladstone's warmest friend in the peerage, as we have seen, it a strong upholder of it. The Radicals, however, have not taken to the idea very kindly, so that the action of the conference in regard to it will be watched with considerable interest.

CHAMBERLAIN denies that he refuned to drink the Queen's health. It seems he is not one of the kind who refuses a drink when he can get it. It he would drink himself to tariff common to both American countries death drinking Her Majesty's health, it would be the best service he could do her. More appropriate still be might pour his libations to Janus in the ancient fashion. The two-faced Patuloius and Clusius-Opener and Shutter-is the petentate he should honor in his cups as he does in other things.

REV. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, tressurer of the Parnell detence fund in America, is reported in a despatch from Detroit as saying the fund is progressing finely and will probably suffice for its purpose. "Un to the present time," said he, "I have received several thousand dollars from different sources. The movement is scarcely begun, and there are numbers of There can be no doubt, however, that Gerare outdoing the Americans in this matter." at the lowest estimate.

odious, or odorous, as Dogberry put it, has the Irish and comes to a settlement with the lon Government, contemplated and suggested again been illustrated by the Loadon Uni. United States regarding Canada, Tory in. by the article. This revelation comes

verse, which remarks that to date Balfour beats the record of the Whitechapel vampire by one. A few years ago the secretary for Ireland wrote and published a book in defence of Atheiem, but he appears to have wandered back to the Evangelical fold, for he spoke at the Church Congress lately surrounded by English Church dignituries. He spoke touchingly, we are told, of the sense of wrongs unredressed, and the crockedness and injustice of the world. This prompts the Universe to ask :- " Are there two Balfours on the Mr. Hyde and Dr. Jekyll plan? This should be looked into by the physiologists.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S "emphatic statement" about Canada's determination not to recede from her position on the fisheries question has been cabled to England, and is said by a correspondent to have been "opportune." Nevertheless we venture to assert that he will back down, because he must, let the organs blow as loud as they may. His only hope is to keep quiet till after the presidential election, with the hope that negotiations will be resumed on the re-election of Mr. Cleveland, after the quadennial political tempest has subsided. But he is playing a dangerous game.

A COUNTERBLAST to Sir Richard Carteright's pronunciamento at Ingersoll has been trumpeted by the Empire, of Toronto. Reduced from bombastic verbiage, it is simply a declaration to uphold British connection, keep Canada isolated at the mercy of the "combines" and maintain monopoly under the laws of restriction. Sir Richard Cartwright being as firm an upholder of British connection as the Empire can be, the first plank is superfluous nonsense, the other two must and shall be destroyed. They are simply Macdonaldite Toryism in its avaricious dotage. Both legs. so to speak, in the grave.

It looks as if the Democrats have lost the Irish vote in New York. We cannot see how a president who has truckled to the Tory Government of England on all occasions can have the nerve to expect Irish support. True, he gave Chamberlain the cold shoulder when that person was at Washingtor, but Mr. Bayard and other members of the Cabinet made up for the President's apparent neglect. The true policy for Irishmen is to vote against any party that would make terms with the Tory Government of England and thus help to smooth the way for the coercionists. Keep them on the gridiron

MR. MALLORY, Liberal, has been elected after all in East Northumberland. It appears from the full returns that Wooler subdivision of Murray Township, which is far removed pal village in the riding. It gave a majority for Willoughby of nine, whereas the official returns give Mailory a majority of seven. This knocks out the Tory candidate's supposed majority of sixteen and leaves the result a tie. At the declaration of the polto-day (Thursday), the returning officer will be called upon to give his casting vote, and it is already stated that it will be in favor of the Liberal. A recount is talked about, but is not expected to change the result.

APROPOS to Edmund Yates spiteful cable in the morning papers we find the following in the London Universe, received by last mail :- "Our readers will be gratified to hear that the researches of Mr. George Lewis into attended with the success which was desired. As pretty a piece of insiduous conspiracy concocted by a gang of mercenary ruffians, who might have descended from Titus Oates on the one side, and Reynolds, the informer. on the other, will be laid bare to the edification of the public and the confusion of the Times with all its pomps and works. Mr. Moser, the private inquiry Argus, has been outmanœuvred, and subpœnas have been served upon certain individuals who would much rather not have to appear on the witners-stand."

Concerning the London Speciator's declaration of England's willingness to "fight for honor, not for Canadian cod," the Hamiltor Times comes to a conclusion quite in consonence with British trade ideas. "Let England." says the Times. "understand that the political and commercial union of Canada and the Uniten States would destroy the possibility of war by settling forever the fisheries dispute; let England understand that the effect of the Canadian vote in the Congress of Washington would be to so reduce the that English goods would be freely sold from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic sea, and there would be a bigger annexation movement in England than there is to-day in either Canada or the United States. England lives by to stand in the way of it."

"A new map of Europe with England left out." That is the way a cable correspondent puts the agreement said to have been arrived at by the some of the Holy alliance, Yet wa think as

11 Twas Claverhouse spoke Era the Queen's crown go down there are Crowns to be broke."

The address of the original terms of the state of the sta

contributions not here yet. The Canadians many wants to gobble Holland and her colonies, that Russia wants Constantinople, and The Doctor thinks that the expense to which | that Austria wants Salonica. If they make Mr. Parnell will be subjected will be \$200,000 | up their minds to the partition, England would be powerless to prevent them. Even to hold her own she would be hard pressed THE old saying that comparisons are unless she hurries up and makes friends with of the press to the back-down of the Domin-

fatuation at London and Ottawa in keeping open these dangerous sores makes England weak and distracted at a time when she need more than at any crisis in her history to be solid at home and secure abroad.

"The claims of Ireland and their justification," an address delivered by Mr. J. P. Sutton, Secretary of the Irish National League of America, at Lincoln, Neb., has reached us in pamphlet form. The lecture is worthy Mr. Sutton's established reputation for ability and earnestness in the cause of Irish nationality. In common with the party led by Mr. Parnell, he held that there is but one remedy for Ireland—the adoption of a policy of justice and humanity by the British Government. It is useless, he says, for British impiety to war against the laws and decrees of God. Justice cannot be outraged forever. The claim of the Irish people, that the laws of Ireland should be made in Ireland, by in favor of such a concession. That it would be the evidence of that which that the soil of Ireland should be possessed as well as .olose-neighbors of the Ameriby the people of Ireland, is according to God's justice, and that justice will prevail.

A PRETTY EXPOSURE has been made of land grabbing in Ottawa county by two members of the Federal Government. This nofarious transaction shows how the public domain in this province has been parceled ont among the greedy tribe, who seem capa ble of any turpitude in self-seeking. The ministers, who are shown by the published documents to have exerted their influence with the late Quebec Government to rob a poor settler of the land which he had cleared. settled and cultivated for 28 years, stand before the public in a most unenviable light. It is gratifying, however, to learn that a transaction so tyrannical and unjust has been cancelled by Mr. Mercler, and the boodlers compelled to disgorge. By this exposure we may form a notion of how the mining and timber lands of the Dominion are being gobbled up. Men who do not hesitate to plunder actual settlors would have small compunctions in appropriating lands belonging to the Dominion committed to their guardian abir. God help the country whose resources are at the mercy of such a gang as now rules at Ottawa.

SINCE the Provincial general elections on the 14th October, 1886, there have been fifteen bye-elections, viz. :- St. Hyacinthe, Quebec East, Kamouraska, Iberville, Montreal West, Laprairie, Oitawa, Maskinonge, Three Rivers, Shefford, Missisquoi, Hochelaga, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, Laval, Nicolet. Of these the Mercier Government carried twelve, viz. :--

St. Hyacinthe, Quebec East, Kamourasks, Ibarville, Montreal West, Laprairie, Ottawa. Maskinonge Three Rivers, Shefford, Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

The Opposition only carried three seats since the same date, viz. :-

Nicolet, Missisquol,

Thus it will be seen that the Government has not lost one seat, but have captured five said :from the Tories, viz. :- Laprairie, Ottawa, Maskinonge, Hochelaga, Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

THE other day the Boston Herald asserted that the religious trouble in that city revealed that there was less sectarian ism in it than a display of decaying faith in all religion. Before we had quite recovered from the shock of this editorial utterance from so judicious a newspaper as the Herald we came across a paragraph from an English paper which states that a remark of Rev. Sir George W. Cox at the Church Congress in Manchester, has given offence, and was received much with disapproval and even with hisses. Not only did he agree with Archdeacon Farrar in his disbelief of eternal nunishment. but he quoted some of the fathers whose views he held were like his own, and then added that "the more we rise to the faith of these great Christian thinkers and teachers mankind to a great assize." Dr. Lumby, Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, demand. ed greater elasticity in the prayer book, and generally there seemed to be a disposition to demand an all-round elasticity for religion, or

at least for its professors. The distintegrating forces thus appear to be at work among the leaders of Protestant thought. At the same time the solidity, expaneign and power of the Catholic Church were never so well displayed for conturies a. now in both England and America. Indeed, it seems as if Protestantism was splitting into trade, and she does not often allow sentiment two great divisions, one of which is making for union with Catholicity, the other towards infidelity. This looks like a fulfilment of the Spencerian prognostication that the ultimate struggle of religious will be between Catholicity on the one side and modern scientific heathenism on the other.

AN IGNOMINIOUS BACK-DOWN.

It is no uncommon thing for the Ottawa Government to use the columns of the London. Oat., Free Press for putting out feelers. This sort of thing has occurred on several notable occasions and has given that paper a peculiar position in Canadian journalism. Last Tuesday one of these feelers was put forth and has had the desired effect of calling the attention

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us, curiously enough, Cleveland will muke a bold stroke before another message on the retaliation question. The President, it is said, will utter some strong oninions on the subject."

The article in the Free Press reads as follows :--

"What has taken place may be made useful

to us in Caunda in this way:—That it may cause us to inquire whether it is really worth our while to continue to contend that no American fishing vessel shall be permitted to come into a Canadian port so as to be able to ship the fish that its crew may have caught in the open waters, by means of the Canadian railways. Would it not be well that Canada should consent to waive that right under the Treaty of 1818, and be willing, under the altered condition of things in respect to carriage by rail, to permit the American fishermen the privilege of making use of our lines for the purpose of for-warding their legitimate catch to the general warding their legitimate cauch to would be market? We frankly confess that we would be can people. It is true that such a concession might be abused, and that under pretence of coming into our waters for the purpose of transmitting the fish to the general market some of the 'kippera' might, probably would, take the opportunity of poaching within the three-mile limit. True, that might be the case. But at the same time it should be borne in mind that the contingency has been already taken into account in the fact that the offer has been made to waive that treaty-right if the U. S. Government will consent to admit Canadian caught fish into their markets free of duty. No doubt it would be a convenience if that were to But, after all, seeing that the importation of fish caught in our waters is but in part only for I cal consumption, and that the greater portion of it is re-experted, is the duty a matter of so much consequence to us as to make it worth while to stand out for the full treatyrights of 1818, when it is felt that such a posi-tion is very distasteful to our neighbors?"

If this is not plying the way to a complete surrender of Canadian claims, we would like to know what is. Perhaps the change of front is in obedience to instructions from Eng land. But, in any case, it is only another in stance of the determination of the British Government to sacrifice Canadian rights on any and all occasions when the United States may ful, but it is certainly not more gratifying to ue, to be caten up piecemeal than to be swa!lowed whele. Bu, after all the bluster and brunce of the Tory press and the war talk of the heroic Coron and belligerent Chapleau, is this not an ign minious back down. Like Donna Intz our Canadian Tories

"I wearing they would ne'er consent-consented!"

CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH ENG-LAND.

Everywhere the Reform press has accepted the speech made by Sir Richard Cartwright at Ingersoll as a faithful outline of the deliberately matured policy of the party. There is no one who is at all acquainted with the current of political discussion but will agree with Sir Richard that "the time has come for a little plain speaking as to the position which we occupy'towards England." It would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that what ever may occur we cannot depend on the British Government to back us up in the enforcement of what the O:tawa Ministry contends are our treaty rights. This being admitted, it stands to reason that the sooner we come to an amicable arrangement with our neighbo:s the better. Since we must make a bargain with them, it is the duty of our Government to make the best bargain possible. Richard put the matter very clearly. He

"It is known to every man who has played any important part in Canadian politics—it is known perfectly well that before Confederation was accomplished, and since Confederation has been accomplished, the English Government have in the most unmistakeable fashion given the Government of Canada to understand that from that time forth we must not expect that the English people or the English Government should be called upon to take any active part in the defence or protection of Canada, that w were strong enough and populous enough to rely on our rescurces, that if we should unhappily come into coll sion with any power, and especially with the United States, it was to our own arms and to our own stout hearts that we must look for protection. I have no quarrel with the English Government for taking this action. On the contrary, I say frankly that it would have been no kindness, but rather, a cruel mockery, to have allowed us to suppose that they could render us any considerable aid or assistance, when they knew that it would in all probability be bayond their power to afford it. But that being so, it follows as a necessary consequence that when a paramount State has ceased to be able to protect a dependency, it is not in a position to exact obedience from that dependency, at any rate so far as regards the dealings of that detrendence with another State from which the superior will not undertake to defend it. And that, in plain the less we shall care for dramatic pictures of occupy towards England and the United States a great white throne, with angels marshalling That is the exact state of case; that is the logic of the case: that is in accord with internatious law and common sense. I do not believe that any parallel can be found for the position of the people of Canada, as regards the Mother Country or as regards the United States. I say that it is an idle waste of time to seek for analogies in the Old World for our position. More than that, while I believe most firmly that the policy which we are now propounding will redound to the great advantage of Great Britain herself, still if it were not so I would have to tell you that as Great Britain has by her own deliber ate acts—by intimations conveyed again and again by her statesmen to ours—shown Canada that were she to come into collision with the United States she must trust to herself, must iefend herself as best she can, Canada has a right to say in her turn-so be is; but in that case we, on our side, can fairly claim that we shall be allowed to make the best bargain we can with the people of the United States, and that we shall be allowed to enter into such negotiations with them as may best promote our

> For years THE POST has propounded these truths, and now we have the gratification of seeing them adopted as "a confession of faith" by one of the foremost leaders of the Liberal party. Canadians, even those who cherish the deepest affection for the Mother Country, must bow to the inexorable logic of facts, and these all confirm the wisdom of the policy laid down by Sir Richard Cartwright,

Already intimations have come from Sir John Macdonald himself, at least his recent ntterances have been so construed, that the Dominion Government is about to abandon has, by turning a cold shoulder to the ad was it met? With stolid, allent discourtesy, burden on the col nice a high, taxed and of a Chers to attenue to the case shops and the characters of the case to the case of the cas

in an electric Signification Marchael Sm

vances for settlement on a broad basis made same time with a despatch from to him by the American President and Se-Washington, which says that "President cretary of State, pushed the Washington Government to retaliation, and forced an inthe adjournment of Congress by handing in | timation from London that if he invokes hostility against Canada from the United States. he must stand the consequences alone, for " England will not quarrel with the Americans over a kettle of fish."

A back-down is therefore inevitable and imminent. The great fear, however, is that In his eagerness to keep Canada as a happy hunting ground for the combines to whom he has surrendered the country in return for corrupt assistance to retain power, he will not secure for us all the advantages in trade and otherwise that we would obtain were he as wise and patriotic as one in his position

#### THE TWO POLICIES.

Sir Richard Cartwright's speech at Ingersoll last Tuesday was a clear, straightforward, statesmanlike exposition of the policy, on the strength of which the Liberal party of Canada appeals to the people.

Since the general election in February, 1887, there has been a recombination of political forces, resulting in new lines of cleavage between the two great parties. The commercial union movement, started by the farmer's institutes of Ontario, has developed into un restricted reciprocity, as more in consonance with the popular idea of free trade with the United States without touching the larger question of political relationship. A great many persons, who ordinarilly supported the party now in rower at Ottawa. recognize the necessity for more extended markets and for a permanent settlement of all empire and for the commercial supremacy of outstanding causes of dispute between this England." The synopsis of his lordship's country and its great neighbor.

To meet this movement the ultra wing o the Tory party has advanced the nebulous scheme of Imperial Federation, but, so far, it has taken no hold on popular thought. By doing so they admitted that the existing state of affairs is not satisfactory and cannot be tion as a mean; of preventing the adoption demand such sacrifice. It may be more merci- regarded as permanent. But, as Sir Richard of protective tariffs in colonies. The Spectapointed out, there was a good deal to be said in favor of this project so far as regards some of the colonies, such as New Zualand and Australia, but so far as Canada was concerned, if federation was to be considered at for honor, not for Canadian cod." all, we must be assured in some way or other of the firm and lasting friendship of the United States, who ought to be, and he hoped would be at no distant date, true and staunch allies of the Mother Country.

Nothing could be more fatuous than to suppose that any scheme of Imperial Federation could be successfully carried out without the good will of the United States. Indeed. the most devoted adherent of British connection must admit the stupendous preponderances of the forces that are making for union of interests between the Dominion and the Republic over the influences on the side of Imperial Federation. At the same time it is evident that the policy of restriction and hostility to the United States, persisted in by Sir John Macdonald in spite of reason, nature and the intersets of Canada, must end before a great while in its abandonment, under pres sure which England willbe unwilling, Canada unable, to resist.

logic of the situation, and proposes to show conveys the admonition that socier than go the people of the United States that Cana dlans entertain nothing but friendly feelings towards them. As Sir Richard said, it is proposed, as the policy of the Reform party. to break down the barriers between the two countries, and thus give the people what some of his most rabid opponents were forced to admit was their natural market.

The difference between the policies advoexted by the two parties is thus unmistakably presented.

The Reformers have declared for friendship and free trade with the United States.

The Tories are committed to restriction, isolation and the further submission of Canadian interests to the exigoncies of Imperial politics and the exactions of British commerce.

Clearly the Tories have engaged in a conflict which can only end in their disastrous discomfiture. But this is nothing new. From the days of the first settlements to the present time the Tories have been warring against reason and nature in America. They were beaten time and again, but history has taught them her lessons in valv. Defeated and cast out of the United States at the time of the Revolution, they strove to perpetuate the anachronism of their being in Canada. and are now making their final stand under Sir John Macdonald. But here they will meet the same fate that befel them a century ago. They will die hard, no doubt, but die they must, because they are out of harmony with their environment, and are already far gone, though they seem no to know it, in the stages of fossilization,

The immediate practical side of Tory opposition to an amicable understanding with the United States was disclosed by Sir Richard Cartwright in the quotations he made from President Cleveland's message to Congress of two years ago, and Mr. Bayard's letter to Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Cleveland wrote :-"Our social and commercial intercourse with

those populations who have been placed upon our borders and made forever our neighbors, is made apparent by a list of the United States' common carriers, marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate on 7th February, in answer to a resolution of that body; and this is instructive as to the great volume of mutually profitable interchange which has come into existence during the last half century. This intercourse is still but partially developed, and if the amicable enterprises and wholesome rivalry between the two populations be not obstructed, the promise of the future is full of the fruits of an unbounded prosperity on both sides of the border."

President towards the solution of existing between the assumption of closer ties with its contentions regarding the treaty of 1818, difficulties which Six John Macdonald pro- the colonies or their abandonment altogether. Sir John has gone as far as he dare go. He posed to desire so sarnestly in 1878. How An imperial league for defence would impos

Again, eighteen months ago Mr. Bayard wrote to Sir Charles Tupper :-

"I am consident wo b th seek to attain a just and permanent settlement—and there is but one way to procure it—and that is by a straight-forward treatment on a liberal and statesmanlike plan of the entire commercial relations of the two countries. I say commercial because I do not propose to include, however indirectly, or by any intendment, however indirectly, oblique, the political relations of Canada and the United States, nor to affect the legislative independence of either country."

Thus again was presented an opportunity for our government to obtain the very settlement which a majority of our people desire above all things, and again the advance was met with refusal to entertain a proposition so eminently satisfactory and accurately defined. That Sir Uherles Tupper desired to accept the proposed basis of settlement is pretty evident but Sir John and the party under his guldance refused. Under these circumstances Mr. Cleveland's retaliation message does not appear without provocation. At any rate we have in these presentations a clear idea of the divisions in the Tory cabinet and party regarding the trade question, as well as an unclouded conception of the policy advocated by the Liberals. One man blocks the way towards the only settlement that promises a satisfactory solution of the disputes between Canada and the United States. How long he will be able to resist the forces combining against him is a matter of speculation, but one thing is certain, it cannot be very long.

FOR HONOR NOT FOR COD.

Lord Roseberry's speech at the Leeds Chamber of Commerce gives the keynote of the policy of the Imperial Federationists, It is contained in the formula-"All for the speech cabled to America also says :- "Imperial Federation is to him the dominent passion of his life. Most of his audience, if they were frank, would admit that commercial supremacy was their ideal of an Imperial policy. The Cobdenite papers are for Federator observes that the moment England discovers she is liable to perpetual wars at the will of colonies which she cannot command. she will let the colonies go. She will fight

Whatever may be the sentimental loyalty of the Canadian advocates of the I. F. idea there can be no mistaking the reasons why its advocatos in England favor it. British merchants and manufacturers, shut out of the most profitable markets in the world by protective tariffs, would gladly forward a movement which would give them command of the colonial markets. These markets are growing in importance every year, and the colonial peoples have shown just as keen a sense of the wisdom of protecting their trade against English competition as foreign nations have. But while English traders are anxious to see the colonies let down the bars, they shrink from the responsibility of defending them in case of war. They are willing to "fight for honor, but not for Canadian cod." Precisely !

So broad a hint as this, we may be sure. will not be lost on American statesmen, who may read in it a surrender of the fisheries The Reform party party frankly admits the claims of Canada. To us Dominionites it also to war on our account, England would let us go. What becomes ther, may we ask, of the protection of the British flag, of which we hear so much from the advocates of I, F. ?

What does that protection amount to when a notice to quit has been given, and we are told that on the first sign of war the British ensign will be hauled down and we will be left to shift for ourselves. From the English traders point of view, Imperial Federation means the surrender of our markets and the control of our tariffs to them in time of peace and the abandonment of our defences by them in time of war. Of course they are quite aware that, so long as the colonies are borrowers in the English money market, just so long will colonial trade remain under British control. But they want more than the interest on colonial debt paid in colonias produce. They want to supply us with their goods so as to secure that commercial supremacy which is the keystone of the arch of British power and greatness.

That a great crisis in the history of the empire is approaching is no longer a matter of speculation. The colonies have reached a position which renders continuation of the present system of dependency extremely hezardous to them and to England. English men cannot blind themselves to the great fac; that, while they are in honor bound to defeud the colonies, the resources of the empire, great as they may be, are not adequate for so vast and onerous an undertaking against the powers that are sure to be arrayed against her in the coming conflict. The growth of British power since Waterloo has been enormous, but it has not increased in a way to preserve the relative position that England held then to the other European powers. The navy of France is dangerously near an equality in ships and armament with hers, which the whole system of naval warfare has undergone a complete revolution so that no man can even guess what results a war would produce. That these results will be of an unexpected and startling character is expected.

It may be taken for granted that any conflict in which England should be engaged would call forth the best efforts of the colonies in her behalf, or in their own defence. But we have only to glance at our vast defenceless coast line and open frontiers to be convinced of the almost hopeless position we would occupy. Englishmen see and appreciate these things and recognize the ne-Here surely was a fair advance by the cessity which has arisen for them to choose

cumicribed financially, as they are, they

could hardly undertake. As far as Canada is concerned, even the mat enthusiastic upheller of the old conmetion must admit the supreme wisdom of a this country could not hope to preserve its independence. Therefore the plain intimation coming from England in the passage with the United States. In that case England would be relieved of all apprehension of danger from America, the chance of war would be removed, our institutions would be established on a firm basis and our liberty and independence assured for all time.

RACE DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICA A few days ago the Toronto Globe published a table, compiled from the last census, to show that, while the birth-rate is larger in Quebec province than in Ontario, the advantage on the side of the French Canadians is offset by the death-rate of children under ten years of age in this province. We give the Globe's tabulation :

Males and Females	To each 1,00	To each 1,000 of Pop.		
Under 20 years old.	Ontario	Quebec.		
Onder 20 years	26.26	32 96		
Under 1 year old Batween 1 & 2 years	22.72	23.53		
Batween 1 & 2 years	27.76	33.92		
2 % S	27.38	30.29		
	26.87	30.02		
	27.27	29.28		
" 6 & 7 " ···	27 03	28.11		
" 7 % 8 "	25.68	27 08		
n 8& 9 " ····	24 95	26.27		
0 0 8 10 "	<b> 23</b> .50	<b>23</b> .86		
B 10 & 11 "	25.33	24.94		
u 11 & 12 " · · · ·	, 22.46	21,82		
" 12 & 13 " ····	25.33	23.30		
" 13 & 14 " ···	23 18	22 00		
0 14 & 15	24 69	23 41		
" 15 & 16 "	22.78	21.96		
10 10 21	24.12	22.44		
" 17 & 18 " ···	. 22.70	20.97		
18 & 19	21.22	22 44		
" 19 & 20 " ···	21.60	20.08		

It will be seen by this table that up to ten mare of ago there are more children in Quebee than in Ontario, but after that period the apper province has the advantage. From this is argued that the prospect of the French accoverrunning the English is not so great usome persons pretend. Still the fact remains that the French are steadily pouring into Ontario on the east and north and into he States to the south. Unlike the English peaking people of Canada they overflow their nvincial borders and establish communities. lanting as they go their religion and native cuswas. Those who migrate from Ontario spread entward, as in Manitoba and the Northut, or become absorbed in the population of he States with which they are in nearly all apects identical. Their growth is, therere, less defined than that of the French, but we look to our territories and to the Northretern states and territories of the republic will find no reason to regard the expansion ithe English-speaking race as less extensive han that of the French. The movement the old New England stock westward and atera Ontario is becoming French. The prement is in obedience to natural laws. rethave followed each other from the renotestages, and traces of races that have America.

This continent is fast filling up. Every par the airuggle for existence is becoming ore severe. Even now there is but little difference between the laboring classes in Nutern Europe and America. It is no unmmon thing for mechanics to cross and retos the Atlantic as employment and wages iscuste. If we compare the condition of hborers in Europe, ground down under the Mistocratic system of land tenure and miliwism, with the condition of American turkers, fighting for life under a scarcely less oppressive land system, the exactions of com, black capital and the rogueries of speculatorsthre is little to choose between them save be greater amount of political freedom eniyed on this continent.

The French Canadians, untainted by the ice which are revealed in the increasing number of childless American marriages, will miouttedly increase and spread westward, mt ethnical and other forces constantly at fork must finally absorb them, as it will Morball other races on this continent into mi particular American type. This process ill, of course, take many years, but it is inwhale. English is the language of America, the spirit of the vastly preponderating majori. y is Republican, and all races of men, come on where they may, must in time become blorbed, kneaded, welded, so to speak, into the prevailing dominent race.

## TAXATION AND WORKINGMEN.

It is doubtful if workingmen ever consider sua levied by stamps they would soon wake sonal trustworthiness is therefore of special pto a sonse of the enormity of the robbaries value." which they now submit without murmur Calloms and Excise duties aggregate about

which is rather over than under the mark. Bat, admitting that figure and supposing the country contributes a little over five dol-kn and a half each per year to raise the to publish his obligary for nothing.

AS TO SERVICE THE SERVICE TO SERV

twenty-sight millions which Sir John Macdonald and his clique equander as fast as they get it, besides adding two hundred and fifty THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. MONTREAL, G. millions to the public debt in ten years !

Taking the average family as numbering permanent alliance with the United States. five persons, each head of such family pays permanent and or such family pays permanent of the friendship and support of our about \$26. Those who have eight or ten pay Deprived the months of the Monton doctrine and the model of the m great neighbors and the Monroe doctrine not the whole story of government extortion. to claim in values of eatrangement removed, Look at it this way. Suppose every man when he bought a pound of sugar had to buy a two cent stamp, with the effigy of Mr. Drummond on it, to be affixed to tion coming to a clear understanding a howl of the net raise quoted above of coming to a clear understanding a howl of indignation? Yet he really low-combinators two cents on every pound of sugar just as clearly as if he had to buy the stamp. It is the same with cotton, woollens, blankets, boots, rubbers and, in fact, everything a man and his family must use in order to live. The studidity of Canadian workingmen in the face of these indubitable facts is amazing.

Wicepullers, like the manipulators of the labor vote in Montreal East, political mountebanks like J. A. Chapleau, public plunderers like the sugar and cotton combinsators, lead the workingmen by the nose. They give them work, fersooth ! As if any man loved work for the sake of working and not for what his work produced. Then, for fear they should get too cockey, the philantropists secretly conspire to keep down wages and enhance the price of the necesseries of life. To enable them to carry on this beautiful system of double-action plundering, they subscribe liberally to the Tory election fund, pose as the friends of the workingmen, and lead ember is brimful of interesting articles on them to the polls to rivet the yoke of economical slavery on their own necks with ballots cast by their own hands! No wonder the workingmen, as a class, are looked down upon. How can they ever hope to improve their condition when they will neither read. think, nor act the part of ind pendent men, It seems as if the Tories had sauperized the workingmen even to the extent of blinding them to their own political degradation.

## BACHELORS AND THEIR MONEY.

Much surprise is expressed in Quebec that so careful a business man as the late Hon. J. G. Ross should not have made a will, though he must have known for some days before he died that his end was approaching. The Telegraph relates that "to a couple of hours or so at the latest before his death he was transacting business at his bed side, through some of his confidential agents. He to the business community and magazine was embarking in a British Columbia enter. | readers.' prise and was about loaning \$100,000 to a Paris Illustra, International News Co., New railway concern? Can it be said that he neglected to make a will? certainly not. The fact is he did not care to leave one. He could not satisfy every one even if he had so desired to make one, and now that there is none the disappointment will be universal."

Men who live long lives in the pursuit of the one object of making money and who have never had the joys and responsibilities of a family, may be said to have failed sadly ments conditions analogous to the migration in life, though they may have achieved wonderful success in business. If the truth were keloffix of Europeaus, especially the Iright known, it would probably appear that he to the regions they are vacating. Indeed, that the New England money, even at the brink of the grave. The lady, and "The Letter," from the painting of Adriphe Piot, are good specimens of the style and finish of the figure subjects, while the lady. well, plants a tree and begets a shows a poetic in ight in conception and rendering. "Heavy Weather," by Engene Berthelon, perment is in obedience to natural laws. son was done and whether the inatriumph of engraving.

Taken altogether this recent addition to the set have followed each other from the re
deceased millionaire did any of these things. The presumption is that he performed none mand away, or have been absorbed by their of them. We do know, however, that he massors, are abundant from the cradle of made much money from wells he did not dir. unanity in the far east to the Pacific shores from trees he did not plant, and from sons begotten by other men.

Yet he was an enterprising man and one who did much in his day to develop the trade of Canada, but now that he has passed away, it is all for the best that his great accumulations should be distributed. It is somewhat curious that Mr. Ross should be the fifth wealthy citizen of Quebec who died an intestate old bachelor, and, as the Telegraph observes, without leaving a single son to any charitable institution. This would seem to indicate a social defect and to supply another argument in favor of the proposition to heavily tax all men of wealth who are found unmarried after a certain age, and also to impose on their estate, after they are lecture on "Ambition for "Our coming Men;" dead, an eachest for the benefit of education and charitable institutions.

EARL OF BESSBOROUGH AND THE INDEMNITY FUND.

With reference to the subscription which the Earl of Beesborough sent a few days ago to the National Indemnity Fund, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guar dian" has the following:

" Mr. Parnell could have received no more weighty testimonial to his veracity and rectitude than that borne by the Earl of Bessborough. Lord Bessborough, whose name is so well known in connection with the Besshorough Commission, succeeded late in life to his eldest brother's title and considerable entates in the county Kilkenny and the county Carlow, but before his accession he had for many years been agent for Lord Fitzwilliam's great property at Coolattin, in the county Wicklow, and he was theraby brought into personal relations with his neighbor, Mr. Parnell, and he had abundant opportunities of studying his character. Lord Bessborough, though a Whig by family tradition and a wand to what extent they are taxed by staunch land reformer, has been understood Dominion Government. If these taxes to be anything but a Parnellite or Nationalist, and his testimony to Mr. Parnell's per-

These taxes levied in the form of Young man to editor—Here is a little poem of a pathetic nature, sir : I showed it to my mother, and she actually oried over it. Menty-eight million dollars a year—all im- Eitor, after reading the poem—You say
Mid en articles of daily consumption: 'your mother cried? Young man—Yes, sir.

Bereaved widow to country editor-Do you that all bear an equal share of the taxes, it fallows that every man, woman and child in the country editor—As a general thing, we do, Mrs. Bentley; but your hashand and I were

#### LITERARY REVIEW

E DESBARATS & SON.

The custom begun in some numbers past of giving us an engraving from some celebrated painting on the cover of the Illustrated is a very good one. The "Delilah" of Heva Coomans creaments the last one. Inside, we find the familiar yet over new scene of the "Old Bonsecours Church and Market, Montreal," which has a local interest. "La Bella Mano" is in the best style of the post artist Dante Gabriel Ressetti. The Laurentian Lakes unfold their beauty in "Lac Brule" and "Club Camp." One of the best numbers yet issued.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. NEW YORK, MACMILLAN & Co, 112 FOURTH AVENUE.

The October number commencing a new volume brings with it the promised attractions in projusion. Here we have "Gerard Dows Portrait of Himsell" fronting a poem "Olive" by Swindurne, tollowed by a serial "Sant Hario," by F. Marion Crawford. 'John Hoppner and His Time" gives us a glympse of aristocratic, but long forgotten beauties. "A Dead City," the old Welsh seacoast city of St. David's, furnishes abnudant material for pen and peocli. A second serial "The House of the Wolfe" brightens up the book for lovers of fiction. "The Morte D'Arthur" takes us into the Middle Ages and shows us Merlin again succumbing under the spell of the enchantress, though the artist has given us a less girlish Vivien than we had a right to expect; "Gareth and the Kuight of the Red Liwns;" "Galahad," the Maiden Knight; and the anchorite "Nacien." In "Et Ca era" we have the usual graceful and suggestive talks about men and books of the time, touching upon many and varied themes of interest.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for Novmost every subject. We will enumerate a part of the principal aubjects: The leading article tells of the various nationalities, from which the American people of sprung. "A Ristory of the Waldenses," by Rev. Reuben Parsons, D.D. The second part of the "Em pire Route to the Eist," by Miss E. M. Clerke, a talented writer in the Dublin Review. "An appeal to Catholic Women on the Rights of Suffrage." Peter McCorvy gives an article on the "Immorality of Prize Fighting." In all, there are thirty articles, besides the events of the month. The price of the magazine (\$2 a year) enables every family to take it in their household. Sample conies sent free. Address. Donahoe's Magazine. Boston, Mass.

Ocean. John H Gould, Aldrick Court, 45 Broadway, New York.

With No. 11, Oct. 6th, the first volume of Ocean is completed. After November 1st, and with the third number, it becomes a monthly publication. Various attractions are promised for the new number, increase in size, embellishment of cover, double page supplement; also, 'information of an instructive nature and of great interest, not only to ocean travellers but

York.

This new competitor for public favor, a re production in Euglish of the very latest venture in the field of French journalism from the Parisian publishing house of Boussod, Valador & Cie, ought certainly, if merit be an essential to success, have a very brilliant future before it in this country. We have in its pages not only the creme de la creme of the literary, artistic and social gossip of the salons and boulevards, delightfully French sketches full that airy lightness and grace

of that airy lightress and grace that we unconsciously associate with the very name, and by well-known authors too, but a wealth of illustration seldom found in other works of the band. works of the kind. The colored plates on front cover of each weekly number are really suberb

ceedingly desirable acquisition, and we cannot nelp expressing the pleasure that must be felt by all English readers of the Paris Illustre in

No. 1, Vol. II. of Collier's Once a Week, published October 20, promises to be a literary marvel. Amélie Rives commences a weird story, "On Bone's Island?" H. Rider Haggard begins a thrilling serial, entitled "My Follow Laborer." Diop Boucicault continues his fasci nating Irish-American novel, "Hy-Bras-Yl;" Bill Nye will be at his beat; Edgar Fawcett and Julian Hawthorne contribute special papers; Marion Harland opens "Women's World;" Nym Orinkle does the thea res; Miss Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret." "John Marchmont's Legacy," etc., etc., commences a serial in No. 3, "It is Easter for a Camel;" John and poetry, puzzles, etc., etc., and illustrations by Nast, Morgan, Sterner, McIlvaine, Ogden, Kendrick, etc., etc., complete the contents of this most wonderful seven cents' worth in the world. Who would be without Collier's Once a Wesk?

KINGSFORD'S CANADA.

THE HISTORY OF CANADA, by William Kingsford. Vol. II. 1679-1725. Toronto, Rowsell & Hutchison; London, Trubner & Co,

No period of Canadian history is more interesting, or has given rise to more varied discussion than that comprised in the volume before us. The struggle between the English and ns. The struggle between the English and French for the possession of what Bancroft described as "the unexplored and seemingly infinite West and North," was fruitful of events during this half century which have influenced all subsequent history. The volume opens with an account of the the disputes between the Governor de Frontenac and the Intendent Duchsenceu-disputes not without a parallel in later times when the not without a parallel in later times when the oivil and ecclesiastical powers came into conflist. Nor will the student of Mr. Kingsford's pages lack materials for drawing a moral for applica-tion to the Canada of to-day in estimating the character of a conflict which has not yet reached an end. To those disputes, however, we may trace without exaggeration, the subsequent mistrace without exaggration, the shosshier mis-fortunes and final overthrow of French power in America. Able and far-seeing, de Frontenac understood the character of the Indians, and fairly estimated the influences directed by the British colonists with which he had to contend. Had he been properly sustained by the King of France, and relieved from the vexations, perplaxing distrac-Mow the population of the Dominion is set form at five millions in round numbers, which is rather over than under the mark.

Your mother cried a Loung man—res, are relieved from one vexations, perpeating displactions and promise tions of a thwarting, destructive rivalry, there can be little doubt but that he would have and I think the old lady will dry her eyes. of necessity involved the cession of the whole

country.

But the vaciliation and feebleness of the home government, the intrigues of men who had pur-

M. Le Fevre de la Barre, the precise qualities MINISTERIAL LAND GRABBERS calculated to bring them to the full flower of recalculated to bring them to the full flower of re-proach and disaster. It was during this interregnum between the first and second adminisrations of de Frontenac that the power of France in America suffered reverses from which it never recovered. Indian confidence in the capacity and good faith of the French was shaken, if not destroyed, by the disgraceful peace of La Famine. At the same time the British colonists were left free to pursue their own policy owing to the revolution turmoil in England, which ended in the expulsion of the Stuarts. That momentous event That momentous event may be said to have fixed the destiny of the colonies. The proprietorship of New York colony, which James I. held as Duke of York, ceased. "From this date," writes Mr. Kingsford, "the rulers of New France felt that but that a bold, determined policy was neces sary to the preservation of Canada as a French

possession."
But the great change just noted gave the English colonists an advantage against which the French could not successfully contend. The ideas established by the English Revolution gave her colonists in America freedom of action consonant with their spirit. Curious it is to note that while de Callieres was urging his project for a French conquest of New Yerk, the people of that colony had secured the friendship of the Iroquois whose ferocious warriors carried a campaign of massacra to the very gates of Montreal. The result of the struggle pates of Montreal. The results of base series, between the French and English colonists was, however long doubtful. "In the English however, long doubtful. "In the English colonies there was disunion, jealousy and want of concord; and while there was no ab sence of courage, there was no desirs for war," so that, "from want of oneness of purpose nearly every effort made was predoomed to failure." From this view of the situation, Mr. Lingsford draws the conclusion that "Without the intervention of Great Britain in the crisis of half a century later, the British colonies would never have succeeded against New France."
The war of reprisal carried on during these

long years by the rival colonists and their Indian allies present many gloomy, if heroic pictures to the historian. Human courage and endurance were tested to the utmost on both sides. Tales of adventure are recorded which leave nothing of misery, or suffering to the imagination of the reader. The blackest treachery, the most fiendish cruelty cast a lurid light on the pages and show the conflict to have been conducted with the the conflict to have been conducted with the fury of a war à l'outrance. A minuteness of de tail marks the narrative of these events, and in his account of the miserable bickerings and in trigues of the French leaders, our author cannot be accused of a want of candor either in his statements or his opinions. In the conduct of the higher French ecclesiastics he finds frequent occasion for censure. Of Bishop de Laval he writes:—' Among many of his countrymen his memory is, to this day, honored as that of a saint. Those who believe that the happiness and advancemen of mankind are to be encouraged by free-dom of thought, a liberal system of education and institutional government, will see little to a limite in narrow, arbitrary self-asserting eccle iasticism, even when sustained by strong will, marked ability, and by private Derespai worth; such as these must remain in side that class who continue to reverence his

memory." (p. 63.)
It will thus be seen that Mr. Kingsford does not agree with some of his predecessors in writ Canadian history. Indeed, he does not hesitate to remark upon mutilation of documents which suppression cannot be defended as having been made in the interests of truth or accuracy. It will be strange should his cold severity or these points remain unchallenged by those who coincide with Garneau and others of his school But if the history of French rule in Canada gives occasional reason for severity of treatment we have only to turn to Mr. Kingsford's un compromising reflections on the boundering, in capacity and pusillanimity of the Tory administrations under Queen Aune, to ministrations under Queen Anne, to find still greater reasons for condemna-tion of those who brought shame on the name of England and disaster to British arms, rendered the victories of Marlborough worthless, disgraced themselves forever in the treaty of Utrecht and bequeathed to disgusted posterity legacies of contention which cannot perhaps be adjusted satisfactorily to the people of Canada till after another decisive European

war. It would be difficult to imagine a more unhappy or a worse governed country than Canada under Louis XIV. Indeed no one can regard the results of his atrocious policy without reflecting on the good fortune of Canada in passing under the more en, lightened rule of Great Britain. Previous to the conquest, as Mr. King-ford shows in one of this rest luminous transparence compares. his most luminous passages, commerce was undeveloped, the country constantly embroiled in war, p pulation limited, extension of settlement prevented, the c lony always on the verge of by all English readers of the Paris Hustre in being afforded an apportunity of perusing in a translation that as faithfully retains the raciness and charm of the original feuilletonists, some of whom were unknown to them before, and of appreciating such works of art as constantly appreciati There was no encouragement for any merit the shock came, and the might of Great Bri tain was embarked in the contest, and the British colonists learned to concentrate and discipline their strength and courage, a few months showed how frail the tenure of French

power was in America."
The unhappy religion The unhappy religious broubles of the sixteenth century found an echo of their turbuance in America and added to the miseries of the colonists. In the terrible wholesale exile of

the Acadians we read the saddest chapter in the history of that disastrous period.

From what has been written the reader may form an idea of the spirit of Mr. Kingsford's performance. So far these volumes show considerable research, careful labor and maturity of thought. The value of the work, as a whole, can only be judged after its completion, but a candid critic, acquainted with colonial annale, must admit its immense value as the first effort by a really capable English writer to supply the popular demand for an original history of Canada.

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC. Benziger Brothers.

New York. This almanac, now in the sixth year of its publication, appears for 1889 in a very attractive form, with illuminated frontispiece representing the principal saintly personages commemorated in church history. Scenes from scriptural records illustrating the chief festivals occurring during the month. Fétes d'obligation, fasting days and days of abstinence are specially marked. Astronomical calculations, eclipses of the sun and phases of the moon are carefully and accurately noted. Rates of postage are also given and similar information of a useful nature.

A number of interesting stories by such writers as Ohristian Reid, Sarah Trainer Smith, Anna T. Sadlier, Maurice Francis Egan, Heien O'Donnell and Margaret E. Jordan, and articles. biographical and otherwise, specially written for its pages, ensure its welcome in every home from young and old alike. It is clearly printed on very fine paper, and

nothing has been left undone in any department, whether literary, artistic or mechanical, to ersure complete success in its own psculiar field of eaterprise and endeavor.

BURKE'S WIFE. Not long ago, when speaking of his wife,

Prince Blamarck is reported to have said, She it is who has made me what I am. Burke was sustained amid the anxiety and agitation of public life by domestic felicity. "Every care vanishes," he said, "the moment I enter under my own roof! It is all that awaetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, and sensibility which a face can express. that forms her beauty. She has all of James McCabe, I having told McCabe, included the firmness that does not exclude del'casy; the presence of phosphates on the lots. she has all the softness that does not imply. That I intended to buy the lots, and with weakness."—The Author of "How to be my sons worked to get money to pay for Magazine for October,

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DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE IN SUP-PORT OF CHARGES AGAINST TWO PROMINENT MINISTERS OF SIR JOHN'S CABINET.

A Poor Settler Deprived of His Land After Being in Possession for Twentyfour Years.

The Ottawa Free Press of Saturday evening contains an article of two and a half their strength must not lie in intrigue only, columns, purporting to show howons Adolphe Caron and one John Costigan, supposed to be from Adolphe Caron and John Costigan, the respectively the Minister of Militia and then Commissioner of Crown Laude wrote Caron and one John Costigan, supposed to be Minister of Inland Revenue, tried to dis-possess one Jean Baptiste Leclaire, a resident of lots 13 tad 14 in the township of Wells, Ottawa county. He had discovered veins of phosphate on the lots, which he had held in peaceable possession for 24 years. In 1884 the following applications were made :-

Militia and Defence, Canada, Ministers office.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3, 1884. My DEAR SIR, - We, the undersigned, beg to inform you that the application sent in for let 14, range 2, township Wells, is made by the Hon, J. Costigan for himself and for Sir A. P. Caron.

Yours truly. ADOLPHE CARON, (Signed.) JOHN COSTIGAN. Hon W. W. Lynch, Quebec.

Ottawa, Oct. 1, 1881.

To Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner Crown Lands, Quebec. SIR, -We, the undersigned, have the honour to apply for lot number 13, range 2, ownship of Wells, for mining purposes.

We have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servants, ADOLPHE P. CARON, (Signed) JOHN COSTIGAN.

(Telegram) OTTAWA, Aug. 15, '84. Sir A. P. CARON, Quebec. Description is correctly given in my application. Let that through. Patent to issue i to you and me.

COSTIGAN. (Signed) OTTAWA, 3rd Oct., 1882. Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner Crown

Lands, Quebec.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to apply for lot 14. range 2, Township of Wells, in County of O: taws. If under your regulations I could pur-chase the rear half of said lot it would suit me much better. I would be prepared to remit the price of the lot or half lot as notification will be given me that my application has been accepted and what the purchase money will amount to. By giving this matter your

will greatly oblige Yours faithfully, (Signed), JOHN COSTIGAN. Aug. 11, 1884. (Telegram) Han. Mr. Lynch, Crown Lands, Quebec : Could you secure me lot fourteen, second

personal and immediate consideration you

range, Wells Township. Have written. J. A. GRANT, M.D. In reply, the Commissioner wired : "Lot 14, 2ad range, Wells, has been stready ap-

plied for by Hon. A. P. Caron." Mr. Cameron, the Crown Land Agent at Thurso, reported that Mr. Loclaire was a bona fide settler, that he had lived on the lots for many years and had several times offered to purchase the lots, but as the township was not offered for sale he could not do so. Mr. Cameron also informed Mr. Leclaire that he could not be dispossessed, as actual settlers always had, by law, the preference where mines were discovered. The following is Mr. Leclaire's

deposition :-I. Jean Baptiste Leolaire, farmer, of the Township of Wells, county of Ottawa, make outh and say:

That I have been residing on lots 13 and 14, Indeed no one can regard | in the Township of Wells, for twenty-eigh! years. That in 1884 I was in peaceable possession

of these two lots, and had for 24 years cleared and cultivated them continuously. That in 1884 I discovered veins of phos-

phate on lots 13 and 14, and that I knew of the existence of phosphate rock on the lote

In the fall of the year I learned that Hon. John Costigan, of Ottaws, aided by James McCabo, John Cosgrove, one Currie (a forest ranger), and a person named Collins, employed by the Crown Lands Department in Quebec, wished to dispessess me of the greater part of lots 13 and 14, where the veins of phosphate were.

That, observing the aggressive steps taken by Mesers. Costigan, McCabe, Cosgrove and Collins, with the view of dispossessing me of my land. I went to the office of Mr. J. A. Cameron, the Crown Land agent at Thurso, to explain my fears. Mr. Cameron stated that I could not be dispossessed, as actual settlers always had, by law, the preference where mines were discovered, and that my improvements were proof that I was a bonafide settlar.

That about the same time Jas. McCabe came to my place, without any business, and said in blasphemous terms that I was not to be allowed to keep the phosphate deposits on my lots, as Hop. John Costigan, of Ottawa, had made application for them.

That some days afterwards there arrived at my place the persons before mentioned. to wit: W. E. Colling, Jas. McCabe, John Coagrove and Carrie. These men had whiskey with them and took several drinks in my presence. After that they asked for leave to examine my papers and then went on to lot 14. Collins took one end of a chain and Cosgrove the other end. They walked for some minutes along a track made by cat-tle, and then stopped and said: "Oh, tle, and then stopped and said: "Oh that's enough; it is the division line," and then they stuck up a branch and called it the line post. This spot is not and never was the division line between lot 14 and other lots.

That since the autumn of 1884 I have been dispossessed of the largest portions of lots 13 colonization road, a grant of \$3,000 was ob-and 14, or those portions of them which in tained from the Dominion Government two clude the phosphate deposits which have been given to Hon. John Costigan and Sir A. P. Caron. Since that time my farm has been thus convenient access to the mines was proout across and a road made to transport the mineral from the rear of my lots, contrary to my wishes and setting at defiance all respect for private rights.

I declare solemply that I was dispossessed of the greater portion of my lots unjustly, illegally and fraudulently, the only reason given was to favor Mr. Contigan, Sir A. P. Caron and their friends. I declare further that I am sincerely convinced the men Collins, Cosgrove, McCabe and Currie came to my place simply to make a report against me and favorable to Mr. Costigen, and to plunder my lots number 13 and

That the value of phosphate were discovered by myself, and could only have become known to Mr. Costigan through the intermediation of James McCabe, I having told McCabe of

poses other than the King's service to advance, weakness."—The Author of "How to be my sons worked to get money to pay for combined with the jealousies of greedy adhappy though Married," in Caseell's Family them, but when I went to pay for them I venturers, found in De Frontenac's successor, Magazine for October.

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I called on Cameron, the land agent, in 1884, to pay for my lots he told me an application been made for them by Mr. Costigen, who had considerable influence with the then Quebec Government, and he thought it possible that I would be dispossessed of my lote, I met Mr. Costigan once on lot 14, examining the phosphate veins and said to him: "This lot belongs to me." He (Costigan) replied: "Yes, I know it, but I wish to purchase it from you," adding that it was Sunday and he could not do any trading ; but that McCabe would call and see me, and settle the conditions. Some days afterwards McCabe came and offered me either \$220 or \$240, I forget which, for my claim. I never answered him."

On receiving applications quoted where the former, explaining the situation in the light of Cameron's report. Whereupon the following correspondence took place :--

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 1834 My dear Mr. Lynch :- The matter of the lot in question stands thus, and you must ex-

cuse me if I state to you that I trink wo are not being properly treated. A lattle over a year ago, as far as I can remember, in July or August, 1883, Mr. Costigan went up and selected it after having been put to considerable expense and labor. Upon his report to me we put in an application covering five lots, which he at that time described to Cosgrove. Moroover, Casgrove told Stewart when he returned from the lots this summer, and on his way to Quebec to secure them, that he need not go to Quebec to make application, as the lot in question was covered by the application of Hon. Mr. Costigan a year ago. That evidently shows there is no trouble as to the lot having been inspected by Mr. Cosgrove and applied for by us. Now Stewart, finding that he could not get this lot, seems to have entered into a kind of understanding with Mr. Cameron, your Crown timber agent at Thurso, who informed him that our application could not be traced, and now it appears as if he was actempting to take advantage of this to do us out of our lots. I am creditably informed that Cameron intends reporting to you that lot 14. Range 2. township of Wells, is claimed by a squatter named Leclaire, who has agreed to sell his right to Stewart. If such a report be made undoubted proof can be furnished that this statement is utterly unfounded. I am quite sure that it will be sufficient for me to lay the facts, as I have done, before you, to have the matter settled.

> Believe me, Yours very truly,

ADOLPHE P. CARON. Hon, W. Lynch, Finding that Mr. Cameron, the land agent,

could not be induced to report, as they wanted him to, the parties who were after leclaire's phosphate land, determined to have him die missed from office. They got up a netition asking for his removal, and Leclairo says that McCabe told him that he had signed his (Laclaire's) name as well as that of his son to such a petition. A counter petition was got up, however, and Mr. Cameron was retained. But in the meantime Coggreve had applied for the office of crown land agent, as the following interesting correspondence shows --

BUCKINGHAM, Nov. 13, 1884. DR L. DUHAMEL, M.P.P. :

My Dear Sir, -- I am told by what I know to be very good authority that J. A. Cameron, land agent at Thurso, is about to be removed from the office, and that the office is to be transferred to the village of Buckingham. Now, if such is the case, I want to make my application for the office, and you would confer a great favor on me by writing a letter of recommendation for me to Mr. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands. I am almost certain that he is soon to lose the place, although he may not know of It as yet. And I would be very thankful if you could do anything for me in the matter. You might write Mr. Lynch in the meantime saying you are told that there is to be a change and if so say something for me. By so doing you will much oblige

Yours as ever. (Signed) John Coscrove. Dr. Duhamel forwarded the foregoing to Mr. Lynch, with the following endorsement : Hull, Nov. 7, 1885.

Hon. W. W. LYNCH, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec,

DEAR SIR-This is the second letter from the same party, who is a good Conservative. I know nothing of the assertions contained in his letter. Should it happen to be true, Mr. Cosgrove is very well qualified for the position. If there is no truth in his statement answer me in a manner that I can communicate your answer, and if true answer as you will consider proper.

Yours very truly, (signed)

DR. DUHAMBL. As Mr. Cameron, Crown Land Agent at Thurso, could not be expected to make a favorable report upon the application of Mr. Contigan dated 3rd Oct, for the rear half of Leclaire's lots, Mr. Collins, referred to in Mr. Legiaire's deposition, appears to have been selected to make a report as favorable as possible to the ministers applying for the and. He went over the ground in the manner described by Leclaire in the affidavit before quoted, and on his return to Quebec reported as follows :--

"With regard to the division of lots 13 and 14 as suggested by Mr. Costigan, I think It would be most advisable, as it would thereby prevent any possible claim for improvements. I would suggest the reserving for mineral purposes of the rear part (100 acres) of the lots II, 12, 13, 14 in 2nd range Wells, and placing the front parts or residences open for sale to the occupant or claimant. The said front parts are the only portions fit for cultivation.

Respectfully submitted, W. E. Collins.

Oct. 4, '84,

The report was approved by the Department of Grown Lands, and Leclaire's land granted to Caron and Costigan. It is reported that, under the pretext of building a colonization road, a grant of \$3,000 was obyears ago, to build a road from the Lievre River to the phosphate lands in question, and vided at the expense of the Dominion. The Quebec Government have taken stops to cancel the grapt on the ground that it was obtained through misrepresentation, so that Leclaire will shortly be placed once more in possession of the lands which are his in law

and in equity.

The expess of the Free Press has created a set stion in this city.

A veteran observer says: "I never place reliance on a man who is always telling what he noticed that somehow this kind of people never

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN For Coughs and Colds, is the most Reliable Medicine in use.

### GLASNEVIN VILLAGE

And Some of Those who have Lived There.

The name of Glasnevin is so completely identified with our great Catholic cemetery that few people at a distance, even Irish pecple "born out of their native country," know anything of the pretty neighborhood and the nice Old World village which had charms and interest of their own long before Catholics in Ireland were permitted to consecrate a portion of their green land as a last heme for their dead. The village is clean and neat, and planted on a straggling hill which begins to rise from the bridge spanning the river Tolka, looking up on one side to the gardens and "peaceful bowers" of Delville (see Mrs. Delany's " Letters,") and en the other, down into the green vistas of the gardens known as the "Botanic," cultivated in part of the demesne of the poet Tossell, a favorite haunt of Addison when he was in Iroland as private secretary to the Marquis of Wharton in 1714. The gardens make a favorite place of recreation for Dublin people on Sundays. Everybody knows that the shady avenue overlooking the water is named Addison's Walk, after the gentle "Spectator," and it is generally believed that the pretty ivy-covered house in which the curator of the gardens now resides was the home of Tickell, much frequented by Addison, and often described as Addison's house. Within its walls Tickell probably composed his poom of "Colin and Lucy," and after Addison's death performed some of the tasks which devolved upon him as the literary executor of his friend and frequent guest. O. the bowery crest of the hill opposite we find the footprints of another classic company; of Swift, who here spent many of his palmy days, and of his noble and patient Stella; of Dr. Duliny, the owner of Dalville, of his first wife, "the widow Tennyson," who was the friend of Swift, and of his second wife, the famous Mrs. Pendarves, who makes so graceful a figure in English eighteenth century social life, and whose "letters" to charmingly and on oneclously reflect and Illustrate that

It is generally supposed that the woman best k ... to the world as Mrs Delany was Saif 's inend, but the great Dean's day at Delville was really under the reign of Delany's first wife. At her table Mrs. Pendarver, then a young widow visiting her friends, toe Donnellans in Ireland, first met Swife, Suridan and the other wits and sages whem U. Delany gathered around him at his descriptful Thursday dinners. At Del-ville printed the Drapiers Letters, keep at a press securely hidden in a sort of cave u . . . the summer-house with the classic portico and inscription, in which the brilliant company leved to drink tea and enjoy the evening breezes, laughing in his sleeve while all Dutlin was searched for his audacious publisher. Here, in Delville, Mrs. Delany (Parlayers) afterwards lived that innocently and a lightfully happy life which she denaively and yet so vividly that it is imp and is to visit this, her home, without following presence of her glad personality still in ring about the place.

B.si - the river Tolks, which runs under the bridge at the foot of Glasnevin Village, there is a tiny clear stream which puris its way through the bowers of Delville and escapes between the grasses to fling itself into the wider water below. There have al-ways been doubts as to which of the streams gave its name originally to Glasnevin. Glas means water, and Nacidhe (nee) was the name of a chieftain of ancient times who dwelt on this spot, and for whom it was called Glasnecan, or " Nacidhe's Streamlet."

On the banks of the Tolka (the larger river,) St. Mobi (otherwise called Berchan) built his monastery, and to him came St. Columba, as a youth, for instruction. The was intersected by the river, and on either side were grouped the huts occupied by the The river in those days de served the character given it by Boate, and was "a danger-brook." The difficulty of fording the stream in a fixed is illustrated in a well-known incident in the life of St. Columba, who had his dwelling on the western bank, and, like his fellow-students so located. had to cross as best he could when it became necessary to visit the church on the eastern bank. The river is still subject to floode, which occasionally do damage.

One of the most interesting features of Glasnevin is the old graveyard, probably the aite of Saint Mobi's Monastery, but from very old times a Protestant burial place wherein were interred many Oatholics during the period when Catholic cemeteries were not permitted in this country. Here just outside the wall of Delville, lies Dr. Delany, and not far away there is a nameless tomb, the dark slate slab quite uninscribed, and with pieces chipped off the edges on many sides, by tray elers from all parts of the world. There canbe little doubt that this is the grave of Robert Emmet, the spot which Moore had in mind when he wrote:

"Oh breathe not his name, let it sleep in the shade. Where cold and unhenored bas relics are

laid." When Emmet's mutilated remains l. waiting burial there was no one to claim them. His father had been dead some time, his mother died the morning of his execution. His brother was in exile, his faithful servant, Anne Deviln, was in prison for her fidelity to him. He was buried in Bully's Acre, Shortly afterwards, however, the broken-hearted girl found means to come at dead of night, with a friend, and bad the beloved body raised and conveyed to the peaceful spot in the ancient graveyard by Delville wall. The clergyman of the place was roused from sleep to read the burial service, and it was probably for this sad, courageous, and tender act that Sarah Curran was banished from ner angry father's house, even more than for her passionate and inconsolable, though patient, grieving. No wonder that she died of a broken heart within the following year. The footprints of three fer vent-hearted wemen, known to fame, who suffered deeply and loved well, are to be tracked all about Glasnevin. For Mary Delany the trials of a long, sorrowful youth were over, and she took her first step on the new found path of happiness when she first entered the gates of Delville. The pathetic beauty of Stella's face, never to be brightened in this world by real happiness, shadowed by the mystery of tender pain which could not be assusged save through the relenting of the relentions will that held her heart and allegiance in life long bendage, will always haunt these sighing trees. But the deepest interest must centre round the stricken soul of Sarah Curran, to whom the crown of woman's anguish must be given. That weird midnight travel of the pale girl, her heart drained of tears and the blood frozen in her veins, to the wild burial place of the dirreputable, seeking for the body of her murdered hero and lover, and carrying it by stealth to more peaceful and hely restingplace, remains on the mind as one of the most traute toutdents ever recorded in this human lie of tragedies.—Ross Mulholland,

In Boston Pilot, Never think that God's delays are denials,

#### THE "TIMES" INDICTMENT.

The Parnellites Charged With General As sociation With Men of Evil Intent.

New York, Oct. 17.—A London despatch to the Sun says the Times' charges against the Irish Nationalists were farnished in full to Mr. Parnell's solicitor yesterday. Appended is the text of the charges made and the partioulars as demanded by the special commis-sioner. The names of members of Parliament against whom charges and allegations are

made are set cut in the schedule :The members of Parlisment mentioned in the schedule were members of the conspiracy and organization hereafter described and took part in the work and operations thereof with the knowledge of its character, object and modes of action. From and including the year 1879 there have existed societies known as "The Irish Land League," "The Irish National Land League," and "The Labor and Industrial Union," "The Ladies Land League," "The Ladies Irish Land League," and "The National League and affiliated societies of Great Britain and America"-all forming one connected and continuous organization. The ultimate object of the organization was to establish the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. With a view to effect this, one of the immediate objects of said conspiracy or organization was to promote agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents, thereby recurring co-operation of tenant farmers of Ireland and at the same time the impoverishment and ultimate expulsion from the country of Irish landlords, who were styled "The English Garrison." Action was taken to organize a system of coercion and intimidation in Ireland, which was sustained and enforced by boycotting and the commission of crimes and outrages.

The organization was actively engaged in the following ma ters :--

1. The promotion of an inciting to commission of crimes and outrages, boycotting and inti- ! istion: 2. The collection and providing of funds to

be used, or which it was known were used, for the promotion and payment of persons engaged in the commission of orimes and out rages, boycotting and intimidation. 3. The payment of persons who assisted in

were affected by, or accidentally or otherwise injured in the commission of such crimes, outrages and acts of boycotting and intimida tion. 4. The holding of meetings and procuring

to be made speeches inciting to the commis-sion of crimes and cutrages, boycotting and intimidation. Some of the meetings referred to which were attended by numbers of Parliament with approximate de cs and place of

meeting are given in a school le annexed.

5. The publication and dissemination of newspaper and other liter are inciting to and approving of sedition a i the commission of crime, outrages, boy cotting and intimidation, particularly the Irish Worli, Chicago Citizen, Boston Pilot, Freeman's Journal, United Ireland, Irichman, Nation, Weekly News, Cork Daily Herald, Kerry Sontinel, Evening Telegraph, Sligo Cham-

6 Advocating resistance to law and constituted authorities and impeding the detec-

tion and punishment of crime. 7. The making of the payments to or for persons who are guilty, or upposed to be gullty, of commission of crimer, outrages and acts of boycotting and intimumtion for their defence or to enable them to escape from juetice and for the maintenance of such persons and their families.

S. It is charged and alleged that members of Parliament, mentioned in the schedule, approved, and by their acts and conduct led people to believe they approved resistance to law and the commission of orimes, outrages and acts of boycotting and intimidation when church probably stood in what is now the committed in the furtherance of the objects Protestant churchyard. The monastic farm and resolutions of said societies, and that persons who engaged in the commission of such crimes, outrages and acts would receive support and protection and of their organization and influence.

Acts and conduct specially referred to are as follows :-

9. They attended meetings of said societies and other meetings at various places, and made spacehes and caused and procured speeches to be made, inciting to the commission of crime, outrage, boycotting and intimi-

10. They were parties to, and cognizant of, the payment of moneys for purposes above mentioned, and as testimonials or rewards to persons who had been convicted, or were notoriously guilty of crimes or outrager, or to

their families. 11. With the knowledge that orime, outrages and acts of boycotting and intimidation had followed the delivery of apeeches at meetings, they expressed no bons fide disapproval of public condemnation; but, on the contrary, continued to be leading and active members of said societies, and to subscribe to their funds

12. With such knowledge as aforesaid they continued to be intimately associated with the officers of the same societies, many of whom fled from justice, and with notorious oriminals and agents and instruments of murder and conspiracies, and with planners and paymenters of outrage, and with advocates of sedition, violence and the use of dynamite.

13. They and said societies, with such knowledge as aforesaid, received large sums of money which were collected in America and elsewhere by criminals and persons who were known to advocate sedition, assassination, use of dynamite and commission of crimes and outrages.

14" When on certain occasions they considered it politic to denounce, and did denounce, certain crimes in public, they afterward made communications to their association and others with the intention of leading them to believe such denunciation was not sincere. One instance of this. of which said defendants propose to give evidence, is the following series of letters : Letter from C. S. Parcell, dated May 16, 1882; letter from same, June 16, 1882; another letter from same of same date.

The names of a large number of the Irish at that game. Our fast cruisers would go at Nationalists, who are alleged to be guilty or advocates of treason, sedition, assassination would resolve itself into on our side, and and violence, with whom the Irish members of Parliament continued to associate. Among them are the names of Frank Byrne, C. S. Parnell, Patrick Egan, Patrick Ford, James Carey, Tynan, McCaffrey, James Stephens, Alex. Sullivan, P. A. Collins, John Devoy, Mooney, John Finerty, James Redpath and O'Donovan Rossa. The names of sixty-five members of Parliament, against whom it is proposed to present evidence, are also given.

THE SCOTCH ACTION.

London, Oct. 17 .- The Times' defence in the Parnell libel action has been presented to the Scotch court. Mr. Parnell, on August 11, a day prior to the opening of the Edin-

AN IRISH BALLAD. BY EUGENE DAVIS.

What would you say, my countrymen, should aliens come and swear They'd hand you wealth, and turn your wastes to smiling valleys fair,

If you'd give up your dazzling dreams of land and liberty,

And thus forswear the creed of those who died
to make you free?"

II.

'Onr answer would be brief enough: 'Twere better to be poor Within our huts upon the hill—our shielings on the moor, Awaiting still our freedom's crown, untiring,

day by day.
Than live the lives of fatted slaves'; and that is what we'd say!"

111. "What would you do, my countrymen, if 1 rds with fiendish will
Razed low your shielings on the moor—your cabins on the hill, And flung you on the roadside bare—your roof the Winter's sky— With no alternative to choose, save emigrate or die?"

ıv. 'We'd try to save our humble homes with barricades of stone. Or meet the robbers valuantly in battling for And if we fell defeated there, we'd scorn to beg

or sue, But cling to Mother Ireland still; and that is what we'd do !"

What would you say, my countrymen, if some ely alien came, And told you to forget your past-its glory and And join with him in brotherhood and amity Upon the broken pillars of the House in College

Green?'

'We'd spurn his maudlin brotherhood, his friendship and his hand— His brothers we can only be as equals in the This isle our own-that flag our own-our Sen-

ate e'er and aye
To make its laws for its and ours; and that is what we'd say !"

VII.

What would you do, my countrymen, ff fu-ture years would bring More thousands of eviction ecenes-their grief,

and suffering,

And if, with ruised homes around, and Heaven frowning o'er,

One hundred Celts alone remained on Ireland's storied shore?"

Those handred Celts would there be found with tyrants face to face, Contending for their liberties—the last of Erin's

race! With battle-brand still for our land we'd fight the combat through
Till all had died for Ireland's right: and that is what we'd do !"

SECRETARY WHITNEY SPEAKS.

HIS OPINION REGARDING THE UNITED STATES QUANCES IN THE EVENT OF A WAR WITH GREAT DRITAIN

New York, October 16-The Sun's Washington correspondent had an interview yesterday with Secretary Wnitney on the condition of the navy. The interviewer maked what the probable result would be of an armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain arising from the fisheries controversy. The Secretary said: "There will be no conflict between the United States and Great Britain. In all the discussions over the Cauadian question, a most vital and salient point has been ignored. Our position is right. It has once been substantially adand 1871 the Canadians did the precise thing long to some Irish Nationalist association. They to our fishermen that they have done recently. The reciprocity treaty having expired, our fishermen were denied commercial privileges in Canadian ports. General else they would be trampled in the lust of Grant, in his annual message of 1870, called the attention of Congress to it and asked "The object of law is peace, but the way for the same grant of retaliatory power that President Cleveland lately requested, and within three or four months the Foreign office at London notified the Canadians that the view taken by them of the treaty of 1818 was an extreme view. I remember the expression in the despatch and that the point might be conceded to the United States. You find that this is an accurate statement of their position at that time. I do not think Great Britain would go to war for a position once characterized by her in this manner. "A brief consideration of the real elements

of strength will demonstrate conclusively that

the United States is distinctly more powerful than Great Britain with her American colonies. The final result of any war would be the annexation of Canada to the United States. British naval supremacy and the geographical characteristics of the coasts of Great Britain preclude any idea of invasion by the United States. The and conquest transatiantic transportation of military forces would be limited to British reinforcements of the garrisons in her American colonies. Hostile operations on the offensive would be carried on by the navy exclusively, and these would be confined to attempts to occupy harbors and ports which might be compelled to pay contributions and to a blockade of the coast. Attempts to capture the United States seaports or to blockade her coast cannot be successful except to a limited extent upon the first outbreak of hostilities. Great Britain's only access to the great lakes is through canuls, and the locks would be blown up by us within a week after war had been declared. Great Britain has a large army, to be sure, but most of it is needed elsewhere than in Canada. Concerning a naval conflict, you understand, I suppose, that Great Britain could make no conquest of te ritory by her navy. She could land no forces. Her aim would be to get in our barbors and destroy property. But two can play here are some of the facts for thinking men: Comparatively few American ports can be entered by the largest of British armed vessels. and most of these have difficult channels capable of defence. San Francisco, the ports on Puget sound and Portland, Maine, are, howover, not capable of perfect torpede defence. Long I land sound and the Chesepeake would have to be defended by naval forces. "There is no European power" said the secretary in conclusion "that would turn back upon the others over there waiting to jump on her and go into war with us unless it were a question of national honor, and we are such a peaceful nation that that situation will likely be prevented by our diplomacy.

A NOBLE DEED

The Irish Nationalists of Chicago Dedicate a Monument to the Memory of Their Departed Brethern.

On Sunday, Sept. 30, the Irish Nationalists of Chicago dedicated and blessed a monument at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Some months ago, the Irish Nationalists of Chicago felt the necessity of having a suitable place for the interment of such Irish Nationalists as might die in their midst without relatives or friends to look after their remains. This thought result d in the in-corporation of the Irish National Burial Assoctation, with the following officers: President, L. R. Buckley; vice-president and secretary, John F. Beggs; treasurer, Dennis O'Connor, trustees, L. R. Buckley, Michael MacEnerney, Patrick Ryan, Cornelius Ryan, Dennis O'Con-

A special train of nine coaches conveyed several hundred to the cemetery shortly after 1 o'clock. This number was considerably swelled at the cemetery by many who had driven in carriages from the city. At the monument, which is located on a knoll in a prominent part of the grounds, a stand had been erected for the pech making and services of the occasion. Mr. Daniel Corkery president, At the right stood Mr. Edward Crean. of Quebec, Canada, brother of Timothy Crean, in whose memory the monument was partly erected. At the left was Alexander Sullivan, The Rev. Father Maurice J. Dorney, the orator of the occasion, Cap. R. R. Buckley, P. O'Brien, Dennis O'Connor, V. Scuily of Dublin, Ireland, Mrs. J. R. Howell, and Mrs. D. M. McCarthy occupied the platform.

It was about 3 o'clark when Daniel Corkery arose. "My friends," he said, "we meet under the anaptees of the Irian Nationalists of

Chicago to witness the dedication of a resting place for those of our departed brothers who have no families in this city. Our union for our mother land and for liberty also unites us in a spirit of true brotherhood. Hence this spot and the beautiful monument which will always bear witness to our fidelity to our departed brethren and our respect and affection for their memories. It is appropriate that on this spot, consecrated as a home for the dead, that the address of the day should be delivered by one whose holy mission it is to preach peace His presence demonstrates that Irish national-ism means liberty and not license. I introduce to you the Rev. Maurice J. Dorney."

FATHER DORNEY'S ADDRESS.

Father Dorney then stepped forward and

said:—
"The Irish by right should be a nation. We don't believe, so nehow or other, that we have the same blood nor the same interests of other races. God, it seems, created us for a special design. We are to give to the world to-day proof that we are loyal to friends, not only in life, but in death.

"Neither you nor I can fail to remember Tim Crean. None was more I yal, more steadfast to principle, more self-sacrificing. He forgot self when the country called. Phere never breathed a truer man, and it was to serve his memory that the movement to erect this monument was first started. It was an evidence of our fidelity to him, of our recognition of and sympathy for

the cause he represented.
"The same pirts that animated him in life and spurred him on to fight animates us to day. It is for that same princ p e we are fighting the invaders and endeavoring to drive them from our soil. Some say we are rebellious, that we should be more submissive. I tell you the best things ever done in Ireland, the best words ever spoken, were said and done by Irish Nationalists. The ideas that permeate the minds of our

leaders to day are the same ideas held by Emmet, by Mitchel, and the host of patriots to whom liberty was dearer than life.

"They call us fanatics, untrue to God and Church. Such a thing is an absurdity. The mea capable of the high scattered to family and the same three thre and the patriots are incap ble of le-ding bad lives. Emmet was called a madman for resisting the minions of power. Perhaps so, but that madness was made glorious for the cause it had in view. We have had troubles, disasters, but these reverses have only made us stronger. I tell you such men are absolutely necessary to

kerpus active.
"It is God who has sent them as emissaries, and it is fitting that in thinking of them we should clothe them with the mantle of raligion. is right. It has once heen substantially admitted by the B itiah Government. In 1870 mitted by the B itiah Government. In 1870 Irishman owes it to God and to Ireland to beare needed to trample down the enemies of God and humanity. They are nucled, as strong men are, to look after the rights of the people, else they would be trampled in the lust of

to peace is through war. One must fight for every strong principle, one must struggle to hold these up to the world. You are here to bless such lives as have fought for liberty and humanity and our native land. Some have died for the cause we love; we can't fail to place on the list those who died by the hang-man's noose, the sword, or in exile. Those men sacrificed the best that God gave them, their

life.

"Let this movement ever remind you that we are one in spirit, ever ready to respond to the call of mother land."

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

Throughout the speech the orator was frequently applauded. When the speaking was over the usual ceremony, plain but impressive, for the blessing of a tomb was performed by the Rev. Father Dorney, after which a portion of the burial service was read. Holy water was thrown on the monument and the services were

The monument is a columnar shaft, Egyptian in design, 31 feet high. It stands on a pedestal 76 feet high, with a die four feet square. At each angle of the die are four Corinthian columns. The face of the monument bears the in

Erected Aug. 26, 1888, to the memory of . Departed Brethren God Save Ireland. 

TIMOTHY CREAN.

Died Aug. 28, 18-6 JAMES WALSH, Died July 2., 1887.

On the side the following is also engraved:

The monument was erected by subscription cost \$3,000, and is of Barry gray granite
In is the first monument erected by Irish Nationalists, for the purpose indicated, in

HOW TWO ME OF GILLIAM, MO.,

Two gentlemen living in Gilliam, Marshall
Co., Mo., have reaped the reward of investments in The Louisana State Lottery. The prize drawn here in The Louisana State Lottery was 55,000 and was drawn by a ticket held jointly between E. J. Dunlap, the druggist, and Mr.

James Wooldridge, who is in the strong of the services that I may have rendered to you, and for your manifestation of fidelity and devotion to the cause which I have upheld in the past, and do still uphold in the interest of the Province and of this county.

This cause, being that of truth against false hood, justice against injustice, in the politics of

Query's Bench for the same libel. The case, therefore, must be tried in the English court.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Public speakers and singers are often troubled with tore throat and hoarseness and fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Libble Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them,

"Times have changed," said old Hyson mournfully; "times have changed," "And as to wherefore?" asked his tor. "In former times," said the old man, "man ate the trouble of danger, is to triumph. But let us not forget that to "Conquer without trouble or danger, is to triumph without glory." The future belongs to the brave and generous hearted men and you man." There was an awful pause, and young Hyson walked out of the counting-house on his tip-toes, and told one of the salesmen he was afraid the old man was breaking up fast.

"Times have changed," said old Hyson mournfully; "times have changed." "And as to wherefore?" asked his tor. "In former times," said the old man, "They oremate the man." There was an awful pause, and young fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Libble Liver Hyson walked out of the counting-house on his tip-toes, and told one of the salesmen he was afraid the old man was breaking up fast.

E. I From the political try and the electors of the country, with your assistance and that of the electors of the country, "And now?" "In former times," said the old man, "They oremate the file to severe bronchial attacks which man." There was an awful pause, and young fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Libble Liver times," and told one of the country, with your assistance and that of the electors of the country times, as to wherefore?" asked his tor. "In former times," and the old man, "They oremate the file to severe times," and told one of the cartery and your families.

The policy of the country, with your assistance and the country without trouble or danger. It is to "Conquer without trouble or danger." They oremate the file to severe and generous hearted the plant of the cou "Times have changed," said old Hyson

ADDRESS TO HON, E. J. FLYNN, BY THE ELECTORS OF PERCE, AND HIS REPLY THERETO.

The following are copies of the address presented to Hon. E. J. Flynn by the people of Perce, and his reply. The address was read in English in presence of the electors by J. G. LeBas, E.q., of the firm of Valpy & LeBas, and in French by P. Galarneau, E.q., and was replied to in both languages by Mr. Bypr. The whole met with renewed applause and the honorable gentleman may be well pleased with The whole met with renewed appliance and the honorable gentleman may be well pleased with the reception he has met with, and which is evidence of his firmly established and well merited popularity. The electors of Perce, in doing honor to him, have done honor to themselves and they must be heartily congratulated. The following is the ADDRESS

To the Honorable E. J. FLYNN, Member f r the

County of Gaspe, in the Legislative Assembly, etc., etc.

HONORABLE SIR,—At the close of your visit to the several municipalities of this County, the electors of your native parish desire to add to the numerous testimonials of sympathy and esteem of which you have been the recipient, by assuring you that they are profoundly grateful for the important and numerous services rendered since you represent them in Parlia

If but lately some of us have received with respect and courtesy the Honorable the Minister of the Province, and those who had the honor to accompany him, it was more through deference for his high position and in order to impress on him in a more favorable way the importance and value of the numerous resources of this coast, and to aid in their more rapid devel-We have also heard with great displeasure

and surprise that a few individuals have en-deavored to give to that reception more importance than is really deserved, and we think it but just to protest energetically against the false insign tions and base language use 1 by the Quebec Liberal organ on the occasion of your last visit to this locality.
Your conduct as our member during the last

ten years and more, your professional services in numerous instances, your endeavours to pro-mote the general interests of the county of Gaspe, have also entitled you to our entire confidence, and neither underhand machinations, nor interested alliances, would prevent us from giving you our most loyal support and to do all in our power to secure at any future time your re-election.

We wish you a happy and safe return to your family.

Perce 7th October 1888.

Jos Alf Perusse, priest; Valpy & LeBas, Alfred Amy, Jos Garoa, advocate, Ambroise Leveque, Henri Paradis, Pierre Galarneau, John Gorman, J. P., James Siek, Matthew Birming-ham, John Siek, John O'Leary, Peter Dowell, Ambroise Bourget, Jean Caron, Philip Le Conteur, Andre Bourget, Joseph Bunton, Casaire Prouix, Joseph Langlois, fils isaac, Michael Furlong, son Michael, George Furlong, Al-phonse Caron, Councillor; William Cahil, Coun-Furlong, son Michael, George Furlong, Alphonse Caron, Councillor; William Cahil, Councillor; Bermiah Donaghue, Councillor; Benjamin Caron, Councillor; Thomas Simoneau, Councillor; Henry Enderby, Councillor; William Arbour, ex Councillor; William Arbour, ex Councillor; William Dairs, Simon Hyan, Patrick Fenesey, Dennis McCarthy, Isasc LeBlanc, Jno Proulx, Peter Furlong, William Fenesey, Martin Cain, Philip Cahill, Mym Arbour, son Edward, Alex Warren, Jos. Picard, Win Hickson, George Cahill, Thos Harper, James Aubert, Charles Aubert, John Dunn, son Charles, Jas O'Brien, John Donoghue, son Michael, School Commissioner; Thomas LeDain, Michael O'Leary, Joseph Fortin, Narcisse Langlois, Andre Proulx, Jeremiah McCarthy, Charles Lapointe, Octave Blais, Andrew Flynn, Pierre Paquet, Thomas Rooney, Joseph Despris, John Bower, Philip LeBreton, John Blondin, Geo Latalley, Pierre Caron, Charles Quirion, Thes Sheehan, Michael Furlong, snr., Gregoire Quirioo, Edward Arbour, Philip Couillard, Thomas E Fijnn, Daniel Dacey, Philip Moran, Charles Mothot, Edward Proulx, John Despard, Isaac Linglois, snr., Xavier Arbour, School Commissioner; F X Caron, jur. Pierre Quirion, ser., Prudent Duguay, Michael Fitzgerald, Marcel Gendreau, Samuel Mabe, Alexandre Picard, James Wall, P J Duval, Geo Aubert, John Journeaux, John Morrissey, Philip Bossy, Jean Arbour, fils Charles, John Donoghue son Jerry, Jos Simoneau, Alphonse Laterreur, Abraham Lenfesty, er; Paben Guture, ex-councillor; Thomas n, Michel Laterrour, Abraham Lenfesty, et; Fabien Couture, ex-councillor; Thomas n, Michel Arbour, enr; Abraham Lenfee jur; Jules Caron, Pierre Laveque, Oddon Bernier, Magiotre Bais, Charles Morin. Meglore Bais, Charles Morin, Michael Furlong son George, William Lane, Emessie Bourget, file Emessie, Victor Bourget, Pierre Quirion, junior, Thomas Ryan, Phillip Vibert, Francis Mabe, James Dumaresq, John D Flynn, Louis Moreau, Joseph Paget, junior, Philip LeCouteur, senior, Henry Duval, Alphonse Arbour, Michel Bilodeau, Stanislas Proteau, John Cauturages on Louble, Interventing Communication of the Political Processing Communication of the Content of the Political Processing Communication of the Political Processing Communication of the Political Political Processing Communication of the Political Processing Communication of the Political Politic gus on, Joseph Late reur, junior, John Contur-E Lacombe, Michel Careau, Jean Arbour, file Isaac, Thomas Wm Flynn, Emessie Burget

Lenfesty. THE BEPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most heartily for this renewed expression of your devotedness and confidence. Coming after the many marks of friendship which I have received as the hands of the electors of the different parishes of this County, which I have visited since last fall, in pursuance of a project conceived two years ago, your address, in the name of the chef lieu of the County, is like a faithful echo and a synthesis of the sentiments expressed in my regard else-

file Nicolas, Clement Quirion, Michel Birming

ham, Sylva Bourget, Charles Bourget, Jean Bto

Labbe, Joseph Poitras, Chysologue B Blondin Baptiste Flynn, Jean Lafiamme, Narcisse Bou

langer, Charles McGinnis, Michel Despres, Jeremiah Denoghue, con Jeremiah, Augustin Simoneau, James Brochut, Charles Langlois, senior, Thomas Laflamme, Eugene Laberge,

Bourgel, Pierre Cronico, jr., William

In this testimonial of kindly feeling, I find both consulation and encouragement in the difficult path of public life, which I have been pursuing for now very nearly fitness years.

You refer to the manner in which the Hon.
Mr. Mercier the Prime Minister, and his suite were received here. Allow me to say that I never, for one moment, thought that those of my electors and friends who had signed or allowed their names to be put to those addresses meant to give to their act any political signifi-cance. I know too well their faithfulness and their loyalty, in good and evil report, to be-lieve that they had even the remotest intention

of deserting me and passing over to the enemy.
Politeness is the feature which characterizes the population of this district; this explains the artifude of the citizens of Perce who thought in prop r not to allow the first Minister to pass

by unpoticed.
Your energetic protestation against the slanderous article published in the Electeur is a specia proof of your kindness towards me; but it is also a striking illustration of the senti-ments of honor and the sense of propriety which

animate our population.

And be it said to your credit that you have avenged the good reputation of your parish as-persed by a scurrilous writer whose birth place must have been remote from the Gaspesian Peninsula. Moreover, slander is a dangerous weapon; it recoils upon the head of the person making use of it, and of this you give us to-day

hood, justice against injustice, in the politice of our country, with your assistance and that of the electors of the county and Province, must

## GRAND LOTTERY

With the Approval of his Grace the Archbishop of Ottowa For the rebuilding of the Church of the Reverend Fathers O. M. I., of Hull, P.Q., destroyed by fire on June the 5th, 1882, together with the Convent the Reverend Fathers' residence and a large part of the City of Hull.

DRAWING On WEDNESDAY, October 17th, 1888.

At 2 o'clock p m., At the Cabinet to Lecture Paroissial, Montreal, Canada.

37 Sale of the Tickets and Drawing done by the
NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

**2149 PRIZES.** 



NERVOUSNESS CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.

Sherman House Barber Shop. W. A. Heltich, prop. CHICAGO, Oct., 1887.

The wife of the undersigned was troubled with nervousness about a year and a half ago to such an extent that she was almost without any sleep for some months. Physicians and medicines were without avail, and it appeared at last necessary that she would have to be removed to an asylum, but upon advice of the at last necessary that she would have to be removed to an asylum, but upon advice of the physician a last trial was made with a change of climate, but without having derived any benefit whatever. After an eight-weeks' absence she returned home, and was then advised to try Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and am glad to say now that the first dose of the medicine improved her condition, and after taking one bottle full of it she recovered her health entirely. So that since then she has needed no doctor or medicine. F. L. BOLDT. Cashier.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.



languages; 24 illustrations. To young men only, and those contemplating marriage should not tail to send for it. BR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 68 Randeinh St., Chicago, Ill. The second secon

STOPPED FREE for all Brain & Nerve Restorer

for all Brain & Nerve Dierasse. Only
sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits,
Epilepsy, etc. Invallible it taken as
directed. No Fits after first day's use.
Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they
paying express charves on box when received. Send
names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to
DB. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See
Druggists. BE WARE OF IMITATING CRAUDS For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame

DR. FOWLERS ·EXT: OF • ·WILD · TRAWBERRY CURES HOLERA holera Morbus OLICAR RAMPS

AND ALL'SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.



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

# HEAD

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 will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it 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 for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Smell Pill Small Dog "--- !! Prisa THE ANTI-WHISTLING DITTY.

Oh, Paddy dear, and did you hear the news that's in the air?

Sure whistlin' is forbidden now within the county Clare;

Divarsion such as that, my boy, you'll sadly, sorely tue.

If peelers each you at that trick a mile from Killshoe!

Once seventeen Newmarket men by Fergus' The spirit of the seventeen rose at the sight so high—

whistled at the force just as they passed They whise them by.

Whereupon the sargeant of the Queen-a loyal man was he !-Stepped forth and said "To whistle is a treason-

A sheaf of summonses you'll get, then for to pay the score, You'll whistle for your liberty three weeks in Tullamore!"

The more the sergeant prated less heed they paid to bim, They whistled at his angry words until his face They whistled underneath his nose a most re-bellious air, That made the peelers dance with rage that day in county Clare!

But now the whistlers seventeen before the bench must aband, A dutitul Removable—he has an iron hand! He'll catch them by the collar and give them

prison fare For daring thus to chirrup, boys, within the county Clare.

The landlord folks may whistle for rents they never get; And Sandy-Row, on William's Day, its whistle 24006, 24428 24869, 25508, 25870, 25954, 26737, 26847, 30897, 32053, 32860, 33008, it may wet, And Balfour—he may whistle to dissipate his But whistlin' is a mortal sin within the county Clare!

Then, all ye ramblin' "bouchals," take warnin 55008, from my song ;-Whistle at your ease you can, in Chili or Hong 65485, Kong; But put a bridle on your tongues—be mum as mice when'er
You meet a peeler cheek-by-jowl within the
county Clere.

#### ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Commenting on the speech delivered by Mr. Commenting on the speech delivered by Mr. Dillon, on the 25th September, the Pall Mall Gazette remarks on its calmuss and moderation, especially as coming from a man lately imprisoned for his views at the instance of the government. In that speech Mr. Dillon called the attention of Irishmen everywhere the feether a mighty change had come over he argued from this that it was not wise to be impatient as to the future, because the liberty of Ireland x s not to be accomplished in a day. For his part he could see no cause for impatient, but cause rather for hope and even exultation, and he referred to the many acts of kindness shown him by Englishmen during his imprisonment and at other times as proof that there was a patter understanding growing up. The Pall Mall Gazette says that these utterances of a "man who seven years ago was regarded as the deadliest and more imparations of the deadliest and more imparations."

172669, 72776, 72937, 73131, S1153, 81250, S1400, S1547, S1809, S2036, S2537, S3617, 90285, 90335, 90914, 90975, 91113, 91428, 91853, 92230, 29057, 91113, 91428, 91853, 92230, 9175, 91113, 91428, 91853, 92230, 9175, 91113, 91428, 91853, 92 ances of a "man who seven years ago what a garded as the deadliest and more irreconciable enemy of England" is a conclusive demonstration of the success which has already attended the adoption of a Home Rule policy by the English Liberals." Undoubtedly, as the Irish people discovered that Englishmen arouse themselves to serious consideration of the difficulties which miggovernment have produced in Ireland, and are willing to provide a remedy, the old enmity must plass away. That enmity owes its existence to conditions which have brought great misery to the one country and great trouble to the other. The difficulty has been that, until very recently, the Irish people have not been able to get the ear the English; because the landlord and the privileged class had filled it with stories of their own. When a man like Mr. Gladstone was compelled to admit he did the terminal transfer in the did the terminal transfer in the head of the transfer in the head. man like Mr. Gladefore was companied to admit 47008, 57353, 66998, 76765, 86681, 96085, never fully taken in the situation in Ireland, it 5105, 15827, 23319, 35303, 47058, 58206, is neeless to find fault with the English people. 67045, 77186, 86737, 96309, 5342, 15838, 170838, never unity maken in one signation in Ireland, it is useless to find fault with the English people. 67045, 77186, 86737, 96399, 5342, 15838, All that is necessary is to calighen them, and their strong sense of justice and love for free dom will do the rest. It is a most remarkable 47234, 58497, 67349, 77470, 87395, 96756. dom will do the rest. It is a most remarkable fact that in the offspring all over the world, whether in a great nation like the United States, or in the great colonies like Australia and Canada, the whole people—with very few expections—urged fair treatment for Ireland long before the motherland herself made much progress in that direction. This seems to show that when English traditions and aspirations are allowed to go on to their natural devalopment unchacked by safish considerations of ment, unchecked by selfish considerations of interested cleases, they will always go in the direction of justice and freedom. England beneff is now following the children; and what has been accomplished so far justifies the belief that the real union in sentiment between England and Ireland is possible when injustic ceases to be the portion of the latter. What has been accomplished so far by the English Liberals serves to prove that this is true.—St. John Chen

## HIS SPIRIT UNDAUNTED.

DUBLIN, Oat. 16 -Father MoFadden, of Greetere, county Donegal, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for holding unlawful meetings, has been released from the Londonderry jail two days before the expiration of his sentence. A crowd gathered outside the jail, and when Father McFadden appeared he was loudly cheered. He declared that his imprisonment had broken neither his health nor spirits, and that he would continue to denounce the landlords' government.

## GATINEAU VALLEY R. R.

RAILS FOR FIFTY MILES OF ROAD ON HAND. After many years waiting, the people of the Gatineau Valley have now good reason to believe that the much tasked of Gatineau Valley silver will be constructed next summer. Fifty-six car loads of rails are now piled at the Hull depot and ties sufficient to construct 50 miles of the line stored at Peobe. A gentleman interested in the scheme informed a reporter that there are now at Hull sufficient rails to construct the first fifty miles and that large shipments including the balance required will be shipped to Hull during the coming winter. Early next spring the work of grading the line will be started from the Pache and Hull simultaneously and the distance treaty miles comulated within as

Hall.

Mr. H. J. Beamer, the president of the company, while in England arranged for the shipment of all the reals required for the shipment of the shipment of all the reals required for the shipment of all the reals required for the shipment of all the reals required for the shipment repair to give imperial elevation of required to give imperial elevation of legislative illerty the German States were of legislative illerty the German States alterty and legislative illerty the German States were of legislative illert

big letters on the wall of this tenement of life; twinty-years later we have carved it, or shut up in lack-kniver. Then we are ready to help others; and care less to hinder any, because nobody's elbows are in our way.

law that the Crown Finds Color and Frederick was remain in the background, Frederick was forced forced to see the laurels which he deserved worn upon the scheming brow of his prohibility on the second placed Frederick on the because nobody's elbows are in our way.

CAPE EY'S COLLOR

FATHER LABELLE'S LOTTERY. LIST OF PRIZE WINNING NUMBERS.

Following is the official list of the prize winning numbers for the month of October in connection with Father Labelle's Lottery of Colonization :-

One real estate at \$25 000, 087204. One real catate at \$10,000, 051307. Two real estates ut \$5,000, 001676 and

055155 Five real estates at \$2,000, 037760, 091277,

093060, 094050, 094328 Twenty resl estates at \$1,000, 2817, 13143, 16983, 27777, 44293, 55569, 59147, 73564 80190, 94864, 8852, 14322, 17330, 36553, 46863, 56191, 69502, 73868, 94371, 96347

Twenty real estates at \$750-5668, 12689, 26977, 45993, 59709, 66272, 69743, 73611, 77708, 81981, 11747, 16719 36402, 49067, 66254, 66926, 73208, 76290, 78048, 83134. One hundred real estates at \$500-1857 9013, 22855. 30097, 40901, 47438, 63295, 69538, 77549, 89984, 1769, 9205, 23075, 31155, 42051, 48698, 63901, 70070, 77605,

90282, 2871, 11035, 23791, 31278, 42973, 50790, 65523, 70201, 77729, 90807, 3579, 13004, 25306, 32278, 44066, 52355, 65643. 72848, 80206, 90840, 3848, 13170, 26201, 44077, 53696, 66129 75892, 80680 4882, 13722, 27381, 35463 44458 32540, 90898, 54460, 66131, 75934, 81745, 92278 6757 14349 28902, 36559, 45024, 58928, 67077, 76428, 82188, 93277, 7369, 14536, 29286 45354, 62234, 67202, 76778, 85881 7503, 19601, 29526, 39537, 46118 67630, 76885, 87984, 95878, 8508. 39536 93522, 29908, 39778, 46132, 63185, 69065, 20395,

77511, 89978, 99528 One hundred watches worth \$200-1005 1751, 1782, 2456, 2862, 3298, 3633, 5071, 10088, 11658, 13888, 15528, 17038, 17311, 17463, 18508, 18613, 20691, 21560, 23181. 33411, 33850, 34219, 37651, 38962, 33381, 44628, 45782, 46084, 48090, 48111 40756, 49107, 49613, 49686, 51450, 52212, 52728, 49767, 49905, 50525 53940, 54749, 54823, 55042, 56087, 59097, 59900, 61235 63405, **6**3561, 64854, 64920, 65075, 62047, 66018, 67040, 67338, 67447, 67785 68327, 70170, 70214, 72239, 72714, 73488 75387, 75956, 77349, 80295, 80356, 84808, 85254, 86877, 87324, 89844, 90490, 91812 92383, 93228, 94243, 94365,

92141, 92366 96415, 99927. Four hundred wetch et \$100 - 83, 322, 497, 998, 1019, 1542, 21%), 2177, 8982, 9002 9056, 9290, 9396, 9437, 9711, 10162, 19048 19181, 19399, 19344, 19828, 20120, 20177, 20804, 28584, 28605, 29082, 30359, 30546, 30659, 30820, 39893, 40026, 40050, 40084 40088, 40572, 40997, 41032, 50885, 50900, 51045, 51086, 51524, 52397, 52890, 53474, 62644, 62790, 63269, 63367, 63574, 63761, 63896, 64210, 71224, 72127, 72303, 72663, 72669, 72776, 72937, 73131, 81153, 81250, 81400, 81547, 81809, 82036, 82537, 83617, 90285, 93335, 93914

64942. 65359, 65417, 65430, 73270, 73313, 73351, 73365. 64788, 64789, 64942, 65369. 65651, 65653, 73399, 73482, 73938 83668 84084, 84452, 84621, 84632, 84800, 84989,

85770, 85894, 92563, 92669, 92832, 92898, 93483, 93458, 93668, 93871, 93971 93483, 93458, 93668, 93871, 93971, 4563, 13942, 22390 34026, 44835, 56195 65789, 74900, 86036, 94207, 4583, 14550, 22451, 34151, 45286, 56369, 65892, 75111, 86741, 94615, 4636 14939, 22656, 34262, 45890, 56510, 66163, 75735, \$6047, 95084, 4827, 15557, 22680, 34640, 46793, 56820 66250, 76320, 86113, 95283, 5049, 15627, 22858, 34803, 46948, 57334, 66510, 76700, 86532, 96043, 5096, 15800 23036, 35166, 15806 47234, 58497, 67349, 77470, 87395, 96756, 5859, 15931, 23539, 36884, 47328, 67537, 77861, 87522, 96847, 6008, 24118, 37035, 47614, 59269, 68291, 782)3, 24115, 37037 47014, 59299, 65291, 6233, 88016, 96873, 6315, 16128, 24259, 37550, 47721, 59513, 68460, 78249 88229, 96930 6684, 7224 7506 7851, 7883, 7930 7982 16149, 16245, 16400, 16785, 16856 17307, 17527, 24498, 25134, 25333, 25499 25769, 96920, 96823 37562 37572 37730 28111

26333, 37563, 37573, 37739, 38111. 35234, 38402, 39431, 47937, 48036, 48606, 48753, 49043, 49059, 49124, 60035, 60491. 49043 49059, 49124, 60035 60491, 60860, 60917, 61012, 61359, 68719, 68721, 68798, 68904, 69563, 78352, 78752, 78973, 79332, 79845, 79966, 88301, 88305, 89474, 88792, 88968, 89219, 97468, 97503, 68972, 6897 l 60796. 6S535. 68977, 88688, 98501, 98572, 98637, 98698, 16128, 97574. 8238, 17754, 26945, 39556, 49180, 69816, 80099, 89604, 98730, 8373, 61428 18092

27284, 39799, 49800, 62042, 69839, 27284, 39799, 49800, 62042, 69839, 80620, 89619, 98747, 8791, 18787, 27440, 39843, 50540, 62155, 70106, 80654, 89640, 98930, 8935, 18822, 28430, 39889, 50874, 62410, 70878, 81136, 89986, 99637. Watches at \$50-Number 87204 having

drawn capital priz., \$25,000, all tickets fro. No. 86954 up to No. 87454, inclusive, have drawn each a watch worth \$50.

Toilet sets at \$25—Number 51307 having drawn second capital prize, \$10,000, all tickets ending by 07 have drawn each a toilet set worth \$25.

BISMARCK UNMASKED. NO LONGER CONSIDERED A GREAT STATESMAN

BY THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY. The published extracts from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick continue to excite the wonder and the speculation of Europe. If they are genuine—and there is no reason to doubt their authenticity—the comments of Frederick on the great events of the Franco-Prussian war throw a light upon that tremendous international episode which shows Blemarck in the role of an historical charlatar. After posing these many years as the originator of German unity, the Chancellor is at last unmasked and shown to have been the unwilling instrument of Frederick's greater ed from the Pache and Hull simultaneously and the distance, twenty miles, completed within as short a time as possible. Construction trains will be placed on the work, and it is expected that before the end of next summer the line will be fully equipped and in running order to North Wakeheld, from which point the work of cousticution will be pushed with all despatch to River Desert, the northern terminus of the proposed line, which is exactly 100 miles from Hall.

In all the discussions which took place regarding the revival of the old imperial dignity in Germany, "Unser Fritz" that to fight against the indifference of that the fight against the indifference of the father, King William, and the positive opposition of Count Bismarck. When, at last, the views of the Crown Prince provailed, the Chancellor promised the North German States parliamentary government in return

As a general thing I would not give a great deal for the fair words of a critic, if he is himself an author, over fifty years of age. At thirty we are trying to cut our names in big letters on the wall of this tonement of life;



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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., KIIS Worms, gives sleep, and promotes discovered by the control of the control o known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

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

BY THE USE OF WORTH'S FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING Any person can cut and fit any article of dress perfectly without trying the garment on. It is pronounced to be the best tailor system in the world, its simplicity overcomes the complicated points of other system; in fact it is sostingle that a child 14 years old can cut and fit as correctly as the most experienced dressmaker. As there are no mathematical calculations to be made in using this system, every measure is figured on the scales as you require to use them. By following the book of instructions and diagrams you know exactly the amount of goods you need. How to fit tout or lean people, how to fit round or hollow shoulders, in fact you have got the scerets of dressmaking by the Fronch tailor system. There is an extra sleeve pattern goes with above system that is alone worth \$50 any lady. Worth's system sells the world over at \$10, but we have made such arrangements with the owner that we can send it to you with the instruction book and the extra sleeve pattern with one year's subscription to The Ladies' Home Magazine. A beautifully illustrated isdues' journal, filled with charming stories, fashion notes, at needle work and all home subjects, for \$1. To independ a subject, to the first \$60 answers to this advertisement. Such as the first \$60 answers to this advertisement.

throne of the Kaisers, death made his reign too brief to vindicate his cisim to statesman-able. But his voice, as it were, from the omb, comes back to show the hollowness of Bismarck's pretensions as to the framer of Gremin unity,

All the old grief, all the old resentments and disappoinments of the Empress Victoria are avenged by the publication of the diary. Frederick's wife is repeld for all the slights her husband received from the Casneellor by Bismarck's present wrath and humiliation. The despot of Garmany may rage and storm, but his fame has received an irreparable blow. He has suck from the plane of a meative statesman to that of chief executive agent in a apien if dream of stateeraft. The real here of the France-Pruntian war was the soldier-knight and courtly gentleman, "Unser Fritz." History is slow, but her judgments last, and it is pleasant to know that so relentless a tyraut as Bismarck is stripped of his stelen glory, so that no future generation may enshrive his repulsive personality in a mistaken estimate of his im-

Obsdience, proceeding from faith, is the test of true hops, the sign of charity, the mother of humility and of the peace of God.

portance of a statesman.-Catholic Union

and Timer.

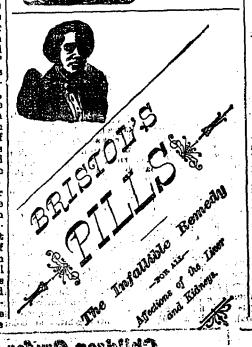


Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness and all Complaints

arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and a. Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Billions Affections, Readache Hearthurn, Addity of the Stomach, Rhoumatism, Loss of Appette, Course to See in Stationary to a Courtley, ke. CHILDREN LIKE II 2 "THES LIKE OF "Because it is acree, able to the tayer, do not occasion. Namesa, acts without gripling is certail; into effects, and is effective in annual doses, in Hamilton. Large bottles, 25 cents each.

bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you mill not be disappointed.







works and case of equal value.

One Persons is each locality can secure one fivee. How is this possible? We answer—we want on the work of the work of

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, District of Mon real.

No. 27 C. SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie S rah Eugénie Taylor of St Polycarpe, said District, has it stituted an action for reparation as to properly against her husband, James McKay, of the same place, gent'enian.

Montreal, 1st October, 1888. GIROUARD, DE LOSIMEE & DE LORIMIER, 05 Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, \ District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

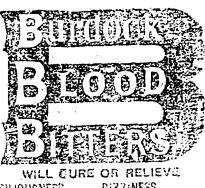
Dame Cécile Dion of Montreal, said District has instituted an action for reparation as to property against her husband, Louis Napoleon Poulin, of the same place, travelling agent. Montreal, 1st (Ictober, 1888.

GIBOUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Circassian. May 10
Polynesian. May 10
Polynesian. June 14
Polynesian. June 15
Polynesian. July 5
Polynesian. May 10
Polynesian. May 9
Polynesian. May 12
Circassian. May 12
Circassian. May 12
Circassian. May 13
Circassian. May 14
Circassian. May 15
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, } No. 1075.

SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Rusina Citoleux, of the City and triot of Montreal, wife of Joseph Roy, of the same place, blacksmith, has instituted an actif for falleration as to property against her re-

Dun Mel, Rainville & Maborat

and perify ... Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, let Saptember, 1888.

Children Gryfor Pitcher's Casioria.



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#### MANITOBA'S LITTLE WAR.

Opposing Forces Meet in a Court of Justice Public Feeling Abated Somewhat.

WISNIPEG, Oct. 22 -The opposing railway forces met to-day in a court of justice it stead of on the open prairie, where the two lines are intended to intersect. The high public feeling, in consequence, is greatly abited, and the second toper thought of the people is that the matter should be left to the decision .: jalace. Besides this, there was a generally namphed rumor that Lieutenant Governor Schultz, using his constitutional privilege, ha: advised the Government against paraning any course calculated to imperil peace or loj ire the interests of the country, and it was his belief that his warning had had a salutary effect on Cabinet Minusters. At an early hour it was ascerted that no further attempt would be made to cross the Canadian Pacific rathead tracks, and that the rails would only be laid to the eastern edge of its grade pendhe decision of the courts. While trackng was proceeding, the Canadian Pacific Rairoad company, to make assurance doubly sure, planted another locomotive on its dump directly in line with the intersecting grade, and erected a four-foot fence, sixty feet long along its right of way. While the fence was being built the rails of the N. P. & M. were Isid exactly up to it, both gauge acting most good naturedly towards each other, but the C. P. R. men, come of whom ha i prepared themselves with etout sticks, were evidently determined to held the fort at all hazards. When the rails reached the fence the N P. & M. men quietly retired, and the cificials in charge immediately proceeded to town and reported to the authori-ties. Superintendent Mills explained to a reporter that he was only laying and when any obstruction was reached he had storped according to orders. He couldn't say what course would be pursued to secure crossing. The second engine located by C.P.R. is sunk deeply in grade, and with the first one and the solid train on the main line will effectually prevent the company being taken by surprise. Notwithstanding this, Superintendent Whyte has a force of 205 men on guard night and day, they being comfortably housed in colonist cars and supplied with beading and food. He addressed them this afternoon, and said they would not commit any overtact. He feelings of bitterness towards the English morely asked them to protect the rights and property of the company, and to do nothing appressive. Besides this force, which is sworn in as speciate, there are about two hundred more ready to window. Since a processive the results of the company and to do nothing appressive. Besides this force, which is sworn in as speciate, there are shout two hundred more ready to window. Since a processive the company and to do not find in his heart any find the ready feelings of bitterness towards the English people. To obtain the property of the company, and to do not find in his heart any find the ready feelings of bitterness towards the English people. To obtain the property of the company, and to do not find in his heart any find the ready feelings of bitterness towards the English people. To obtain the property of the company, and to do not find in his heart any find the ready feelings of bitterness towards the English to O'Rourke.

To obtain the ready feelings of bitterness towards the time when the name and power of England were hateful to him. Maybe he had been demorphized by the list many find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not have the feelings of bitterness towards the subject to the feelings of bitterness towards the subject to the time when the feelings of bitterness towards the prison prison, ne could not find in his heart any from prison, ne could not find he had promised the Lieutenant Governor about two hundred more ready to reinforce them at the company's workshops should their services be required. Mounted infantry are still under orders at Fort Osborne and both the Nineteenth and the battery have been warned to hold themselves in readiness. It is evident now they will not be required. While members of the Government are reticent, one has made a statement to your our respondent to day that it would not be long before a crossing would be made. The inference is that the Legislature will be summoned to dissolve the Chief Justice's in-

In court-Chief Justice Taylor presided. Affidavits on behalf of the plaintiffs were submitted: "That they were owners of the southwestern branch and had been in possession for some years; that the Portage extension of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba road built upon each side to their rails, and that defendants were attempting to cross their line without having obtained the approval of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council as to the way and mode of crossing. They claimed that the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Co. were really constructing a road, although the Kailway Commissioner was in charge and put in evidence of the agreement between the Manitoba Gov. ernment and the Railway Company."

junction if it is unfavorable to the Govern-

Affidavits in answer to this showed that the N. P. and M. were taking no part in the construction of the Portage extension either directly or indirectly. Martin and Greenway made affidavits that the road was being constructed and paid for by the Manitoba Government. Chief Engineer Stewart, of R.R V R., made affidavit to show that injury caused by crossing the Canadian Pacific Kailway branch would be of trivial nature, and that every precaution was being taken to prevent any danger or inconven-ience to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The contention on the part of the plaintiffs' counsel was that the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway company were really the parties trying to cross the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that, not having obtained the sanction of the Railway committee as to crossing, they had no right to cross; that the question of the right of Manitoba to charter railways at all which would cross railways declared to be for the benefit and advantage of Canada was now sub judice in the Supreme Court, and it was further contended that the Railway Commissioner, if exceeding his authority, could be restrained by injunction.

Per contra it was argued that Portage extension is a road being constructed by the Manitoba Government; that the Act author-ing the construction is still in force, and that while the Act remained in force no injunction could be granted against any railway commissioner, he being a member of the Govern-ment. It was further contended that the provisions of the Dominion Railway Act did not apply to the road now being countracted, as a third clause of that act especially excepts Government rallways from the operation of the act, and that this was a Government railway. Also, that the provisions of the Dominion Railway act refer to the railway company, and that there is no railway company or individual constructing the present road, but that it is being constructed by the Government of Manitoba and paid

for with public moneys. Mesars. Aikins, Ewart & Cuiver appeared for plaintiff, and Attorney-General Martin.
Perdue & Davis for defendants. Judgment was reserved, but the Chief Justice said he

has now arisen, and were advised to pre pare against it by suitable legislation. But the Attorney-General wouldn't accept favors from the Dominion Government and last session of the Federal Parliament was allowed to pass without any attempt on the part of the Provincial Government to secure the necessary legislation. The responsibility for the existing situation rests on him. Again it says to resist present injustice is not rebellien but violent and unjustifiable lawless. ness. The question must be fought out in the courts, which alone have the right to meddle with it. The demonstration on Saturday was so ridiculous as to be its own punishment, but it is well that those who took part in it should understand that they were guilty of aggravated contempt of Had a collision of any kind oc curred they would also have been common rioters, amenable to law and subject to im-

The Sun says: At present there are two courses open to the Government in the event of the local decision being against the claims PARNELL DEFENCE FUND of the province. Oue of these is to force a crossing if it can, the other is to make a virtue of necessity and apply under protest to Ottawa for the necessary legislation. Great care should be taken in arriving at a decision on this point, but whichever step is taken an early opportunity should be had of testing in tre highest tribunal the validity of this piece

of centralizing legislation from Ottawa. In an interview to-day, Attorney-General Martin deals fully with the charges of neglect to secure legislation brought against him. and savs :- It was thoroughly understood with Sir John that the road was to be built. He maintains a firm stand, suggests an appeal knowledge of the tremendous expenses forced to England, and, if necessary, a request that upon our leaders in England by a brutal Tory Manitoba should be created a Crown colony press. Unless the Irish party are made vicin order to be rid of the central zation pro-

good by every additional person to whom it was Again, as all mental and physical strength, extended.

extended.'
Manyof Sydney Smith's remarks concerning
English treatment of Ireland are applicable today to Tory treatment of Ireland. A stock
Coercionist assertion is that the Irish would use
the liberties and machinery of Home Rule to
wring concession from England unjustly.
Sydney Smith said:—
"Nothing can be so grossly absurd as the

would deliver it to-morrow morning.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE SITUATION.

The Call says the question is not now between the Province and the C.P.R. or what the Dominion Government should have done, but whether the orders of the Courts should be obeyed, and says the law must be maintained even if troops are called out. It attributes the cause of the whole trouble to Mr.

Martin's bungling.

The Free Press, while condemning the C.P.R. for its action in the matter, attributes the blame to the Local Government, which, it says, was warned of the very difficulty that has now arised, and were advised to the condemniant than the blame to the Local Government, which, it says, was warned of the very difficulty that has now arised, and were advised to the condemniant than fellow-citizens."

Sydney Smith said:—

"Nothing can be so grossly absurd as the argument which says, I will deny justice to you now, because I suspect future injustice from you. At this rate you may lock aman up in your stable and refuse to let him out because you suspect that he has an intention, at some future period, of robbing lyour hen-roost. You commit a greater evil to guard against a less which is merely contingent to the C.P.R. for its action in the matter, attributes the blame to the Local Government, which, it says, was warned of the very difficulty that has now arised, and were advised to the condemniant of the

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

SHELBURNE ELECTION.

HALIFAX, N S., Oct 22 -The election in Shelburne to day resulted in the return of General Liurie by a majority of thirty-three ever the Opposition candidate, young Cong. don, of Halifax, who only went into the county two weeks ago.

Letter from Dr. O'Reilly.

DETROIT, Mich., October 16, 1888. P. Wright, Esq , Treasurer, Montreal, Can.

DEAR SIR.-Your registered favor of the 10th inst., duly reached me with the New York Exchange for one thousand (\$1,000) dollars from the citizens of your city for the Parnell Defence Fund. The energetic efforts of our friends in your city and other sections of the Dominion, amply testifies to a keen tims of treachery more base than we can now conceive the Irish people will have the great

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

#### RECONCILIATION OF IRELAND, | gratification of seeing both Government and

(Toronto Globe.)

Speaking at a Dublin National League meeting soon after his release from his prison, Mi John Dillon said:—

"He desired to express the great gratitude which he felt toward the multitude of English and Scotch people who stood by him during his imprisonment. He did not share and could not share the impatience that was expressed by some of his friends. That impatience was some of his friends. That impatience was natural, for it was, he knew, very difficult to see calmly the house of the people levelled by the crowbar; but when they saw how much the English people had changed in their attitude towards Ireland, the Irish people might well be patient. The English race were being converted at a wonderful rate. He, for his part, could hardly notice the difference in the reception which he would receive in English and Scotch towns as compared with the reception he would meet with in Cork or Dublin. When he considered these and other matters he failed to see any reason for impatience. Coming, though he did, from prison, he could not find in his heart any him. Maybe he had been demoralized by the many kind acts that he had received from Englishmen; if he had, he had no wish to go buck! into his original state.'

No Irish leader could have spoken so kindly of England and Englishmen some years ago without losing his influence with Irishmen at home and abroad. Mr. Dillon was cheered as loudly in declaring himself reconciled as he ever was of old when he spoke as an Irreconcil ble With such evidence of the result of Mr. Gladstone's moves to establish a Union of Hearts, it is shocking to see the Tories persisting in Coercion and in vituperation of the Irish people. By giving them Home Rule and a full partnership in the Empire the Imperial Government would gain the use of 50,000 bayonets now employed in compelling wretched tenants to submit to eviction; would save the enormous cost of mis governing 5,000,000 subjects; and would make friends of 20,000,000 people of Irish blood who

are now influential in every part of the world.

England needs every friend she can make. No other Power has so much to lose by a com-bination of rivals against her; no other Power has possessions so conducive so her prosp rity and so difficult to defend; no other Power is so likely to be the object against which a league of the heavily-armed Continental nations will the heavily-armed Continental nations will sooner or later be arrayed. At this moment it is stated on pretty good authority that Bismarck and the young Kaiser meditate a vast combination against Great Britain. The worder is that her great military neighbors have not before this made a firm compact with one another to plunder her of her outlying territories and divide them among the allies. The rapid expansion of the English race and language threatens to reduce every Continental power to insignificance within a hundred years. That Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Spain, Italy and the smaller European States will not make an effort to check the world-grasping advance of the to check the world-grasping advance of the Anglo Saxon is highly improbable. It may be true that Britons can hold their own, but the atrugrle will tax their every element of force, and in that day it will be well to have millions of Irishmen on the right side.

But suppose one scouts the current rumor that a great Continental Combination against Great Britain is being arranged by Bismarck. Sup-pose one believes that the rivalries of the great military Powers and the diplomacy of English statesmen will always prevents dangerous league against the Empire. Is Ireland therefore to be denied self-government? Are the millions of brave Irish scattered throughout the world to be forever stimulated to hostility against England? Are Englishmen to be unjust and tyrannical because they think they can be so with im-

punity ? Unfortunately there is too much reason to believe that the tyrannical temper pervades the whole body of Tories. That is the true explanation of their monstrous Irish policy, as of all their innumerable efforts to maintain inequali-

o gan completely humiliated before the world for their foul calumnies and allegations. With kindest wishes, I remain,

Vory faithfully yours, CHAS. O'REILLY, Treasurer, I. N. League of America.

The following subscriptions have been

panded to the treasurer :-Jag. A. Sadlier, of D. & J. Sadlier & Co.....\$ 10 00 Martin Gooley ..... Patrick Kehoe ..... COLLECTED BY MR F. STAFFORD. COLLECTED BY FRANK LANGAN. Jas. O'Brien.....\$ Jnc. Dwane..... COLLECTED RY THOMAS GAYNOR. COLLECTED BY JAS KAVANAGH Hotel.....\$ 23 00 COLLECTED BY T O'CONNOR AND JNO. REILLY. OF THE WILLIAM O'BRIEN BRANCH. Win. Cleary.....\$ Eiw. Costello..... Peter Gahap.....

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R. Stewart..... John Browning..... Patrick Hawkins (colored)...... Lewis Smith..... Mr. Seymour.... M. Carroll..... Jas. Bradshaw..... 0 25 Alex. Cutler ..... Jas. Malone.... COLLECTED BY L. O'GORMAN. Thomas Riley.... M. O'Ket ffe .... Thomas Hannan .....

their innumerable efforts to maintain inequalities and keep down the oppressed. They like to crush human beings benesth them; they even sympathised with the Turks in treating Bulgarian Christians as vermin. To his acknowledged equal or superior your genuine Tory can behave with propriety, but if he has some helpless rerson down he tramps hard for the satisfaction of feeling himself on top. The Tory spirit, as Rev. Sydney Smith said sixty years ago, "is, in great part, the narrow and exclusive spirit which delights to harrow and exclusive spirit which delights to harrow and exclusive spirit which delights to have always been degraded; you are in the dust and I will take care you never rise again. I should enjoy less the possession of an earthly

A Friend......  for out-door as well as in-door work, is derived from the food we eat and digest, the power and efficiency of all classes depend very largely upon the proper selection, com-bination and preparation of food. So the intelligence and educated judgment of the housewife is a matter of great moment, not only to the individual family, but to the We are in receipt of a letter from one of our

well known citizens, Mr. E. Boisvert, who writes that upon recommendation of the most Rev. M. Marchand, of Drummondville, he was induced to use for that most dreadful of all nervous diseases. Fits, a few bottles of "FATHER KCHNG'S NERVE TONIO;" and is glad to state that after having suffered for eight years is now entirely cured, and heartily recommends all sufferers of nervous diseases to try this remedy, advertisement for which appears in another part of this paper.

TROUBLE A BLESSING.

We often rail at trouble, but very often it is the hand of God leading us back out of the sidepaths of forgetfulness and neglect to a realizing serve of His omnipotence and our own duty. La such hours our characters are broadened and despened, our capacity for good increased and our whole being exalted with the clear conception of a higher power and of the fleetingness of earthly things. Chastened and purified, we find sorrow and trouble are but the handmaids of Providence, directing us in batter and holler ways to the fulfillment of a diviner purpose of life than if we never experienced anything but jay. Let us, therefore, not rail at but accept a filter tion, well knowing that in it is the strengthening of our own mental and spiritual ener-

#### PRAISEWORTHY.

" Last at mmer I was entirely laid up with liver complaint. A friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters; I did so, and four bottles cured me. I cannot praise this remedy too much." John H. Rivers, Orr Lake, Ont.

THE BALFOUR MEDAL.

The London "Universe" has published this amusing paragraph: Mr. Gould, the clever artist of the "Pall Mall G-zette," has met Mr. T. D. Sullivan's suggestion that a Tullamore Ciub should be formed of Irish political prisoners by a happy design for a medal to commemorate the distinction of having been sent to juil for the love of country by the chief secretary for Ireland. On one side there is # side face of Balfour (eye-glass included) surmounted with a halo of bayonets and rising from a harp emitting lightning fishes. The inscription is in Latir, but we prefer to give it in English: "The Evictor Balfour, Tyrant and Prevaricator." On the

## COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR-An easier feeling has set in, slight conc saions having been found necessary to effect sales. Buyers are holding off as much as possible, although some holders state that they will have to submit to higher prices later on Last sales of patents were reported at \$6.75 to \$6.85 for sprinz, at \$5.90 to \$6.15 for straight roller, \$5.50 to \$5.85 for extra, and \$6 to \$6.40 for strong bakers. We quote:—Patent winter, \$6.35 to \$6.75; patent spring, \$6.50 to \$6.85; straight roller, \$5.97 to \$6.15; extra, \$5.40 to \$6.85; annuring, \$4.50 to \$5.25; extra, \$5.40 to \$5.85; superfine, \$4.80 to \$5.30; extra, \$5.40 to \$6.25; Outario bage, extra, \$2.75 to \$8.00; city strong lakers' (140 ib sacks), \$6.25; Sweet Pointous.—A lot just received from to \$6.40.

Wheat.—In this market prices are nominal in the absence of business. Advices from points west of Toronto state that farmers are getting \$1.12 to \$1.15 for their wheat at the mills. In this market prices are purely nominal at \$1.35 to \$1.40 for new No. 1 Northern, and \$1.45 to \$1.50 for No. 1 hard. No Canada red and white winter offering Wheat in Chicago has been subject to wide fluctuations the week, but has developed an easier. WHEAT.-In this market prices are nominal during the week, but has developed an easier tendency.

CATMEAL, &C — The market remains quiet and prices are still irregular, ordinary being quoted at \$2.30 to \$2.50, and granulated at \$2.60 to \$2.75 in bags. Cornmeal, \$1.60 to \$1.70. Rolled

oats, \$2.90 to \$3 in bags.

Bran, &c — Sales of bren are reported at \$17 to \$17.50 delivered, and at \$16.50 on track. Shorts are somewhat firmer, and business is reported at \$20 to \$21 as to lot. Moullie, \$25 to \$27 per ton PEAS.-The market is quiet and prices have

ruled easy at 79c for 66 lbs, the sale of a round lot of uninspected being reported at 79c. Oars.—There is no activity in this market, even at the low prices ruling, sales having been made at 35c per 32 lbs, and we quote 34c to 36c

as to quality.

BARLEY.—There has been more animation during the week and quite a number of sales have transpired at prices ranging from 70c to 73c for best samples, down to 68c and 65c for ordinary malting grades. Feed barley is quoted

at 55c to euc.

BUCKWHEAT.—The sale of a car load of new buckwheat is reported in the country at 55c, which is the only new item we can gather about this arcicle. It is generally conceded that the

crop will be short.

Malt.—Sales of small parcels of Montreal malt are reported at 950 to \$1 per bushel. SEEDS.—American timothy seed is quoted at \$2.25 and red clover seed at \$6. It has sold at \$5.80 in Chicago during the week for prime

## PROVISIONS.

Pork, LARD, &c.—The market for pork has been rather quiet during the werk, but there is not much change in prices, Chicago clear pork having been sold at \$20.50, which figure would be shaded for round lots. Western mess is steady with business at \$18.25 to \$18.50 as to lot. Lard is easier and lower in sympathy with the West with sales at 1132 in pails, which is a decline of with sales at 1137 in pails, which is a decline of 142 per lb during the week. In smoked means sales of new hams are reported at 130 to 14c as to size of lot, and new breakfast bacon has sold at 134r. We quote:—Canada short cut clear, per brl, 00.00 to 00 00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, \$20.50 to \$00 0°; Mass pirk, western, per brl, \$20.50 to \$00 0°; Mass pirk, western, per brl, \$18.50 to \$00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 13c to 14c; Lard, western in pails, per lb, 1132 to 00c; Lord, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 00 to 00; Bacon, per lb, 134c to 00c; Shoulders, per lb, 00 to 00; Tallow, com. refined, per lb, 52c to 6c.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Chrice creamery is scarce and in good demand, and the September make of quite a number of factories has been secured. About 1,500 to 2,000 pāckages have been purchased in the Kamouraska district at 22c, and several lots in the vicinity of Montreal have been taken at 23c. In the Eastern Townships a number of lots of dairy have been picked up in the Bolton and Waterloo sections at 20c for fall ends and 18 to 18½c for long dairies. Here sales of single packages of finest townships are made at 21c. packages of finest townships are made at 21c, with a fraction over for fancy tubs, other grades Eastern Townships, 19c to 20c; Morrisburg, 19: to 20c; Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 16: to 17c. For single tubs 1c to 2c more are obtained for selections.

CHERSE.—The strength of the market referred to in our last here beginning to the market referred.

to in our last has been well maintained, with a further addition to prices in Liverpool which are up to 50s for finest white and colored. Sales of finest French cheese have transpired this week at 10½0, but huest white and colored \$3.50; calves, each, \$3.00 to \$8.00.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## INFORMATION WANTED

Of the whereabouts of Patrick McNulty, brother of Sarah, Honora and Alexander McNulty; born at Bellenass Cross Road, County Donegal, Ireland. Any information will be thankfully received at No. 89 St. Patrick street, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Canada.

"Best cure for Colds. Cough. Consumption, is the old Vegetable Pulsaonary Balsam. Ontier Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prepaid.

12-25eow

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, No. 2388.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie Alphonsine Renaud, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day insti-tuted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Joseph Forest alias Marin, laborer, of the same place. Iteturnable, 3rd November, 1888.

Montreal, 16th October, 1888.

Pagnuelo, Taillon, Bonin & Dufault, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Western are quoted firm at 10% to 11c. Prices in the country are higher than in the market. We quote prices as follows: Finest September, white, 104c to 103c; finest September, colored, 10c to 105c; finest late August, 93c to 10c; fine, 9c to 94c; medium, 8c to 84c; inferior, 74c

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs. - Receipts continue light and prices renain firm, sales being reported at 18c, in bar-rels and at 18ic to 19c for fine stock in single cases. Pickled eggs will soon be placed on the

Brans.—The market rules very quiet but steady at 32 10 to \$2 35 per bushel as to HONEY .- Strained honey is in fair demand

HONEY.—Strained honey is in fair demand at prices ranging from 10c to 11c per lb as to quality. A few lots of imitation honey sell at 8c to 9c per lb. Honey in comb remains steady at 14c to 15c per lb.

HOPS.—A few bales of choice Canadian was sold at 28c, but very good qualities are offered at 25c without finding buyers. We quote fair to choice Canadians, 1888 growth, at 18c to 25c, and old hops for to 14c as to creative.

and old hops 6c to 14c as to quality,

Hay —In Picton good to choice pressed hay
is worth from \$15 to \$16 50 per ton, and in other
sections prices range from \$14.60 to \$16.60 per
ton. Here the market is firm with pressed selling in car lots at \$12 to \$13.50 per ton as to

Ashes.—There has been no material change during the week, first pots being quoted at \$4.60 to \$4.70 per 100 lbs., and seconds at \$4 10.

#### FRUITS, &c.

APPLES-Shippers complain loudly of the prefer to give it in English: "The Evictor Balfour, Tyrant and Prevaricator." On the correct is a representation of the bastile flying the Union Jack, with the word coerding (in Latin) underment a shamrock and the mosto: "Honor from the cell."

APPLES—Shippers complain loudly of the losses lately sustained on their consignments to great Britain, some having lost \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bbl. On this market a little better demand has been experienced for choice sound fall varieties at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bbl. Snows have sold in a jobbing way at \$1.60, and Montreal fameure at \$2. Winter varieties are quoted all the way from \$1.60 to \$2.15 and \$2.20, according to varieties are detains. ing to packing and selection.
PEARS.—Sales have been made of de Buerres

at \$5 per bbl and of Montreal Flemish beautiss at \$5 per bbl, Western do \$5 to \$6.50. OBANGES.—The market remains steady at \$7 per bbl for Jamaica.

per bbl for Jamaica.

LEMONS.—A better demand has set in, with sales at \$2.50 to \$3 per box.

GRAPES.—Almeria have met with fair enquiry at \$4.60 to \$5 per keg. Concords have sold down very low, owing to heavy receipts, sales being reported at 2½ per lb, Niagaras at 3c to 4c and Rogers 4c to 5c per lb.

CRANSERRIES.—It is stated that about 20,000 bbls of Care Cod bervies have been touched by bbls of Cape Ccd berries have been touched by fccat. Choice dark berries are scarce and are

New York is said to have sold as low as \$2.75 per bbl, and we quote \$2.75 to \$3.60.

Onions.—Spatish onions in crates have sold at 75c and Montreal is barrels at \$2. A lot of American outons has been received and sold at

## GENERAL MARKETS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is quiet but no appreciable change is noted in prices. Granulated is quoted at 7gc at the refineries and yellow at 61c to 71c. Molasses is firm on the basis of 37k: to 39c for Barbadoes. OYSTERS — Choice hand picked Malpeque are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75 and ordinary at \$2.50 to

3. Caraquets are steady at \$2 to \$2.25.

UANNED FISH. — Mackerel are steady at \$5.85 to \$6 and lobsters at \$6.

Fish Oil —The market is very firm with an

FISH OIL—The market is very firm with an upward tendency in prices, Gaspe and Newfoundland cod oil being quoted at 37½c to 40c with fair sales, and Halifax at 33c to 34c. Steam refined seal oil 47½c to 48c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 65c to 70c but demand slow.

PICKLED FISH—Labrador herring are in good request and sales are reported at \$2.25 for round lots, and we could \$5.25 for round lots.

tots, and we quote \$5.25 to \$5.50. Cape Breton herring \$5.50 to \$5.65. Dry cod is firm at \$5 per quintal and green cod \$5 for No.1 and \$5.25 for No.1 large Labrador salmon \$14 to \$15 per

#### MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. POINT ST. CHARLES.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of horses for week ending Oct. 20th. 1888, were 85; left over from previous week 16, total for week 101, shipped during week 23, left for city 53, on hand for sale and shipment 25. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G. T. R., ex-SS. Greciau—6 horses consigned to D. Kirkaldy, of Chicago, Illinois; 4 horses consigned to J. Milner, of Chicago, Illinois. The market is improving rapidly and a number of American buyers are in the city a number of American buyers are in the city looking for a general purpose class of horses. A few small look have been shipped during the week. We will have one car load of heavy horses from the West on Monday.

## MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES. MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of live stock for week ending October 20th, 1888, were as follows:—1,602 cattle, 1,673 eheep, 872 hogs and 22 calves; left over from previous week, 260 cattle, 266 sheep and 18 hogs; total for week, 1,862 cattle, 1,939 sheep, 890 hogs and 22 calves; exported and sold during week, 1,762 cattle, 1,739 sheep, 740 hogs and 22 calves; on hand for sale and export, 100 cattle, 200 sheep and 150 hogs; receipts last week, 2,171 cattle, 1,417 sheep, 804 hogs and 33 calves; exported during week, 992 cattle and 2,161 sheep; exported previous week, 2,573 cattle and 975 sheep.

sheep.
There was not much improvement in the local trade during the week, the supply being large: the demand was good but prices ruled low. The supply of inferior cattle still continues large, farmers being anxious to get rid of their stock before the winter sets in. Good cattle was quickly bought up at fare prices, but the supply of this class are very scarce. There was a good supply of hogs during the week, but owing to butchers having a large supply on hand from previous week the demand was not very brisk, which caused a slight falling off in prices. Sheep remain about the same as last week, good sheep find a ready market and

prices remain firm.

Export, good, average 43c to 5c; do., medium,

## CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Those Cartains and Portiers Poles selling to cheap at S. Carsley's are in great demand.

The largest and most complete stock of Silk and Mohair Sealette can be found at S. Carsley's

At S. Caraley's you can find the largest as on-ment and best value of Black Gros Grain Silks ever exhibited in this city.

SILKS AND PLUSH

An immense variety of the above in all the leading shades, now shown at

S. CARSLEY'S.

FOR EVENING WEAR FOR EVENING WEAR

Just opened, a few special lines of ARR, is new evening shades, Plain and Fancy; the prestiest goods ever shown.

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A splendid lot of Silk and Plush Combination Trimming, large variety to choose from; can match nearly every shade of Dress Goods.

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For a very stylish Costume ladies should call and see the handsome lot of Dress Material with Border Trimming, now shown at

S. CARSLEY'S. Beautiful dress patterns from \$8.75 up to \$35

LADIES' MILLINERY BONNETS LADIES' MILLINERY BONNETS BUNNETS

MISSES' MILLINERY HATS MISSES' MILLINERY HATS MISSES' MILLINERY HATS

CHILDREN'S MILLINERY HOODS CHILDREN'S MILLINERY HOODS

The imported Millinery Bonnets and Hatt are the latest French and English productions and should be seer by all intending purchaser, S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' FELT HATS LADIES' FELT HATS LADIES' FELT HATS

MISSES' FELT HATS MISSES' FELT HATS

CHILDREN'S FELT HATS CHILDREN'S FELT HATS CHILDREN'S FELT HATS

An immense assortment of the above in Black, Seal, Gold Brown, Terra Cotta, Goblin, Navy, Cardinal, Garnet and Grey.

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MILLINERY RIBBONS MILLINERY RIBBONS MILLINERY RIBBONS MILLINERY VELVETS MILLINERY VELVETS MILLINERY MILLINERY LACE MILLINERY LACE MILLINERY

The stock of Fancy Millinery Ribbons are all the newest and choicest patterns, while the colors are a perfect match for the other trim-

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ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS ARTIFICIAL PLANTS ARTIFICIAL PLANTS MOURNING FLOWERS MOURNING FLOWERS

Every known Flower is represented in the assortment of Colored Flowers and Plants, Mourning Flowers in Silk, Dull Jet and Bright

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THE BEST THREAD MADE THE BEST THREAD MADE THE BEST THREAD MADE

THE BEST THREAD MADE Clapperton's Thread is the best made, acouther make can equal it for either machine or

hand sewing, once tried always used. S. CARSLEY.

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NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL

MONTRBAL, 24th October, 1888.

QARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.