

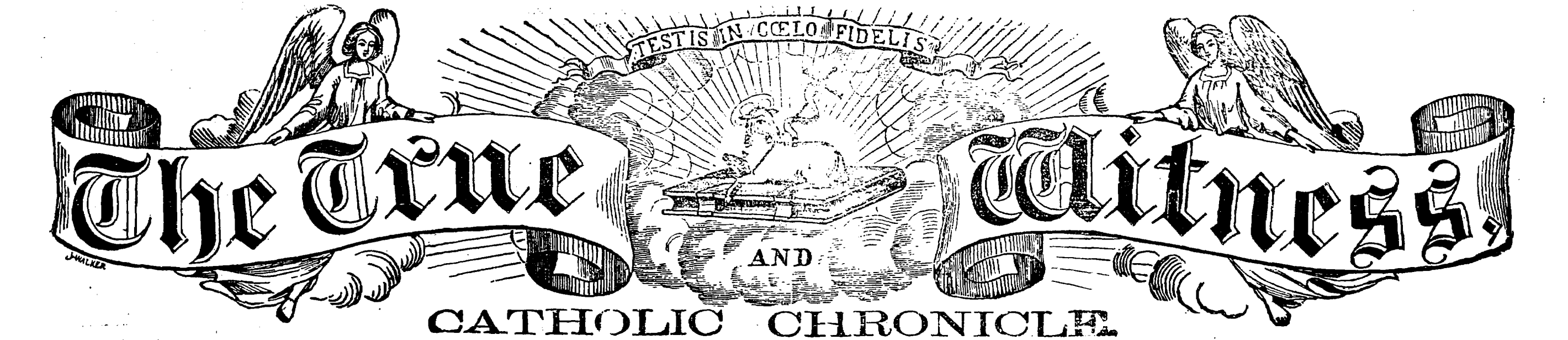
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CHURCH AND PROCTOR.

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 to the faith."

As so staggering an avowal one can in fancy hear a whisper of protest from the grave of Kepler, who began the study of astronomy in a conventual institution, of Archbishop Antonio de Dominicis, 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, these scholars were led by the celestial science to the golden gate of paradise.

"La gloria di colui che tutto muove Per l'universo penetra, and ri-plea In una parte suo, and meno altrove."

The truth is that Mr. Proctor's eccentricity exceeded that of any of the planets. His chancery creed was the apotheosis of Ingersollism. It was a germinal out-pur of the primordial chaos, rocked by the mistress of the night in the fairy cradle of the astronomer's own true inwardness. Its apparition upon the horizon of common consent regarded as the earliest sub-heretical epoch of all veritable chronology. Its wisdom beams, at once iridescent and phosphorescent, unlicked even by the glorious climate of California, hold potential elements of weird loveliness for all those who, having happily missed the more ponderous attractions of pugilism, possess the prime psychology in an opaque integrity. While it shall obtain 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 planet-wheels into the abyss of unsuspected fluidity. The reader will have perceived that Mr. Proctor's religious credenda were a huge mass of gossamer epousures; but what is particularly to be noted is that Mr. Proctor himself, significantly enough, gentlemanly 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 fitting an occasion to make a candid epoude, and establishing his claim to honorable candor. But Mr. Proctor notoriously skirted the preferred boon.

Moreover, the deceased astronomer was himself the writer's authority for the statement that he (Proctor) never was a true Catholic at all. Upon being challenged to show that he had ever been a true Protestant either, the gentleman's intellects were thrown into notable chaos. The situation is, nevertheless, quite simple. There is no such thing as Catholic astronomy, or Protestant astronomy. The varieties of that science, as of all others, are manifold in religious profession, as they differ in character, nationality and age. It is competent for the orthodox Catholic to hold:

"The sun do move."

But the Christian Republic will not go to pieces, nor will any Christian be declared heretic, still less to be proscribed, for maintaining the contrary, namely:

"The earth do move."

The endless suppositions vagaries born of the excessive popularity of astronomy were not distinctively Catholic. Neither were they avowedly Protestant. Their champions were generally non-Catholic, oftentimes anti-Catholic, not infrequently declared agnostics. Viewing scientists have found themselves at home within, as well as without the Church.

Proctor's statements 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 cannot be the subject matter of a dogmatic definition claiming supernatural origin, and pre-emptively imposing a conscience. The history of Christian dogma presents no such fact, indirectly all science is auxiliary 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 ramification, has been blessed, fostered and ardently pushed forward by churchmen. The first of the Popes was an expert in pisciculture. He favored 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 sanctions the Israelite fast of Lent, superadding Friday's abstinence throughout the year. How vastly this measure augmented the "harvest of the sea" may be gathered from the futile efforts of the first pontiff, Elizabeth of England, to nullify its efficacious usefulness. The British travellers and anglers observed unanimously that business was done in ruin, whereupon Her Majesty adopted the Gallician ode, with the common-sense commentary—that occasional seasons of abstinence were desirable, if only to benefit the fishermen. "Ristum timentis, Aristi?" Astronomy, too, is anterior to Christianity, just as the melody of the winds ("sonet frondator ad auram") antedated the mention of the gamut by Guido d'Arezzo. It was through an astronomical messenger, the star of Bethlehem, that Christianity received its first manifestation, commonly styled epiphany. The first scientists combined with the full adoration of the human intellect, to Jesus Christ were the royal votaries of astronomy, prominent if not foremost among the astronomical sects of the school of Zoroaster, the pilgrim monarchs of Nubia, of Tarshish and of Chaldea, popularly known as the Magi. No stupid outpouring 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 incredulism of the tumid, and bewilder the self-sufficiency of the choleric, the Nativity. Obviously human reason, of itself, can recognize but astounding

paradoxes in such phrases as the "Infant Star," "Child God," "Baby Redeemer," "the Incarnate Deity in a manger," and like. Such was the pivotal tenet of the Christian system to which the cultured sages of Seleucia, Babylon and Persia—the religious ancestors of all our Gentiles—paid unshaken veneration. The three kings preached their faith and two of them, Jasper and Balthazar, sealed it with their blood, while the third, myrrour Mchior, having escaped to his 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 stiff-necked witnesses than human, such as the resurrection of Lazarus, had been able to accomplish. That obscuration of the sun enveloped our entire planet, and wrung from a noted Grecian astronomer, then in Egypt, the well-known exclamation—"Ei-ther the world is come to end or the author of nature is dying."

Why should loyalty to the faith be incompatible with the highest sections of science that were forcibly initiated, confirmed, and illustrated the faith? The three periods into which its history is divided prove beyond peradventure that as the Dryades haunted the graves and the Naides sought the streams even so have ecclesiastics, with a pertinacity akin to his insect, loved to tread the ancestral paths of astronomy. From the Church it received its name, its science of the stars. More than a score of Christian monarchs have received the honor of canonization, of whom several attained eminence in this kindly pursuit. Its attractions were potential for priests like Copernicus, Cardinals like Pico della Mirandola and reduses like Juan Perez, Claverius and numerous others. To such we are indebted for the sideral clock, the solar dial and other heritages dear to astronomers.

The sciences had its well-endowed chieftains in all the olden universities from Bologna downwards. Mountains of calf were piled up about it by charlatans, magicians, chroniclers, 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 Bishop of Rome, aided by leading houses in their confidence, as that of the Medici, whose platonic academy at Florence was confessedly among the pioneers of practical observation, as opposed to the semicomatose "oggerly of earlier stages in scientific evolution. The bull of Sixtus V. Calli et terre Creator Deus, would alone endear the Popsdom to the astronomers.

To the hosts of congenitars that swarmed as mosquitoes throughout scientific centers of southern Europe; it made splinters of the Divining Rod inasmuch 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 hands the hosts 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, as wield his astrolabe 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.

Brabe, by the way, in an encounter with a Dane, took a goodly slice of his nose, but he was too good a scientist to try to repair the damaged olfactory by smiting it with an Australasian kangaroo's tail. His fillings, which fill the void with gold, so skillfully tinted in flesh color as to baffie detection. Take a historic parallel bleeding science with a miracle. We are assured that one of a vile herd of hirelings lost his ear in Gethsemani 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 Esculapio, was made him "All four gospels relate the facts; only John gives the name Malchus; it was reserved to Luke, the trained physician, true to his early love of the pharmacopœia," to emphasize the "healing," the miraculous feature of the memorable encounter, and thus enshrine in the grateful remembrance of the ages the primal miracle 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 science.

Modern and contemporaneous history witness to like unbroken harmony between astronomy and the Church. There is no divorce, except it be in the prejudice or singularity of prejudiced thinkers. A council of Bishops, as Nice, in proved, fourteen centuries ago, the chronology of the Egyptian astronomers, amended successfully 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 disclaimed not to accept the help of mathematicians and astronomers outside the Catholic Church. That order was stupidly rejected for more than one century by governments that at present know none other. Leaden-headed England preferred to be at war with the heavens rather than at peace with the Pope. It tardy adoption of the new style was effected by a Catholic Bishop—Dr. Baies—a Rosetta to astronomy and mathematics. Rosetta still glories in its retrogressive development; but Nil Desperandum. During his visit to Ireland the late Cardinal Wiseman made a scientific pilgrimage to the famous telescope of Lord Ross at Bin, then one of the most ingenious instruments known to astronomers. In our own day princes and plebeians have vied in doing honor to priestly scientists like the distinguished "father" Dr. Anderson, of New York, terminated an honorable life by a toilsome journey to witness the transit of Venus, before dying a devoted Catholic.

"Tendimus in Latium"—the death-song of the Swan of Mantua—sounds our common disambarkation from the sea of life. Mr. Proctor has crossed the milky way in the dread journey "after all" should be which is highly improbable meet with a late adversary of his fallible compatriot Mr. Fronds, then the late British painter "on our own earth" of the nebulous regions may hear his reason for leaving the Catholic Church accurately delineated, amid a Hiberno Danubique thunder clap, as "a thumping English lie."—Visior 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.

Mary's Church in the presence of a large congregation, including the parents of the novices. Rev. Father Saffig, of Rochester, Howard Conroy, who a portion of the young men will go to prepare for the priesthood, and Rev. Father Miller, of St. Michael's Church, Baltimore, assisted in the exercises. The following, having undergone the necessary preliminaries, took the religious vows: Michael Gannon, Providence, Rhode Island; John Henne Albany, N.Y.; Henry Mahan, Francis Kenzel, Francis X. Bader, New York; Joseph Daily, Pennsylvania; Patrick J. MacMahon, Toronto, Canada; Maurice A. Bonis, New-undland; Michael Mack, Joseph Probst, Buffalo, N.Y.; James Hoon, Peter Curran, New Jersey; Augustus Duke, Henry Braggan, Lawrence Jung, Aloysius Engelhardt, George Lowitz, Baltimore; Thomas Mullany, Elizabeth, N.J.; John J. Engleart, Rochester, N.Y.; George Heppelien, 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 ceremony 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 Ingersoll, 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 style of architecture, of white brick, capped with Ohio cut stone, 90x37 feet; its auditorium 60 ft. 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 Messrs. Henry McShane & Co., of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S., will peal forth from the tower inviting Christians to their duties of praying to God for the living and the dead. Mr. William Reath, of St. Thomas, is the contractor and the Messrs. Haney Brothers & McGuire, of Princeton, have manufactured the bricks. The church is located on Giesing 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. Lymour, 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 following Canadian newspapers: The Catholic Record of London, The Evening Standard, The Evening Sentinel-Review, The Times of Woodstock, The Daily Free Press of London, and The Daily Globe of Toronto; J. Joseph Peter Molphy, parish priest of Ingersoll, in the Province of Ontario, by the authority specially granted by the Rt. Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, have blessed and laid the principal corner stone of the Church of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, built through the munificence and piety of Miss Elizabeth Markham in Princeton, Loc. XIII. being Supreme 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 Ingersoll, delivered the sermon on "The Church of God," in the presence of the clergymen already mentioned, and a large number of the Christian people of Princeton on this ninth day of October in the year of our Lord MDCCLXXXVIII."

The Rev. Mr. Northgraves took for his text, "He that heareth you heareth Me, he that despiseth you despiseth Me," 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 tabernacle and afterwards in the glorious temple of Solomon. Under the law of Christ, the temple of God is sanctified 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 apostolic origin in two ways: in doctrine and 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 Apostles 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 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 Christendom, the only one, which can claim mission from the Apostles, and to whose priesthood the words of the text are applicable: "He that heareth you heareth Me."

OUR DAILY BREAD.

"Give us this day our daily bread," This was the simple prayer we said In childhood, at the mother's knee, Like birds that clamour to be fed, In their soft nests, no doubt or dread For all tomorrow'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 long and weary 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, Thy words that fall from His Hand Shall take the bitter taste away.

The daily bread of Love. Though we, Like princes, banquet royally Of 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 hath 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 wish Thy love be fed, And, in Thy fullness, satisfied.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Redemptorist Fathers have opened a new house in the diocese of Grand Rapids, Mich. Aedra de 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 years.

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 newpapers of New Orleans have a chapel of their own, which they attend every morning to hear Mass, which is celebrated at 6 o'clock daily.

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

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

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

Prof. A. J. Stacs, of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., has been appointed by President Cleveland as a member of the Scientific Commission, representing the United States in the World's Exposition of Paris in 1889.

At the request of Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, the Lazarist Fathers will shortly establish 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 Limoges, 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 sterling.

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 Cassinese 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 Church in America, was laid—August 15, 1858. The architect was Mr. James Renwick. The building is an example of the decorated or geometrical 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 sledge of the Vatican, and the thousand acts of petty tyranny, of which the clergy are the objects, have had the effect of accentuating internal divisions 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 Detroit, at Baltimore, 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 curriculum. 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 congregation entirely separate from the

Brothers of the Christian schools, who are of French origin, but the former, nevertheless, follow the rules and general system of the Institute of the Blessed John Baptist de la Salle. 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 penal laws proscribing Catholic education. They were approved by the Holy See in 1820, and have since spread into almost every town in Ireland. They have flourishing schools in Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand and Gibraltar.

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 Dillour's talk, likewise administration, is of a machine character. When steam is turned on it grinds away in the same old style. A really important contribution to Home Rule literature is a letter of Davitt on the Irish land question. Once more that irreconcilable patriot is 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, Davitt stands ready to repudiate it; if the latter, what becomes of the Liberal declarations of security for the landlords' property 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 bill? But if Irishmen are to be taxed to buy out the landlords they must do so on the terms of payment and he reports his views, often before expressed, that Irish 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 blackmeters by Mr. Finucane, M.P., to shoe land grabbers' horses but to drive the nails into the quills. Mr. Finucane, after a long delay, explained by absence, now denies the story which he calls an infamous falsehood in a Dublin despatch to the Times.

Everybody in town has been startled by a great loss. Scotland Yard has sustained, and all wires connecting detective headquarters with local stations in this vast city have been thrown into confusion because Sir Charles Warren has lost his bloodhound. In fact, because of their training to catch the Whitechapel murderer the dogs were taken to a common in the suburbs and there laid on scent 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 great deal of Warren's prize hound.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Parrnell case begins this morning with the charge that it was not one whit more definite than it was when the original charges were made in the articles last spring, on "Parrnell and Crime." This alone is an enormous advantage to the accused. The history and course of the newspaper charges are now pretty well understood. They began with broad general sweeping assertions fastened on public attention by some striking bit of evidence like a letter, check or some other proof, legal or not, which appeared to supply the needed link between the evidence which satisfies men in their day dreams 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 a matter of great public concern, then the newspaper has 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 or brought before them, or of a special investigation by a commission or committee, more is needed. It is necessary then to have some direct charge, however small, which can be brought home. It is on this point that 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 Parrnell apart from the broad assertion, supported by an ingenious network of circumstantial evidence, that he has been six years associated with dynamite, 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 Parrnell's associations, will be received with chilling indifference from the judges and the evidence they will require in proof of the letter which Parrnell denies will be very different from that which satisfied the British public.

In spite of the advantage which Parrnell 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 RICHARD WATSON'S ABUSERS. Sir Richard Watson's conduct was 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 speech in the O'Donnell suit for libel, and then proceeded to give an outline of the Fenian movement.

The witnesses 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 predilections or consequences. It is the atmosphere of impartiality that makes the Times people careful, and the Parrnells hopeful.

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 crimes of 1880 and 1881. A large crowd had gathered in the Strand in front of the law courts all day to hear the latest about the Parrnell 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.B., August 25, 29, 30 and 31, 1888.

TABLE RECEIPTS. Table in charge of Mrs. K. F. Burns, Mrs. W. H. Chisholm and Miss E. Meahan. \$ 646 93

Table in charge of Mrs. P. I. Burns, Mrs. L. E. Keary and Mrs. P. Flaherty. 563 18

Table in charge of Mrs. L. R. Downey, Mrs. N. E. Landry, Mrs. P. J. Venable and Mrs. Alex. E. Doucet. 312 90

RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES, viz: Mrs. Jacob White's prize table. \$ 150 00

DOOR RECEIPTS. Ladies Voting Fund—Gold prizes donated by ticket holders, and oyster supper. 218 35

Total. \$1,890 95

Thos. F. Barry, Pt. Treasurer.

THE DESERTED WIFE.

With look forsaken and cast, With cheeks all wrinkled and dim, With eyes growing listless and dim, And step void of courage and vim.

GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

BY MRS. HARTLEY.

CHAPTER XL.

'God!' burst from O'Malley's lips. 'It is indeed I who found him?' 'The woman who had found the corpse lying in the sedge, whether the flood had carried and left it in the night, was kneeling beside the body, wiping the suds away from her apron, and stroking back the long dark lock of hair.

he handed her the cards. Peggy curtled down to the ground. 'Wouldn't you walk in, your honour, to take a look of "herself"?' she asked, opening the door of Miss D'Arcy's old sitting-room, and exposing to view a mass of flowers and wax lights.

CHAPTER XLII.

Tithe O'Malley was disturbed in the midst of his meditation by a telegram from Father Conroy which Chichele sent him on. It was explicitly worded, and in length exceeded the prescribed number of words.

THE BLIND ARTIST'S STORY.

How often we are attracted by some undefinable charm in the path and bustle of every day life? No unfrequently are we repelled, without even hearing the sound of their voices or meeting the glance of their eyes, and we each pass on our separate way, scarcely comprehending or giving a second thought to the cause.

THE TRIUMPHANT THREE.

"During three years' suffering with dyspepsia I tried almost every known remedy, but kept getting worse until I tried B.B. Nichols, of Kendall, Ont. had only used it three days when I felt better; three bottles completely cured me." W. Nichols, of Kendall, Ont.

HINTS FOR YOUNG HOUSEWIVES.

Let clothes that fade soak over night in an ounce of sugar of lead poured into a pail of water. Ceilings that have been washed with kerosene lamp should be smothered with soda water. An excellent furniture polish is of equal parts of shellac varnish, linseed oil, and spirits of wine.

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN.

Artizans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful ords, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Haggard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal use.

"I'LL TELL YOUR FATHER."

Common off-ense of which mothers are... I'll tell your father when...



Mrs. Dart's Triplets.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburg, N. Y.

Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., MONTREAL, P. Q.

ITALIAN ETIQUETTE.

One gets very intimate with the... They are very warm-hearted...

SOUPERISM.

London Universe, of 8th ult., contains the following: An extraordinary scene was enacted in...

A QUEEN'S THOUGHTS.

To have received many wounds will make you a hero in the eyes of some, while others will regard you as an invalid.

THE LITTLE ONES AT HOME.

Are the best part of our lives. And our own times are, or should be, the most on earth.

HOW TO PLUCK POULTRY.

Write to the Journal of Horticulture: I have written on market days to go out...

TWO CENTURIES AGO

About two hundred years ago, says the London Universe, on August 27th, at Llantannu...

WOMEN AND THEIR DRESS.

The powers of adaptability possessed by women are almost immeasurable. There is nothing too simple or too elegant...

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Gum camphor will speedily clear the hoarse croakings. Relieve pain in the side by the application of mustard.

HOW TO DEVELOP THE LUNGS.

The exercises which I have found of most value in developing the lungs may be described as follows: Standing erect...

DEAFNESS CURED.

A very interesting 182 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Note the cause. How they may be cured at your home.

A DOZEN GOOD RULES.

- We were struck lately by the orderly behaviour of the family of children particularly at the table. We spoke of it to their father...

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...

AT THE DOOR.

A hand tapped at my door, low down, low down; I opened it and saw two eyes of brown, Two pairs of cherry red, A little curly head, A bonny, fair spirit, dress of white...

A LUCKY ITHACAN.

ALONZO C. EDWARDS DRAWS \$5,000 IN THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. Learning this morning that there was no doubt but what Alonzo C. Edwards was the lucky Ithacan who held one-twentieth of ticket No. 31,899...

SLAVE-DEPENDENT INSECTS.

The curious fact has been demonstrated by Sir John Lubbock that certain kinds of ants are unable to exist without keeping other ants as slaves...

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...

A SURE BASIS OF POPULARITY.

Merit, apparently a "cloud of witnesses," upon which the popularity of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is founded. Throat and lung complaints, pain, soreness, 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 sponge oil in Pittsburgh and Chicago.

THE LEVEL 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 control the enemy the presence of both its artillery and its infantry.

LIQUOR AND CRIMINALS.

Some interesting facts and figures are given by M. Maram in his communication to the London Academy of Medicine on "Alcoholism and Criminality." It says that in examining the history of 3,000 criminals undergoing sentences...

RELIGIOUS BUT ECONOMIC.

Husband (in 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.

RELIGIOUS BUT ECONOMIC.

Wife (on his overtaking her)—Did you get the bill changed? Husband—Yes. Wife—You will contribute half a dollar, John?

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Husband—I can't very well now. I happened to meet three or four friends, and I've only got a quarter left.

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RELIGIOUS BUT ECONOMIC.

Never urge another to do anything against his desire unless you see danger before him.

GOD'S WORK MUST BE DONE.

A distinguished general related this pathetic incident of his own experience in our civil war. The general's son was a lieutenant 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 officer 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 quickly snatching one hot kiss from the dead lips, he went on leading his command in the assault.

SPEEDILY VERRIED.

William O'Brien's declaration that Ireland's arm would yet reach Londonderry in India as it did in Canada, and cause him to regret the perfidious trick he played upon his Lugganquilla tenantry, has been prominently verified, and the rapid indication of Ireland's determination to be revenged on the Kerry evictor is the appearance in the native and English press of full accounts of the barbarities Londonderry, through his agents and the crowbar brigades, perpetrated while evicting his Lugganquilla tenantry.

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PAPAL MESSAGE.

Rome, Oct. 18.—The Pope has instructed Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary of state, to issue a circular to the papal nuncios at foreign courts, declaring that the non-official Italian newspaper 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 difficult.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Nov. 25th, 1888. I wish I had had years of B.B.B. sooner, which would have saved me of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried B.B.B., which at once cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long distressed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Eastern 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. This is a well known fact. This is the most absolute piece of folly a 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.

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum ----- \$1.50 Paid strictly in advance ----- \$1.00

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

TO ADVERTISERS. Limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at the rate of 10c per line per week.

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THE TORIES HAVE FILED A PETITION AGAINST THE RETURN OF MR. WALDIE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR HALTON.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1888.

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THE WORLD HAS HAD QUITE ENOUGH OF POF-FREDERICK'S DOCTORS, THEIR QUACKERY AND BLUNDERING BUTCHERY.

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 liquidation.

THE 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.

BY SAYING THE WORD SIR JOHN MACDONALD COULD PUT A STOP TO THE RAILWAY WAR IN MANITOBA WHICH THREATENS RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS SEEM VERY ANXIOUS THAT CANADA SHOULD INITIATE AND SUBSIDIZE AN ATLANTIC SERVICE EQUAL TO THAT OF NEW YORK.

AT THE FORTHCOMING LIBERAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT HAMARIN IN THE SUBJECT OF IMPERIAL FEDERATION IS TO BE DISCUSSED.

CHAMBERLAIN DENIES THAT HE REFUSED TO DRINK THE QUEEN'S HEALTH. IT SEEMS HE IS NOT ONE OF THE KIND WHO REFUSES A DRINK WHEN HE CAN GET IT.

REV. DR. CHARLES O'REILLY, TREASURER OF THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND IN AMERICA, IS REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM DETROIT AS SAYING THE FUND IS PROGRESSING FINELY AND WILL PROBABLY SUFFICE FOR ITS PURPOSE.

THE OLD SAYING THAT COMPARISONS ARE OFTEN, OR OFTEN, AS DOGBERRY PUT IT, HAS AGAIN BEEN ILLUSTRATED BY THE LONDON UN-

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 Athelstan, but he appears to have wandered back to the Evangelical fold, for he spoke at the Church Congress lately surrounded by English Church dignitaries.

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."

A COUNTERBLAST to Sir Richard Cartwright's pronouncement 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 "combine" and maintain monopoly under the laws of restriction.

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 TORI GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND ON ALL OCCASIONS CAN HAVE THE NERVE TO EXPECT IRISH SUPPORT.

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 FROM TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION, AN INCORRECT REPORT WAS SENT TO COLBORNE.

APPROX TO EDMUND YATES SPITTED A 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 THE ORIGIN OF THE PARNELL FORGERIES ARE BEING ATTENDED WITH THE SUCCESS WHICH WAS DESIRED."

CONCERNING THE LONDON SPECTATOR'S declaration of England's willingness to "fight for honor, not for Canadian gold," the Hamilton Times comes to a conclusion quite in consonance with British trade ideas. "Let England," says the Times, "understand that the political and commercial union of Canada and the United 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 tariff common to both American countries 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."

There can be no doubt, however, that Germany wants to gobble Holland and her colonies, that Russia wants Constantinople, and that Austria wants Salonica. If they make up their minds to the partition, England would be powerless to prevent them. Even to hold her own she would be hard pressed unless she hurried up and makes friends with the Irish and comes to a settlement with the United States regarding Canada. Tory in-

fatuation at London and Ottawa in keeping open these dangerous sores makes England weak and distracted at a time when she needs 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, in 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.

A PRETTY EXPOSURE has been made of land grabbing in Ottawa county by two members of the Federal Government. This nefarious transaction shows how the public domain in this province has been parcelled out among the greedy tribe, who seem capable 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. Mercer, and the holders 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 settlers would have small compunctions in appropriating lands belonging to the Dominion committed to their guidance.

SINCE THE Provincial general election on the 14th October, 1888, there have been fifteen by-elections, viz.:—St. Hyacinthe, Quebec East, Kamouraska, Iberville, Montreal West, Laprairie, Ottawa, Maskinonge, Three Rivers, Shefford, Missisquoi, Hochelaga, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, Laval, Nicolet.

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

The Opposition only carried three seats since the same date, viz.:—Nicolet, Missisquoi, Laval.

Thus it will be seen that the Government has not lost one seat, but have captured five 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 sectarianism in it than a display of deifying 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 much offence, and was received with disapproval and even with hisses. Not only did he agree with Archbishop Farrar in his disbelief of eternal punishment, 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 the less we shall care for dramatic pictures of a great white throne, with angels marshalling mankind to a great assize." Dr. Lumby, Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, demanded 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 disintegrating forces thus appear to be at work among the leaders of Protestant thought. At the same time the solidity, expansion and power of the Catholic Church were never so well displayed for centuries as now in both England and America. Indeed, it seems as if Protestantism was splitting into 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 religions 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, Oct., 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 of the press to the back-down of the Dominion Government, contemplated and suggested by the article. This revelation comes

to us, curiously enough, at the same time with a despatch from Washington, which says that "President Cleveland will make a bold stroke before the adjournment of Congress by handing in another message on the retaliation question. The President, it is said, will utter some strong opinions on the subject."

The article in the Free Press reads as follows:—"What has taken place may be made useful to us in Canada 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 they 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 forwarding their legitimate catch to the general market some of the 'kippers' might, probably, 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 general market some of the 'kippers' 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 general market some of the 'kippers' might, probably, would, take the opportunity of poaching within the three-mile limit.

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 England. But, in any case, it is only another instance of the determination of the British Government to sacrifice Canadian rights on any and all occasions when the United States may demand such sacrifice. It may be more merciful, but it is certainly not more gratifying to us, to be taken up piecemeal than to be swallowed whole. But, after all the blarney and bluntness of the Tory press and the war talk of the heroic Oren and beligerent Chapleau, is this not an ignominious back-down. Like Drake let us say Canadian Tories:—"Tearing they would never consent—consented!"

CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

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 that 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 whatever may occur we cannot depend on the British Government to back us up in the enforcement of what the Ottawa Ministry contends are our treaty rights. This being admitted, it stands to reason that the sooner we come to an amicable arrangement with our neighbors the better. Since we must make a bargain with them, it is the duty of our Government to make the best bargain possible. Sir Richard put the matter very clearly. He said:—"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 unmistakable 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. On the contrary, they have from that time forth been allowed us to suppose that they could render us any considerable aid or assistance, when they knew that it would in all probability be beyond their power to afford it. But that being so, it follows as a necessary consequence that as a paramount State we must be content to protect ourselves, and since Confederation has been accomplished, the English Government have in the most unmistakable 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. On the contrary, they have from that time forth been allowed us to suppose that they could render us any considerable aid or assistance, when they knew that it would in all probability be beyond their power to afford it.

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 these 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."

Here surely was a fair advance by the President towards the solution of existing difficulties which Sir John Macdonald proposed to desire so earnestly in 1878: "How was it met? With stolid, silent disapproval."

THE Reform party party frankly admits the logic of the situation, and proposes to show the people of the United States that Canadians 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.

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vanee for settlement on a broad basis made to him by the American President and Secretary of State, pushed the Washington Government to retaliation, and forced an intimation 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 combinees 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 ought to be.

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 a 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 ordinarily supported the party now in power at Ottawa, recognize the necessity for more extended markets and for a permanent settlement of all outstanding causes of dispute between this country and its great neighbor.

To meet this movement the ultra wing of 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 regarded as permanent. But, as Sir Richard pointed 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 Zealand and Australia, but so far as Canada was concerned, if federation was to be considered at 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 preponderance 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 interests of Canada, must end before a great while in its abandonment, under pressure which England will be unwilling, Canada unable, to resist.

The Reform party party frankly admits the logic of the situation, and proposes to show the people of the United States that Canadians 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 advocated 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 farther submission of Canadian interests to the exigencies 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 vain. 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 so 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 these 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."

Again, eighteen months ago Mr. Bayard wrote to Sir Charles Tupper:—"I am confident we both seek to attain a just and permanent settlement—and there is but one way to procure it—and that is by a straightforward 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 pretext, the political relations of 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 Charles Tupper desired to accept the proposed basis of settlement is pretty evident, but Sir John and the party under his guidance 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 GOD.

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 empire and for the commercial supremacy of England." The synopsis of his lordship's speech cabled to America also says:—"Imperial Federation is to him the dominant 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 Federation as a means of preventing the adoption of protective tariffs in colonies. The Spectator 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 for honor, not for Canadian gold."

Whatever may be the sentimental loyalty of the Canadian advocates of the I. F. idea there can be no mistaking the reasons why its advocates 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, not for Canadian gold."

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 claims of Canada. To us Dominionites it also conveys the admonition that sooner than go to war on our account, England would let us go. What becomes then, we may 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 colonial 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 hazardous to them and to England. English men cannot blind themselves to the great fact, that, while they are in honor bound to defend 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 necessity which has arisen for them to choose between the assumption of closer ties with the colonies or their abandonment altogether. An Imperial League for defence would impose burdens on the colonies which, taxed and of-

Oct. 24, 1888

counted financially, as they are, they could hardly undertake. As far as Canada is concerned, even the most enthusiastic upholder of the old connection must admit the supreme wisdom of a permanent alliance with the United States.

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:

Table with 4 columns: Age Group, Males and Females, To each 1,000 of Pop., Ontario, Quebec. Rows include Under 1 year old, 1 to 2 years, 3 to 4, 5 to 6, 7 to 8, 9 to 10, 11 to 12, 13 to 14, 15 to 16, 17 to 18, 19 to 20.

It will be seen by this table that up to ten years of age there are more children in Quebec than in Ontario, but after that period the upper province has the advantage. From this it is argued that the prospect of the French race overrunning the English is not so great as some persons pretend.

This continent is fast filling up. Every year the struggle for existence is becoming more severe. Even now there is but little difference between the laboring classes in Western Europe and America. It is no unusual thing for mechanics to cross and re-cross the Atlantic as employment and wages fluctuate.

TAXATION AND WORKINGMEN.

It is doubtful if workingmen ever consider now and to what extent they are taxed by the Dominion Government. If these taxes were levied by stamps they would soon wake up to a sense of the enormity of the robberies which they now submit without murmuring.

twenty-eight millions which Sir John Macdonald and his clique squander as fast as they get it, besides adding two hundred and fifty millions to the public debt in ten years! Taking the average family as numbering five persons, each head of such family pays about \$26. Those who have eight or ten pay \$40 or \$50, as the case may be.

Wicepillars, like the manipulators of the labor vote in Montreal East, political mountebanks like J. A. Chapleau, public plunderers like the sugar and cotton combiners, lead the workingmen by the nose. They give them work, farooh! As if any man loved work for the sake of working and not for what his work produced.

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.

EARL OF BESSBOROUGH AND THE INDEMNITY FUND.

With reference to the subscription which the Earl of Bessborough sent a few days ago to the National Indemnity Fund, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" 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."

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. MONTREAL, G. 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 "Dollah" of Hova Coomans ornaments the last one. Inside, we find the familiar yet new scene of the "Old Bonsecours Church and Market, Montreal," which has a local interest.

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 profusion. Here we have "Gerard Dow's Portrait of Himself" fronting a poem "Olive" by Swinburne, followed by a serial "Sancti Ilario," by E. Marion Crawford.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER is brimful of interesting articles on most every subject. We will enumerate a part of the principal subjects: The leading article tells of the various nationalities, from which the American people are sprung.

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 to the business community and magazine readers.

PARIS ILLUSTRATED, International News Co., New York.

This new competitor for public favor, a reproduction in English of the very latest venture in the field of French journalism from the Parisian publishing house of Boninod, Valador & Cie, ought certainly, if merit be an essential to success, have a very brilliant future before it in this country.

[No. 1, Vol. II of Collier's Once a Week, published October 20, promises to be a literary marvel. "On Bonie's Island" by H. Rider Haggard begins a thrilling serial, entitled "My Fellow Laborer." Dr. H. B. Swinburne continues his fascinating "Irish-American" novel, "The Yellows," and "The South Sea Islands" by Edgar Fawcett and Julian Hawthorne contributes special papers; Marion Harland opens "Women's World"; Nym Oriakle does the ideas; Miss Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "John Marchmont's Legacy," etc., etc., commences a serial in No. 3, "It is Easier for a Camel," John Habberton, author of "Hills," publishes "The South Sea Islands," "Do do Well," the famous Maxwell Frazer, LL.D., delivers a lecture on "Ambition for 'Our coming Men'" and poetry, puzzles, etc., etc., and illustrations by Nat. Morgan, Stermen, Mellivane, 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 Week?

KINGSFORD'S CANADA, by William Kingsford. Vol. II. 1879-1725. Toronto, Rowell & Hutchison; London, Trubner & Co., 1888.

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 French for the possession of the "Beauce" territories in the North-West, and subsequently in French 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 disputes between the Governor de Frontenac and the Intendant Duchesneau—disputes not without a parallel in later times when the civil and ecclesiastical powers came in conflict. Nor will the student of Mr. Kingsford's pages lack materials for drawing a map for application 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 refer as "the unexplored and unexplored" 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.

M. Le Fevre de la Barre, the precise qualities calculated to bring them to the full force of their power and disaster. It was during this interregnum between the first and second administrations of de Frontenac that the power of France in America suffered reverses from which it never recovered. Indian confidence in the shrewd and good faith of the French was shaken and destroyed, and the disgraceful peace of La Prairie, 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 may be said to have fixed the destiny of the colony, which James Oglethorpe, New York, ceased. From this date, writes Mr. Kingsford, "the rulers of New France felt that their strength must not lie in intrigue only, but that a bold, determined policy was necessary to the preservation of Canada as a French possession."

The great change just noted gave the English colonists an agent with which the French could not successfully contend, the ideas established by the English Revolution gave her colonists in America freedom of action consistent with their spirit. Curious it is to note that while de Galilieres was urging his project for a French conquest of New York, he sought to secure the friendship of the Iroquois whose ferocious warriors carried a campaign of massacre to the very gates of Montreal. The result of the struggle between the French and English colonists was, however, long doubtful. "In the English colonies there was disunion, jealousy and want of concord; and while there was no absence of courage, there was no military war," so that "from want of oneness of purpose nearly every effort made was predoomed to failure."

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 would do nothing to excite 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 fury of a war of extermination. A minuteness of detail marks the narrative of these events, and in the account of the burning and burning of the French leaders, our attention is attracted to 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."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Kingsford does not agree with some of his predecessors in writing Canadian history. Indeed, he does not hesitate to remark upon mutilation of documents, which mutilation he has detected and corrected in the interests of truth or accuracy. It would be strange should his cold severity on these points remain unchallenged by those who coincide with Garnet 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 unceasing and unrelenting denunciations of incapacity and pusillanimity of the Tory administrations under Queen Anne, to find still greater reasons for condemnation on the name of England and disaster to British arms, rendered the victories of Marlborough and the military genius of the Duke of Cumberland, the treaty of Utrecht and bequeathed to disgraced 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 worse governed country than Canada under Louis XIV. It need not be one regret that the results of his atrocious policy without reflecting on the good fortune of Canada in passing under the more enlightened rule of Great Britain. Previous to the conquest, as Mr. Kingsford shows in one of his most luminous passages, commerce was undeveloped, the country constantly embroiled in petty and intestine feuds, extension of settlement prevented, the colony always on the verge of bankruptcy, the people had no part in government, the law was the mere arbitrary opinion of officials; there was neither personal liberty, freedom of commerce, nor freedom of conscience. How, with such conditions could the institutions which we prize so highly in Canada have any vitality? "There was no encouragement for any merit but that of the partisan leader; and when 'the shock came and the night of Great Britain 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 rule was."

The unhappy religious troubles of the sixteenth century found an echo of their turbulence 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 it is to see that 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 annals, must admit its immense value as the first really complete English treatise 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 every attractive form, with illustrations of the most interesting and principal saintly personages commemorated in church history. Scenes from scriptural records illustrating the chief festivals occurring during the month. Fêtes d'obligation, fasting days and days of abstinence are specially marked. Astronomical calculations, eclipses of the sun and phases of the moon are given in the most accurate manner. Rates of postage are also given and similar information of a useful nature. A number of interesting stories by such writers as Christian Reid, Sarah Trimmer Smith, Anna T. Sedler, Maurice Francis Egan, Helen O'Donnell and Margaret E. Jordan, and articles, biographical and otherwise, specially prepared for the pages, ensure its welcome in every home from youth 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 ensure complete success in its own peculiar field of enterprise and endeavor.

BURKE'S WIFE. Not long ago, when speaking of his wife, Prince Bismarck is reported to have said, "She is the woman who 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 sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, and susceptibility which a face can express, that forms her beauty. She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness."—The Author of "How to be happy through Married," in Cassell's Family Magazine for October.

MINISTERIAL LAND GRABBERS

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF CHARGES AGAINST TWO PROMINENT MINISTERS OF SIR JOHN'S CABINET.

A Poor Settler Deprived of His Land After Being in Possession for Twenty-four Years.

The Ottawa Free Press of Saturday evening contains an article of two and a half columns, purporting to show how Adolphe Caron and one John Costigan, supposed to be respectively the Minister of Militia and Minister of Indian Revenue, tried to dispossess one Jean Baptiste Leclaire, a resident of lots 13 and 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 lot 14, range 2, township Wells, is made by the Hon. J. Costigan for himself and for Sir A. P. Caron.

Yours truly, ADOLPHE P. CARON, JOHN COSTIGAN. Hon W. W. Lynch, Quebec. Ottawa, Oct. 1, 1884. To Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner Crown Lands, Quebec. Sir,—We, the undersigned, have the honor to apply for lot number 13, range 2, township of Wells, for mining purposes.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servants, ADOLPHE P. CARON, 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 to you and me. (Signed) COSTIGAN. 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 Ottawa. If under your regulations I could purchase the rear half of said lot it would suit me much better. It 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 personal and immediate consideration you will greatly oblige.

Yours faithfully, JOHN COSTIGAN. (Telegram) Aug. 11, 1884. Hon. Mr. Lynch, Crown Lands, Quebec: Could you secure me lot fourteen, second range, Wells Township. Have written. J. A. GRANT, M. D. In reply, the Commissioner wired: "Lot 14, 2nd range, Wells, has been already applied for by Hon. A. P. Caron." Mr. Caron, the Crown Land Agent at Thurso, reported that Mr. Leclaire 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. Caron 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 Leclaire, farmer, of the Township of Wells, county of Ottawa, make oath and say: That I have been residing on lots 13 and 14, in the Township of Wells, for twenty-eight years. That in 1854 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 phosphate on lots 13 and 14, and that a know of the existence of phosphate rock on the lots before.

In the fall of the year I learned that Hon. John Costigan, of Ottawa, aided by James McCabe, John Cosgrove, one Currie (a forest ranger), and a person named Collins, employed by the Crown Lands Department in Quebec, wished to dispossess me of the greater part of lots 13 and 14, where the veins of phosphate were. That, observing the aggressive steps taken by Messrs. 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 bona fide settler.

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 Hon. 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. Collins, Jas. McCabe, John Cosgrove and Currie. 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 cattle, and then stopped and said: "Oh, that's enough! It is the division line," and then they took 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 and 14, or those portions of them which include the phosphate deposits which have been given to Hon. John Costigan and Sir A. P. Caron. Since that time my farm has been out 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 solemnly that I was dispossessed of the greater portion of my lots unjustly, illegally and fraudulently, and the only reason given was to favor Mr. Costigan, 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. Costigan, and to plunder my lots number 13 and 14.

That the veins 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 the presence of phosphate on the lots. That I intended to buy the lots, and with my own money to get money to pay for them, but when I went to pay for them I found they had been taken from me. When

I called on Cameron, the land agent, in 1884, to pay for my lots he told me an application had been made for them by Mr. Costigan, who had considerable influence with the then Quebec Government, and he thought it possible that I would be dispossessed of my lots. 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 above from Adolphe Caron and John Costigan, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands wrote the former, explaining the situation in the light of Cameron's report. Whereupon the following correspondence took place:—

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 1884. My dear Mr. Lynch:—The matter of the lot in question stands thus, and you must excuse me if I state to you that I think you are not being properly treated. A little 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. Moreover, Cosgrove 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 attempting to take advantage of this to do us out of our lots. I am credibly 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 dismissed from office. They got up a petition asking for his removal, and Leclaire says that McCabe told him that he had signed his (Leclaire'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 Cosgrove 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 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 ever oblige.

Yours as usual, (Signed) JOHN COSGROVE. Dr. Duhamel forwarded the foregoing to Mr. Lynch, with the following endorsement:—

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. DUHAMEL. As Mr. Cameron, Crown Land Agent at Thurso, could not be expected to make a favorable report upon the application of Mr. Costigan dated 3rd Oct. for the rear half of Leclaire's lots, Mr. Collins, referred to in Mr. Leclaire's deposition, appears to have been selected to make a report as favorable as possible to the ministers applying for the land. 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 restoring for mineral purposes a part of the rear part (100 acres) of the lot 11, 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 Crown Lands, and Leclaire's land granted to Caron and Costigan. It is reported that, under the pretext of building a canalization road, a grant of \$3,000 was obtained from the Dominion Government two years ago, to build a road from the Lievre River to the phosphate lands in question, and thus convenient access to the mines was provided at the expense of the Dominion. The Quebec Government have taken steps to cancel the grant 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 export of the Free Press has created a sensation in this city.

A veteran observer says: "I never place reliance on a man who is always telling what he would have done had he been there. I have noticed that somehow this kind of people never get there."

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE 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 people...

It is generally supposed that the woman best known to the world as Mrs. Delany was Sarah Delany, but the great Delany day at Delville was really under the reign of Delany's first wife.

At the river Tolka, which runs under the bridge at the foot of Glasnevin Village, there is a tiny clear stream which purifies its way through the bowers of Delville and escapes between the grasses to fling itself into the wider water below.

On the banks of the Tolka (the larger river), St. Mober (otherwise called Berchan) built his monastery, and to him came St. Columba, as a youth, for instruction.

One of the most interesting features of Glasnevin is the old graveyard, probably the site of Saint Mober's Monastery, but from very old times a Protestant burial place, wherein were interred many Catholics during the period when Catholic cemeteries were not permitted in this country.

When Emmet's mutilated remains lay 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 Devlin, 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 the beloved body was raised and conveyed to the peaceful spot in the ancient graveyard by Delville wall.

Never think that God's delays are denials, never think that God's delays are denials, never think that God's delays are denials...

THE "TIMES" INDICTIONMENT.

The Parallels Charged With General Association With Men of Evil Intent.

New York, Oct. 17.—A London despatch to the Sun says the Times charges against the Irish Nationalists were far from full to Mr. Parrell's solicitor yesterday.

The members of Parliament 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.

The organization was actively engaged in the following matters:— 1. The promotion of an inciting to commission of crimes and outrages, boycotting and intimidation.

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 crimes and outrages, boycotting and intimidation.

3. The payment of persons who assisted in the commission of crimes, outrages, and acts of boycotting and intimidation.

4. The holding of meetings and procuring to be made speeches inciting to the commission of crimes and outrages, boycotting and intimidation.

5. The publication and dissemination of newspaper and other literature inciting to and approving of sedition and the commission of crime, outrages, boycotting and intimidation, particularly the Irish World, Chicago Citizen, Boston Pilot, Freeman's Journal, United Ireland, Irishman, Nation, Weekly News, Cork Daily Herald, Kerry Sentinel, Evening Telegraph, Sligo Champion.

6. Advocating resistance to law and constituted authorities and impeding the detection and punishment of crime.

7. The making of the payments to or for persons who are guilty, or supposed to be guilty, of commission of crimes, outrages and acts of boycotting and intimidation for their defence or to enable them to escape from justice and for the maintenance of such persons and their families.

8. 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 crimes, outrages and acts of boycotting and intimidation when committed in the furtherance of the objects and resolutions of said societies, and that persons who engaged in the commission of such crimes, outrages and acts would receive the support and protection of said societies and of their organization and influence.

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

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 outrages, or for their families.

11. With the knowledge that crime, outrages and acts of boycotting and intimidation had followed the delivery of speeches at meetings, they expressed no bona 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 criminals and agents and instruments of murder and conspiracies, and with planners and paymasters 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 afterwards 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. Parrell, 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 Nationalists, who are alleged to be guilty or advocates of treason, sedition, assassination and violence, with whom the Irish members of Parliament continued to associate. Among them are the names of Frank Byrne, C. S. Parrell, 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.

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 Edinburgh action, obtained a writ in the Court of Queen's Bench for the same libel. The case, therefore, must be tried in the English court.

IF YOU ARE TIRED TAKING the large old-fashioned gripping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

AN IRISH BALLAD.

BY EUGENE DAVIS.

"What would you say, my countrymen, should aliens come and sweep They'd hand you wealth, and turn your wastes to smiling valleys fair, If you'd give up your dazling dreams of land and liberty, And thus forswear the creed of those who died to make you free?"

"Our answer would be brief enough: 'Twere better to be poor Within our huts upon the hill—our shields 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!'

"What would you do, my countrymen, if lords with fiefdom's hand 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?"

"We'd try to save our humble homes with barricades of stone, Or meet the robbers valiantly in battling for our own; 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 ally alien came, And told you to forget your past—its glory and its fame, And join with him in brotherhood and amity serene 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 land— This is our own—that flag our own—Our Senate's e'er and eye To make its laws for us and ours; and that is what we'd say!"

"What would you do, my countrymen, if future years would bring More thousands of eviction scenes—their grief, and suffering, And if, with ruined homes around, and Heaven frowning o'er, One hundred Celts alone remained on Ireland's storied shore?"

"Three hundred 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' GUANES IN THE EVENT OF A WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN

New York, October 16.—The Sun's Washington correspondent had an interview yesterday with Secretary Whitney on the condition of the navy. The interviewer asked what the probable result would be of an armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain arising from the fisheries controversy.

"There will be no conflict between the United States and Great Britain. In all the discussions and the Canadian question, a most vital and salient point has been ignored. Our position is right. It has been substantially admitted by the British Government. In 1870 and 1871 the Canadians did the precise thing to our fishermen that they have done recently. The reciprocity treaty having expired, our fishermen were denied commercial privileges in Canadian ports.

General Grant, in his annual message of 1870, called the attention of Congress to it and asked 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 and conquest by the United States. The transatlantic 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 Canada, 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 territory by her navy. She could land no forces. Her aim would be to get in our harbors and destroy property. But two can play at that game. Our fast cruisers would go after her commerce. That is what the conflict would resolve itself into on our side, and 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 of Puget sound and Portland, Maine, are, however, not capable of perfect torpedo defence. Long Island sound and the Chesapeake 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.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Public speakers and singers are often troubled with sore throat and hoarseness and are liable to severe bronchial attacks which might be prevented and cured by the use of Haverhill's Prosephal Balm—the best throat and lung remedy in use.

A NOBLE DEED

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

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 patriots as might die in their midst without relatives or friends to look after their remains.

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 train had been erected for the speech 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. To the left was Alexander Sullivan, The Rev. Father Maurice J. Dorney, the orator of the occasion, Capt. R. R. Buckley, P. O'Brien, Dennis O'Connor, V. Scully of Dublin, Ireland, Mr. J. R. Howell, and Mrs. D. M. McCarthy occupied the platform.

It was about 3 o'clock when Daniel Corkery arose. "My friends," he said, "we meet under the auspices of the Irish Nationalists of Chicago to inaugurate 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 at 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 nationalism 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, somehow 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 a 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 loyal, more steadfast to principle, more self-sacrificing. He forgot self when the country called. There 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 spirit that animated him in life and spurred him on to fight animates us to-day. It is for that same principle we are fighting the invaders and endeavoring to drive them from our soil. Some say we are rebellions, that we should be more submissive. I tell you the best thing 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 Mitchell, 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 men capable of the light and noble deeds of Emmet and the patriots are incapable of leading 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 keep us 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 religion. Ireland would do better to-day could she be ruled by such men. Hear me, friends. Every Irishman owes it to God and to Ireland to belong to some Irish Nationalist association. They are needed to frame laws in the name of God and humanity. They are needed, as strong men are, to look after the rights of the people, else they would be trampled in the dust of royalty."

"The object of law is peace, but the way to peace is through war. One must fight for a strong principle. We 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 hangman'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."

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 over.

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

On the side the following is also engraved: TIMOTHY CREAN, Died Aug. 28, 1876. JAMES WALSH, Died July 2, 1887.

The monument was erected by subscription, cost \$8,000, and is of Barry gray granite. It is the first monument erected by Irish Nationalists, for the purpose indicated, in America.

HOW TWO MEN OF GILLIAM, MO., DREW \$5,000. Two gentlemen living in Gilliam, Marshall Co., Mo., have reaped the reward of investments in The Louisiana State Lottery. The prize given here in The Louisiana State Lottery was \$5,000 and was drawn by a ticket held jointly between E. J. Dunlap, the drugist, and Mr. James Woodruff, who is in the at W. H. Land & Son. They received the cash through the Citizens Stock Bank last Saturday.—Marshall [Mo.] Progress, Sept. 1.

"Times have changed," said old Hysou mournfully; "times have changed." "And as to wherefore?" asked his son. "In former times," said the old man, "man ate the cream." "And now?" "They cream the man." There was an awful pause, and young Hysou walked out of the counting-house on his hip-knives, and told one of the steaks he was afraid the old man was breaking up fast.

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, Esq., of the firm of Valpy & LeBas, and in French by P. Galarneau, Esq., and was applied to in languages by Mr. J. Bayou. The whole met with renewed applause 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 of the County of Gaspé, 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 Parliament. 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 development.

We have also heard with great displeasure and surprise that a few individuals have endeavored to give to that reception more importance than it really deserved, and we think it but just to protest energetically against the false insinuations and base language used 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 endeavors to promote the general interests of the county of Gaspé, have also entitled you to our entire confidence, and neither underground machinations, nor interested alliances, were prevented 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 All' Perusse, priest; Valpy & LeBas, Alfred Amy, Jos Garon, advocate, Ambrose Levesque, Henri Paradis, Pierre Galarneau, John Gorman, J. P. James Sisk, Matthew Birmingham, John Sisk, John O'Leary, Peter Doherty, Maurice Dorey, Joseph Caron, Philip C. Cur, Andre Bourget, Joseph Buntou, Gesare Proulx, Joseph Langlois, fils Isaac, Michael Furlong, son Michael, George Furlong, Alphons Caron, Coucoullet; William Cahill, Councilor; Jeremiah Donoghue, Councilor; Benjamin Caron, Councilor; Thomas Simoneau, Councilor; Henry Enderby, Councilor; William Arbour, ex-Councilor; William Dairs, Simon Ryan, Patrick Fenesey, Dennis McCarthy, Isaac LeBlanc, Jean Proulx, Peter Furlong, William Fenesey, Martin Cain, Philip Cahill, Wm Arbour, son Edward, Alex Warren, Jos Picard, Wm Hickson, George Cahill, Thos Harper, James Aubert, Charles Aubert, John Dunn, son Charles, Jos O'Brien, John Donoghue, Joseph Despres, Joseph Despres, Thomas LeDain, Michael O'Leary, Joseph Fortin, Narcisse Langlois, Andre Proulx, Jeremiah McCarthy, Charles Lapointe, Octave Blais, Andrew Flynn, Pierre Laquet, Thomas Rooney, Joseph Despres, John Bower, Philip LeBreton, John Biondini, Geo Latalley, Pierre Caron, Charles Quirion, Theobald Proulx, Joseph Wall, P. J. Daval, Jos Aubert, Edward Arbour, Philip Coucoullet, Thomas E Flynn, Daniel Dacey, Philip Moran, Charles Mochon, Edward Proulx, John Despard, Isaac L'Anglois, sr., Xavier Arbour, School Commissioner; F. X. Caron, jur. Pierre Quirion, sr., Prudent Duguay, Michael Fitzgerald, Marcel Gendreau, Gabriel M. Despres, Alexandre Proulx, Jean Wall, P. J. Daval, Jos Aubert, John Journeaux, John Morrissette, Philip Bossy, Jean Arbour, fils Charles, John Donoghue son Jerry, Jos Simons, Alphons Letourneur, Abraham Lenfestey, sr.; Fabien Couture, ex-councilor; Thomas ... Michel Arbour, sr.; Abraham Lenfestey, jr.; Jules Caron, Pierre Lavigne, Orlan Arbour, Magloire Charles Morin, Michel Furlong son George, William Lane, Emesie Bourget, fils Emesie, Victor Bourget, Pierre Quirion, junior, Thomas Ryan, Philip Vibert, Francis Mabe, James Dumaresq, John D. Flynn, Louis Moreau, Joseph Page, junior, Philip LeCouteur, senior, Henry Doval, Alphonse Arbour, Michel Biondieu, Stanislas Proteau, John Fergus on, Joseph Lateur, junior, John Canture, J. Lacombe, Michel C. Crean, Jean Arbour, fils Isaac, Thomas Wm Flynn, Emesie Bourget, fils Nicolas, Clement Quirion, Michel Birmingham, Sylva Bourget, Charles Bourget, Jean Be Labbe, Joseph Potras, Chrylogue B. Biondini, Baptiste Flynn, John Laflamme, Narcisse Langlois, Charles McGinnis, Michel Despres, Jeremiah Donoghue, son Jeremiah, Augustin Simoneau, James Brochu, Charles Langlois, senior, Thomas Laflamme, Eugene Laberge, Jean Bourget, Pierre Cronico, jr., William Lenfestey.

THE REPLY.

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 at 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 chief lien of the County, is like a faithful echo and a synthesis of the sentiments expressed in my regard elsewhere.

In this testimonial of kindly feeling, I will find both consolation and encouragement in the difficult path of public life, which I have been pursuing for now very nearly fifteen years. You refer to the manner in which the Hon. Minister the Hon. Meunier, and his staff were received here. Allow me to say that I never, for a 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 significance. I know too well their faithfulness and their loyalty, in good and bad report, to believe 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 attitude of the citizens of Perce who thought it proper not to allow the first Minister to pass by unnoticed.

Your energetic protestation against the standard which is published in the Eleveur is a proof of your kindness towards me; but it is also a striking illustration of the sentiments of honor and the sense of propriety which animate our population. And as it said to your credit that you have avenged the good reputation of your parish against a scurrilous writer whose blurb place must have been remote from the Gaspeian 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 a convincing proof. Truly, Mr. Meunier might say "Oh I'd give me from my friends."

I renew my thanks for your kind appreciation 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 our country, wish your assistance and that of the electors of the county and Province, must necessarily triumph. But let us not forget that "Conquer without trouble or danger is to triumph without glory." The future belongs to the brave and generous hearted men and you rank amongst them. Accept my best wishes for your happiness and that of your families.

E. J. FLYNN.

GRAND LOTTERY,

With the Approval of His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa

For the rebuilding of the Church of the Reverend Fathers O. M. J. of Hull, P.Q., destroyed by fire on June 24th 1884. The Lottery will be held at the Convent of 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 of Leclerc Paroisais, Montreal, Canada.

Sale of the Tickets and Drawing done by the NATIONAL COLLECTOR LOTTERY. 2149 PRIZES. PRIZES VALUE: \$250,000. Tickets, \$5.00. Office: 10 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.



NERVOUSNESS CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.

Sherman House Barber Shop, W. A. Hellich, 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 should 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 by Pastor Koehnig'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. P. L. BOLDT, Cashier. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and please patients can also obtain this medicine free from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koehnig, of Fort Wayne, Ind. for 20 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.

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

FITS STOPPED FREE. Dr. Kline's Great Urinary Remedy. For all Brain & Nerve Disorders, Nervousness, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. Invaluable! It takes an hour to cure after a bottle of medicine is administered. Treatise and 52 trial bottle free to fit patients, they pay for express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express to Dr. J. C. Kline, 381 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS. For sale by J. A. Hart, 1780 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

DR. FOWLERS' EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA Cholera Morbus COLIC AND CRAMPS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Cure Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Fat in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if you only suffer from this distressing complaint, but do not naturally feel good, do not give up, but buy Carter's Little Liver Pills, 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. Buy after all sick head CURE SICK HEADACHE. In the hands 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 grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 20 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose.

THE ANTI-WHISTLING DITTY.

Oh, Paddy dear, and did you hear the news that's in the air? Sure whistling is forbidden now within the county Clare; Diversion such as that, my boy, you'll sadly, sorely rue.

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.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Scurvy, Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi-Annually (June and December).

ALLAN LINE.

1888--Summer Arrangements--1888. This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-ended, City-built steamships.

Then, all ye ramblers--"bouchals," take warning from my song-- While at your ease you can, in Chili or Hong Kong.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Commenting on the speech delivered by Mr. Dillon, on the 25th September, the Pall Mall Gazette remarks on its calmness and moderation.

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

\$9.50 FREE. LADIES BE YOUR OWN TAILOR.

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.

throng of the Kaiser, dead made his reign too brief to vindicate his claim to stomacnomy. But his voice, as it were, from the tomb, comes back to show the hollowness of Bismarck's pretensions.

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

Campbell's Cathartic Compound. Cures Chronic Constipation. Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

9 Cords in 10 Hours. RUNS EASY. NO BACKACHE. BY ONE MAN. Greatly improved. Also TOOL for fitting same.

Cholera ramps olic. Perry Davis Pain Killer. All Summer Complaints and all Bowel Troubles are cured by.

BISMARCK UNMASKED. NO LONGER CONSIDERED A GREAT STATESMAN BY THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY.

BRISTOL'S PILLS. The Infallible Remedy. For Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, etc.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Marie St. Regine Taylor of St. Roch.

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REMEMBER. That the presence of General Fairness and Integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly draw number without draw a Prize.

MAGIC LANTERNS. AND STEREOPTICONS. Views illustrated by the use of the Magic Lantern.

BUCKEY BELL Foundry. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.

GOVERNMENT LAND. Subject to entry under the U.S. Homestead Pre-emption, Timber Culture, Desert Land and Mining Laws in NEW MEXICO.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists various steamships and their details.

Table with columns: Liverpool Extra Line. Lists ship names and routes.

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