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### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1887.

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THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AUTHORITIES GRAPPLING WITH IT.

Two Congresses The Result of Whose Reliberations Will be of Great Value to the Cause of Religion.

Rev. Bornard O'Reilly writes from Clengariff under date of Sept. 17: The blood shed so wanted to the censure untered in my last letter but the cowndly ruffianism of the Royal Inish Constability. While the croper is holding his inquest over the poor victims, and the local authorities as well as the castle officies are using every means in the castle officies are using every means in their power to mak, the inquiry a fruitless one, the Government has adjourned Parlament. It the Government has adjourned Parliament. It was time, for there was not a single assection of Secretary Balfour's regarding the Mitchellstown disturbance that is not pover to be a falsehood by the reluctant fragmentary testimony of the police officers themselves. Meanwhile the cheen is made to say in her speech to both houses that their "wise" legislation will secure in Ireland "the restoration of order." As if her jubiles coordinated the monostitutional and rapidless measures it authorizes or exerting disorder, violence, blood-shed and operating disorder.

But I am very much mistaken if the murder-But I am very much musiken if the murder-ons conduct of the constabulary and the evident empleity of the government officials have not already accused in Great Britain, throughout her chomies, and in the United States a storm of such righteous writh that it never can be had till the Tories are forever driven from power at those Butha is a least trimination?

and the loces are forever arrived from power and Home Rule is at least triumphant.

But I must turn from these scenes and the heartburnings they cause on every side, to call the attention of your readers of every creed and class and nationality to the two convresses just held, within a few days of each other, at Triers

held, within a trw days of the constraint of the ides (Treves) and at Liege.
While demag guess and theorists on both sides of the Atlantic are seeking to find a practical solution of the social problem, or stirring up the social problem, or stirring up the solution of the social problem, or stirring up the eril passions of the needy and the laboring pecple against their more fortunate neighbors, Leo XIII., who has colled all his life to benefit the laboring poor, to protect and promote their erery dearest interest, has stimulated and directed the Bishops, priests, influential nobles, wealthy manufacturers, and large landed propietors of the leading countries in Europe to ease the labor problem, to settle the mighty sive the labor problem, to settle the mighty differlty between workingmen and their employers, between the struggling, suffering masses and their wealthy superiors, in a way to save sodery and to satisfy all the dictates of justice and religion.

Fifteen hundred men, representing the church, labor, capital and active charity, mes in Liege, under the presidence of Monseigneur Doutroux, the Bishop of that city. The Catho lie Congress of Triers, which had just concluded its own labors, deputed the most illustrious of is members, headed by the Prince von Loewen with temperature the Fatherland in the great sein, to represent the Fatherland in the great Belgian convention. From Holland, from France, Spain and Switzerland also came men known by their successful labor in favor of the

Twelve months ago the Apostolic B shop of Lore, whose heart, like that of Leo XIII., is wrapped up in the cause of the poor, called a first Congress in that city for the express purpose of uniting both workingmon and their em players, as well as all generous men who could primote the material and moral inierests of the laboring classes, to meet together, to examine and discuss, as it were beneath the eye of God, what should said could be done, and done

immediately, to save, to protect, to elevate the tollers and poor of every class.

In European countriesit was thought, it was feadessly and openly proclaimed, that the Church would not or could not do anything to shield the oppressed, degraded, and ignorant toiling masses from the grinding avarice of the toiling masses from the grinding avarice of the rich, from the pitiless tyranny of their wealthy employers. The Church, unhap; i y, had herself been stripped of her property, her position, her influence, her moral authority over the masses by a system of legislation I need not here characterize. The charity which the Gespel enjoins on the rich and powerful toward the suffering social majority had it was thought and said social majority had, it was thought and said, become a dead letter, an idle and empty confes-

Men like Bishop Deutreloux, Cardinal Langenieux of Elbeims, and Leo XIII., resolved that Christian churity among the leading classes in society should became a real, living, active, practical force, ministering to all the needs of the laboring classes, and counteracting energetically all the evil influences to which the to the German Parliament, was amongst those to the German Parliament, was amongst those European poor and workingmen have been long

exposed.
In the first Catholic Congress of Liege, as sembled last year to examine the social ques-tion, the most important result arrived at was to collist manufacturers, proprietors, men of property and position, in the work of undoing and resisting the wrong done to the workingmen, in devising within the factories themselve the most efficacious means of doing just ce to the toiler, of saving him from the two-fold tyranny toiler, of saving him from the two-fold tyranny and degradation of poverty and vice, of protecting him from misery in his old age, of securing to his home, wife and children all the sanctities, the comforts and the independence to which the heart of the Christian man aspire.

cauty could be found, the danger was every day extending; the number of the Socialists increased; their propagandism especially exercised a most fatal indusnce. On the Consinent personal property was attacked in the name of justice; in Ireland and in the United States natice; in Ireland and in the United States nati the comforts and the independence to which the heart of the Christian man aspire.

It is sufficient to read the reports, resolutions and addresses contained in the published summary of the proceedings of the Congress of Liege, to see that the spirit of Christian charity riumphed, and that the Belgian and German Catholics have practically solved the social

One of the sections of the congress—the most important of all, so far as practical results are concerned—was the employers (patrons). The president of this section, Urbain Guerin, after censuring in his report the custom prevailing in annonymous industrial corporations of taking no account whatever of the moral condition of their workingmen, concluded by proposing a series of resolutions which were unanimously

The Employers' union, while affirming the moral responsibility of all shareholders, expresses hereby the fervent wish that the latter shall, in their regular general meeting, exercise an active control in giving a sound social direction to those under their charge;

That, in electing administrators and directors, they shall be careful to examine not only the professional capacity and social standing of the candidates, but their dispositions with regard to the social question—i.e., their disposi-tion to secure the moral well-being of their

workingmen;
That the board of directors (in every industrial corporation) use the most scrupulous care in the appointment of all agents charged with

never bring any pressure to bear on them which might injure their material interests;
That they shall associate with themselves their workmen in the administration of the economical institutions founded for the benefit

of the latter. The pregnant and far-reaching meaning of these resolutions can only be fully understood and appreciated by reading the printed reports of the proceedings. Still one can arrive at a tolerable knowledge of the generous spirit which animates the Catholic manufacturers and employers of Belgium from the little which my property it allows to the

space will allow me to say.

The members of the section bind themselves to provide frequent popular lectures for their hands, popular libraries and reading rooms; the solemn celebration of the patronal feasts of their respective guilds at which the employers promise to be present; schools for adults, children and workingmen-all accompanied with such appliances as tend to promote moral-

ity and religion. Here are the final resolutions adopted by the

section on the motion of Doat:

I. The employers, inspired by their religious duty toward their workingmen and women, shall apply themselves in a special manner to seize every opportunity of mixing with the latter, such as public lecture, the solemu celebraion of the guild feasts, etc.
II. In every maportant industrial establish-

ment shall be created a fund for securing to the ment shall be created a fund for securing to the workman medical assistance and a portion of his salary in case of sickness or of being disabled by wounds; the regulation of this fund shall be under the joint superintendence of the workmen and their employers will encourage their hands to become members of a mutual beneficent society, the privilege of membership in which shall be carefully guarded.

III Every engloyer shall contract in favor

III. Every employer shall c attract in favor of his workmen a collective insurance guaratreing to the workman medical care and a p rtim of his salary in case of wounds or sickness. IV. Employers will use all their influe coover their workmen to induce them by their advice and encouragement, and by pecuniary aid, to set aside a portion of their wages so as to b-nefit by the savings banks and superannu-tion fund established in their favor by the

This, of course, is where the intervention of the State in favor of workingmen is an estab-lished and accepted fact. This question of State intervention as leading to State socialism is not all acceptable to very many, both among the workingmen and the employers.

Thus, as any rate in Belgium, and we may

any also in Germany, wealth, capital, property and position are enlisted by religion in the great work of improving the condition and prospects of the laboring classes. In France, where all good and noble ideas quickly take root and flourish, a great deal has been done in this direction; a great deal more is now sure to be done under the guidance and impulse of such practical and powerful minds as Cardinal Lan-

genieux.
I shall return to this subject in my next. But to encourage the great of ment in the United States, where the social question is daily growing in seriousness, I can only quote from the conclusion of the Abbe Winterer's most eloquant discourse :

The Church has placed in the centre of each Christian community we call a parish, a man Christian community we call a parish, a men who has charge of souls, but whose duty it is also to share in the material sufferings of his people. This man can scarcely avoid, in our times, the obligation of making himself acquainted with the social question.

The study of this question has become for priests an ind spansable necessity.

He may feel sure that the laboring man will trust him. A workingman will tell the priest.

trust him. A workingman will tell the priest what he keeps back from the authorities, or from men who gat up statistics.

Trom men who get up statistics.

What we want in Europe is apostles of labor.

I do believe that of such apostles there will never be any lack in the Church. The clite of devoted men whom I see around me here are a sure guaranty of this. Every priest is called upon to become such an apostle.

Let us in America be up and doing betimes.

We have a glorious loader in Leo XIII.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

THE DISCOURSE OF ARRY WINTERER AT THE LATE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

It is not possible even to mention the name of the many speakers who on this occasion pro-nonneed discourses quite equal to the expectations which the renown of the outtors had excited. As was expected, the speech of the Abré Winterer, the valiant Alsatian Deputy of prime importance. We give a very brief resume, mostly for the sake of illustration. Everywhere, said the Abba, the attention of Catholics was being directed to the social question. In all the countries of the Old World, as in the New, the minds of was regarded with the decrease.

minds of men were pre-occupied with the danger caused to society by Socialism, and remedies were universally being sought. But in the meantime, ere a practicable solution to the difficuity could be found, the danger was every day tionalization of the land was demanded; whilst the Socialistic press spared no institution, en-deavoring to overthrow even the idea of God in the soul. Society will, undoubtedly, receive its deathblow from this; but how think without affright of the ruins which will strew the the soul. out attrigut of the runs which will state the soil, the blow which will state those ruins be-fore Christian civilization, in the end victorious, shall have re-established social peace? M. Winterer showed what was the duty of States Winterer showed what was the duty of States in relation to this question, and then, in a mag-nificent series of tableaux, enumerated the acts of the Church during eighteen centuries. In reality, he added, the Church only, which has in the past solved the question between labor and capital, has the capacity, the knowledge and the power required for its solution in the

BROTHERS OF MISERICORDIA.

the strange order founded in the thirteenth CENTURY BY A PIOUS PORTER.

One of the impressive sights of Florence is the appearance in the streets of a procession of veiled figures, clothed in black, carrying a corpae to its burial. The figures are men, members of the Brothers of the Misericordia, a society founded in the thirteenth century by a pious porter. Pierre Borsi, the porter, one day con-ceived the happy thought of reforming the vices and employing the idle moments of his

they quarrelled with each other and swore fear-ful oaths.

Pietro persuaded them to agree to the imposi-tion of a fine each time they were profane. The idea pleased the rough fellows and they adopt-ed Pietro's suggestion to buy litters with the money thus collected, and to lend a hand in carrying the sick and wounded to the hospital, and the dead to their burial.

In these wealthe days and in such a quarrel.

In those warlike days and in such a quarrel-

anything from a patient except a cop of cold water. The hoods conceal the Brochers' faces and thus prevent any gratefel patient from rewarding them and take awa from themselves the temptation to trade on their services.

Do en completely tailed, made their appearance, only to find that the meeting was at an end. The others were preciol with good-humored laughter by the crowd.

London, Cet. 17.—The Daily News congrutuates the Nationalists on having done a

THE TARDY POLICE.

THEY ARRIVE IN TIME TO SEE A PROCLAIMED NATIONALIST MEETING DISPERSING—A SURPRISING ELECTION—THE MIT-CHELLSTOWN AFFAIR.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16 .- The meeting at Woodford whi is was proclaimed by the Government, was held intellast night, the proceedings being conducted by Messrs. O'Brien, Gill and others. The telegraph wires were cut about midnight on some city as Florence the street frays gave them occupation enough. The organization grew until it became the popular Brothers of the Misericordia, and numbered amongst its members all classes, from the artisan to the prince.

When the services of the Brothers are needed a bell calls them, and those whise turn it is to serve appear on the street clothed in a black of the dress and in a hood which covers head and face. The dress is not, as some have thought, a sign of shame for crimes and sins, but a precaution spainst recognition.

Their rule forbids a Brother from receiving anything from a patient except a cup of column of the meeting was a clock in the meeting was at an end.



## MR. DWYER GRAY, M.P.

This distinguished gentleman, of whom the above is a good likeness, as our readers are aware, holes a most distinguished position in the ranks of the National party. As editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, the leading Irish a daily newspaper of the day, he has done brilliant service to the Irish cause. He has been Lord Mayor of Public and Irigh Sheriff of the same city, and has for many years sat in Parlia-ment as the representative of one of the Dublin idings. It was while he occupied the position of High Sherifi that he was committed to prison, Aug. 16th, 1882, for publishing in his paper a letter with editorial comments reflecting on the conduct of the Crown in packing juries. The following extracts from his speech on that eccision will be read with int rest at the pres-

The Solicitor General seems to be under the impression that because I happen to be the High Sheriff it was my duty to suppress the publication in the Freeman's Journal of any articles or communications in reference to the trials in this court. I beg to state that when I accepted the office of High Sheriff of the city I was under the impression that my acceptance of that position would in no way interfere with the honest discharge of my duties as a public journalist: and I can only say that my view as to those duties differs very widely indeed from that which has been stated by the Solicitor Coneral. In my opinion it is the duty of a public journalist to comment freely and fearlessly upon the conduct of public tribunals, and upon the mode in which justice is administered in this country.

\* \* \* \* The Solicitor General seems to think that it is out of your lord-ship's province to inquire into the matter. If so, of course, the only thing will be what amount of punishment, or what term of imprisonment your lordship should mete out to me. But the question, it seems to me, is whether the statement was true or not. Was the right of exclusion exercised to an undue extent by the Crown? Were Catholics ordered to stand aside because they were Catholics? Were Liberals directed to stand by because they were Liberals? Were juries of a certain complexion selected by the Crown by means of a system of exclusion? means or a system or excussion?
I am not only responsible, as proprietor of the \*\*Rrccman's Journal\*, for the publication of that letter, but I have no hesitation in avowing that I am personally responsible for it, and also for the comments which appeared upon it, inasmuch as I knew of its insertion, and it was I myself that wrote the article which the Solicitor-Gen-eral has characterized in such emphatic lan-

The Central Congress of Catholic Committees in Italy, sitting at Rome, has addressed a circular letter to the press and to the local commit-tees, urging them to set on foot a movement thoughout the country organizing a petition to the Italian Chamber to take into consideration the question of reconciliation between the Pope and the Italian Government.

guage.

A correspondent asks :- " Can you give me superimending their workmen;
That they shall show the greatest respect for liberty and conscience among their employes,

capital stroke of business. The Morning Chronicle says it is utterly impossible for the Government to abstain from taking very decisive action against those who thus contemp turnsly set them at defiance.
QUEENSTOWN, Oc. 15.—An election for muni-

cipal officers was held to day. The result caused general astoni-hment, live Unionists being elected by large majorities over five Nationalises and a staumen Conservative leading the poll by a vote of two to or e.

10 rath, Oct. 16.—The Government author

ties have decided to hold a police employ into the conduct of Magistrate Irwin and Inspector Frownring at Mitchell town.
LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Irish Privy Council

will meet in Dublin early next week to adopt measures for the total suppression of the National League. Chief Secretary Balfour, accompanied by detectives has returned to Dublar.

THE POPE'S GOOD ADVICE.

ROME, Oct. 17.-In addressing the French pilgrims, Jesterday, the Pope dealt with the industrial question, speaking unlaworably of state socialism, but insisting that governments hould make the material interests of the work ing class of the population their care. At the same time he urged his listeners to turn a deaf car to revolutionary incitement, any yielding to which could only result in bitter deception The Pope purposely avoided making any allus'or to the Roman question, so as not to give offence to the Italian Government.

RACE RIOTS IN GIBRALTAR. GIBUALTAR, Oct. 17.—Serious riots have occurred here between Irish and English soldiers Many of the rioters were injured. Several arrests have been made. The streets are guarded by strong patrols.

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH IN A COUNTRY BOARDING HOUSE.

QUEBEC, Oct. 17 .- A fire broke out at 10.45 yesterday, in Robert Neil's boarding house, situated at Lake Edward. The alarm was given by one of the boarders, who had retired and was not asleep. There were about fifteen boarders in the house, besides Neil's family of six. The cause of the fire is supposed to be from a lamp which was placed on the table in the sitting room for the convenience of other boarders who had not come ip. The fire taking so suddenly there was no chance of escape to those upstairs but to jump from the windows, which are about cighteen feet. The first man to jump was an engine driver named B. White, who escaped with a dislocated ankle. The balance of the boarders succeeded in escaping, with the exception of ancreaged in escaping, with the exception of three, who were burned to a crisp. Those who did escape were badly burnt, some having their hair burned from their heads, and their faces and necks badly blistered. The greatest gal-lantry displayed was that of Mrs. Neil, who succeeded in taking from the burning house her three children and Mt. No:l's mother, who was upstairs. The following are the names of the parties burnt: Thomas Landers, aged 55, resides family of several young children; William Buchanan, aged about 18, son of Alex. Buchanan, former, of Little River; George Scotton, aged about 28, whose parents reside in California,

## SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

LECTURE BY FATHER ANDERSON, S J. In the Church of the Holy Name, Manchester, Eng., Father Anderson, S.J., lately delivered the second of a series of lectures on "Science and Religion," in the presence of a very large congregation. They had seen, he said, that science and religion, so far from being antagonistic or irreconcilable, had been declared by the highest authority on earth to proceed from the one changeless romes of all truth. It from the one changeless source of all truth. It had been further declared, and he would hereafter develop that point, that they brought to each other a mutual aid. If that was so, then they had a series of important considerations b fore them. How was it, one might ask, that if these two emanated from one source and spoke one language, and rendered assistancy to each other, that so many emment's dentists had been led by their studies to unbelief? This was the problem now before us. There must be some deep-sented reason for it. It could not be

that a scientist was deficient in montal expectly; on the contrary, such men as they were considering were welcomed by science into the inner circle, and accounted among its mot famous sons. Was it because the scientist was unconscientious in his search? They most wilingly allow that at least he was not oblewise than apright. How then to account for the phenomenon? Two great reasons met us at once. First, he started with a false hypothesis as to the kind and extent of evidences which the faith afforded, and this tended to vitinte all his calculations. He b lieved experiment and induct on to be, pur many to the color within induction to be par mount, or tooly within their own scheme of research, but within all spheres. That was, he applied a false test to faith and the things of fifth.

There were sciences which afforded, and the and absolute cortainty. Such were the exact and mathematical sciences. There were other researches concerned with the conduct of life in which a noral certainty was the only one attainable. "Probability," said a great Auglican authority, " is to us the very guide of life." Now, how absurd would it be for any one to confine these two kinds of evidence, to demand mathematical containty for moral demonstrations or again, to be catisfied with a high probability in mathematics. What would become of the trade of Manchester if there was merely a probability about the multiplies, tion table? But equally about, to say the tion tuber 15st opining absord, to fay the least of it, was it on the part of sciencists to twore the difference between the mere pro-bability, however near to demonstration, which attached to his science, and the evi-dence of the Christian faith, which rested on the highest and most certain testimony. Religion had its own evidence, and that was su-press e. A man could not be called upon to presse. A man could not be called upon to believe the supernatural, nor could be call on any one to believe it unless she Teacher and Ambassador of Truth began by showing him this credentials. Those credentials, once ac-cepted, were a proof for the message he brought far beyond any investigation of natural science which, after all, was but in progress and might lead to quite other results. The first error, then, of those who discovered a contradiction tetween science and faith was that they started with the false idea of what was meant by the several cyclenois for one and for the other. Secondly, they pureled a faulty mode of inquiry. Beginning with the inferior, they lost out of sight the superior, instead of using the first as a stepping store to the latter.

The scientist "ef scienc s fa'sely so called" only : llows the idea of God and His wo kings and His word so far as the special science or his conception of it might permit. He found, for example, a tene in a cave in Wales and beside it a flint hammered into an arrow head. Upon this he reasoned: the bone was that of a chinoceros, and the man who hammered the flint must be coeval with it. But no thinoceres, he assumed, could have existed in Wales within the limits of the time assigned by the Pentateuch for the duration of animal life on earth. Away, ther fore, with the book, and he held to the bone. Had he taken the trouble to asce tain on what authority that book come? No: he preferred to investigate and limit himself to what lay before him. The proof belonging to an independent authority; the ground on which that independent statement was made; the sense to which that independent statement was limical—all these by beyond the range of his sphere, and be did not give to it the treable of a second thought. He would not ask himself whether the power and the truth which inspired that book pos-essed even a personality, and how then should be treat with reverence, still less how should be give the beinage of belief to what might be the act of an impersonal agent. He c mid not so much as say whether the bone that lay before him had been created under the operation of some blind law, or whether it was the result of an act of will. The energy of thought and the choice of action might be in his mind but a combination of chemical agencies. All things might be set in motion and kept in motion by some eternal force or forces of which he saw indications in the attraction and gravitation of the physical world. That was to say, he matched the lower against the higher by a simple act of intellectual rebellion. Now, what did all this result in? One of three

things—sgnosticism, pantheism, atheism. The agnostic, as was said before, pursued his science ot to a goal, but into a cloud. He knew many of the previous processes, but he was ignorant of the physical result, and confessed himself to be so. He was like a man who knew what was meant by a pyramid, who had a catalogue of all the pyramids existing on the face of the globe, who then looked at a particular pyramid, the apex of which was hidden by a c oud, and who professed himself ignorant of whether this particular pyramid pissessed an apex or not. He practically doubted it. It happened to be all important to him to inquire, but he took for granted that the cloud concealed nothing, and ne occupied himself only about the base. Should we suppose him to advance towards pantheism? This was a supposition not so abourd as might appear. There was in some scientific circles in London at that moment a remarkable development of Buddhism. In truth, when a man had got rid of the deepseated notion of a personal God, he had thereby made such a void within himself, and around him, that the solitude, as a writer had said, desolated and affrighted him. Oscilating and wavering, by a strong rebound his troubled unagination cried out that all was God. He exaggerated the truth that God was every where into the falsity that God was everything Lastly, atheism was the final result of all false science. Even supposing him free from such errors in conduct as blinded the eyes and hardened the hearts of men, we saw in him two fatal symptoms, the pride of a barren intellect and the lack of a moral sense. No wonder that acceptions would wish to ignore Genesis, for Genesis contained the record of the rise of a made to float on bubbles of air? She seems to false philosophy in one rebellious question. have been buoyed up on the bubble reputation "Why hath God commanded you?" was the

question put by the serpent to our first mother in Paradire, and it was the question which he had always been repeating with too fatal autress to many among her descendants.

There was also a lack of that meral sense

which to a heart incorrupted and unblinded spoke of Gcd within the soul as well as in the spoke of Gcd within the soul as well as in the great world around, and this fatal lack might exist in two degrees. The Apostle reproving the personal sins of the heathen world referred them up a skeptical unwillingness to abide by anything better. "As they did not like to have God in their knowledge, God delivered them to to a reprobate sense." "This," said St. Peter, "they are willingly ignorant of." There was a great deal of this voluntary ignorance abreat in the world, among those who were suce abread in the world, among those who were innorant, perhaps, of nothing else. Se ordly, there was a further degree of atheirm, of impatient pushing away of the very idea of thid as "Depart from us," was their language, "We desire not the knowledge of thy ways." Joh describes them further as being those who said to God, "Depart from us," and who looked upon the Almighty as if He could do nothing. Here, here we had a regular the form the form the first or t then, we had arrived at the fountain head; this was the source of nine-tenths of the skepticism was the scarce of innesterans of the the tests of nearly nineteen hundred years. It was the want of will to believe - may, it was the will not to believe. Tremendons power of may. I sty his own act indeed he could place himself on so false a perspective that God recorded from view. Now let then look for a more act on the Christian believe the way are also believe than tian philosopher. He was one whose wi-dem and scentific neutroess, in all its results, was and social in the order and harmony by the first possulate with which we began. Since o, with him, envanated from the same Divine source of truth as the higher emanation of Fig. 1. He was not that fool described by Lord Form, who said in his heart "There is no God" reached willied to believe that there was nown. He might fied the same bone in the same cave as the intidel scientist, but all the while is would be on the Laksont for evidences of ligher in terretation from which the error is an overlied

and turned away.

Not long ago an able scientist was not by a riest in a train near Manchester. He was a man learned in his department, clear as its exin an learned in his department, clear in its exposition, most interesting in his personal conversation, but avawing bimself an agnetic pure and simple. When they parted the priest shock hands with him and said: "It would give megneat satisfaction if I could think you would pray every day at least the prayer of the dying soldier on the batth field, "Se God, if there he a God, save my roul, if they a sould." The chilling answer was this: "How can you expect me to address such a prayer, when I know not whether there is a Beng to Whom to address it?" Not long after that the priest heard of the death of his acquainment. Now, must we not fear that in this case there was a heard of the death of his acquire account of the most we not fear that in this case there was a new form the fruith offered. He real turning away from the truth offered! He had no care to pray, because, pockers, he had to care to ascertain whether there was a Divine object of prayer. Was this treating himself with due justice? Was this treating the path of a real philosopher? Take the contrary case. A missionary pract penetrated into a distant region of North America where probably the fact of the white man had never worlden before, and asked: "Do you ever pray to the Great Spirit?" The answer was: "For long years I have prayed every day that it there be a Great Spirit above me, he would coughtant to take in to him. real turning away from the truth offered! above me, ha would conclude to take no to hime celf." "Your prayer is answered, "said the priest, who begun, thereupon, to instruct the sees me in the faith. His words were received threty the faith. His words were received a thresty man drinks in water. The saver in old his act of faith, was baptized, and doe' on hour afterwards.

Centrast these two, the willing and the unwilling, the accepting and the represent, they yearning and the self satisfied, and say which is the truest philopher. The one would not how his head to enter through the lowly does the other eagerly pressed in and secured the to asure of the inner chamber. They had come that the agnostic was no true philosopher, lagarise through some defect in his mental vision to ignored the first principles of all true we form-humility, docility, and an earnest decline to arrive at the truth. The true philosocher was no agnostic, because he began with thath, and, holding the first principle and positive of all consideration, he proceeded one ring to the deductions and conclusions. This cought, it duly appreciated, would solk their assumed philotophy below.

The poor Indian, whose untubered name Sees God in storms, and hears Him is the wind.

The true philosopher was no intellectual Pharisee, for he recognized the position of a dis ciple in all his researches. In proportion to the capacity and authority of the teacher, so did he accept and besieve. These attributes he found in God, the great invisible Teacher of all minds; and hence, while he investigated His works, he did not forget to believe His word. This was the wisdom of those hely men whose astronomical science led them to supernatural truth, and who left their State, their native land, to dore the Babe of Bethlehem.

## CAPITAL AND WAGES.

Dr. Wayland, in his political economy, lays down this proposition: "The greater tho amount of capital in any country, the higher the wages of labor." Henry George denies the truth of this proposition, and refers to countries in which there is an immense amount of capital, and in which the price of labor is very low. I think political economists should amond their proposition and make it read as follows: "The greater the amount of capital seeking employ-ment in any country, the higher the wages of labor." In all civilized countries, there is an immense amount of capital which do s not seek employment. It is locked up in bonds of various kinds, and brings in an income to its owner without the aid of labor. Suppose the United States were to pay the National Debt in greenbacks, what would be the result? Capitalists would be compelled to seek the aid of Labor to make their capital profitable, and manufactories of every kind would spring up all over the country, and the wages of Labor would greatly advance. Let us also suppose that a graduated land tax was established, and that a capitalist had to pay three, four or five per cent upon all land which he owned in excess of ten thousand dollars' worth. Under these circumstance, it would not pay the capitalist to buy land and hold it for speculative purposes. For this reason also, he would be compelled to seek the aid of Labor to make his capital profit able. This, then, is my idea. The governmen should be administered in such a manner as to stimulate, if not netually compel, the capital st to seek the aid of Labor in order to make his capital profitable.—Dr. W. H. Benson,

## IRENE THE FOUNDLING;

Or, The Slave's Revenge.

By the Author of "The Banker of Bedford."

CHAPTER VII .-- Continued.

There was a ring at the bell, and the girl who answered the summons ushered in Uncle Dan, closely followed by Crazy Joe. "Good evenin' to ye all," said the old man,

as he entered the cizy sitting-room. "How do you all do?" Pretty well, Uncle Dan. How are you and Joe this evening?" returned Mr. Tompkins, rising and grasping the hard, rough

hand of the old hunter. "We at' both purty well," said Uncle Dan, shaking hands with all present. "I tell ye what's a fact, it's gettin' cold out, an' no mis-

take, snowing just like blezes." Joe, who was in no talkative mood, took a

seat in a corner, and fixed his gaze on the fire.
"I thought from the way the wind whistled it had grown colder. Come, Maggie, fix Uncle Dan and Joe some supper," said the

planter. "Ya-ae, fur I'm hungry as a wolf," returned the old man, with the familiarity of a frequent and welcome guest.

"Are you hungry, Joe?" asked Mrs. Tompkins. "I am, but it is written that man shall not

live by bread alone, but by every word of

"I'll put that ar' tellur agin any preacher in the settlement for quotia' Scriptur. He jest seems to know the whole thing by heart.

"Have you heard any news recently?" Mr. Tompkins asked. "News! Don't talk about news! Jist wait till I've had some supper, an' I'll give ye

a little mess o' news that'il make ye tair After the mountaineer had partsken of a warm meal, and returned to the comfortable

sitting-room, Mr. Tomokins asked : "What is that remarkable news, Uncle Dan ?"

"Wall, I kin tell it now," he answered, resuming his seat, "but I sw'ar it war too much for a empty stomach. About two hours ago the news first come to Sasgtown, an' now the whole place is wild. The con vention, which met at Charleston, South Carliny, three days ago, passed ordernances of secession, and declar' the State out of the

"Oh, pshaw! it must be a mistake," said Mr. Compkins. ... Mistake? Not by a jug full. It a.' actual fact. The news come in as straight as a crow dies. There was rumors of it be-

fore, but now it's sartin."

"Great heaven! that means civil war." "It means war, but it wont be civil, not by a jug full. They ar' already talkin' about musterin' men and gettin' realy to fight That's to be a grand muster and speakin' at Snugtown next Saturday. They say that Mississippi, Florida, Alabares, Georgia, Louisiani, en i Texas ar sure to foller South Carliny, in a few weeks, and maybe all them slave States, even Virginia and Missouri."

"Have the people gone crazy?" cried Mr. Tompkins. "It's no more than might be expected, said O'can. "The North has set her foot on the South, and if she feels like withdrawing from the partnership, she certainly has a right to do eo.

"Partnership?" put in Abner, with an astonished look. "It is merely a confederation of States,

formed by a compact, and, if one wishes to withdraw, she has the right," answered "Our Government is formed by the people,

and not by the States," said Abner. "Then, why is it not called the United Te ple, and : ot the United States? Each State is a separate corporation, capable of hous vari contract solving contracts. They were originally colonies, but when they freed themselves from Groat Britain, for protection and safety, they united. Who can doubt that South Carolina has not the right, when she has become capable of taking care of herself, to withdrive from others?"

"There 's a great difference between corporations and governments," sail Abner. "Our Constitution does not say, 'We, the United States,' 'As the people of the United Styles, in order to form a more perfect When they belonged to England, they were considered as a whole and not as a part. In the Declaration of Independence, de brieg th Colonies free and independent States, dos to in the name and by the authority o the good people whom they represenced, and not of the Scates?

"Ail that sounds very well, Abner," said Oleah, bitterly, "but words will have no offect on un oppressed and down-trodden people. The South will be free-" Yes, if they have to enslave one-half of

humanity to do so," interrupted Abuer. "That's just the point Abolitionists are driving to, though few are as honest as you to admit. The slaves make the South wealthy and powerful. The North is jealous and wants to deprive us of the means of wealth. There is but one remedy left usthe same remedy adopted by the Colonies when oppressed by Great Britain-withdraw.

"You are too hasty," said Abner, more coolly. "You have no assurance that when Abraham Lincoln does take his seat, the 4th of March next, he will abolish slavery. " Wait and see?" cried Oleah. "Wait

until he has withdrawn every gun and armed vessel from the South? Wait until he has overrun the whole country with armed soldiers? Wait until he has bound us hand and foot? Then what can we do? No! Now is the time for action."

"I don't believe Lincoln will free the trying to crawl up hill. negroes," said Abner.

I will stake my life as the wager," said Oleah. "that before his term of office expires, he declares every negro in the United States a free American citizen, war or no war. Mark my words and see if I am not a true pro-

"Come, come, boys, we have had political discussion enough for the present," said Mr.

"Ya-as," said Uncle Dan, "we don't want the civil war to commence to-night; least of all places, heah. One thing sure about it. you youngsters had better let us old folks bout these things, we can do it without gettin' so red in the face. The whole country is in a bad fix, an' ef it comes to a smash up, I swar I don't want to see it begin between

CHAPTER VIII.

MR. DIGGS IN A NEW FIELD.

Mr. Diggs was defeated for the office of county attorney by a large majority, but he was young and buoyant, and after a few days of replaing began to revive.

A new excitement took possession of him. Strange talk came to his ears, and his little round eyes glistened with delight from behind his glasses, and his little round lips parted with smiles of pleasure. War on a gigantic scale—a new Nation, with new men at its head-was the all-absorbing topic.

was rising out of the ruins and fragments of the old.

Mr. Diggs concluded to espouse the cause of the new Nation. He would raise a company of volunteers to fight its battles; he would be captain. From captain he would be promoted for his bravery to colonel, from colonel to brigadier-general, or commanderin-chief. Mr. Diggs' fertile imagination planned a glorious tuture for himself. Other friends pulled him down, men had risen from obscurity to renown, and why not be?

Nation was his all-absorbing theme. When he met any one he would say :

"Well, what's the news, and what's the prospect of war?" The prospect was very good, every one

thought. Oue day, talking with a young man about his own age, but couler and less broad-thirsty, Mr. Diggs said they were too slow about fighting. Since the surrender of Twiggs in Texas no other event had transpired, and

each indifference was monstrous. "Don's be in a hurry, Diggs," said his friend. "Let them have time for considera-

tion."
"There's no need of consideration. I am
"There's no need of consideration to avenge ready now. I will go, like Marion, to avenge my country's wrongs," said Diggs.

"This is war against our own country-men," said his friend, "and I don't think there is any place in either rank for me." "There is a place for me," said Diggs,

strutting about with his hands in his pockets and expecto: ating profusely. "My country needs me, and I reckon there's a place for "Will you take a colonelcy to commence

with?" his friend asked, with a smile. "I don't expect a coloneley at first," said Diggs. "I want to start at the foot of the ladder, as captain, and gradulty rise until I

am commander-in-chief." "You would make such a nolle-looking general!" said a bystander, surveying the fat little fellow.

"You can talk, Howard Jones, but I hem! hem!-have always had a taste for military life." "You would make such a fine-looking

commander," said Jones. "Mounted on a tall charger you would yourself stake terror to the cuemy."

"I can prove that all generals were an all men," said Dirgs, strutting about. "Of course they were; but you-you

would kill all your enemies. They would die with laughter when they saw a general on a horse neventeen hands high, looking like a bag on a log.'' "O', ta'k sense, Jones."

"On a big war-herse you would look very much like a bug on a log," said Jenes. "But wouldn't it be grand for Crazy Joe's mad mac to turn out a general?"

"C.n b you talk sense, or are you a fo 1?" longer to endure the ridicule of his compartions, he turned shruptly around and left the growd gathered about him.

The winter of 1860-61 pasted away; but little had been cone in Spactown tave mustering and speech-making. Trose in favor of open rebeliton were in the minority in the neighborhood, but those in favor of neutrality in the majority; but those in favor of standing for the Stars and Stripes the smallest class of all.

Patrick Henry Diggs was in a dilemma. His ambition pointed him to the battle-field, that his great abilities, which no one seemed to appreciate, might be shown to the world. The idea of a new Nation dezzed him and showed a path as splendor for his willing feet to follow. But he felt reluctant to draw his sword against the flag of Washington and Marion. He was sure, however, that these turbulent times meant something great for himself. He never lost an opportunity to muster in the ranks of the Home Guards or

to make a speech. The eastern part of Virginia acceded on April 17, 1861, but the co.towestern portion, about Snagrown, was at peace, save from the mustering of Home Guards to protect home and families from the incurcious of either

Olcah Tompkins was an avowed accessionist, attended the meetings of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and was already aworn to support the Southern cause. Secret meetions were taking place all over the country, and night meetings held three or four times a

Mr. Diggs joined one of these secret organizations, and met them one night in an old school-house which stood on the side of an abandoned road, about four miles from Snagtown in the direction of the Twin Mountains. About forty in all had assembled there, among them Howard Jones and Seth Williams, two men who seemed, Mr. Diggs thought, to live only to annoy him.

Mr. Diggs had come to the meeting with the intention of making one of his most patriotic speeches; but when he discovered his old enemies, their eyes sparkling with

mischief, his heart sank within him. Nearly all present were armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols, and a guard was placed about the school-house. Preliminary matters settled, Howard Jones rose and ad dressed the chairman of the meeting, stating that, as they had with them the distinguished attorney, Patrick Henry Diggs, who was in sympathy with the cause, he would like to

Despite the stirring times, everybody presont was eagerly expectant of fun. Cries for Diggs were heard all over the house. Mr.

Diggs' opinion of Jones rose rapidly. "Mr. Speaker," began Diggs, rising and gazing about through his glasses, "in the language of one of old. -

I come not here to talk. You know too wel The story of our thraldom.-Here he made a gesture with both hands which Jones declared looked like a turtle

" We are slaves." A solemn pause.

" 'The bright sun rises to his course, and lights A race of slaves; he set, and his last beam Falls on a slave.

Friends, Romans, countrymen—'"
'I say," interrupted Seth Williams, in an "I say," interrupted Seth Williams, in an audible whisper, nudging the orator, "a'pose

you leave Rome, and come down to our present age. Give us something about the new Confederacy.'

"That's just what I am coming to," said Mr. Diggs, "and I hope you will not interrupt me again. After a short pause he re-

sumed:
"It is no common cause which brings us here to-night. Tyrants and traitors are abroad in the land. A gigantic foe is invading the fair soil of Virginia, and we are able to have the equipage in readiness by four learning the fair soil of Virginia, and we are able to have the afternoon.

At Mr. Tompkins' door Mr. Diggs alighted,

At Mr. Tompkins' door Mr. Diggs alighted, here to protect our firesides. All law writers. from Blackstone down, agree that all men should protect their homes. Now, fellowcitizens, remember our forefathers all fought, and bled, and died for this glorious Union."

(Applause.)
"Touch lightly on that," whispered Jones. "I repeat," said Mr. Diggs, "that Washington was the greatest man that ever lived," And now, grown elequent and excited, he mounted a bench and whipped his left hand under the tails of his coat, while he waved his right in vehement gesture.

The Union was shattered, and a new Nation | Jones to keep him on the track were unavail- | I have joined the Confederate army—hem— | can not live in peace with the North; the ing. He commenced to speak about the Stars no, I mean to say I am going to join the next best thing is to separate."

union army in a day or two. That is, I "That's so,—hem, hem!—that's so," said and Stripes.
"Oh, thunder! go back to Rome if you

can't make a better secession speech," said Jones. The truth was that Mr. Diggs, like a great many others at this time, hardly knew which side he was on. When he swore to preserve the Union at all hazards, his astonished

A call was made for volunteers, and Mr. Diggs was the first to enroll his name. He strutted about with his hands thrust | Though calling themselves a Home Guard, deep into his pockets, reveling already in his these volunteers were really enrolled in the future greatness. The new and powerful army of the Southern Confederacy. Oleah

Tompkins was among the first to thus espouse the Southern cause. The clouds of war grew darker and darker every hour. At any moment the storm might burst in all its fury. Snaglown was in a constant state of excitement as the crisis approached. Her more timid citizens trem

Henry Smith, a farmer's son, a young man of limited education, but of strong common sense, stood in the street one bright morning, engaged in conversation with Seth Williams "Come, now, Harry," said Williams, persuasively, "you had better come in with us.
The time has come, or will scon come, when our homes will have to be defended. We shall be overrun with soldierly hirelings, who will rob and burn and murder as they go. Our families will need protection, and this

bled with dread.

duty devolves on us. But, Seth, some say the Home Guard will be marched South into the Confederate

army. "Oh, nothing of the kind," said Williams. "Our only object is to protect our homes from the soldiers of both sides, and to meddle with neither unless they invade our State." "I think we are justified in protecting our

own interests; but, though I despite Abraham Lincoln, I cannot raise my hand against the old Stars and Stripes" "Oh, there is no danger that you will be forced into the Confederate army. We are only organizing a Home Guard now; if we raise troops for the South, that will be

another thing.' "When do you meet again?" asked Harry, "To-morrow night; we go into comp next week in real earnest."

"Where?" "On Welf Creek, about three or four miles away, between here and the Twin Mountains.

"Where do you meet to-morrow night?" "At the school-house on the road cetween here and Twin Mountains. "I will be there," said Harry.

As Williams wa'ked away, a young man who had been observing the two with keen interest, approached Harry and said: "I can tell what you and Seth Williams were tasking about " "I will give you three guesses, Abner,"

said Harry, Loughing.
"He was trying to persuade you to enlist in the Home Guards." "That was just it," replied Harry.

"Don't do it, Harry, or you will repent it. tell you the some Home Guard is only a sover, and every one who enlists will be in the Confederate army in three months. Unless you mean to take up arms against your country, keep clear of the Home Guard."

"I don't want to fight in Lincoln's army, nor do I want to enter the Confederate ranks, so I thought the Home Guards would be the "Don't you calist," said Abner Tompkins,

"or you will repent it." As Harry walked away, Mr. D'ggs came along, his short lege, in rapid motion, resembling the thick spokes of a wheelbarrow, and his head inclined backward at an angle of firty-five degrees, and his glasses, as usual, on his nose, and his little fat hands thrust

deep into his pockets. "Hold on, Digs !" said Abner. "I want to speak to you.'

"Hem, hem, hem!" hegan Mr. Diggs. "Good merning, Mr. Tompkins, Wellem-that is I am-hem-glad to see you. I was just going to have my man drive me out to your house. Have a little important business with-that is with one member of your family, he—he—he!"

"Digge, I hear that you have enlisted in the Confederate army; is it to?" asked Almer, abruptly. "Well, sir, I expect—that is, I apprehend,

my dear sir, that you -perhaps are conrectly informed. "Why, Diggs, what in the world do you

nean ?" asked Abner. "On, our country is too large; should be divided. We intend to build up a vast Southern empire. The North has always tran-pled on our rights, and it is time for us

"But how do you intend to resist? By overthrowing the liest government the world has ever known? Build up a Southern empire! Is not the grand old republic established by Washington good erough for you? The North is not trampling on your rights. Your wrongs are imaginary. And as to our country being too large, can a nation like ours grow too powerful? Think, Diggs, be fore you act, or, like Calhoun, you may expect Washington to come to you in sleep, and place the black spot on your hand which Arnold wears in the world. Think Diggs! Don't rale your hand against your country without wall considering the matter.

Diggs, for a few minutes, was silent, and then he said: "I think you are right, Abner. I will not prove a traitor to my country. I shall ask to have my name taken off the roll to-morrow night."

night."
"Do so, or you will surely repent it as you live. If you want military honors, seek them in the ranks of your country. There is a call

for seventy-five thousand volunteers." "You are right, you are right. I will go Where shall I go ?" and volunteer.

"We are raising a company at the junc-tion, about twenty miles from here." "I will go day after to-morrow, but I am in a hurry now. I am going to your house on business. The fact is-I don't mind telling the facts to you—I am going on purpose to see Miss Irene. He, he, he! I am deter-

mined to see how I stand there; he, he, he !"

Diggs hurried away, without observing his movement. The consummate fool!" muttered Abner. The idiot! To think of our Irene!" Mr. Diggs hurried off with an air of much importance, and ordered Mose to make ready out fail, now. We want every member of the carriage, and drive him to the Tompkins | the company there, as we shall go into camp

mansion. Mose was not as quick of movement as he

to be informed by Miss Irene's maid that her mistress was calling with Mrs. Tompkins, and | you?" would not roturn for an hour. "I will wait," said Mr. Diggs. "I must -hem, hem-must see Miss Irene.

After a few moments of waiting Mr. Diggs sauntered out to the plazzo, and there met the ladies on their return. "Miss Irene, -hem, hem, hem," he began advancing. "I am delighted to see you, Ihem—that is—hem—I came on purpose to see don't know exactly which army I shall join Mr. Diggs. yet-and I come to bid you adieu.

Irene looked a little puzzled and felt not a little annoyed at this address. There was something she did not like about Mr. Diggs'

"Will you come in?" she said, "and I and Marion were rebels." will see you presently."

dress. She managed to detain herself until away. tea was announced and then invited Mr. Diggs to the dining-room.

After tea the little fellow followed her back to the parlor, and she resigned herself to be bored for an hour or more by him, but did the household were silent on the question,

not yet suspect the real cause of his visit.
"Hem, hem!" began Mr. Diggs, "Miss Irene, these are troublous times. "They are indeed," answered Irene, from

her sent opposite the loquacions Mr. Diggs. "We don't know one minute what will happen the next." No, we do not," said Irene, who really threatened danger. did not imagine what was to happen on this

"Hem, hem! two large armies are raising."
"So I am informed," said Irene.

"And they mean destruction to each other."

"I fear some damage will be done." "Hem, hom! Sumter bas fallen."

"So I have heard." "Dauce take it!" thought Mr. Diggs aside "she is as cool as an iceberg, and I am get-ting flurried. What had I better say or do Then a short pause.

"Some of your friends will doubtless take part in the coming struggle," he finally said. "I fear they will be rash enough to do so," she replied.

"And some may go to return no more,"voice and eyes were growing pathetic. "Alas! such is too often the fate of war. "I have concluded to enter the army."

of going into the army."
"I feel that my country needs my ser-

vices.' "You are patriotic." Mr. Diggs felt flattered.

"You are-hem-hem, very kind, Miss Irene, to attribute patriotism to me. Patriot ism, true patrictism, is one of man's most noble attributes." "I agree with you."

"But, Miss Irene, it is hard to go, even to cur country's aid, and leave behind friends dearer to us than life."

"Mercy!" mentally ejaculated Irene"does the little fool mean to propose?" Then, still without any encouraging warmth in her tone, shoasked, "When do you expect to leave Snagtown?"

"In two or three days at most, and I feel -hem-pardon me, Miss Irene." He rose and drew his chair nearer to her's. "He really means it!" thought Irene, her eyes bright, half with mischief, half with an-

noyance. "I have something-hem, hem, hem !wish to say to you. 1-1-that is-hemcannot leave for the field of danger until Ihave-hem, hem! until I have revealed to you my feelings."

Mr. Diggs paused, and tried to look sentimental; but a more sheepish, simple-looking specimen of humanity Irene was sure she had never before beheld.

The farce had been carried too far, and she said coldly: "Your manner and words are quite incom-

prehensible, Mr. Diggs." "I will make myself plain," said Mr. Diggs, swallowing something in his throat, and taking hope. "You shall understand me. I say I cannot leave for the field of battle, cannot face the cannon's mouth, in this suspense--

"Then don't go, Mr. Diggs," interrupted Irene, with difficulty restraining her merriment, all her pity put to flight by his affectation and conceit.
"I should almost feel inclined to turn a deaf car to the 'obstreperous trump of fame,'

and 'only list to love and thine,' should you

command me to stay," "Sir, you are growing more and more in-comprehensible. Let us leave this subject." Not yet, oh no, not yet! Wast until you have heard all. I love you, Irene, dearest, and-and-ah! come to my arms

and say you will be mine !' Down he went on one knee, with upturned face and outstretched arms. Poor Irene felt an almost irresistible impulse to laugh, and for a moment dared not epeak.

He mistook her silence and again kegan to "Speak, O brightest sylph, fairer than the angels, sweeter than-hem, hem !-than the horev in the honev-comb!

For mercy's sake, stand up, Mr. Diggs! said Irene. "Not until you say you will be mine!" and his arms expanded, like an opened double gate. "Then Mr. Diggs, I fear you will never

reach the field of glory, for the war will be over before you rise from your knees," said Irene. "Oh! ah! Hem, hem! You cannot be so

cruel,"-still kneeling, and leaning further forward, as though to compel her to his embrace. "Mr. Diggs, you can never be to me more

than a friend. Pray, do not pursue the subject further." "Miss Irene, dear, dear Miss Irene, you utterly wreck my life! I care not a straw for it now !" whinned little Mr. Diggs, turning, still on his knees, towards Irene, who

had cros.ed the room, the most pitiful of faces. No answer. "You are-hem, hem !-very cruel, Miss Irene;" he rose and awkwardly took his seat. "I regret to have given you pain," said Irene graciously, as, at Mr. Diggs' request, she rang for his carriage, "but I am sure you

will soon forget it, and will see that you had mistaken your feelings." As Mr. Diggs was in the act of getting into his carriage the sound of horse's feet came to his ear, and a moment later Oleah Tompkins Abner started back in amazement, but Mr. | galloped up to the side of the old rockaway. "Halloo, Diggs! are you just leaving?

asked Oleab. "Yes-hem, hem!-I am going home," said Diggs.
"Well, be on hand to-morrow night with-

in a day or two." "Well,-hem, hem, hem !-Oleah, I have had been fifty years before, but he managed almost concluded not to go. I can not-hem,

care you for a flag that will not protect

"That's so," said Diggs. great and good Washington fought under a became tired of sitting in the house and rag with certain stripes and certain stars upon it?"
"That is so. Hem, hem, hem! 'They

first have breathed treason.' "Yes, they stole our property. The interests of the North and South are directly you, and-and talk with you, and bid you opposite. They want to ruin us, and we All the elected of Seth Williams and Howard good-by before I leave for the field of glory, must protect ourselves while we can. We

"Then why refuse to enter the Confederate army? The South is your country, and if you want military renown seek it in the ranks of your country. If they call you a rebel be proud of the name. Washington

Mr. Diggs was completely won back to the Mr. Diggs accordingly re-entered the house, Southern cause; and, assuring Oleah he and Irene went up to her room to change her would be with them the next night, drove

CHAPTER IX.

THE CHASM OPENS. The storm clouds were gathering dark about the Tompkins mansion. The heads of each knowing the different feelings and sympathies of the other. Their sons were also silent, but there was a sullenness in their silence that foretold the coming strife. There

was one member of the once happy household

who could not comprehend the trouble, whose

very gentleness kept her in ignorance of the

Yet neither love nor loving care could keep her from knowing that trouble was brewing. She could not but notice the coldness gradually growing between the two brothers. Brothers whose affection she once thought no earthly power could lessen, were growing daily colder and more and more estranged. Every morning each mounted his horse, and rode away alone, and it was always late in the night when they come home, never tegether. Gloomy and tilent, the morning meal was harried through, the pleasant con-

versation that had always accompanied it,

was heard no more, if we except the efforts of

Irene, who strove with all her power to infuse some of the old-time harmony and brightness into the altered family.

It was the evening of Mr. Digga' visit to the Tompkins mansion, one of those clear bright evenings when the curtains of night seems reluctant to fall, and the fluttering folds seem held apart to reveal the beauty of "A great many young men are now talking the dying day. Irene sat by the window, gazing up at the dark blue vault, and listening to the far-off song of a whip-poor-will upon the lonely hillside. Nature to her had never seemed more calm or lovely. The moon, serenely bright, shed mellow light over the landscape, and the dark old forest, on whose trees the early buds had swelled into green leaves, lay in a quiet repose. Only man, of all created things, seemed unresting. Far down the road she heard the clatter o

horses' hoofs. At all times now, day and night, she heard them.
Clatter, clatter — sleeping or waking, it was always the same, always this beat of hoofs. To her it seemed as if ten thousand dragoons were constantly galloping galloping, galloping down the great road; somewhere their marshalled thousands must be gathering. Horsemen singly, horsemen in pairs, horsemen in groups, were galloping, galloping, until her ears ached with the awful

din. As she looked, a horseman came dashing down the hill; he passed through the gate and down the avenue.

"That must be either Abuer or Oleah." thought Irene. "Six months ago, they would have gone and returned together." When he stepped on the piazza, the moon fell on his face and revealed the features of

Abner Tompkins. He came rapidly up the steps and into the house. Staying only a few moments in the room below, where his parents were, then came directly to Irene's door and She bade him come in. "Irene," he said in tremulous tones. "I

have strange news for you. I must leave tonight for months perhaps, perhaps forever, my home, my parents-and you. Irene sprang to his side eager and excited. "Why, Abner, what do you mean?" "Is it such a surprise to you? I will try

to speak calmly, but I have only a few mo-ments to stay. I have a load on my heart that I must unburgen to you." "What is it?" she said; drawing a low stool to his feet and seating herself, she took both his hands in her own. "Tell me what troubles you, let me share it with you. Who

should share your troubles if not your sixter? "Irene, what I have to say will shock you."
"No, no, it will not. If you have done
" No, no it will be sure it was not

anything wrong, I shall be sure it was not your fault—" "No. you misunderstand me; it is nothing I have done." he interrupted. 'Then what is this secret, brother?"

"I am not your brother." Irene had promised that his secret should not shock her, yet had a bombshell burst at her feet, she could not have been more autonished. She sprang from the low stool, and stood

with clasped hands, the color fading from her face, her slight form awaying as though she had received a blow. Abner, alarmed, sprang from his chair, and caught her in his arms. "Irene, Irene, don't take it so," he said."

bending tenderly over the white face.

" Not my brother? Why you must be mad!" she gasped. "Irene, I am not your brother, but I love you a thousand times more fondly than a brother could love. It was this I wanted to tell you before I leave you. What, Irene, weeping-weeping because I am not your brother! My darling, let be nearer and

dearer than a brother !" "Abner, I can not realize it, I can not think!" she said, pressing her bands to her

throbbing temples. "Think of it when I am gone, Irene, for I must go. To-morrow's sun must find me miles from here. But through all the coming strife I shall cherish your image. I shall hope for your love if I return. Now, goodby, my love, my Irene!"

He caught her in his arms, but it was only

a sisterly embrace that Irene returned. She could not yet believe that Abner was not her brother. He went down stairs, she heard his mother's sobs, his father's broken voice; the door opened and closed, and from her window she saw him pass down the avenue, out of sight. Soon she heard a horse galloping

riding swiftly away in the gathering dark-"Completely overcome, and not daring to meet Mr. or Mrs. Tompkins till she had controlled herself, Irene, throwing a light shawl about her shoulders, went down stairs, stepped through an open window out on the broad piazza. The cool night air fanned her cheeks and revived her spirits. She walked through the grounds to a summer house covered with trailing vines whose fragrant flowers filled the air with sweetest odors,

"It can not be, it can not be," she mur "Then why should we consent to bow our mured. "He was surely jesting. I an outnecks to tyrant's heels simply because the cast or foundling or a oh! merciful Heaven! great and good Washington fought under a I can not endure the thought!" and her beautiful eyes were filled with tears. The whippoor-mill's call still sounded from the distant hillside, and soon another sound broke the evening stillness—the tread of a man's feet on the graveled walk. Irene turned her head quickly, and saw Oleah standing in the door-

way. "I thought I should find you here, Irene,

he said. "You always choose this arbor n

moonlight evenings. "Ah! Heaven be praised, Ircne, darling Irene, that you know nothing of it!" "Abner left to night, perhaps never to re-

turn he said," she went on, wiring the tears "I see you have been weeping, dear Irene. I have more news for you. I too have to bid you what may prove a long farewell. I leave tc-night for our camp, and shall soon march to join the main army. But I can not leave you, Irene, without telling you of something I have long kept a secret."

Irene could not speak; sobs choked her voice. Then from Oleah's lips fell those same startling words:

"I am not your brother." She sat motionless. Then it must be true. They could not both be mistaken, could not both possess the same hallucination. If any one was mad, it was herself. But Oleah went

on in his quick passionate way: "You are not my sister, dearest Irene, and that you are not gives me only joy. When you were left at our house a tiny baby, I claimed you for my sister, at d when I learned you could not be my sister, I raid you should one day be my wife. I leved from the first time those bright eyes laughed into mise, and that love has grown with my growth and stregthened with my strongth, until it has taken possession of my entire being. (), Irene, Irene, you can never know how deep is the love I have berne you from early childhood. I could not leave this old home with. out telling you that I loved you with more than a brother's love."

He raused, and Irene remained silent.

"Speak, Irene! Will you not speak?" She was still silent, her large dark eyes fixed and staring, her white lips motionless, her whole form rigid as a statue. She thought of Abner's parting words, and pain and terror filled her soul. Had she entered this happy home only to bring discord, to

widen the breach between the two brothers: " () Irene, Irene," he pleaded, "by the memory of our happy childhood 1 implere you, speak once more before I go. Say that you will love me, that you will pray for mepray for my safe return, pray for my soul if I fall in battle!"

The marble statue found voice.

"I will pray for you, Oleah, to heaven day and night, for your safe return." "But will you give me your love! O Irene, if you only knew how dear you are to

me, you will surely learn to love me!"
"I have always given you a sixter's warmest love, Oleah," she replied, "and this is all too new, too strarge, for me to change so suddenly." "But you promise you will change?" he

asked eagerly.

"I can not promise yet," she said. " do not know myself, and neither do you comprehend your own feelings." " Irene, dearest, I have known myself for years. Try to love me, and pray for me," ne said, and taking both her hands as she came to his side, "for now I must go." He stooped and pressed a kies on those white lips, and Irene was alone. Soon she heard

again the roof beats of a flying horse, and

knew that Oleah had left his home. When he had returned to bid farewell to his home, Abner Tompkins, before entering the house, walked down the long gravel walk, through the avenue of grand old elms, until the outer ga e was reached. Here he paused a moment, and guzed up at the moon riding through the dark blue, fathomless vault of heaven; then he turned his gaze upon the spacious pillared mansion, his pleasant home, that he was to leave that night, perhaps for ever. It was the home of his childhood; bemeath its roof dwelt those he loved; and feelings of tainers filled his heart as he realized the fact that he must leave it. On his right lay the great road, the road that, in his boy. hood, he had imagined, led to far-oif lands and fairy kingdoms; the road he had thought must be endless, and had desired to follow to its end. Across the road was the forest where he and his brother had so often wandered. ery spot seemed hallower membrances of childhood, and associated with every object and every thought was that brother from whom he was gradually drifting away. He stood beneath the old hickory tree, whose nuts they had gathered, and whose topmost branches they had climbed in their adventurous hoyhood. Tc-night all were fading away. He was going to different scenes, to see strange faces, to meet hard-ships, danger, perhaps death; worse than all, to draw his sword against that very brother whose life had so long been one with

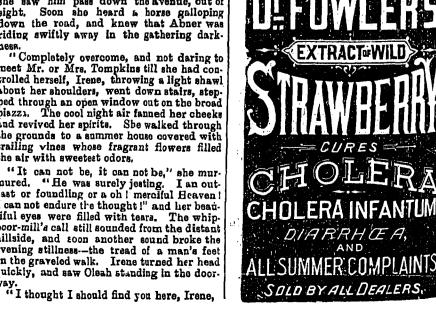
( To be continued. )

MOTHERS! Castoria is recommended by physicians to children teething. It is a purely vegetable pre-paration, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constitution, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhea and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, a othes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep

Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

BLACKMAILERS ARRESTED. CLEVELAND, Oct. 11 .- Ruth Whitfield, aged 19, and her aunt, Emma Whitfield, 42 years old, who live at 42 Howlett street, were arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of blackmail, preferred by Professor Albert A. Michelson, of Case School of Applied Science, and one of the most widely known educators in Ohio.

I HAVE BEEN a severe sufferer from Catarrh for the past fiftern years, with distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs. About a year and a ball ago I commenced using Ely's Cream Balm, with most gratifying results, and am to-day apparently cured.—Z. C. WARREN, Rutland, Vt. MY DAUGHTER and myself, greet sufferers from Catarrh, have been cur. d by bly's Cream Balm. My sense of smell restored and health greatly improved.—C. M. STANLEY, Merchant, Ithacs,



### THE LAUGH IN SCHOOL.

Hold on for a moment, teacher, You had better ignore the rule
Than to punish that little urchin
Who has just laughed in school,
Had he done it out of malice
It would be a different thing, But he could ro more help it Than a lack can help to sing.

I know by his clothel jacket
And his shoes tied with cord,
That a laugh is the only luxury
Of his childhood he can afford; And he hasn't muc's time left him For even that trivial j y, F. r he'll have to earn his living

You ask why I defend him? Well, the fact is, yestereight I found a dog-eared primer That I used but when a mite, And in imagination As I turned its pages o'er I saw some wonderful pictures That I never found before.

While yet he is a boy.

I saw a certain urchin, (Called Clarence by the boys), Go tod fling into the schoolioun, Making his share of noise; I saw him during schooltime Playing pranks upon the sly, Wi h the rosey little Agnes, Till she laughed as she would die.

I think we all are better, When we grow up to be men, If we have something to make us Look backward now and then; And, therefore, I insisted You had better ignore the rule Than pun sh the little fellow
Who has just laughed out in school.

THE DOOM OF THE CARPET. AN ESTHETIC PHYSICIAN SOUNDS THE FATE OF

THIS POPULAR FLOOR COVERING. . The carpet must go."

"It seems to have already gone from your house," suggested the reporter.

"Yes," relied the physician, as he glanced over the polished floor of his hands mely furnished office. "I have not had a carpet on my item for two years. My floors are polished and I use tigs instead of carpets."

1 use rugs mass and or carputs.

"That is, only in your office?"

"No, sir, through ut my entire house. My floors are of double thickness and are consequently warmer than most carpeted floors, and during winter we never suffer with cold feet.

The floors are warmed by my furnace." "What is the object of this

"I consider carpets unhealthy in the first place, ugly in the second place, and unclearly in the third place."

in the third place."

"How so? Arn't the rugs as unhealthy as carpets?"

"They might be if we left them in a sick room. But that I never do. The carpet holds the poisons of all diseases, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria and the like, long after the rest of the room is disinfecte! I always remove the rag, even from a sick room, where I can find a rug to remove. The carpet retains dust and dirt, and the most careful housewife can not keep it clean. It is impossible. Now the rug may be taken up and thoroughlyy cleaned on both sides whenever the housekeeper wants to do so. Then there is nothing in the way of house furnishing so handsome as a painted and highly-polished so handsome as a painted and highly-polished floor decorated with Persian or Turkish rugs. No carpet ever made is so pleasing to the eye. Yes, the carpet must go, and I only wonder that the crusade against it has been delayed as long as it has."

## IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a fee to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in exist-

It is easily put out of order. Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mensal worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation

of dyspeptics.
But Green's August Flowers has done

## POISONED BY CIGARETTES.

Walter Pierce, a young man of 17, whose home is at Glover vills, N. Y., had a close call recently. He is addicted to cigarettes, and took advantage of his visit to Albany to enjoy himself to his fullest capacity, smoking several pickages a day. Of late he has complained at times of feeling drowsy, and thought the cigarettes did not agree with him. The sequel shows that they did not. One day after breaktast he smoked about fifteen, and them went into the parlor of his aunt's house to lie down. When called for dinner he was found in an un-When called for dinner he was found in an un-conscious state, with his body perfectly rigid. The frightened family called in Dr. Schill, who recognized the symptoms, and after working over the victim for several hours got him in a partially normal condition. The dictor says the young man will recover, and the young man says he is done with cigarettes.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.
F. P. Tanne-, of Necbing, Ont., says he has not only found B. B. B. a sure cure for Dyepepsia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B. B. B. is the great system regulator.

CHARGED WITH MALPRACTICE. WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 13.—At Sandwich, yesterday, the case of the Crown against Dr. Bright of Chatham, who is seventy years of age, charged with procuring the death of Ruth Harlow by malp actice, was tried. Ruth Harlow was seduced, it is alleged, by George P. Holden, a commercial traveller, of Hamilton. The girl went to Chatham, it is said, under the direction of Holden. The Crown endeavored to show an arrangement between the prisoner and Holden, arrangement between the prisoner and Holden, that the prisoner should perform the abortion. Miss Harlow went to an hotel in Chatham. She was there visited by the 'prisoner, who immediately found her a boarding house at Bessie McLean's, in which the unfortunate woman died two weeks later. The case was to have been tried in Chatham, but on account of the absence of an important witness for the prosecution Julys Rose ordered a change of venue. The jury went out at a quarter to eight, and in an hour and a half returned with a verdict of not

AN UNDOUBTED OPINION. AN UNDOUBTED OFINION.

"I was severely troubled with diarrhea and having used some of the wonderful Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry, I was in a short time completely cured. I can recommend it as a splendid medicine." Wm. A. Stafford, Shedden, Ont. . .

## ACTRESS VS. PREACHER.

EMMA ABBOTT TALKS BACK IN CHURCH AND IS REWARDED THEREFOR.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 11.—At Nashville, on Saturday week, Rev. W. A. Chandler, of McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church, in the course of his sermon was very severe on the theatre and bittely condemned the stage and the majority of those who live by it as immoral and dangerous. Miss Emma Abbott occupied a seat in the rear of the church, and at the con-clusion of the sermon arose and in a short speech character of the pastor's denunciation. She declared his charges unfounded and that her life was as free from blame as that of any living woman. In all the operas produced the past week to which the minister referred there was no impure or improper thought. The great lights of the stage, such as Jenny Lind, Mod-jeska, Albani and countless others had been good

model wives and mothers. defied any one to say that aught had ever been said against the fair fame of Emma Abbott. There was considerable applicable at the conclusion of her remarks. able applause at the conclusion of her remarks. Before it subsided, Mr. Chandler answered that he could not answer the lady because she was a lady. The affair produced a good deal of talk throughout the state, many taking the actress side, and in this city last night, during the representation of "II Trovatore" by the Emma Abbott company at the Opera House, Emma Abbott, in the name of a number of the best citizens of Chattanooza, was presented with a citizens of Chattanooga, was presented with a magnificent solid silver yacht as a testimonial of appreciation of her courageous and well expressed detence of her profession. The applicate that followed the profession. that followed the pres-ntation was something never before witnessed here. Miss Abbott, with faltering voice and tears streaming from her eyes, made an appropriate reply.

#### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having and the physician, fetted from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India mis-sionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchuis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Deb.lity and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charze, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. (9-13eow)

## LOST IN A GALE.

THE SAD FATE OF THE YACHT NETTIE AND HER CREW.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct 13 - A Port Arthur despatch says it was reported last night that the yach. Nettie, which left Jarvis Island on the yacht Nettie, which left Jarvis Island on Thursday last, with six men on board, for Port Arthur, had been lost. When the first thought of danger to the Nettis was believed, Mr. Arthur McEwan, Manager of the Jarvis Mine, immediately made all possible efforts to accretain the wherabouts of the parties on board, and the fate of the vess. I. The whole coast and island was searched. The tug Salty Jack found no traces of the Nettie during the day, but toward evening met the fishing boat Three Brothers, and learned that the rudder and oars of the Nettie had been picked up between Welcome Island and Mutton Island. There is, therefore, no doubt but the six men met their death in the terrible gale of Thursday and Friday. Among those lost were Mr. Murray, from Lonfon, Eug., Mr. McKinnen, who leaves a young wife almost heartbroken, and Mr. Fox and son of Fort William. and son of Fort William.

### A DUDE CRUSHED.

Some time since one of the brightest and wittiest of Cincinnati girs went abroad, and when she returned, among those to welcome her was a dode with lots of east, but he was short of brains. In relating places she had visited, she mentioned Ireland. Instantly the dude's ears swing around to the fore like a pair of palm-leaf fans. He stopped sucking the celfuloid of his cane and interrupted the conversation with :

"Ah, in Ireland; and did you see the Blarnev stone?

"Yes, I was there."
"Oh, I should so delight to see it. It has always been a desire of mine to kiss that cele-brat d stone, but I have never had the opportu-

nity,"
"Indeed; then you should go there." "I know, but I have not done so, why shouldn't I kiss it by proxy? You have been there and kissed it, why should not I take the influence of the Blarney from your lips?"—and the simpering idiot stepped forward grinning,

to proxify the young lady.

But she drew back, and looked him squarely in the face, and said: "I beg your pardon, my dear Mr. B—, but I sat upon the Blarney

The dude was paralyzed; he shot into the hall, and out into the street, while his face wore the expression of a ran who had been hit by a trip hammer covered with plush. He hasn't said "Ireland" since, and the mention of the

until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted as I was." Henry Smith, Miwerton, Ont.

## A FASTIDIOUS FABRICATION

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :-Sir,—The Express (Conservative) Dublin, 7th instant, says, because the Stipendiary Magistrate did not condemn Lord Mayor Sullvan, that he was fastidious in his interpretation on the Law of Coercion against the publication

of National League meetings. This tempts me

to say :say:—
Oh, the Tory landlerd press perfidious,
Of purpose foul and words insidious,
Estending on the country's ruin.
Brewing malice, and stander spewing;
But no rigateous cause was hurt.
By such slanderers throwing dirt.
The light of truth proclaims their shame.
And brands them with a lying fame.

Montreal, 8th October, 1887.

#### Consumption Surely Cured. To THE EDITOR-

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto
32—L

## HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Again the rumor is on its travels that Mr Costigan is going to resign his seat in the Cabinet, and take an appointment under the Conven. The position he is to get, says the report, is that of Collector of Customs at the port of Montreal. In the event of the retirement of the Minister of Inland Revenue, Mr. Michael Adams, who contested Northumberland County, at the last general election, with the Hon. Peter Mitchell, will run for Victoria County. We do not believe either rumor.—Quebcc Chronicle.

# TWO OF FORTUNE'S FAVORITES HAPPY.

Mrs. Henry Helfrich, at 64 Shipley St., San Francisco, said: "Yes, indeed, it is true, my husband won \$2,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery drawing of the 9th ult., and we are both very glad of it. Mr husband has bought a nice little property on Turk street, where we intend to live in a short time." He is foreman confectioner of Messrs. Scroth and Westerfield. He tioner of Messrs. Scroth and Westerfield. He confirmed his wife's statement. He had never expected such a stroke of good luck as this. After considerable difficulty in finding William Dowling, a workman in the employ of the Oak land Gas Company, he said: "Yes, when the list was published I looked for my ticket and found it crumpled up in a ball in one corner of my vest pocket. I unrolled it and compared it with the list, when, for a moment, I thought I must be drunk or crazy, but when I looked again I found that I was right and my number had got me \$2,000." He is said by his employers and fellow-workmen to be an honest, hardworking man, and all seem to rejoice at his working man, and all seem to rejoice at his good fortune.—San Francisco(Cal.) Call, Sept. 9.

Mrs. Brown was endeavoring to console her young married daughter, who was weeping over her husband's shortcomings. "What could I do, my dear? I married you to Ernest because he

THE PERSONAL DEVIL. BURDETTE DISCOURSES ON A THEOLOGICAL SUB-

JECT. Do I believe in a personal devil, son?
Don't I? I don't know of any creature in the

universe more given to presonality than this same devil to whom you allude. I believe in demoniscal pracessions. I my self have seen men possessed with devils exceed ingly fierce. I have seen a child which had a dumb spirit. Why I myself have been grievously vexed with a devil. Not once, my son, but many times; not only twenty-live years ago, but yesterday, possibly to-day; more than likely to morrow.

Why, my boy, did y'u never get up in the morning with a demon of ill-humor, of perversity, of hatefulness, in full possession of you? You feel strong, vigorous, well; your head doesn't ache; your vis on is clear, your debts are paid; the day is bright, sunny, beautiful; nob dy gives you a cross word; everyb dy in the dining-room speaks pleasant y to you as you come in, and the bitter, mean, waspish devil of perversity that has possession of you snarls out a hateful answer the minute you open your lips to speak; makes you say something you never intended to say; puts into your mouth words that make your own heart ache, as your eyes see the lips that you love quiver with pain a) your harshness.

Have you never maintained a surly, mean, cruel humor while a brave, loving face, looking up into your clouded brow, was cheerily trying to cast out the evil spirit? Have you never done some mean thing at which your better nature revolted? Never been ill-tempered all day when you had no cause, no reason for it, and were torturing yourself even as you tortured those whom you most dearly loved?

Ah, yes: you have writhed in the clutches of these levils of perversity, obstinacy, ill humor, unreasoning and unreasonable meanness, fiercely crying out against the love that would cast out the evil spirits.

Eut this, you say, is owing to physical and mental causes. The body is in ill health, and there is in the human organization an integration and co ordination of vital action, whichthere; that will do; I always feel one coming into me when I hear you talk in that way. Physical health has nothing to do with it, because some of the greatest sufferers the world has ever known have been emirely free from this demoniac possession, while some of the mean st men I ever knew have lived in perfect health to their eightieth year. You know your self that when you feel that way you are pos-

sessed of a devit. Do 1 believe in him? My boy, it doesn't make a particle of difference whether a man with the jumping toothache believes in the to thache or not; he's got it; the toothache is in possession just the same. And, between you and me and the man named Legion, he acts for all the world as though he did believe in it.

## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPITATE.

IMPORTANT. Dr. T. C. Smith, Charlotte, N.C., says: attach to it the highest importance, not only as an agreeable cooling drink, but as a the rapeutic agent of well-defined and specific value."

### A TRUE TALE.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S STORY OF THE END OF

SYRES' DOG. When Mr. Lincoln heard of the scattering of the Confederates under Hood and Gen. Thomas he was reminded of the following story: "Out in lower 10 inois, in a little vill-ge, there was a butcher named Sykes, who had a large, wicked, mischievous bull-dog, which was regarded as a town nuisance. Fowl were killed, clothes were pulled from the lines, meat-houses were robbed, children were scared, and 'Sykes' dog' was blamed for all and blamed justly. Now, there was a man named Henderson who had a fine turkey killed by this dog of Sykes, and he swore revenge. So he took about a quarter swore revenge. So he took about a quarter of a pound of powder and did it up in a piece of buckskin, tying up a piece of punk so that it projected out of the little bundle of powder. Then he put the bundle in a large piece of corn bread and had it in readiness. It was not long before Sykes' dog came trating along, and Henderson, lighting the punk with a cigar, threw the bit of bread to the cur, who gobbled it at a mouthful. The next minute there was an explosion. The dcg's head was blown over a fence into the creek, his hind legs and tail were sent up and lodged on Henderson's norch, his But Green's August Flowers has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

The happiness done a said "Ireland" since, and the mention of the word "Blarney" makes him delirious.

B.B.B STOOD THE TEST.

"I tried every known remedy I could think of for the bownow was laid about in small pieces. 'Whorra!' exclaimed a looker-on, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted Sykes won't find him of much use.' And so of the legs were thrown across the street, and the rest of the bownow was laid about in small pieces. 'Whorra!' exclaimed a looker-on, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted by the Rebel army "added Mr. Luncoln, with one the R-bel army," added Mr. Lincoln, with one of his sat smiles "as an army, Hood wen't find it of much use."

## HOW TO SPLECT A WIFE.

thood health, good morals, good tense and good temper, are the four essentials for a good wife. These are the indispensibles. After them come the minor advantages of good looks, accomplishments, family position, etc. With the first four married lite will be comfortable and happy. Licking either, it will be in more or less degree a failure. Upon good health depends largely good temper and good looks, and to some extent good sense also, as the best mind must be affected more or less by the weaknesses and whims attendant on frail health. Young man, if your wife is falling into invalidism, first of all things try to restore her health. If see is troubled with debilitating female weaknesses, buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will

WITH A DIFFERENCE.—Johnny Johnson ran off to sea, after a too delirious study of "The Cruise of the Midge," that most charming of sea stories. He returned home a sadder and a wiser man after six months' adventure. "You didn't like tarring the ropes?" said his father. "Yes," answered persistent John, "but I didn't like their way of roping the tars."

J. H. Earl, West Shefford, P.Q., writes:'I have been troubled with Liver Complaint for several years, and have tried different medi-cines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate Thomas Ecceltic Oil, which gave me immediate rslief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of Cuts, Wounds, etc., and I think it equally as good for horse as for man."

Father: Well, what can you say for the young man? Daughter: He's young and handsome, and has good business ability. Father: How do you know anything about his business qualifications? Daughter: Why, he has shown me again and again how nicely we could get along if you make us a present of a couple of hundred

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the pain can be alloyed and the danger avoided. This Syrup alloyed the tasts and unsurposed for is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.,

Lady Lytton used to tell the following:-During dinner at the Bulwers, Dean Swift be-During dinner at the Bulwers, Dean Switt became the subject of convesation, and, when the ladies had retired, one of them asked Lady Lytton, "Who is this Dr. Swift? Can I ask him to my parties?" "Hardly so." "Who not?" "Because he did a thing some years since which effectually prevented his ever appearing again in society." "What was that?" "Why, he died about a hundred years ago."

The coughing and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or asthma is excessively tharrassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily.

swore he had the secret of making you happy."

"True, m-m-mamma. It was a se-se-se-secret, and he's k-k-k-kept it."

At a wagner performance.—Conductor—Sh—schtop. De piece vas gongluded. Von Blutwurst—Ye haf schtopped. You was geeping time mit dot thunderstorm outside, ain't it?

SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

QUEBEC, Oct. 10.—There occurred yesterday afternoon, at Levis, a sad and fatal shooting accident, which has plunged several families into gri-f and mourning. Yesterday families into gri-f and mourning. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Desire Laverdiere, about twentythree years of age, started in company with his friends, Mr. George Rheame, Pierre Rheume and Mr. Michaud, on a hunting expedition. Mr. Moise Montminy, who resides at St. Joseph, Levis, went into the woods between the forts named respectively Nos. 1 and 2, Mr. Montminy was alone and seeing a jay nose by Montminy was alone and seeing a jay pass by he fired and naturally ran to pick up the bird. Imagine his horror, surprise and grief to find that the contents of his gun had been buried in the head of the unfortunate Laverdiere, who was mortally wounded, although neither Laverdiere nor Montminy knew as yet the extent or gravity of the wound, because when the latter addressed the wounded man, he answered, "It is nothing at all, nothing at all." Thirty minutes after having said those words, notwith-standing that doctors Hame in and Ladriere did a'l in their power for hun, he was dead. An inquest is being held.

Her face was all pimply and red, Though her features were good, and her blue eyes were bright, "What a plain girl is Nellie"! they said.

An ugly complexion made Nellie a fright,

But now, as by magic, plain Nellie has grown As fair as an artist's bright dream; Her face is as sweet as a flower new blown, Her cheeks are like peaches and cream.

As Nellie walks out in the fair morning light Her beauty attracts every eye, And as for the people who called her a fright, "Wby, Nellic is handsome," they cry.

And the reason of the change is that Nellie took Dr. Pierce's Golden M-dical Discovery, which regulated her liver, cleared her complexion, made her blood pure, her breath sweet, her face fair and rosy, and removed the defects that had obscured her beauty. Sold by all druggists.

#### PROSECUTING A CHURCH

FOR BRINGING A CLERGYMAN FROM ENGLAND "UNDER CONTRACT."

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.-United States District ence to the parties thereto and the subject mat-ter and provisions thereof, comes wi hin the terms of the law under which you reque a me to ac. "After a long review of the case Mr. Walker rays that notwitistanding first impressions to the contrary he has reached the conclusions." sion that the case presented is within the statute and that it is his do y to being suit. Mr. Warren is an alien and has immugrated to the United States under the solicitation of a corporation, with which, prior to his leaving England, he had engaged to perform labor or service in this country. The statute prescribes that the labor or service referred to is labor or service of any kind. This cannot mean manual labor or service simply, for the terms are of the broadest character, and, moreover, the exceptions mentioned in the act exclude the idea that its idea that its general provisions relate to the mechanical or industrial labor alone. The exceptions pertinent to be noted are, among others, "professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers." None of these excepted cases would or singers." None of these excepted cases would be regarded as belonging to the manual labor of the statute, and it remains to be seen whether the broader basis of interpretation, popularly known as "the spirit of the act" or " presumed known as "the spirit of the act" or "presumed las conferred upon him in creating him a prince legislative intent," excludes its application to of the Church—the first Canadian who has rethe case.

(Loud and prolonged application to conferred upon him in creating him a prince of the Church—the first Canadian who has rether case.

"WHAT A LOVE OF A DRESS!" "Do you think so? Well, I'll tell you a secret. It's my old faded gray silk that I dyed with a Diamond Dye and made over." S 41 everywhere. 33 Colors, and only 10 cents each. Also Diamond Paints: Gold, Bronze, Silver, Copper, and Artists' Black—only 10 cents each.

Here are facts worth noting to the honor of to all abstinence. The Archdiocese of Philo-delphia, which has nearly one-third of the 50,010 Catholic total abstaicers of the United States, made the largest contribution—\$13,740-to the relief of the Charleston carthquake sufferers; the largest, \$11,000, to the Negro and Indian Missions, I adding even generous Boston by a few hundred dollars. The total abstinence societies of the same place gave, not long ago, as their own expected, offering to the cause of Irish own especial offering to the cause of Irish national independence, the substantial sum of \$8,000. After all, total abstinence is not necessarily a parsimonious virtue.—Boston Pilot.

Holoway's Ointment and Pills.—Abserses, Erysipelas, Piles.—Unvarying success attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions wrapped round each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. Though apparently local, diseases of this nature are essentially blood diseases, but a little attention, moderate perseverage, and t.ifling expense will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Continuent checks the local inflammation and alleviates the throbbing pains. These directions also clearly point out when and how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and strengthening the constitution.

A young man is apt to stammer and stutter when he declares his passion. Sometimes the pitying girl helps him out, and sometimes it is er pitiless father.

PEOPLE WHO RESIDE OR SOJOCEN in regions of country where fever and ague and billious remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver and the boxels, before the approach of the season for the periodic malady. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a valuable safeguard against the malarial scourge. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in the market.

The State of the Game—Lady Customer—
"How much are grouse to-day, Mr. Jiblets?"
Poulterer—"Twelve shillings a brace, ma'am.
Shall I send them——"Lady Customer—"No,
you need not send them. My husband's out
grouse shooting, and he'll call for them as he
comes home!" comes home!

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

The reason more umbrellas than water-melons are stolen is thought to be because the thief does not have to plug the umbrella. It is

The superiority of Mother Graves Worm Exterminator is shown by its good affect on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a

"Well, Mary, how do you like your new place?" "I can't tell yet, positively; you know the first day the ladies are always politeness itself." PROMPT RELIEF IN SICK HEADACHE, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose.

place ?"

Small pill.

#### THE CARDINAL.

THE BANQUET IN TORONTO TO MGR. TASCHEREAU. At the banquet to Cardinal Taschereau in Toronto, on Monday night, about 200 guests were present. All the Catholic clergy and prominent Catholic laymen of the district were present. The noticeable Protestants were Licut. Governor Sir Alexander Campbell, Premier Mowat, Minister of Education Ross, Speaker Plumb, Senator G. W. Allan, President Wilson, of University College, Wm. Mulock, M.P., Col. G. T. Denis n, and John Leys, M.P.P.

The following is the pith of the speeches which were made:

THE CARDINAL.

Mgr. Taschereau: "The great dignity which has been conferred upon me is not for my morits; I acknowledge it; but I must say as the Pope himself said in the Consistory, that he wanted to give to the people of the Dominion of C ma fa a sign of his love and esteem. (Applause.) I a sign of his love and esteem. (Appraise.) I must tell you that the Pope is very inquisitive, and has a very good memory. Whenever a lishop comes to see him, he inquires very much, not only about the state of relizion in the different dioceses, but about the relations between the State and the Church, and I am happy to tell you that my answer was this: That in the Dominion of Canada the Church enjoys a great liberty—(applause)—that the relations between the citizens of different races and religions were very good, very friendly; and we enjoy as much liberty as we could wish. (Applause.) This was due to the liberality of the Provincial Governments and also to the liberality of the Endward Governments. of the Federal Government, represented here by the Minister of Justice. (Applause.)

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Sir Alexander Campbell :- "He rejoiced that it had pleased His Holiness to confer a Cardinal's hat upon a resident of this country. (Applanse.) It was an honor to Protestants and Catholics alike." (Applause.)

#### THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,

Hon. Mr. Thompson: "The boner which had been conferred by the Holy Father would be regarded as an honor not only to the people of Canada but to Canada herself." (Lord ap-

#### THE LITTLE PREMIER.

Hon, Mr. Mowat: " What is it fitting that in this great cathering of the bishops, priests and representative Lymen of Untable -what is it fitting that I should say as a Protestan on this occasion? I do not imagine I could do better than content myselt with expressing my extire concurrence in the condul words which His Henor, the Lieutenan Governor, has made as timid Profestants, and there is a me danger if I say much that there may be a cry raised among these timid Catholics that Popery is in done or. (Applause and Laugater.) Just as a little while ago there was, with as little raison, a cry raised that Profestantism was in danger. (Renewed applause and laugater.) There are fundamental differences between Profestants and Cacholics, but if I have understood the conversations I have had with His Grace the Archbishop and the product in sight for which I have read. I believe it is not ine ansist on which I have read. I believe it is not ine ansist on with the views of the Catholic Church to hold that there may be good Protestants—(Boughter) in spite of their Protestantism. (Benewed laughter). In the same manner I rejete to acknowledge, from my own observation and from knowledge, from my own observation and from tenants in arreads. Ireland neight expect my reading, that there are likewise very good greater benefits from the Government in the Catholics (laughter)—in spits of their Catholicism. Catholicism. am g ad to know that Protestants and Catholica are one in this country. (Applause.) I am glad to know that we can condully units in things political—(applause and laughter)— I join very heartily in the kind things that have been said of His Eminencehere to night. I know class, and the conclusion is inevitable that, if that his name has long been familiar to the not excepted, they would fall within the terms people of this country as a man of learning, a of the law. The case presented is, therefore, man of intellect, a good man, an earnest man, a clearly within the bald and remorseless letter devoit man, and I have only to say that I must of intellect, a good man, an earnest man, a devout man, and I have only to say that I earnestly hope that he may long live to enjoy the exalted honor which the head of his Church

plause.) THE BASHIUL MAN. Toronto Globe's report: "The hour was early, only 16.39, and the guest-clamored for speeches from the Archbishep and Hon. G. W. R. ss. Archbishop Lynch said a few kindly words, but Mr. Ross did not rise in response to the calls that were made for him; the band played 'Got

# Save the Queen,' and the company dispersed."

INTELLECTUAL TASTES Intellectual tastes, as they are called, are cur ons y wayward. It is rarely that are in follows in his father's track; still rarer is it to find two br theis pursuing the same studies and seeking distinction in the same way. Happy the youth who in early life acquires a love of books, for, next to the love of nature, there is no taste so satisfying and so lasting as a taste for reading. The passion for books, by the way, is ometimes associated with curious eccentricities, and there are men who gain so strong a taste for the acquisition of books that they fall to read them. But, indeed, a long essay might be written on coentricities of taste. Every one, perhaps, has his hobby; and what to one man is a folly is to another a delight. The tiste in which our neighbor glories is, probably, in your eyes a cad .- London Queen.

# PAUPER IMMIGRANTS TO BE SENT BACK.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—At the City Council meeting 1st night, Mayor Howland read the following message:—

I beg to bring down letters with regard to G.

R King and family, who are likely to be a burden on the city. Eight helpless children, father and mother, were sent out here in destitute and dependent circumstances and unfit to earn a living in this country. This is one of numerous cases, and I shudder to think of all the misery, trouble and expense which this kind of reckless immigration is going to cause this winter in the city. The Dominion Government proposes to pay one half return fare and the St. George's Society ask us to furnish the balance, \$62.50. I can only say that it is best economy for the city to do so, as it will cost much more to support them here. I trust that in considering the matter the council will take such action as will result in such immigration being stopped and turned back at the entering port of the

#### DEATH IN THE FLAMES. FATAL FIRE IN A CLEVELAND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.-The horrors of a fierce fire, in the smcke and confusion of which stalked the presence of grim death in his most terrible form, visited the great insane asylum in the southern limits of the city for the second time to night. It was the occasion of the weekly dance given the more manageable of the patients as a healthy means of recreation. About 350 of them in charge of attendants were enjoyof them in charge of attendants were enjoying the diversion thus afforded them, when the cry of fire arose and flames and smoke poured in upon them with bewildering suddeness. A stampede was the result, and the attendants had scarcely time to realize the situation when the room was filled with leaping fire and dense smoke. As soon as the first excitement had abated the attendants made a courageous rush into the suffocating smoke and courageous rush into the suffocating smoke and rescued all they could of the unfortunates who had been overcome. The bodies of six insane women, who had met death by asphyxia and burning, were recovered and three more were found in an injured condition. Two of the dead were unrecognizable. The names of the others are: Mrs. Margaret Pitts, Miss Jennie B. Hall, Miss Eveline Scribner and Mrs. Charlotte Knowlton. The injured are: Miss Caroline Knowlton, cousin of Charlotte, perhaps fatally; Miss Jane Black and Miss May Ogle. But for Miss Jane Black and Miss May Ogle. But for the heroic conduct of the physicians and atten-At a Wagner performance.—Conductor—

"How hollow it sounds," said a patient to the heroic conduct of the physicians and attention. Blutwurst—Ye haf schtopped. You was geeping time mit dot thunderstorm outside, ain't it?

"How hollow it sounds," said a patient to the heroic conduct of the physicians and attention the doctor pounding his chest. "Oh, that's dants, who rushed into the smoke and flames and dragged the terror stricken insane people opened your mouth yet. Second ditto: Beg from the chapel, the loss of life must have been pardon. I yawn every time you speak.

terrible. The fire started at the laundry, a one-storey building which adjoins the wing in which the chapel is located. The prompt response and active work of the firemen prevented a disastrons spread of flames. The loss to property will fall below 25,000.

#### JOEY'S RAVINGS.

THE TIME HAS PASSED, HE THINKS, WHEN THE BUSH SHOULD MORMUR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Cet. 11.-J. seph Chamberlain was

LONDON, Cet. 11.—J. sept. Unaumeriam was received with mech enthusiosm upon his arrival in Ireland to-day. At Larne Mr. Chamberlain was presented with an address, in teply to which he declared that the time had passed when the Irish had cause to murmur against the Government. When Parliament represented only vested interests and missilones it transpired. Government When Parliament represented only vested interests and privileges it tyrannized over the Irish people. Now they had a democratic Parliament, representing the whole people, in which every just and reasonable claim was certain of favorable consideration. Personally, he favored land law reform so that ultimately every cultivator might own the land he tilled, and the greatest extension of local government consistent with the integrity of the Empire, the supremacy of Parliament and the protection of minorities. (Cheers.) At Belfast large crowds gathered to welcome Mr. Chamberlain, and the streets and houses were decorated in his honor. Mr. Chamberlain was diven along York street at a slow pace for a quarter of a mile, and was heartily cheered. The crowd unharmessed the horses and drew the carriage themselves. Cries of "Boo" from some workmen alternated with the cheers of Mr. Chamberlaio sadmirers. Upon his arrival at the Chemberlaio sadmirers. the cheers of Mr. Chamberlain's admirers. Upon his arrival at the County Down depot, Mr. Chamberlain addressed the crowd. He said:—
"With the help of our Libera'-Unonist collagues and the support of the whole Conservations and the support of the whole Conservations." It agues and the support of the whole Corservative party, we have at all events saved the union, thereby preserving Great Britam from injury and Ireland from ruin and disaster. Although the danger has been temporarily averted, it seems possible that this great issue will again have to be faced, when a great deal will depend upon the artified and determination of the man of Ulster. If the majority araumated by the spirit of those present, I have no doubt of the result. It might be possible to give freinal Home Kale if the trich den and was give Ireland Rome Rule if the Brish doesn't was in unimous, but it would be unpossable to force Ulster to accept a government she hetersted and detes ed.

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S FRIENDS.

HIS NOTRESS TO THE LIBERAL UNIONITY TOLLEG GATES OF UNFOURERL COUNTY (\*\*\*) 155 FRIGHT'S ADEA ( FIGURE) FOX: THE SENTENCES STAYED.

BELLYSI, Oct. 13 Mr. Chimber's a visited Coloraine to day where he receive him is in her of Liberal Unions of degates from the section of Davy, Aurim and Tyrone - Lamiad rese Mr. cous more fortunat by circumstances. The Government eight now to deal with poor future than she had pecelved in the past. himself, har rent Mr. Gladstone a purchase system embodying a proposal for a revaluation of land and providing money without the Iging British credit. The Government are consider-ing a similar scheme. LONDON, Oct. 13.—John Bright has written a

letter denouncing a ball t by Mr. Gladstone, headed "Remember Muchellstown!" and signed "W. E. Gladstone," Mr. Pright says the leaflet shows the depth of the degradation to which the Liberal party has been rapidly forced with the pomoters and leaders of rebellion in Ireland. Mr. Glubstone's followers are room in froming. Bit, Granton's topowers are ready to pdopt any cry and charge be makes to excite the passions of the ignorant men against the Government be wants to supplant and which he is passionately laboring to size; ed.

COESCION THAT DOESN'T CORICE.

In rain, Oct. 13. - United Iroland, Vollman O'Bren's paper, to day publishes six columns of reports of various National Legree meetings, and says, "This is how coercion terrorizes the

THE SENTENCES STAYED.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13. The Inspector Concert of constability the issued in order suspending the execution of the coloner's warrants for the arrest of Inspector Browning and others, against which a vertical dimentic was readened at Mitchellstewn yesterday, pending an appeal to quash the finding of the jety.

## NOT THE IRISH THIS TIME.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The uncomployed persons who frequent Tradegar Square formed in a body to-day and marched to the Mansion House where they demanded an interview with the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor declined to hold any conversation with the mob-or its representatives. The crowd in-sisted upon an interview, but were again refused. They then denounced the Lord again refused. They then denounced the Lord Mayor, after which they started back to Trafalgar Square. They stopped at the office of the Standard and hooted and jear of The police attempted to move the crowd, but were met with resistance. They then charged the mobilined served a black banner and a number of rad flags. The mobilined radical trade is the crowd shouted, "Men, assert your rights," and the mobilined upon the police and succeeded in forcing them back from their position and in recapturing the back from their position and in recapturing the black banner. The police soon inlied, how-ever, and again charged the mob, who became demoralized and ran in every direction.

## MRS. McENROE TO BE RELEASED.

QUEBEC, Oct. 14.-[Special to THE POST.]-A neeting of the Council was held this morning, and Hon. Mr. McShane brought before it the case of Mrs. McEnroe, of Lachine, now in jail with her infant, he having read the affair in the Herald of yesterday. The Hon. Premier and his colleagues at once denounced it as an outrage, and Hon. Treasurer Shebyn imme-diately telegraphed to Mr. Lamb, revenue in spector, asking by whose authority the poor woman had been arrested and confined in jail for over a year. The case will be at once attended to and the woman liberated.

COMMERCIAL UNION AT ST. CATHARINES.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 11 .- A meeting of farmers to discuss the question of commercial union was held in Bole's School House, Granunich was field in Bole's School House, Gran-tham, on Monday evening. About forty people were present, making it the largest meeting of the kind that has been held in this vicinity. John Secord was appointed chairman. Speeches were made by Messrs. J. P. Merritt, Benj. Halstead and John Phalen, er. A com-mercial union club was organized, and Oscar A. Latz elected president, and Robert Thompson secretary. A resolution favoring closer trade secretary. A resolution favoring closer trade relations with the United States was adopted.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House. Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care. She has taken two bottles of it, and naw finds herself in better health than she has been for years."

Old lady, gazing at oil painting-Who painted that air picture, mister? Dealer—Rosa Bon-heur. Old lady—One of the old masters? Dealer—No, ma'am; one of the old missuses.

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761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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ilmited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS' at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Nonices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing olrculation of "THE RUE WITNESS" unkes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY ...... OCTOBER 19, 1887

THE N. Y. Mail and Fapress objects to Commercial Union on the ground that it would impair the annexation sentiment in Canada.

THE two party conventions will take place servatives in the same place on the following

THE Produce Exchange and Citizens' Committee, of Tolede, O., has endorsed the proposal to establish unlimited reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

In the death of Senator Seneral this province loses an interprising citizen. As a politician his meth ds were not always commendable. He to k care of the main chance however. But what is it all to him now? De Mortuis nil nisi

ONE Office Minister after another is being bowie I cut of his seat by the courts, for bribery. When the mon who are supposed, pre-eminently, to enforce the law are shown to be law breakers. where are we to look for justice in this Canada

It is to be hoped that Mr. Villeneuve will find pleasure in the result of the trial which resulted vesterday in his being unseated. At all events he has the astisfaction of knowing that if he had no previous record he has one now. He has also the satisfaction of paying the costs.

Several hundred Russians have entered Herat in the gu'se of merchants, This is the Russian way of advancing. It is different from the British method, which is to send missionaries first, rum second and soldiers last. It would seem that in the race for "The Gate of India" Russia is ahead of Englan L.

MR. PREFOREMER, M.P. for Chambly, indignantly denies that there was any "saw-off" between him and Sic Rector Langevin in the matter of election petitions, or with any other Conservative whose seat was protested. He simply told them to go on with their protest, and the c se ended, as our readers are aware, in his being confirmed in his seat.

THINGS have come to a pictty pass when charges may be trumped up against public men by sen ati n mongers, without making direct allegati ne, and then detectives employed to dog their footsteps in search of evidence. Such is ac nally the case in Montreal to-day. The infamy of such proceedings is beyond character zation. But just wait a little longer.

THE order is used by the Inspector-General of Irish Constabulary, suspending the execution of the coroner's warrant for the arrest of the Mitchellstown murderers, is equivalent to saying that the law is not to be enforced against those who slaughter Irish Nationalists. Thus, there is no law in Iteland save the will of a policeman. Under such circumstances murderers will have to take their chances with Judge are socialists, yet giving the lie to every prin-

THE writ for a new election for the Commons in Colchester, N.S., has been issued. Nominations are fixed for the 20th of this month, polling on the 27th. We like this promptness. But why has no writ been issued for Yarmouth in the same province? That seat has been vacant for months, while Colchester has been vacant only a week. Is it because the Government has no available candidate in Yarmouth that the writ is delayed?

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT addressed a large meeting of his constituents in Ingersoll last Wednesday night. He discussed Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, viewing the question from many standpoints, presenting its advantages, but also pointing out the difficulties in the way. He, however, said he had reached the conclusion that on the whole. if a fair and reasonable measure of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States could be obtained, it would be in the pest interests of the people of Canada.

HON. HENEY STARNES appears to be a general favorite with all parties for the position of Lt.-Governor of this Province. He certainly fills the bill in all particulars, and the fact of his universal popularity ought to weigh with time, whether Mr. Starnes be appointed Lient .-Governor or not.

THE London Advertiser rebukes these papers which have been unnecessarily caustic in dealing with Lieut. Gov. Campbell for his courtesy to Cardinal Taschereau. "The Cardinal is a distinguished Canadan," says the Advertiser, and Protestants can, if of liberal mind, do him a certain amount of honor without in the elightest degree compromising themselves or their religious professions."

It is understood that Mr. J. J. Curran will be raised to the bench in a few weeks. Already the Conservatives of Montreal Centre are making their arrangements to bring out a candidate in his place for the Commons. The Liberals should lose no time in getting to work in the same direction. With proper organization and a good candidate the riding can be redeemed.

HON. WILLIAM ANNAND is no more. Nova Scotia never produced a petter or truer upholder of Liberal principles and popular rights. He fought side by side with Jeseph Howe, and when that leader joined hands with the Tories he refused to follow him, preferring to remain true to the principles of a lifetime. For many years past he has lived in retirement in England, and now goes to his rest at the ripe age of eighty years with a reputation unstained and a character for fortitude and patriotism that may well be held up to the admiration of posterity.

A screwn declaration has been made before a Magistrate by Mr. Thomas Tapp, of Virden, Man., to the effect that fitteen acres on the farm of Mr. W. Dawson, in township 11, range 26, west of the 1st meridian, produced 770 bushels of wheat, an average of 51 bushels per acre. What a magn ficent country for settlers in Haldimand, Oat., next week. The Liberals Manitoba would be, and how liberal would meet in Cayaga on Monday, and the Con- be their purchases from Eastern Canadian manufacturers and merchants, but for the fact that the country is cursed with railway monopoly, land mono, oly and high taxation.

> Too much fuss altogether has been raised over the sale of decorations in France. The practice has long been in tull swing on the continent. It is in fact a part of the regular business of European potentates. Not only decorations, but titles, such as baron, c unt, marquis, etc., can be purchased at regular thriff rates by acy one who desires to be so distinguished and is fool enough to pay good money for the luxury. The cross of the Legion of Honor is an Imp rial Bonapartist decoration and sh uld be relegated to oblivion with the rest of the gewgaus of the Empire.

> Nova Scotta may be said to have the fish. eries question in her own hands. Sir Charles Tupper, commissioner; Hor, J. S. D. Thomp. son, legal adviser; and Mr. George Johnson, statistician, are all from Nova Scotia. Each of them is ab'e and accomplished in the special role he is called upon to fill, and we can only hope their success will be commensurate with the ability and industry they will being to bear n the problems before them. We fear, however, that they will find, as Sic John Mazdonald found in the case of the High Joint Commission, the two British and bree American commissioners too many for them.

the ground and report to the Government whether it is worth while to complete the Trent Valley Canal, A little more than \$100,000 has bein expended, and to anish the job another mi hon or two will be ne-ded. The total distance from Georgian Bay to Eay Quinte by this route is 235 miles. Were the canal finished. grain could be carried from Chicago, Duluth or Port Arthur to the feot of Georgian Bay in large boats, and thence in barges to Montreal, instead of breaking bulk at Kingston as at present. The route is by no means direct, but it might compete with the railways or the still longer route by Detroit and the Weiland Canal,

MR. POWDERLY has risen immensely in public estimation by his stand at the K. of L. Conventicn. He had not confounded socialism and anarchy, he said, but drew a wide line of distinction between the two. He took the ground order, and who at the same time assert that they ciple of socialism when they advecate violence of any kind. Mr. Powderly is keen-righted enough to see that no class of men can hope to succeed in setting at defiance the laws of his country.

Ir we may believe the Ottawa Citizen, something very like a panic prevails at the Capital over the prospect of Mr. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia, impressing his ideas on the Inter-Provincial Conference. "The Dominion Exchequer," our contemporary declares, "will require to be guarded by Gatling guns." We never thought Mr. Fielding was so terrible a man. But when we come to think of the way the treasury has been robbed by those who are supposed to guard it, we fancy Gatling guns are more required against them than against the alleged pirate crew of Provincial Premiers led by so fierce a marauder as Mr. Fielding.

MR. J. B. LANE, Secretary of the National League, of this city has received information by telegraph that, on the return of Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Sir Grattan Esmonde, from San Francisco, a Canadian tour will be arranged for which due notice will be given in The Post | mities has induced the Premier to give way in Of the distinguished Irish envoys, the Dablin Nation speaks thus:

The services which Mr. Arthur O'Connor has rendered the Irish cause can be known only to those who have been his colleagues in Parlia-

will have a majority in the Council in good | more afterne with patriotic love for the grand old people of Ireland than the senior representative for Queen's county. Sir Thomas Esmonde needs no words of ours to recommend him to the people of America. The possessor of an illustrious name, the descendant of Grattan, and the grandson of a rebel of the dark and evil days of '98, Sir Thomas Crattan Esmonde, though still on the threshold of life, has already won his way to the hearts of the Irish people. Like Mr. Parnell, he has cast aside the prejudices of his class and come forward to fight in the van of the present struggle. From the mission of these two remarkable men to our friends in America we anticipate the happiest results. Ameri cans only need the opportunity to give practical shape to the sympathy which they feel for Ireland; and the mission of Sir Thomas E-monde and Mr. Arthur O'Connor will afford them an opportunity of sending material aid to those here who are struggling for the emancipation of a nation.

> A VERY pretty instance of the tail trying to wag the dog is given by the Quebec Chronicle, which relates that "Mr. Lynch, Mr. Taillon, Dr. Ross, Mr. Tarte, Mr. Demers and Dr. Morin have been advising Sir John Macdonald to do some reconstructing. The Premier attended a conferer ce called by these gentlemen and he was told just what to do. A programme we learn, was outlined and insisted on. How much all this reminds us of Kirg James and the Barons. Said one of the party, after the meeting with the Premier, 'the effect of the proposed steps will be apparent ere long.' Could anything be plainer? It will now be in order to call an early meeting of the Cabinet, and reorganize things. One matter the Quebec statesmen did s-ttle beyond peradventure, and it is this: Mr. Chaplean must not be appointed Lieut.-Governor!"

Evictions were resumed at Luzgacurran, by order of Lansdowne, on the 29th September. There was a force of S0 constabulary and 20 emergency men. Three tenants were driven out of their homes during a drenching downpour of rain. The first man evicted was James Mahon, of Whitefield, about three miles from the village of Luggacurran. The charge on which he was evicted was one year's rent, including the mythical "hanging gale." Mahon had built the house, from which he was driven with his family of seven children, at a cost of £350. Michael Cranny with his wife and 14 children, sub-tenants on the Kilbride farm, was the second eviction. On a window was posted a paper on which was written, "The Plan of Campuign defies Lan-downe and Trench, Long live Wm. O'Brien to defy the English Tory Government." Gerald Byrne was the third evicted. His rent was £62.7, and the valua ion 236. He had nine children, the youngest only two months old. He owed only six months rest. Such is the humane, Christian pro- common trumph, and now is a time when conceedings now being carried on in Ireland by our Governor General! We will offer no comment, but we know that every man and woman in Canada, with a heart alive to the sufferings of the poor people and their helpless little ones must feel towards the author of such misery.

Some of our Outario contemporaries have taken exception to the action of Lieut.-Governor Alexander Campbell in attending the banquet given at Toronto in honor of His Emmerce Carstinal Taschereau. They are frightened by the old bogy Popery, and even Grip joirs the rabble, shouting "Short the hat!" Did it never occur to take wiseacres that the Cardinal is a Canadian gentleman who has risen to exalted rank in the oldest, the grandest, the holiest of all institutions ever known to man; and that, as a representative of a mo-al power transcending all earthly powers combined by standard the head of nearly one guarantee of peace, good order and obedience to the laws of the country? Men of sense ought matters of religion carry them away.

THE announcement that several of the principal sugar refiners of the United States are forming an a-soc ation representing about \$50 .-000,000 of capital for the protection of their mu'u al interests is causing not a little consternation among the retail dealers and consumers throughout the republic. The scheme contemplates one of the most gigantic monopolistic organizations for the control of trade ever found in America.

Of course the prime object of this trust is to increase the price of sugar to the consumers. since the refiners complain that there are too many refineries to permit of profitable producthat the assembly should pass a resolution de- tion. In other words, those joining the trust manding that every avowed anarchist be obliged | do so with the intention of abolishing competito withdraw from the order or be expelled. The tion. There is, however, some doubt of their Knights, Mr. Powderly continued, have nothing | being able to do so, though they certainly can to fear from the trade union, but everything to limit competition very much. Mr. F. N. fear from the contaminating influence of the Barrett, editor of a leading journal devoted to of lit gation which has been altogether too commen who preach destruction in the name of the the grocery trade, in an interview with a N. Y. Telegram reporter, said :-

"The Eastern refiners may combine, but there is a single refiner on the western coast of the United States who could compete with them. This single refiner now supplies the greater portion of the sugars of various grades consumed west of the bississippi River. He raight prove to be an important factor in the Eastern market as well. The coast region of California, as we are aware, is well adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and the beet may yet to a considerable degree come into competition with the cape. From the history of the industry on the Pacific coast I learn tha the lowest average of production is fifteen tone of beets per acre, with a yield of sugar that ha varied from two tons per acre to as low as 2,850 pounds. Cuba is now the largest grower of cane sugar, exporting an average of 655,000 toni per year. Germany is first as a grower of the sugar beet. The sugar manufacturing industry of the United States has reached ouch immense proportions that no person need fear a scarcity of the product "

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has been selected by the Canadian Government to represent this country on the Fisheries Commission, Sir John Macdonald having, according to report, requested him to take the position instead of himself. All things considered, the selection is about the best that could have been made. We may, however, them, probably some time in December, of be sure that only an acute sense of his own infir. | The busimess to be brought before the meetso important a matter to his ambitious lieutenant. However that may be, the country will feel far more satisfied with the Canadian case in the hands of a man who is in the prime of life the Government. It is thought, however, that the Government in Canada. But he and looking forward to a great future than in advice, and by other as istance. A committee is what the Tery government desire above all those of one whose career is drawing to a close, and by other as istance. A committee is what the Tery government desire above all the Governments, if desirable, in the interests of the often seemed a hopeless task won for him of the meeting will be proposed.

The Government in Canada. But he and looking forward to a great future than in advice, and by other as istance. A committee is what the Tery government desire above all the the Governments, if desirable, in the interests of the immigrants. No other matter that could divide them. As United Ireland says:

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The Horacom Terminal Institute of the meeting and looking forward to a great future than in advice, and looking forward to a close, the seven year. It is those who have been his colleans. It is those who have been his desired to correspond with the two is what the Tery government in Canada. But he advice, and looking forward to a close, and looking fo and looking forward to a great future than in advice, and by other assistance. A committee

are of his impurity as a politician, we are nevertheless prepared to admit his eminent fitness for the position. He is thoroughly conversant with the subject, his intellect is of the keenest, he has had experience of late years in dealing with diplomats, he possesses untiring injustry, he is a match for any American that can be named in the arts of management, he is not overburdened with scruples, and, above all, we believe him to be thoroughly Canadian. It is his laudable ambition to become Premier and leader of the Conservative party of the Dominion, and this a'one is a guarantee that he will exert all his great powers to establish by his work on the Commission a record and a reputation which will give him a claim up in the country hereafter which his opponents will be unable to dispute. For these reasons we hail the appointment of an ideality. There are affect \$346,000,000 Sir Charles with satisfaction, and rest satisfied that he will do all that in him lies to secure the best possible terms for Canada.

IRISH bulls can be cultivated with success in England, as the London Times has proved to the great amusement of the Nationalists. That great opponent of the Irish cause, in an editorial recently, dec'ared that publicity was the essence of the power of the Land League, and called upon the Government to suppress the papers which published the proceedings of the branches. In the very same issue of the Times which contained this article there appeared no loss than six columns of news from Ireland, including reports of the meetings of the National Lesgue to date! Thus it gave all the publicity it could to news which it demanded other papers should be suppressed for publishing. Unconsciously, the press works out its own mission against the small intellects that sometimes get control in the editorial room. And the Times must continue giving this news, or it will fall behind its contemporaries, and so publicity is secured in any case.

It is to be hoped that the sensible suggestion made by the Waterloo Advertiser, that the Liberals, French and English, of Shefford should unite on an English Protestant caudidate, will be accepted. Our contemporary puts the case very fairly:-

"The Mercier Government has English-sperking supporter from the Townships. Mr. Mercier himself is anxious to in crease his English following in the House He would be favorable to the candidature of an English Liberal and would do everything in his power to secore his election. If such a can didate could be chosen with the hearty concurrence and support of the Frenct Liberals there could be no doubt of his return by a handsome majority. There has never been estime yet when the French and English Liberals of Sheff ad have not pulled together to ecure a tiqued harmony must result in a f esh victory The French Liber ds of Shefford have alwayshown them-elves to be broad minded men, and mated by the spirit of fairplay. In this juncture we fancy they will not be clow to make concasions calculated to please their Erglish fellow citizens, strengthen the hands of Mr. Mercier in the Housean i coment firmer than ever the bonds of good feeling between the two nationalities in Shefford. The English will not be instrumental in putting any candidate in the field unworthy of the confidence and support of the Liberals of all nationalities and creeds. The French Canadians are a majority in Shefford but we have yet to see them display an unfai spirit, or show a disposition mimical to the rights of the English minority. We believe that in this instance they will take a broad view of the situation and for the sake of their party and their leader give a hearty support to an English candidate pledged to follow the Merciar Government and assist in giving effect to Liberal prin ciples in legislation.

In giving judgment Monday in the case of D. wate vs. The Star newspaper, Judge Davidson laid down a principle of the utmost impor half the population of the Dominion a living | tance to the public, who look to the daily press for reports of what is going on before the courts. His Honor decided the case against the plainto reflec', nor let their cheldish prejudices in tiff with costs, on the ground that "It has come to be a well established decrine, that proceadings before a court of justice, thoroughly and lionestly reported, although occasionally proving injurious to individuals, were to be held privileged. Public policy and public convenience, continued the learned judge, were broadening, rather than restricting, the rule. In the absence of malice, the courts of justice were weary of putting legal handcuffs upon publishers when reporting judicial proceedings.' This common sense decision is as much a recognition of the right of the public to know what is going on in the courts as it is an act of justice to newspaper publishers. Under the antiquated law of libel publishers are constantly harras-ed by libel suits entered by all sorts of persons who fancy themselves injured by reports in the newspapers, which reports the newspapers must supply to meet the public demand and in the public interest. It is to be hoped that Judge Davidson's decision in this mon and which serves no good purpose. The law ought to be amended, as it is in England, and the plaintiff compelled to show malice and give security for costs before being allowed to proceed with action for libel against a newsparer,

## AN IRISH IMMIGRANTS' HOME.

Irish Catholics of this city have been shamefully neglectful in not providing a refuge for and nationality. The Scotch and English are not so lax; they have provided homes where their destitute countrymen and countrywomen can obtain shelter, advice and assistance on arriving in this, to them, strange, foreign land. The apathy of our Irish citizens is humiliating to contemplate. A meeting was called for last night to consider the subject of providing some system for the protection of the poor people thrown upon our shores under the very distressing circumstances that now exist in Ireland, but out of thirty representative Irishmen who should have been present only six attended. We do hope such will not be the case at the meeting called for next Tuesday evening, at St. Patrick's Hall, by Father Dowd and Mr. Denis Barry, President of St. Patrick's Society.

ing will be to inquire into and find out the legal provision made by the general and local Governments for the reception of the destitute class of immigrants landing at Montreal, and, if necessary, to supplement this provision by personal

necessity of their doing something to aid in the good work, for there is no class more needing kindly attention on their arrival here than the innocent Irish immigrant girls, who, under pre. sent circumstances, have no one to protect them from the scares of the vicious.

#### AMERICAN CURRENCY.

been held this fall in the United States was that of the bankers, which assembled at Pittsburg this week. From figures and statements laid before the meeting, we gather that the United States as a nation is doing business on a gold basis because a bimetallic basis is of paper, worth in absolute fact \$100,-000,000 in gold plus the faith and credit of the government an indefinite sum. There are in gold something like \$600,000,000. Gold and paper make it \$946,000,000, with \$246,000,000 of this "faith and credit," but selling at par. Into this mass of par money have been projected about \$300,000,000 of silver coin, which is far below par and irredeemable. The latest quotation of silver is 443 pence an ounce, or 882 cents. The silver dollar has 371 grains; the ounce has 480 grains. The milver dollar, therefore, pays 371-480ths of 887 cents for a dollar iz gold. This is close to £946,000,000, 75 cents. Therefore the m with \$246,000,000 of faith and credit in it, be. comes \$1,246,000,000, with \$246,000,000 of faith and credit and \$75,000,000 of bogus. If sold at sheriff's account this \$1,246,000,000 might shrink to \$925,000,000, and would most surely go down tc \$1,171,000,000, the amount of the bogus. The monetary figures of the United States currency are so large that \$75,000,000 play the part of only one-sixteenth. The par currency of the United States has been debased a little over 6 per cent. so far. It is all worth 94 in a batch. Three quarters of it is as good as gold. In addition there are about \$238,000,000 of national currency, redeemable in greenbacks, which need not figure in the calculation, as it would disappear to time of trouble.

### WILFUL MURDER.

A verd ct of wilful murder has been returned by the coroner's jury in the Michellstown shooting case, and a warrant has accordingly been issued for the arrest of the constables who fired upon the people. Their names are Inspector Brownrigg, Sergeants Kerman, Ryder and Brennan, and Constables Gavan and Doran, The facts of the crime for which these minions of a blood-thirsty government stand convicted by a coroner's jury are so well known that they need not be recapitulated here. More wan'on and deliberate elaughter was never perpetrated. and the verdict is only a confirmation of the opinion of the civilized world. There was no attac' on the police at the time of the shooting. They had, in fact, retired. The meeting had dispersed when Brownring and his fellows deliberately shot down their victims in cold blood from the safe vantage ground of the barracks. But, we suppose, as in former cases of a like character, the Crown will refuse to prosecute, and the murderers may be allowed to escape red-handed for the present. But-

"The great King of Kings Hath to the table of His law comman Hath in the table of His law commanded That thou shalt do no marder. Wit thou, then, Frirm His edict and fulfil a man's? Tuke head! for He holds verycance in His hand, to hur! upon their heads who break His law."

Last night's cabe reports likewise convey the news that a verdict of wilful murder was returned by the coroner's jury in the case of the old man Kinsella, who was shot down by emer. encymen employed by Captain Hamilton. The circumstances of this crime were even more atrocious than these of the Mitchellstown slaughter. The Rev. Dr. Dillon, of Arklow, relates that on Wednesday, 28th September, a large body of emergencymen presented themselves at the house of Michael Kavanagh, Crooghan, to seize upon several head of cattle. On reaching the farm six emergencymen seized upon some cattle, but several people assembling, they relinquished the stock. Shortly afterwards the emergency body was reinforced to about 20 men, all armed with revolvers, and some with rifles. They were led by Freeman, the bailiff on the estate, who had selected the day, probably on account of its being fair day in Aughrim, when most of the men of the district were absent. The reinforced body of property defence men then came to the gate of Kavanagh's yard, within which the p ople had gathered all the cattle from the neighboring farms. One of the gang displayed a document, presumably a legal document of some kind, but on Kavanagh requesting to see it, the emergency man refused, putting it in his pocket. The whole gang then attacked the gate, but, although the number case will have a good effect in checking a sort of men within did not amount to ten, with some women and children, the emergency heroes were beaten back. At this time Freeman was observed [pointing his revolver, but no one anticipated his intention to discharge it. The emergency army, however, seeing themselves repulsed by the few people present, suddenly fired a volley of revolver and rifle shots, numbering over thirty. The fatal result of this dastardly fusilade was immediately perceived when the lifeless body of John Kinsella, pierced with bullets, was seen poor, friendless immigrants of their own faith stretched upon the ground. John Kinsella was an aged man, over sixty years, who, during the heartless crusade of Captain Hamilton last July, was evicted from his holding of a few acres on the Brooke estate. He had obtained temporary shelter, with several other evicted tenants, in the yard of Mr. L. Kavanagh's farmhouse, and was known as a most peaceable, inoffensive man. Saveral others received shots, fortunately without serious consequences.

In the Mitchellstown case the shooting was done by the constabulary, who were acting under the orders of Crown officers, but, in the | it ends in securing that which Mr. Chambe Coolgreany case, the murder was committed by a set of drunken ruffians in the private employ of an evicting landlord. It is bad enough surely to have a constabulary licensed to com. mit murder with impunity, without permitting landlords to commission bands of scoundrels to do the same.

Yet the Government connives at and excuses these murders, clearly because they are part of the general policy of exasperation by which it is hoped the people may be driven into rebellion and thus furnish an excuse, as in

upon the Irish Catholic women of Montreal the in this case. They are not going to accommodate Mr. Bulfour ty giving up the policy that has already buffled him and adopting the policy he wants. They are not going to assemble with pitchforks and fewling puggs to make targets. has already baffled him and adopting the policy he wants. They are not going to assemble with pitchforks and fowling pieces to make targets for the Times's Gatling guns. They have no intention of providing Captain Plunkett with opportunities for reading the Riot Act. They know a trick worth ten of that. They know they are winning, as it is, winning hand over hand, and those are the tactics of despair. Mr. Balfour must stick to his exploded Coercion Act and work it for all it is worth. He must prosecute and fill his jails or else throw up the Perhaps the most important meeting that has

In all history there is no grander spectacle than that of the Irish people of to-day confronting their tyrants. Calm, immoveable, determined, they stand shoulder to shoulder, realizing in all its majesty the attitude which the poet Shelley urged in flaming verse upon "The Men of England." Let the sabres drip red with innoceat blood, let the deadly bullet stretch the hoary grandsires bleeding on the sod, but still let the people stand defiant, trusting in God and the justice of their cause.

And these most righteous findings of the Coroner's juries are styled by the brutan Kazoot "two sensational verdicts"! There was nolensation in the murders. O, no! They were all right. Quite proper, in fact, since the persens murdered were only Irish Parist persants! But times have changed, as the murder-condoning Kazoot will discover. These victims of a rascelly Government represent not the Irish cause alone. For the first time in history the Irish cause is backed by the brain, heart and conscience of the British democracy, and its triumph, which cannot long be delayed, will be the first grand advance for the liberation of the whole British peop'e from the hideous rule of an infamous oligarchy. This is where the terrer lies for English Tories in the Irish struggle, and we may be sure they will fight it out to the last. But when defeat comes to them, as it must in the end, England will have just cause to inscribe the events of this year among the brightest pages of that history which records her advance towards perfect freedom. The Irish peasantry of to day is indeed fighting for the preservation of the British Constitution, and the names of the murdered of Mitchellstown and Coolgress; will be enrolled hereafter with those of Pymand Hampden.

#### THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

By the mass of Canadians the approaching Fisheries Conference is regarded with very little hope or apprehension. They feel that, however it may result, the interests of this country are sure to suffer. In this view they have the warrant of past experience, and the conviction has become settled in their minds that, if Eng. land can secure the friendship of the United States Government and a reasonable assurance of its neutrality in case of war, she is quite prepared, if not rather auxious, to sacrifice Canada. Although the Imperial policy has been to build up a Northern power on this continent to strengthen her when the inevitable struggle comes with Russia for the control of the East, she would willingly relinquish it? thereby she could cement an alliance with the Americans. The fisheries dispute has furnished the British Government with a fair opportunity of bringing about this much desired understandng, and we may be certain that Government will not allow the negotiations to fail if by any possibility they can be made a success. The situation may be stated in simp's terms:-

1st-England desires to put an end forever t all causes of dispute between the United State: and herself.

2nd-The United States desires free access to the Canadian fisheries.

3rd-Canada desires to have the America markets opened to her products.

The first proposition stands without question It is simply a statement of fact. The second proposition is of the same nature. But when we come to the third we strike the difficulty of the situation, for there is good reason to fear that the feeling of the people of Canada is not shared by their government, and, therefore, that the result is not likely to be in harmon; with their aspirations. Indeed, we believe w would make no mistake were we to say that the United States will obtain all they con about having, while Canada will get little a nothing in return. The only thing that may intervene to preserve our rights or secure us an equivalent for their inevitable surrender, will be the apprehension entertained by American statesmen that an injustice but upon Canadaby the two high contracting powers for their mutual convenience would result in the consolidation of the Domicion into an independent power which would cease to submit its interests to tribunals where a decision adverse thereto was a foregone conclusion.

But the United States in reality holds the key of the position. If, animated by a spirit of wise conciliation and true perception of the requirements of the future, the Washington Government were to offer an equitable measure of reciprocity, all difficulties would disappear. Mr. Chamberlain's utterances in opposition to commercial union are such as to condemn him in the eyes of all Canadians. Since he said that Canada " must be made to know that commen cial unim means a political separation from Great Britain," his fitness for the position of Chief Commissioner is regarded in this country with profound misgiving. The very fact that he has thus declared himself in advance cast serious doubt upon his judgment and capacity. In Canada we know nothing about Mr. Chamberlain, save that he is the somewhat errations presentative of a school of English politicing always regarded with dislike by our people, and considering the selfishness of both parties, Cans. dians would, perhaps, not be dissatisfied were the whole thing to end in failure, and a find settlement be relegated to the chapter of events. In fact they have no confidence in it. I lain has condemned Canadians will b satisfied. If it does not, it will never obtain the ratification of the Canadian Parlis ment. Feeling in this country is too strong of this subject to be trifled with. We are a lost people. We have made many and great sacri fices to preserve our connection with the empire Mr. Chamberlain may have acted on a him from Ottawa in stating, as he did in the most naked manner, the Macdonaldite view of com mercial union. His words have the color of threat and were [probably intended as a check to the movement in Canada. But he and the

neighbors moving into the States, improving their fortunes and finding no difficulty in changing their allegisnee. They bordering States, to which these people go, it would enjoy the same prosperity and would not be, as now, a good country to emigrate from. The same sentiments prevail in the Maritime provinces, as well as in Ontario, while there cannot be a doubt but in Quebec there is a strong feeling that any policy which would keep | dangerous rivals to Manchester. To this feelthe young people from going to the manufacturing towns of New England would be hailed with satisfaction. One thing is evident, the existing conditions of uncertainly regarding the future Cannot continue much longer. Of course we are prepared to possess our souls in patience till we tear the final outcome of the commission. Its scope, at all events, will be known when it assembles, and that will fix its fate in public

estimation. At any rate, it is felt that a crisis is approaching, and that this commission will mark its culmination. If the fisheries should be surrendered without reciprocity on a lasting basis, the British Government may as well abdicate her nominal sovereignty over the Dominion. It going to reconcile this principle of unanimous will be the lest straw that will break the back consent with practical common souse? of the loyally camel in Canada.

## ARISTOCRATIC LADIES IN TRADE.

According to "A Member of Parliament," who writes to the New York Herald from London, the social barriers are giving way on all sides in England. Families which hitherto lived in sumptuous idleness and luxury have to take to earning a living after the manner of honest folk. To ladies brought up in and accustomed to wealth, without a thought as to how it was obtained, the charge in their cordition wrought by the fall in land values is in many cases distressing. But the necessity of have been bludgeons, bottles and cobble stones. earning a livelihood, now forced upon them, is, though apparently hard, a blessing in disguise, having found what bethinks an argument, he is masmuch as it is developing a higher character of independence and self-reliance among them. The writer referred to informs us that the society ladies who are taking to trade are in some instances the wives of landlords who no longer get their rents, and are consequently reduad to poverty. Cases of this class abound. especially in Ireland, where most landowners not possessing income e'sewhere are now prac tically ruined. Their wives and daughters seek to earn a living as seamstresses or a shops. "How long will it be," he asks, "before a similar state of things prevails among English landlords? Fire spreads, and nothing seems capable of quenching this one."

Our informant then goes on to give in

Mrs. Davies has opened a shop in Davies street, Berkeley square, for the sale of decorative house work. She was one of the fashionable beauties of the Langtry type. Another lady of the same school, Mrs. Gurney, an exceedingly attractive woman, has opened a dress-maker's business. Another lady, formerly a recognized leader of fashion, now sells cloaks and mantles, all designed by herself, which are pronounced by good judges to be far superior to French productions. Her hu-band keeps the books upstairs—urely a more dignified employment than old Mantalini's turning the mangle in the cellar. One of the Lennoxes—the Duke of Richmond's family—has a shop for robes and dresses, and is doing well. for robes and dresses, and is doing well.

Mrs. Kerr, Lord Dunraven's sister-in law,
makes and sells bonnets and hats. She has exquisite skill and taste, and is so successful as to be able to maintain a large family, the rent from her husband's estates having almost en-tirely ceased. Mrs. Kerr has not yet opened a shop, bu; sells her goods to friends. People used to have a prejudice against bonnets and dresses of amateur make, but in the case mentioned the or anateur make, or comparison with the best professional work. That, of course, is the secret of her success, for ladies will not dress badly for or ner success, for ladies with not dress badly for the sake of nelping friends. The idea used to be that the stage was the only resource for dis-tressed ladies. The immense proportion of the failures to the successes cured this. Two sisters, daughters of a well known general in the army, recently opened a shop for children's clothing and made a profit of 1200 in the flow and made a profit of £300 in the first four menths. Everyboty is not doing as well as this. Unfortunately there are hundreds of ladies now almost penniless in this city for whom no coor of employment opens. Every West end stationer is asked to sell their drawings or cards. There is little hope for these. So many rich families have been brought low in the last few years that applicants for imployment crowd around every likely door. No change for the better can be looked for till trade and politics

One cannot but feel for these unfo tunate ladies, but their tribulations are only a par in the great industrial movement of the times. The fort of wealth on which their families have lived for ages is passing away. A new order is arising and it is at least gratifying to find them preparing to enter upon that struggle for existence which is becoming inevitable to all their class. Let them be thankful that they can exert their energies in their homes and native land, not as the noblemen and women of other countries have had to do-seek a living among strangers in foreign lands. The revolution in England is peaceful so far, but it is revolution none the less.

While compassionating those English ladies, it is amusing to stumble across a paragraph like this in the Western Watchman :-

"The would be aristocratic women of St. Paul, Minn., who declined to serve on a Presidential reception committee with the wile of Senator Davis, because the latter was at one time a dressmaker, should emigrate. A democratic or republican country is not the place for them; they should enjoy the high privilege of being women of the bedchamber to the Empress of India."

## A BRILLIANT ARGUMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain aroused the Flannelmouths of Belfast with some exceedingly glittering generalities on his arrival there yesterday. Perhaps the most amusing thing he said was this:-"It might be possible to give Ireland "home rule if the Irish demand was unani-"mous, but it would be impossible to force "Ulster to accept a government she distrusted "and detested."

If it were possible to use the term "unmitigated rot." it would be here. Is not every country in the world, having a constitution, governed by the majority? Then why not Ireland? The Government of England is distrusted and detested by the Irish; therefore, according to the sapient Mr. Chamberlain, the Tory Government has no right to govern till it obtains the consent of the Irish. In parliament a very large minority distrust and detest the Salisbury machine, therefore it ought to acknowledge itself an impossibility and abdicate at once. In the United States the secessionists were compelled to su' mit to majority rule, and have like | jurisdiction as may be necessary to secure a

pers nal welfare to an ides. They see their sensible men accepted the situation. Turn where we will the same rule applies. Indeed, any sort of government would be impassible without it. It is an axiom of policy handed culty in changing their allegisnes. They without it. It is an axiom of policy canded the natural constant exodus of the young also see the constant exodus of the young down from the ages that "The will of the natural conclusion that people, and come to the natural conclusion that were this country in the same situation as the were this country in the same situation as the bulent minority that stands as 19 to 85 coain s. Maj. sty the Queen of Great Britain, either by bordering States, to which these people go, it recognized nowhere on earth?

But the fact is that Mr. Chamberlain belongs to that school in England which | as always | Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain." feared Irish competition, and which has ever feared that an industrial Ireland would raise up ing of jealousy is added that serpentine religious hatred which has always animated a certain class of Puritans towards everything Itish and Catholic.

But Ulster is not at all afraid to trust the rest of Ireland in t e government of the country on Home Rute principles. There are as many, if not more, Ulstermer in favor of Home Rule than there are against it. How then would Mr. Chamberlain deal with Ulster on his principle that a country must be unanimous or government is impossible? It is safe to say that onehalf of Ulster would distrust and detest government by the other half. How, then, in the name of all that is lovely in politics, are we

Alas, that British statesmanship should have fallen to the level of such drivel! And this Joseph Chamberlain has been selected to de.1 | Here is what it says:with the Americans in the settlement of vart interests involving perhaps the futu-e of this country !

We have men here in Canada, yea, in parliament, who could not, if they tried their best, perpetrate a grosser piece of absurdity. Either Mr. Chamberiain was merely talking for effect, or else he estimated the intelligence of his hearers very low. If the latter, he was probably right, for it would be difficult to talk reasonably to men whose only arguments for centuries Perhaps he thinks, with old Sam Johnson, that, not obliged to find an understanding.

## THE UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY MOVEMENT.

Throughout Ontario the movement for unrestricted recip ocity is gaining strength every day. The other day Mr. Wiman and Hon. William Macdongall addressed a large meeting and a resolution favoring the scheme was adopted without dissdent. The London Advertiser remarks that "Brampton is more than any other town in Canada under the influence of a large manufacturing firm, which can carry or defeat any measure at its pleasure. The inference is that this firm is not afraid to compete with Americans on equal terms, and we can see no resson on the face of things why it should be."

Still more recently the farmers of Lincoln de clared themselves to the same effect, and at Elmira, in the great county of Wellington, Mr. Shaw, editor of the Live Stock Journal, addressed the farmers on commercial union. A large number assembled, when Mr. Shaw spoke for about one hour and a half, setting forth the the Rev. Father Salmon, pastor of St. Mary's, advantages of commercial union in a clear and after which the Rev. Father made a few convincing manner. He pointed out that commercial union would be of immense benefit to Th the farmers of Canada, and that our manufacturers could fully hold their own against Ameri can competition in our home market, and would gain free access to the great American market.

Mr. Dowman, M.P., and Mr. Laidlaw, ex. M.P.P., spoke very briefly after Mr. Shaw. The following resolution was unanimously

"That, after having heard the very able ad dresses by Mr. Thomas Shaw and others on commercial union, the question being an important me that enters into and very largely affects the secicultural interests of our country, and the interests of the community in general copend-ing very largely upon the agricultural, we thereore cordially endorse the quest on of conn e cial umos, and would suggest that our pal a mentary representatives use their influence in endeavoring to recure the a complisher it of this measure at the earliest not ent plac-

ticable. On the o her side of the line the movement is likewise gaining strength. The mayor of the Cross. Let them, in thankfulness for their Rochester, N.Y., has been requested by 300 representative business men of that city to call a meeting to consider the question of unrestrict- great reward of health of body and prace ed reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Butterworth's bll, we are informed, is now assured of a fair and free discussion at the next session of Congress. Nor does there as pe r to be any very decided opposition to the movement in England, for we read in a recent cable despatch from London that the semi-official announcement that Mr. Bayard intends to propose commercial union is well received in England. It is felt that commercial union would be a good thing for Canada, and that it would forever dispose of a question which has given a great deal of

trouble in England. Thus it will be seen that, spart from a small class in the cities of Ontario, the tide of p pular opinion is strongly in favor of free trade relations with the United States, and is constantly increasing. Unrestricted Reciprocity is the cne thing, in fact, which can put an end forever to the difficulties continually arising between the two nations, and relieve England of T. Content screens and Falley as dearon and sub-deacon, and Rev. J. Danuelly, assistant. Rev. G. M. Godts, Rev. J. Kelly, Rev. J. Lames Callaghan, Rev. J. Fahey, Rev. P. F. Lecompte, Rev. M. Perreault, were seated in the sanctuary, and the following officers and delegates occupied seats of honor: P. Reilly, vice-president of the convention, Jas. T. Content secretary of the convention, Jas. class in the cities of Ontario, the tide of popular all trouble with regard to affairs on this contineut.

## THE SCOPE OF REFERENCE.

The Fisheries Commission is composed as

follows :— British-Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Sackville West, Sir Charles Tupper.

American-Mr. Bayard, Mr. Putnam, Mr. Angell.

The luties of the Commission are thus semi officially approunced :-

"1. To agree upon and define, by a series of lines, the limits which shall separate the exclusive from the common right of fishery, on the onsts and in the seas adjacent of the British North American colonies, in conformity with the first Article of the Convention of 1818. The said lines to be regularly numbered, duly desribed, and also clearly marked on charts pre-

pared, in duplicate, for the purpose.

"2. To agree upon and establish such rela-"2. To agree upon and establish such relations as may be necessary and proper to secure to the fishermon of the United States the privilege of entering bays and harbors for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water; and to agree upon and establish such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent the abuse of the privile ge reserved by said convention to fisher men of the United States.

"3 To gree upon and recommend the penal-ties to be adjudged, and such proceedings and

peedy trial and judgment with as little expense as possible, for the violation of rights and trans-gression of the limits and restrictions which may be hereby adopted.

Provided, however, that the limits, restrictreaty or by laws mutually acknowledged and accepted by the President of the United States by and with the coreent of the Senate, and by

In an article, which has the appearance of being inspired by Government, the Ottawa Citizen indulges the hope, founded on Sir Charles Tupper's remarks to a reporter, that the Commission is to have a wider so he. Sir Charles said :- "I may say that the full terms of the Commission are not yet quite cefinitely agreed to. The general line of the subject is clearly defined, but there are some matters of detail which are still the subject of nerociation between the two governments, and which might be slightly varied."

We must confess our inability to see anything in these remarks to encourage the expectation indulged in by our Ottawa contemporary. Rec procity could hardly be regarded as among matters of detail." That the Canadian Government is, to say the least, dubious on this all' important point is evident from the closing sentences of the Citizen's article, which certainly would not have appeared in that paper unless is refleced the views of S.r Charles Tupper.

"Toat Sie Charles Tupper will succeed in rego lating a treaty alike satisfactory to Cacadrans and the mother country, we cornestly hope; failing this-stould trade relations be omitted trom the discussion, as an issue to be declared upon, or any one-sided measure be offered—it would be far better that Canada stand by her rights under the treety of 1818, and refuse to make any sacrifices unless ade quate concessions are guaranteed on the part of the United States."

If, as we may fairly presume, this is the attitude the Canadian Commissioner is prepared to assume he will be in perfect accord with the popular sentiment of the people of this country. Any arrangement that would not satisfy the just expectations of our people would be certain of rejection. By taking a firm stand on the lines indicated by the Government organ, Sir Charles Tupper may succeed in obtaining an enlargement of the terms of reference so as to include the question of rec'procity. At all events he can prevent the surrender of Canadian rights and preserve the statu quo under the treaty of 1818. But should be fail to follow the lines indicated he might as well make up his mind to settle in England. There would be no future for him in Canada.

#### THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE. GRAND QUARTERLY RELIGIOUS MEETING OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE CONVEN-

TION.

The quarter'y demonstration of the Irish Catholic Temperance convention was held at St. Mary's church last Sunday, and was one of the most successful events of the kind yet held. The following societies were present in regalia: St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, St. Anne's T. A. & B. Society, St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, St. Mary's Cadet. The caremonies began about 7.45, and were opened with prayers by the Rey Father Salpon paster of St. Mary's remarks, cordially welcoming all present and expressed his pleasure at the large attendance. The choir then sang "Ave Maris Stella," after which the Rev. J. McCallen, president of the convention, preached, taking for his text Buckesiastes xxtil, 3: "He who loves the danger perisheth therein," and began his discourse by quoting the following from a letter of Cardinal Manning to the members of the League of the Care of England. of the Cross of England:--

There are three things, then, that I bid you to do. First, do all in your power to help the United Kingdom Abiance in its efforts to obtain the local option or local vote by which the people will be able to defend themselves and

their homes.

Next, do all in your power to bring up our children from their infancy in total abstinence from all intoxicating drink. Wern and persuade fathers and mothers to enroll their children in the League of the Cross. I would to God that the children in every school in the land were enrolled in it. Children keep their pledge better than grown people, as a large ex-perience tells me, and they, therefore, grow up wi hout the taste or tempt stion to drink

An I, I satly, do all in your power to persuade good and temperate p ople, who have never been tempted by excess, to enter the League of own happy lot, set the example of total abstinence for the sake of those who are tempted. It is a slight act of self-denial, which brings a mind. It is also an act of interces i n for the fallen and the tempted, which will bear a sure recompense when we go to our Divine Master, The R-v. Father dwelt forcib'y upon the

possibilities, probabilities and certainties of the evils which arise from the abuse of liquor, and graphically described the influence of the drunken parent on the child, and gave some telling instances of the misery, poverty and degradation caused by intemperance, and close t his wore than eloquent discourse by dwelling upon and showing the blessings arising from temperance.

After the sermon Father McCallen enrolled the members of the St. Mary's Cadet Temperance Society. Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Secrament followed, with Rev. Father Auger, provincial of the Oolats, as celebrant, Rev. Fathers Godts and Fahey as deacon and P. Reilly, vice-president of the convention, Jas.
J. Costigan, secretary of the convention, John
Cogan, treasurer, P. Doyle, C. O'Brien, A.
Brogan, N.P., Geo. Murphy, Tobias Butler, P.
Reynolds, M. Sharkey, James Burns, John
Heaney, B. Taylor, Jas. Meek, T. J. Finn, M.
Cuddy, J. H. Feely, M. O'Connell, Ed. Ryan,
John Kerby, J. Carke, Jas. Tierney, J.
Hoolahan, John O'Neill, M. Shea, Wm. Smith,
J. Batler, A. Cullen and others.
The alters were beautifully decorated and
trescented a most imposing and impressive ap-

presented a most imposing and impressive appearance. The choir was under the very able direction of Mr. Brady. Bev. Brother Timothy and Bro. Merrick were present in charge of the cadets, and are to be complimented on the appearance that young society made. About 200

took the pledge at the close.

The next demonstration will be held at St. Patrick's church on the first Sunday in Advent.

## THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

MEETING OF THE WILLIAM O'BRIEN BRANCH YES-TERDAY-PROPOSED IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

The regular meeting of the William O'Brien branch of the Irish National League was held Sunday afternoon in one of the rooms of St. Ann's school. Mr. O'Reilly, president, occu-Ann's school. Mr. O'Reilly, president, occu-pied the chair, there being a large attendance of members present. After routine had been disposed of, the question of the formation of a central council for Montreal and vicinity was of. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the sister branches of the League with a view of obtaining their co operation in the matter. It was also decided to act in concert with the Mon-real branch in extending a hearty

welcome to this city to Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M.P., and Arthur O'Conner, M.P. Messrs. T. Davies and W. D. Burns were ap-pointed to represent the branch at a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, for the formation of a bureau for the reception of immigrants. Although the youngest branch in the city, the William O'Brien is adding numbers to its mempership roll at each meeting, fifteen having joined yesterday.

#### THE LATE HON. MR. SENECAL. HE PASSES AWAY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON-AN RVENTFUL CAREER.

The Hon. Louis Adelard Senecal, member the Senate of Canada, who had been ill for the past few days, died at his residence in this city few minutes after 4 o'clock on Tuesday, 11th inst. Senator Senecal's ancestors came from France, his father being a farmer in the county of Vercheres, P.Q. Hon. L.A. Senecal was born at Varennes on July 10th 1829, and was, accordingly, only 58 years of a ze. He received his education at Varennes and Burlington, Vt. In 1850 he was married to Delphine, daughter of Lieut. Col. Dansereau, merchant at Ver-cher-s. Deceased was a commander of the Legion of Honor, France. He was a financier and president of the Richelien & Outario Navigation company, and has been general superintendent of the government railways in the Province of Quebec, and president of the North Shore railway and of the Montreal City Passenger Railway company. He was the means of having navigation open d on the Yamaska River, between Sorel and St. Aime, and on the St. Francis River between Sorel and St. Francis, in 1857. He constructed the Richelieu. Drummond & Arthabaska railway, now portion of the South Eastern railway, the Laurentian railway from St. Therese to St. Lin, the St. Enstache from St. Therese to St. Joliette and St. Felix des Valois railway, the Lanorate, Joliette and St. Felix des Valois railway, the L'Assoniption railway, and was, just before his death, building the Basses Laurentides railway. way. He had the ice railway constructed be tween Montreal and Longueuil for two years He sat in the Commons for Drummond and Arthabaska from 1867 to 1871, and in the Que Senato on 12th March, 1887, and was called to the Senato on 12th March, 1887. At the earlier stages of his political career he was a Liberal, but was latterly a Conservative and protectionist and a valuable ally to Chapleau. Deceased was a keen and straightforward business man, who entered upon a work with a determination to carry it through successfully. Mr. Senecal's energy was the means of having the R. & O. company's line extended. He will be sadly missed, and his untimely death will cause deep regret throughout the Province. In the Senate of Canada, Mr. Senecal was representing the division of Mille Isles.

The dead Senator was laid out last night in one of the large rooms of his mansion on Dubord street, and considerable taste was displayed in the draping of the mortuary chamber. During to day revenal contributions of flowers were received at the house. The funeral will take place on Friday morning at 9 o'clock from his lateresidence to Notre Dame Church, where a solemn requiem Mass will be celebrated, and promises to be largely attended

#### RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

At a meeting of the directors of the Richelieu At a meeting of the directors of the Fichental & Ontario Navigation Company, which had been called for Wednesday, 12th inst, at three o'clock p m., the vice-president, Mr. Alex. Murray, announced the death of the president, and in proposing the adjournment of the meeting, moved the following resolution of con-dolence, which was adopted unanimously:

"That this board has learned with deep re gret of the death of its president, the late Hon. L. A. Senecal, and desires to put on record its appreciation of the great services rendered by him in the development of this company and its resources, and its sense of the loss thus sus-tained by the company, also its sympathy with Madama Senecal and the family in their

That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased."

## SOREL'S SYMPATHY.

Soner, Que., Oct. 11.—The following message of condolence was transmitted to the Hon. Mr. Seneral's family by His Worship Mayor Taillon on hearing of the news of his death. The late Senator was so Bidely known and esteemed in this town that such a message on behalf of himself and the citizens was a most belitting triute to the memory of one who has contributed so much during his lifetime to the presperity and Sautes. welfare of Sorel.

"I hear with sprrow of the death of the Hon. Mr. Senecal, and I am sure the citizens of Sorel join with me in expressing to the family our deep sympathies in this your great bereavement.'

#### (Signed), A. A. TAILLON, Mayor of Sorel.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIS RUSSELL QUEBEC, Oct. 16.—Mr. Willis Ruscell, proprietor of the St. Louis Hotel and the Russell House, died here to night, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Russell was for fifty years p oprietor of the leading hotel in the Ancient Capital, and was as we ely respected as he was universally known. With men in public life who have had occasion to sojourn in Quebec, for the last half century, Mr. Russell was a personal friend and earned their esteem and admiration. To all he was a genial host and by all his absence will be mourued. Although having reached the allotted span, it was hoped by all that he would survive for some years yet, but his death called him away suddenly. Only last week he was in the hotel, greeting his guests. An attack of inflammation of the lungs was too severe for the aged and respected gentleman, and he passed away amid the grief of his family and fr ends. The deceased leaves a large family, the eldest son being Capt. Willis Russell, the present manager of the St. Louis Hotel.

## LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

The Arts Course in connection with the Laval University was inaugurated last evening by a literary soired in the Queen's Hall. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, wearing the robes of his office, took his seat on a throng in the centre of the platform. The throne was on a raised stand covered by red cloth. On his right were Archbishop Fabre and Mgr. Moreau. pishop of St. Hyacinthe, and on his left Mgr. Racine, bishop of Sherbrooke; Mgr. Lorrain Bishop of Pembroke, and Mgr. Paquet, of Paris France. There were also present on the plat-form Abbé Marcoux, vice rector of the university; Abbé Dufresne, of Sherbrooke; Abbé Poulin, Abbé Tanyuay, of Ottawa, Ilon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Mr. Justice Jetté, Hon. Senator Lacoste, Profs. Archambault, Lafontaine, Lacoste, Profs. Archambault, Lafontaine, Wiallaid, Brod ur, Foucher, La amée, Dage-nais, Principal Archambault of the Plateau Academy, Abbé Bruchesi, Abbé de Foeville. of Paris, dean of the faculty of arts, and many others. Addresses were delivered by Mgc. Paquet, Abbé de Foeville, Prof. Wiallard and Abbé Emard. The orchestra was stationed in Abbe smard. The orchestra was stationed in the gallery and discoursed an excellent programme of popular airs, and Prof. Wiallard added much to the enjoyable nature of the entertainment by reciving "Le Drapeau de Carillon" "Le Vase Brisé" and "La Chantallon" "Lie Vase Brisé" and "La Chantallon" "Le Vase Brisé" and Carillon," "Le Vase Brise," and "La Chan-teuse." His Eminence made a few remarks at the close thanking the audience for their presence, the speakers for the excellent addresses and the professors for what they had done in the cause of education, and the meeting ad journed.

## A LIBERAL OFFER.

We call the attention of our readers to advertisement of German Electric Agency of "Electric Belt Free." To all likely to make good agents they will for the next sixty days give away free of charge one of their German Electric Belts.

First Masher-I say, Jack, such a lot of jolly girls smiled at me as I came down the Parade. Second Masher-No wonder, my boy, your necktie has got right round the other side of

GOOD-BYE, MAUREEN, GOOD-BYE. STANZAS FOR MUSIC. Arranged to Blockley's popular air, "Good-Bye,

Sweetheart, Good-Byc. The morn is up, the bright sun glances
Athwart the waves of Dublin Bay,
'Neath white sails spread, the good ship dances
To bear the exile, to bear the exile, far away. Then, Maureen, dear, ah! dry the tear,
That dims your eye of Irish blue,
In you bright land, by freedom shielded,
I go to win, I go to win, a home for you. And hope is whispering to my heart That brighter days for us are nigh. My fair-haired girl, my Irish pearl-Good-bye, Maureen, good-bye.

leave dear Erin's verdant valleys, Her mountains crowned with spamrocks rare, Search where you will, the whole world over, No land in beauty, land in beauty, smiles more

fair. I bid farewell to home and thee, Whate'er betides I'll still be true, In you bright laud, by freedom shielded, I go to win, I go to win, a home for you, And hope is whispering to my heart That brighter days for us are nigh, My fair-haired girl, my Irish pearl— Good-bye, Maureen, good-bye.

Asthore, Machree," may God protect thee From sin and sorrow, grief or pain; And in your prayers remember Shamus, From sin and sorrow, grief or When toiling far, when toiling far, far o

the main.
'Acushla gra," ah! dry those tears, That dim your eyes of Irish blue, In you bright land, by freedom shielded, I go to win. I go to win, a home for you. And hope is whispering to my heart That brighter days for us are nigh. My fair-haired girl, my Irish pearl-Good-bye, Maureen, good-bye.

AGNES BURT.

#### RECIPROCITY FAVORED. LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES SPEAK IN FAVOR OF THE SCHEME.

BRAMPTON, Ont., Oct. 13 .- Erastus Wiman and wife, accompanied by H. P. Dwight and Mr. Matthews, arrived here this afternoon. Mr. Wiman addressed a meeting a 2 p.m., advocating Commercial Upion. The attendance was good, about 400 of the substantial men of the good, about 400 of the substantial men of the vicinity, including a large number of influential farmers, listened with quiet earnestness to his statement of the advantage to be derived from a Commercial Union with the great Republic. Mr. Wiman's glowing description of the mineral resources of Canada were received with pleased expressions of surprise by his hearers. dwelt largely on the benefits to be derived by the farmers from union, and carried his agricult the farmers from union, and carried his agricul-tural listeners with him. Hon. Wim. Mc-Dougall followed Mr. Wiman, and in a quite unbiassed manner la'd down his opinions in favor of the movement. W. A. McCulla, Con-servative member for the county, as well as Chisholm, Reform M.P.P., expressed them-selves in favor of reciprocity with the United States and at the close of the meeting a resolu-States, and at the close of the meeting a resolution was moved by J. C. Snell, the prominent stock dealer, recommending to the people of Canada the favorable consideration of the

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 15,-An adjourned meeting of the Belleville Board of Trade, for the purpose of discussing the subject of comthe purpose of discussing the subject of commercial union between Canada and the United States, was held last evening and was largely attended by influential representative men. Mr. Thes. Ritchie, the president, occupied the chair. Wm. Anderson, ex-M.P.P.; Ald. J. W. Johnson, principal of the Ontario Business college; Geo. D. Dickson, Q.C.; Col. Brown, ex-M.P.; John G. Frost, furniture manufacturer, and L. W. Yeomans, wholesale druggist, addressed the meeting in favor of the proposal, Senator Reid and Thos. Wills, ex-M.P.P., took the opposite side. Mayor Biggar, W. N. Ponthe opposite side. Mayor Biggar, W. N. Ponton and J. A. Forin, barristers, thought the time had not yet come for a positive declaration either for or against the scheme. The discussion lasted till midnight. Two resolutions were carried, the first to form an association for the purpose of discussing commercial union and hearing the views of such men as Mesars. Wiman, Butterworth, Smith and others, and the second that the meeting was in favor of the principle of unrestricted trade, or commercial union between Canada and the United

## POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The trial of the petition against Dr. Willoughby, M.P.P. of Eust Northumberland, is in progress at Brighton. Mr. S. D. McLellan Las again been nomina-ted by the Liberals of Colchester as their can-

didate for the House of Commons in opposition to the unseated postmaster general, and it is reported that ex-Premier Pipes will oppose Sir Charles Tupper in Cumberland.

The L berals of Hochelaga county are discusing at present who their standard-honcer will be in the coming contest. The names of Messrs. Madore, of St. Henri, Paul S. Martineau, Dr. Lanct it and Chas. Champagne are mentioned as

likely candidates.

Judge Osler has decided in the case of Mr. Platts, of Prince Edward Island, that anybody may deposit with the returning officer \$200 on behalf of the candidate. This is the second decision in opposition to the views of Mr. Dunn and Mr. Baird. Mr. Baird, to his great discredit, accepted a seat obtained by so contemptible a fraud as that which Mr. Dunn perpetrated; but still we are not surprised that Mr. Baird has not resigned, because we think that he men who voted against the amendment of the return are on the same moral plane as Mr. Baird, and he is not, in the estimation of any hair-minded person, a whit worse than those who protected him by their votes, and who repeated the outrage of the returning officer by excluding Mr. King from his rightful place in Parliament. - London Advertiser

Nobody seems to understand Mr. Chaplean's movem nts just now, and he is evidently giving his colleagues and leader a good deal of anxiety. The Secretary of State is something like the cat that used to frequent John Ingall's back yard at night, and respecting which the Kansas logis ator said: "You never can tell what he is up to by the noises he makes." In fact Mr. Chap-leau's professions of loyalty to the Conservative party are accepted as an intimation that he is con emplating another bolt. Why it should be necessary for a member of Sir John Macdonald's government to hold a meeting in Montreal on his way from Paris to Ottawa in order to assure the people of his legalty to the Conservative party, is not very clear. And reading between the lines Mr. Chapleau's utterances do not give one the idea that he is intense y devoted to his colleagues. The Toronto Mail continues to sent that Mr. Chapleau is going to join Mr. Mercier, and the Mail probably has excellent opportunities of knowing what it talks about. The fact that a minister of the Crown finds it necessary to assure the public that he is still loyal to his party is n.t very re-assuring.— Ottawa Free Piess.
OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Yesterday afternoon an

examination of the ballots cast in the recent election in Shefford, Quebec, was held in the office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The two candidates in Shefford were Auger, Liberal, and Audet, Conservative. Mr. Auger petitioned against Audet's return, and under a judge's order a re-examination of the ballots was

made yesterday. Only some twenty spoiled or improperly marked ballots were found.

QUEBEC, Oct. 14.—Judge Andrews presided at the Superior Court at Inverness this week hearing evidence in the election suit of J. Whyte. ev M.P.P., against the return of Mr. Johnston. Ninety-two witnesses were examined by the petitioner when the case was closed. The cross action of Mr. Johnston against Mr. Whyte was adjourned until December 13. Mr. T. C. Casgrain, Q.C., M.P.P., appeared for Mr. Johnston and Mr. Lavergue for Mr. Whyte.

The proceedings in the Missisquoi election case, before Judge Tatt, at Sweetsburg, have been for the time completed, and the matter transferred to the Court of Reviewat Montreal. After the conclusion of the pe itioner's case, Mr.

G. B. Baker, Q.C., counsel for Mr. Spencer, raised the point that the depositions taken fo the petitioner were irregular, from the fact that they had not been read over to the witnesses nor certified to by the court stenographer. He, therefore, made a motion on behalf of the respondent to have all the petitioners' evidence respondent to have all the petitioners' evidence struck from the record as being illegal. Amyrauld, for the stenographers, made a motion to allow them to add the proper certificates to the depositions. Judge Tait took both motions en delibere, and has just rendered judgment, granting the motion to allow the stenographers to complete the depositions regularly, and reserving Mr. Baker's motion for the Court of Review.

# A FINE PIANO FOR SENATOR MAHONE.

(From the Baltimore American.)

A number of prominent musical prople gathered in the warerooms of Wm. Knabe & Co. gathered in the wareto ms of Wm. Knabe & Co. yesterday to examine a piano made by the firm for Senator "Billy" Mahone, of Virginia, for his Washington residence. The instrument was special y designed and built for that gentleman, specially designed and built for that gentleman, and is truly a magnificent specimen of the highest musical as well as decorative act. It is a full Concert Grand, the same in size and general outline as the famous grand Messes. Knabe & Co. furnished for the White House. The case is of rich and beautifully figured roseword, decorated with inlaid wood of white wood, decorated with inlaid wood of white wood, decorated with imaid wood of white helly, of unique and intricate design, carried out in the most artistic manner. Each panel has a group of different musical instruments, the whole surrounded by borders of fine marquetry whole surrounded by borders of the marquetry work in leaves and flowers, etc. The legs and lyre are richly carved and decorated to match the body of the case, the whole producing a striking, and at the same time most refined esthetic effect. The tone is superb, striking the listener by its wonderful volume, depth and richness, combining with greatest power a most refined and mellow character and charming singing quality, the action and touch perfectly dehicity to the perfectly dehicity to the perfectly dehicity to the perfectly defined by the case and redelightful to the performer by its case and re-

#### MILITIA MATTERS.

In last Saturday's Canada Gazette the followng changes in local corps are gazetted :-

3rd Battalion, Victoria Bifles-To be second George Wallace Badgeley, vice Desbarats, promoted; Lance Corporal Samuel Baillarge Townsend, vice Theodore Ambrose Wroughton, eft limits.

65th Battalion, Mount Royal Rifles-To be ieutenants : Second Lieutenant Charles Arthur Adhemar Laframboise, R.S. I. ; Second Lieutenant Marie George Charles Engene Desnoyers, R.S.I.; Second Lieutenant Francois Samuel Mackay, R.S.I.

8th Battalion, Royal Rifles-To by second licutement provisionally from 16th September, 1887: William Price, gentlement, vice Roche appointed to Infantry School Corps.

Second Licutement Frank Coote, R.S.L., No. 8 company, 89th Battalion, is confirmed in rank

from August, 1887. New regulations regarding the winter clothing of members of the permanent corps are issued, as well as new rules for the infantry sword ex-

It is also announced that any officer of a corps of active militia, if appointed by general orders to a position on the headquarters or district staff, is to be considered as having vacated his position in such corps.

General orders are issued in reference to the

formation of "C" Battery, R.C.A., for which 100 men are to be drafted from "A" and "B" batteries. The rules for their transportation across the continent are laid down, as well as the rate of pay, etc.

## BOULANGER HUMBLED.

HE ADMITS HIS LANGUAGE TO REPORTERS REGARD-ING THE CAFFAREL AFFAIR WAS INDISCREET -GERMANY GRATIFIED.

Panis, Oct. 15 .- Gen. Boulanger accepts the punishment imposed upon him by the order of Gen. Ferron, minister of war, and acknowledges that his language to the reporters in reference to the Caffarel affair was indiscreet. D'Andlan, who was charged with being implicated in the Caffarel affair, has been excherated. Gen. Ferron, minister of war, states that the enquiry in the matter of the sale of civil decorations is nearly completed, and that no officer of the army nor any employé of the war depart-ment has been found to be hydred in the affair, excepting Gen. Caffarel and Gen. D'And-

## FERRY ON BOULANGER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- A telegram from Paris says Boulauger's blunder over the Caffarel scan-dal and his subsequent arrest has been regarded as incidents of much importance. He has been watched very closely in his late command, the feeling that he was a dangerous element in the political situation being very general. So much was this the case that Jules Ferry, who is again was this the case that care verry, who is again coming to the fore, in a late speech at St. Lie, utiered a plainly directed warning against the possibility of the ex-War Minister's scheming I ringing trouble to France. "If the stability of Parliame, tary government were once destroyed," he said. "as it was threatened to be by these incessant and foolish Ministerial charges, it would not be Victor or Phillippe who would profit by it—it would be that evil genius of the French race which is always on watch and in ambush behind disorder, and always ready to profit by the misfortunes of liberty-that consorism which has left among us the germs of death, and which is not yet extirpated from the country. These sudden infatuations, this want of an ideal and this desire to proclaim a master, what is it if it is not a return to that old national malady which twice in a hundred years has handed the country over to the dictator?"

## GERMANY INTERESTED.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.-The French military scandal occupies the attention of both public and official circles. It is impossible to deny that the reve-lations gratify German sentiment toward France, chiefly because of the disclosure of internal disorder, and of corruption and discord in high places, which help to thwart reconchist designs, and even tend toward shating revenence rancors. General Boulenger's conduct is especially c ndemned by the whole pre-s. His action is revolting to Garman ideas of army discipline.

## BEECHER'S SUCCESSOR.

New York, Oct. 15 .- Lyman Abbott, editer of the Christian Union, will be called to not as temporary pastor of Plymouth church, with the understanding that he may occasionally change with other ministers. Mr. Abbott is not and will not become a candidate for the permanent pastorate of the church. It seems to be under-stood that all thought of extending a call to Dr. Joseph Parker has been abandoned.

## A BRAVE EXPRESS AGENT.

Et Paso, Tex, Oct. 15.—The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio mail and exprees, which left here last evening, was stopped four miles out of the city by three masked men. While two covered the engineer and fireman with their revolvers, the third ran tack to the mail car and threw a bomb against the door. The explosion which followed shattered the door and side of the car into splinters. The agent was dazed and badly frightened by the shock, but uninjured. He recovered himself sufficiently, however, to pour a charge from a double-barrelled thotgun into the breast of the robber, who had jumped into the car, killing him instantly. The two on the engine, hearing the report, fled. The train then returned to El Paso and remained until morning.

# Beef, Iron and Wine As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, Q. New York \*\*\*1 Montreal, is var y highly "commissioned for all persons of both sexes and of all Area. Doublitaked persons the id "article to James of other."

#### Fourteen Bodies Aiready Recovered from the Burning Wreck-Story of an Eje-Witness.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—A special from Hammond, Ind., says:—The passenger train east-bound on the Chicago and Atlantic railway, leaving Hammond at S.15 last night, broke down near Koutz station. The engine started ahead, leaving the train, and stopped for water St. to a witch. at State switch. The engine got on the centre and could not get back to the train. A stock train following, running on special time, crashed into the express, telescoping the sleeper and four coaches. So far fourteen bodies have been taken from the wreck. A doctor from Huntingdon, Ind., is the only passeng r identified. The rest are burned beyond recognition. Twenty-five or thirty are wounded. The engineer and fireman of the stock train were hadly hart and are not expec ed to live.

#### A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

W. A. Duncar, of Syracuse, N.Y., has arrived from the scene of the railroad accident. He saw the wreck. Eighteen or twenty is the number at which he places those known to have been killed. A number of these were burned beyond recognition before his eyes. A little German boy was hemmed in, but not reached by the fice and saw his father, mother and two by the fire, and saw his father, mother and two sisters slowly rousting before his eyes. He was dying as Mr. Duncan left. There was a doctor on the train, Mr. Duncan says, who lost his wife and daughter in the burning wreck. He c ld do absolutely nothing for them, and saw tuem encircled by seething tongues of fire and cremated. The train was not taken over the track on which the wreck occurred, but switched around the remains, the train being still too hot to move. The night was dark and the scene was dreadful. The rear coaches of the passenger train were smashed and telescoped so that they occupied less space than one. The live coal from the freight engine ignited the debris under which the wounded and dead were lying. Before substantial assistance could be rendered 30 people had died. Some were mercifully killed by the first shock, but many were slowly roasted to d ath. No one in the Pullman sleeper was hurt. The conductor telegraphed to his company here that all escaped before the fire reached the car, and none were injured in the collision. No means existed for checking the fire, and only after it had burned itself out was it possible to do anything for those still in-prisoned in the debris. Forty people were wounded or burred, or both. All were on the train when it left Chicago. William Perry, auditor of Stark county, and his wife and child were victials of the fire and not one particle of their bodies was recovered. ANOTHER NARRATIVE.

Several passengers who were on the ill fated train arrived in this city this afternoon. One of them, a gentleman from Taunton, Mass., of them, a gentleman from Taunton, Mass., who was en his way home, was sitting in the first car asleep with his hand on his satchel. "The first I knew," said he, "I heard a frightful crash and the car seemed shattered, and the pieces were fiving past me. The next I knew I found myself almost buried in the ruins, and they seemed to be piling up. I tried to extricate myself and found I was near a window. It was all dark and all around me were yells and grouns, and the blackness made it fearful. I did not seem to be hurt beyond being shaken up, so I called for help out of the window. Some man, I don't know who, helped me out, and I then turned in and helped to get others out. A little while after I got out the whole thing took fire, and we were forced to give up working on it bit by hit and let it burn, with the horrible cries of those held inside in our ears. At one place there were two or three women, apparently together, and we tried to get them out. They were shricking all the time in a manner to freeze one's blood, for the fire was coming nearer to them all the time. We worked as long as we could but could not get them out, and the fire came all round them and finally silenced their screams. To hear their de-perate cries as the fire came nearer and finally reached them was simply appalling. The wreck burned to the trucks, no facilities being at hand to extinguish the fre.

the eccentric of the engine broke, and the engineer slowed up for repairs. The brakeman hung out a danger signal light, and the thing least expected was that a train would be along. The train had stopped but a short time when the train behind, which proved to be the fast Chicago meat train, rushed on at the rate of 35 miles an hour. She struck the rear couch, telescoped it and the two in front, and left nothing but the front baggage car standing. The three coaches were swept completely away, nothing but the trucks being left standing. The wreckage immediately caught fire, and the wounded and dead in the flames were burned beyond re-

#### A ROUGH AWAKENING. Frank Cramer, the general western agent of

the Guiou line of steamers, was on board the wrecked train, but escaped uninjured. first we, who were in the sleeping car, knew of the acc dent," said Mr. Cramer, "our cosch was run into from the rear. The forward coaches, it seems, were telescoped by the shock There were only seven passengers, I think, in the sleeper, and none of them were killed or injured. I was asleep when the shock occurred. I dressed myself, and when I got off the wresk I saw the whole train was ablaze. Many who were killed or seriously wounded must have been burned. The train men did what they to relieve the wounded, but facilitie were lacking, and many people doubtless per ished in the flumes because no beli could reach

## THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

This morning surrounded by an eager group of questioners, at the hotel in Koutz, the engineer of the passenger train told the following story of the terrible disaster:—" We passed No. 49 at Boone Grove on time and started towards Koutz. No. 49 pulled out of the sta-tion in less than two minutes behind us, when they should have waited much longer. When they should have waited much longer.
When we were well away from the town we could see her lights but a little way behind.
We were not running very fast because the engine was on one side. We had broken an eccentric strap and were running but one pair of wheels, having been forced to disconnect the other pair, which were running losse. Of course the accident held our speed down a little, but we had no idea the engineer of No. 49 would have any difficulty in keeping off from our heels. The last time I looked there was ample room between us. We stopped at the Boone Grove water tank and there almost a minute before they struck

## A CRIMINAL RETICENCE.

KOUTZ, Ind., Oct. 11.—This afternoon when the reporters, who had been long delayed in reaching Koutz, owing to the secretiveness of the railroad officials, began at last to arrive, there was little in the aspect of the village to indicate the calamity that had so recently taken place. All the dead bodies had been carefully removed from sight, only two of the wounded were still in the village, and the local employees of the road were deaf and dumb to all seekers after information. The coroner had been obliged to go to Hunting on, over fifty miles distant to obtain the statement of witnesses, and the villagers seemed wholly at sea regarding the extent of the disaster.

## THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

About the only person about and willing to talk of the details of the horror was Dr. W. C. McKee. The doctor had promptly responded in the dead of night to a call that he take a handcar and go to the scene of the wreck, three miles from his house. Dr. McKee? rendered good service. He had scant time to give his experience in the inlamental that the the the rience in de ail, but stated that to the best of his knowledge it would not be overstating the

of fully thirty people. It was shortly after 1 o'clock this morning when he reached the wreck and he immediately began to give his services to the wounded. Those who were badly hurt when the crash came, he says, must have had little chance for their lives so quickly had the cars taken fire and so thorough was the work of the flames. As an illustration of the destruction and the difficulty of arriving at a correct idea of the magnitude, the doctor says that probably not a soul would have been made aware of the all but total wiping out of the Miller family of six had not their toy been the Miller family of six had not their boy been saved. Dr. McKee stated that only nine bodies had been recovered and they were so badly charred as to be almost beyond recognition, the most left of any of them being a blackened trunk, and in some cases little beyond a few handfuls of ashes. The nine were as follows: The Miller family, of Dundee, father, mother, two brothers and a girl (their 14 year old boy, Herman, will probably die also); Dr. Perry, of North Judson, Ind., Dr. Perry's wife, Dr. Perry's daughter, seed 11; a young Irish lady, name unknown. Superintendent Parsons, of the Chicago & Atlantic, was retic-nt, but felt certain that the nine mentioned were all that had lost their lives.

#### LIST OF THE DEAD.

HUNTINGDON, Ind., Oct 12.—The dead in the Koutz wreck are Dr. Wm. Perry, wife and daughter, of North Judson, Ind; Charles Miller, Mrs. Lena Miller, Fred. Miller, Wm Miller, Herman Miller, Minnie Miller, of Dundee, Ill. The injured are Dr. Chas. Wright, Mrs. E. Boyer, Engineer Dorsey and Fireman Wellets, of this city. None of the injured are in a serious condition and are doing well.

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

#### WILFUL MURDER.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT AGAINST THE COWARDLY POLICE AT MITCHELLSTOWN.

The Inspector, Three Sergeants and Two Constables to be Arrested-Verdict of Murder Against a Land Agent-Poor Chamberlain's Fears for His Lister Friends-Invited

to Toronto.

London, Oct. 12 .- At the inquest in the Mitchellstown shooting case to day attention was drawn to the fact that the policemen charged with the shooting had been removed from the district on the eve of the jury's yerdict. The Police Inspector said the men had bun removed because their duties in the place had ceased, but they would return if necessary. The Crown declared that the removal of the police was illegal, improper and unconstitu-tional. After all the evidence had been submitted, Mr. Harriogton asked that a verdiet of wilful murder be returned against Head Constable Brownrigg and the five policemen who fired under his general order. Mr. Harrington accused Constable Brownrigg of deliberately planning the murder. The jury rendered a verdict of murder against Inspector Brownrigg, Sergeants Kerman, Ryder and Brennan, and Constables Gavan and Doran. The coroner has issued his warrant for the arrest of the men found guilty.

### ANOTHER VERDICT OF MURDER.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—The inquest in the case of John Kinsella, the old man who was shot and killed by emergency men on the estate of Mr. Brooke, at Coolgrahy, county of Wexford, on September 28th, has resulted in a verdict of murder against Captain Hamilton, the agent of the estate, and the men and bailiffs who were engaged in the affair.

## CHAMBERLAIN AT BELFAST.

BELFAST, Oct. 12.—Mr. Chamberlain addressed an audience of 4,500 persons in Ulster hall to night. He said he knew the condition of the poor tenants of Donegal. It was a subject of earnest thought, and he hoped that be fortune in a strange land. In this patriotic force he left Ulster he would find a solution of work Mr. Mercier invited the co operation of all The night operator at Koutz gives this account of the affair: The train was made up of five cars, the two rear ones being Pullman s'eepers. Just before the train arrived at Koutz the eccentric of the engine broke, and the engine broke engine engi agitators who profited by her distress. The other loyal and contented. There were also two races, and he did not intend to submit Ulster to a Dublin Parliament. The Irish were now absolutely masterful in America, especially in New York, the Government of which were all this A Parliaments in the which was call d Irish. A Parliament in Dublin would simply be a Dublin Tatamany hall ring. He would not consent to handing over the Ulster Protestants to such a ring. In the name of Ulster he would ask Mr. Gladstone to state at Nottingham next week, so that every man might understand, how, in any future scheme he may propose, he intends to deal with the Loyalists of Ulster.

INVITED TO TORONTO. Toronto, Oct. 12.—At a meeting to-night of the local oranch of the Irish National League a committee was appointed to telegraph Arthur O'Connor, M.P., and Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, asking them to visit Toronto. The

treasurer was instructed to send \$200 to the treasurer of the American league. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets Possess Powerful Potency, Tass Painlessly, Promote

## Physical Prosperity.

CROOKED ACCOUNTS. THE DIRECTORS OF THE ONTARIO INVESTMENT AS-SOCIATION DECEIVED BY RASCALS.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 11.-At the general meet ing of the shareholders of the Ontario Invest-ment association this afternoon, Mr. Jewell, auditor, presented his report. It showed the assets to be \$1,835,213 and the liabilities \$1,816, 505, leaving a balance esumate of \$18,788. With payment due of stock, etc., not counted in the above, the surplus would amount to \$25,000. The report showed that parties interested had secured founs on their stock of about \$850,000, \$766,000 of which had been running since 1882. These loans were in some casee advanced on an estimated premium of 30 per cent. Mr. Jewell re-ported that the board of directors had been systematically deceived by false reports and cooked accounts. In one case \$107,000 advanced on stock was transferred to loans on mortrage.
The losses on loans on Manitoba property
amounted to \$110,006, not counting \$19,000 interest which had accrued. The report stated that \$56,000 had been checked out to Cronyn

and Greenless to pay on loans, and that such money had not been so paid. Besides this amount B. Cronyn got from the association \$75,713.77, which was only partially secured. Charles Murray, the late manager, owed the association altogether \$116,373, which was only partially secured. Mr. Jewell has been unable to go fully into all Taylor's transactions, but found that he was connected in one way or another with \$389,000 drawn from the associa-tion. The report concluded that such a course of decention could not have been pursued with out collusion on the part of others, and there was no doubt but such collusion certainly existed. On the conclusion of the report, Mr. Fitzgerald said the Ontario Loan and Debenfure Association would take over the assets and liabilities of the company, provided a guarantee of \$150,000 was given them, and that unless this

#### to run any longer. WITHOUT EQUAL.

was done the English and Scotch debenture holders would refuse to allow their debentures

WITHOUT EQUAL.
Wilson Montrose, of Vicana, Ont., having us.d Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as his knowledge it would not be overstating the well as aged people troubled with diarrhosa it facts to say that the collision had cost the lives has no equal."

GEN. BOULANGER UNDER ARREST. HOW THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR WAS - OBTAINED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Herald's Paris correspondent says the Intransigeant publishes the following under the "History of a Crime": General Boulanger is relieved of his command and placed under arrest. Gen. Daoust Dancis tadt, military governor of Lyone, has replaced him. Gen. Boulanger assumes the full responsibility of the words imputed to him. Ges. Boulanger seems to be more deeply implicated in the Legion of Honor scandals as the hours roll by. The belief steadily gains ground roll by. The belief steadily gains ground that Wilson, President Grevy's son in law, is guilty after all. It is said that when persons seeking the decoration of Legion of Honor were presented to him by Mad. Limonsin, Kreitmayer & Co., he would send them for a looking glass, protesting that the thing was impossible and beneath the dienity of the Republic, but, the thing was impossible and beneath the dienity of the Republic, but, ab the same time, he would breathe on the mirror, and afterward trace with his little finger on the clouded surface the figures, eay 20,000, 40,000, etc., thereby indicating the price for which the cross could be obtained without writing or speaking. The condensed breath vanishing a few moments later effaced all trace of the transaction. A few days afterwer is the applicant would send his envelope full of bank notes, equal to the figures traced on the magic mirror, and duly receive in return the parchment and box containing the coveted cross.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The order relieving Gen. Boulanger from his command and placing him under arrest direc s that he be "placed under close arrest for thirty days." During that period the ministry will decide whether or not Gen. Boulanger shall be deprived of his comor Deputies have decided to make Gen. Boulanger a candidate for that body if he resigns or is removed from his command. Further complications are imminent.

Rumors are persistently circulated that Gen. Boulanger has resigned his commission in the

### HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

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

PREMIER MERCIER'S POPULARITY EXCURSION OF THE PRENCH CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE ..

THREE RIVERS, Oct. 12.-The Laurent an ecursion, under the auspices of the Chather of Commerce of the District of Montrea, has just returned from the end of the line, and the trip has been a perfect success. On their arrival at Three Rivers the party were met by the Mayor and Municipal Council, the directors of the Laurentian Railway, and a large number of prominent citizens. At 12 o'clock the Quebec express brought up the Premier and Hon. Mr. Ture site, Acting Minister of Crown Lands, who joined the excursion. A special train was in attendance to receive the excursionists, and in attendance to receive the excursionists, and som left for the end of the line, some 45 miles north of Three Rivers. The ballasting and bridging were shown to be good. A splendid lunch—Mr. P. E. Panneton, vice president, in the chair—having been served in good style, the Premier's health was proposed by Hon. Mr. Malhiot, Mayor of Three Rivers.

Hon. Mr. Mercier was probably never happier in a public utterance than in his reply Curious to relate the applause which greeted his remarks came oftener and stronger from Curé Labelle, Mayor Malhiot and other Conservative lights present than from his own followers. Mr. Mercier said his great ambition was to liek the three great regions of Lake St. John, of the Valley of the St. Maurice and of the Ottawa in one common embrace. His endeavors would be directed toward the immediate construction and completion of the Gatineau Laurentides and of the Lake St. John Railways. He would there by enable the sons and daughters of the province to remainin the country and live on its soil instead of crossing over line 45 to seek their

policy had proved to be so advantageous to the general interests of the Province, and especially to the cause of colonization, that he was irresistibly attracted towards his administration, and that, notwithstanding his own personal ferlings for old friends, he could not help extending the hand of support and good fellow-ship to the Hon. Premier. He admitted that they did not agree on all points, but that should not prevent him from acknowledging and appreciating the patriotic course pursued by Mr. Mercier. Cure Labelle's speech was applauded to the echo.

Rev. Cure Grenier, of St. Tite, bade the Premier and party welcome, and expressed his confidence that the visit would result in much

Mr. J. N. Perrault, the vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, acknowledged the teast to the members of that organization. He spoke strongly on the necessity of completing at once the line to the Lake St. John junction, some twenty odd miles further on, so as to open immence and fertile valley to the trade of Montreal. He pressed on the Prime Minister the necessity of helping this great and useful work, which would contribute so much to the pros-perity of our city and of the Saguenay region. Alderman Grenier acknowledged the trast of the Mayor and Corporation of Montreal in a practical and business-like speech, which was well received, being followed by Alderman Hamelin, Messrs. Garand, of the Ville Marie Bank, Prendergast, of the Hochelaga Bank, Hy. J. Cloran, Martel and others. The Mayor and Corporation of Three Rivers, The Press, and The Directors of the Laurentian Railroad were

toasted with much good will.

The excursion then left for Three Rivers, where it arrived at 7, in time for the Prime Minister to take the Quebec express amidst the

A grand dinner followed at the St. James Hotel, Three Rivers. A more pleasant and successtul excursion was never organized. Every one in Three Rivers seems delighted with the Premier, who is every day gaining new friends and more influence in every part of the pro-vince. The directors of the Laurentides Railway extended their hospitality in the most handsome manner and feel much obliged to the C. P. R. manager, who on this as several other occasions has been most obliging.

#### VERY VALUABLE. "Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medi-cine is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White,

ST. ANDREWS BAZAAR. The bazaar in aid of the convent at St. Andrews came to a close on Saturday evening, and was quite a success, financially and otherwise. The voting for the most popular gentleman of the parish was between Mr. John Kelly, of Carillon, and Mr. Israel Sauve, of St. Andrews. The contest was very keen and exciting to the close of the poll, when Mr. Kelly was declared

Manitowaning, Ont.

#### votes. MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY. The junny man of THE POST who, hitherto, has hesitated to spring any of his own jokes on an unsuspecting public, had his paw greased to-

the successful endidate with a majority of 780

day by an amateur artist to insert the following conundrum :-Why is Premier Morcier like a burglar?" ns.—"Because he can't get on without his Ans.

Jimmy." The silent man is often worth listening to.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY BOOKKEFING. By J. W. Johnson, F.C.A. Fourth Edition. Revised and enlarged. Printed for the author, Belleville, Ont.

This valuable reprint of a most important work contains a digest of the law affecting Joint Stock Companies, the manner of forming them, and a complete elucidation, in a practical form, of joint stock company book-keeping; designed for the use of directors and shareholders of joint stock companies, accountants and business colleges. It is hardly necessary to point out how much the success of the business of an individual, a firm, or a company depends upon sound and accurate book-keeping, and yet the lessons taught by the failure confessedly brought about by the absence of it are in a great measure neglected. No man, or number of men, should attempt the conduct of a busi-ness without the knowledge of book-keeping themselves, or the employment of those who are possessed of it; and what is escential in this respect with individuals or firms is indispen-sable in connection with joint stock componies, the affairs of which are usually of magnitude, and affect a wide circle. To all such the work before us is of the utmost value and may be studied with advantage by all who have interests in joint stock concerns.

THE CANADIAN ACCOUNTANT, a Practical Sys tem of Book-keeping. By S. U. Deaty and J. W. Johnson, F.C.A. Seventh Edition, revised and enlarged. Ontail Business College, Belleville. Ont.

The marked success which has attended the publication of this work proves that it fills a distinct demand in the business life of the country. It contains a complete elucidation of accounts by the latest and most approved methods, business correspondence, mercantile forms and other valuable information. It is designed for use in counting houses, business colleges, academies and high schools. The time colleges, academies and high schools. has long since gone by when a hap-hazard system of recording business trans-coons will answer the requirements of men engaged in trade and commerce. The magnitude and variety of these engagements are such that no dependence on memoranda, or any unsyst matic method of keeping accounts, with enable an individual to estendite with accuracy his gains and loss a and so order his affairs that he may know at any time how he stands with his deptors and creditors. There must be a system, and that exstem must be reduced to an exact science, as invariable in its results as the prodems of Enclid. Is such a thing possible in the theory and practice of book-keeping? It is possible, and its possibility is not only established in the commercial world, but it is made importive in the qualification of these who expect to compute in the great struggle of business life. It is the aim of the au nors of this work to turnish a guide to the scientific practice of k eping accounts and book-keeping in all their departments. So far as our knowledge extends it achieves this purpose, and should be in the hands of every accountant and business in n in the country.

The current number of the English Magazine maintains the high standard for which the favorite publication is famous. The illustrafavorite publication is famous. Lee marchitions are unsurpassed, the frontispiece, "A tions are unsurpassed, the frontspiece, "A Portrait Sudy," being particularly fine The contents are:—"To a Seamon," by Swinburne; "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," by W. Outram Tristam; "The Story of Jael," by the author of "Mehaloh," is the opening chapter of a delightful story; "Summer in Somerset," by Richard Jefferies; "A National Hymn for the United States of America," by F. Marion Crawford; "The Meditation of Ratph Hardel-t," Chapters I. to V., Prof. W. Minto; "Et Cetera," by H. D. Traill. Publishers, McMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Within recent weeks an amusing story has gone the rounds of the pre-s to the effect that The American Magazine was to be consucted for the Penefit of its contributors, was would receive stock in payment for their literary work. The paragraph has called forth much lity for the editor of a magazine to managed; wasted tears, as the story never had any foundation and is wholly untrue.

## ARCHBISHOP FABRE

CELEBRATES THE COMMEMORATION MASS OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY—CONGRATULATIONS OF THE PROFESSORS AND THE CLERGY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE.

The commeration mass for Laval University was celebrated at the cathedral, Thursday morning, at 8.30, His Grace Archbishop Fabre offi ciating, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Donahue and Footean. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa, and H s Lordship Bishop Racine, o Sherbrooke, occurred seats in the sanctuary The different professors of theology, law, medicine and arts, and the students of Laval Univer-sity, as well as a large congregation, participated in the Holy Sacrifice. Subsequently all the faculties presented their congrutulations to His

Frace.
At 10 o'clock the whole clergy of the city and diocese waited upon the Archbishop in the parlors of the Palace, where they were received by His Grace, who had on either side of him Archbishop Duhamel and Bishop Racine and Archolshop Dunamel and Bishop Rache and Bishop Lorrain, of l'embroke. Among the local clergy present our reporter noticed the Rew Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's, Father Mc-Carthy, of St. Anthony's, Father Leclerc, of St. Joseph's, Father Birtz, of Mile Eng, Father Lonergan, of St. Bridget's, Father Salmon, of St. Mary's, and Father Adam, of Hochelaga About one hundred and fifty priests were present, including the representatives of all the religious communities

The Rev. Father Sentenne, of Notre Dame read an eloquent address from the c'ergy of the diocese, in which appropriate mention was made of the day, which is the feast of St. Edward, the patron spint of His Grace.

An address was also read by the Rev. Father F. X. Leclerc, chaplain of Longue Point Asylum, on behalf of the committee appointed some time ago to arrange for the publication of The Letters of the Bishops of Montreal. The address was accompanied by the presenta-tion of seven elegantly tound volumes of the work, which include the letters of Mgr. Lartigue, Mgr. Bourget and the present Archbishon

His Grace, in reply, expressed his thanks for the sentiments expressed towards him in both addresses and his gratitude for the gift accompanying the last, and in the course of subse-quent remarks referred to his recent trip through Manitoba and British Columbia, where, he said, great benefit had accrued from the work of the religious and the nuns in that region, a great number of whom were from this diocess. In conclusion, His Graze invited all the prests present to dine with

## A RECALL.

Do you remember that calm star-lit night, When every sound was hushed, and every light That twinkled in the city's distance lent A sacred depth of home-filled sentiment? Ve stood upon sweet Verdun's rustic bridge And watched the old moon o'er the tree tops rise :

In crimson glory, 'till the upland ridge Was clothed with splendor, and our watching

eyes
Beheld the beauty of the river's breast, As now and then the moon it's face carres't. Oh, perfect night that joined a vanished past!
Oh, few sweet hours I knew would never last; Could I but live that dead night o'er again, And dream that dream-but ah, my wish is

B. F. D. DUNN.

#### ANOTHER JOKE FROM JOE. London, Oct. 12.—Speaking at Belfast yes

terday, Mr. Chamberlain feared it would be impossible now to effect a union of the Liberals. He referred at length to the rights of the minority and claimed that Ulster was the centra of intelligence of the country.

#### FLOGGED.

The Cat-o'-Nine Tails Brought into Service Again-A Prisoner in the Common Jail Receives Ten Lushes this Morning-The Blows Strongly Administered. but he takes his Punishment Unilinehiogly-How the Aftair Occurred.

For the fourth time since the e-tablishment of the juil in Montreal has a pris ner been compelled to submit to the punishment of the lash. In 1875 an Italian named Calab in, who impersonated the husband of an Italian woman and committed an assault, was sentenced to imprisonment and flogging. After serving his term he became insane and died in the asylum. Some hinted that the flogring was the cause of his insanity, but it was subsequently proved false. In August, 1883, the man Dubois was also flogged, his offence being indepent assault, and in the following month a youth named Varenne, from Chambly, for a similar offence, was lished. Since then the caseo'-nine tails was not utilized but it was trought icto service again Toursday morning, when in ac ordance with the sentence morning, when in ac ordance with the sentence passed by Justice Baby at the last term of the Court of Queen's Benco, the man Desormiers dit Cusson received ten lashes. It will be remembird that the man Desormiers indecently assume that the man Desormiers indecently assume that a young girl at St. Justin about four months ago, was arrested, tried and found guilty in the Court of Queen's Bench. His sentences was twenty-three months imprisonment and twenty lashes, ten to be administered to him fifteen days after his incarceration and the remaining ten some time ouring the subsequent six months. This was the fifteenth day since his imprisonment, and the first ha f of the severe punishment was administered. Especial interest was taken in the figging to day, as it will be remembered that on receiving his sentence Desormiers announced from the dock that his health was greatly impaired, and be could not stand the punishment. The hour fixed for the florging was 6 45 o'clock this morning, and at that hour Dr. Desmarteau, the prison physicians, Drs. Simard and Berthelet, Deputy Sherill J. F. Dubreuil, and a few members of the press, were conducted by Jailor Payette and some of the gnards to the ward where the tirture was to be inflicted. A moment later Desormiers was brought into the gloomy apartment ho'ding hi hea talmost erect, and costing a glance around funtil his eyes rested on the wooden triangle upon which he would be strapped. A slight shiver was noticed to pass over his trame, but he had no time to take in the surroundings properly, as stripped to the waist, he was placed on a little board platform at the bottom of this wooden frame, his bet secur dat the bott in against each side his legs being about four feet apart, while his ands were raised at full length above his head and secure ion each side of the scantlings. A strap was placed around his neck, for two purposes, namely, to prevent the lash from striking his neck, and also to keep the lash from striking his neck. his head secure to the frame. Another party was present, he being an Englishman, a prisoner, who was to administer the lashing. The cat-o-nine-tails was placed in his hands and, after taking his length from the victim the Englishman was given the word, and with a swing the lash was brought down heavily on the unfortunate's back, leaving red traces after it. The victim wriggled, and after three blows had been struck he planded to his punisher to not strike so hard. The ten lashes were quickly given, and it is surprising how the prisoner stood the punishment. No blood was drawn, but the man's back was in an awful state. His suffering will begin in reality tomorrow, when the inflamation sees in. He was untied and conducted back to his cell. The

## THE LATE DR. HENRY HOWARD.

whole affair transpir d inside of two minutes

The cat-o'-nine tails is made of cord, the lashes

being nearly two feet long and each one knotted

here and there. The cord is about one-quarter of an inch thick. The handle is made like a whip,

about two feet long. The prisoner who administered the flogging is an old soldier and has

performed the duty before. Desormiers was weak but did not faint, as is customary by

prisoners, many of whom cannot stand flogging.

The announcement of the death of Dr. Henry Howard, M.R.C.S.E., at his residence, 16 University street, last Wednesday evening, will be received with very general regret. The deceased gentleman was born in Nenagh, county Toperary, Ireland, on the 1st Decemthe celebrated Dr. Jacob. He took his degree in London, Eng., in 1838. He emigrated to Canada in 1842, and first resided on Amherst Island, near Kingston, and also in Kingston, coming to Montreal about 1845, and has since resided in this city. He was a poinced medical superintendent of proviccial lunatic asylums in 1861, and visiting physician of Longue Pointe Asylum in 1875. Dr. Howard of Longue Pointe Asylum in 1875. Dr. Roward was auther of "The Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Eye," which was published in 1850, and of the Philosophy of Insanity, Crime and Responsibility," which was published in 1882. He was also an expresident of the Medico Chirurgical society of Montreal. The decessed gentleman had a very large circle of friends, by whom he was highly esteemed for his many good qualities. He was a prominent parishioner of St. Patrick's, and a true and devout Christian. He leaves two sons and three daughters, Hor. Thos. Howard, of Winnipeg; Dr. Robert Howard, of St. Johns; Mis. E. R. Smith, of St. Johns, and Mrs. W. De M. Marler and Mrs. Fred. Bacon, of this city; one brother, Capt. Thos. Howard, harbor master, and one sister, Mrs. W. R. Wright, of Ottawa.

## NOTES FROM WINNIPEG.

Winning, Man., Oct. 13.—(Special)—Mr. Geo. Cloutier, of this city, has shipped, via the C. P. R., via Montreal, a moose head and beaver, a present to His Holiness the Pope.

Mr. Wm. Owens, M. P. P. for Argenteuil, who has been making a tour of the province with a view to investment, is in the city. The with a view to investment, is in the city. The advantages of the country have impressed him very strongly. Although large quantities of grain are being marketed at various points throughout the province, the busy season in grain business has not yet begun. This is mainly because only a small portion of threshing has yet been done. Farmers are all busy ploughing and prevaing for next, year's error and threshing has paring for next year's crop and threshing has not yet become general. A Mennonite in not yet become general. A Mennonite in Southern Manitoba made an affidavit yesterday at Emerson that he threshed out 67 bushels of wheat to the acre from one of his fields a few days ago.

## A TORPEDO ATTACK.

NEWPORT, R.I., Oct. 12.—The torpedo attack on the cruiser Atlanta took place last night. It was an ideal night for the attack. The rules adopted adjudged any torpedo bont out of action when sufficiently long under fire to receive three rounds from the big guns. The attacking force consisted of six steam launches and four pulling boats armed with spar torpedoes and of other light pulling boats under the command of Commander Chester, of the Galena. As soon as a search light had been played upon one of the boats for 15 seconds she was counted out, and a red signal light fired in her direction. Thus boat after boat was discovered, until by 8.40 p.m. all the attacking boats were considered by the umpires as destroyed, and the Atlanta, carrying away the laurels of the day, sounded the retreat.

"John, what is the best thing to feed a parret on?" asked an elderly lady of her bachelor brother, who hated parrots. "Strychnine," gruffly auswered John.

A young woman has been found who can sing baritone, tenor, soprano and contralto. The person who has found her has, we are sorry to say, escaped.

A coroner being spoken of as a brave man, bystander remarked that so far as he knew, "a coroner is usually a coward—that he never dare sit on a man until he is dead."

## NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1º84, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of the Diocesan Eccleties of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D-Drawing Third Vvednesday of every mont'. The Fifth Monthly Drawing will take place on

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19 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

## (Palmo-Sulphur Scap.



Is Marveleasly Efficient in clearing the Skin of Impurities, and keening it in a perfect state of health. It beautites the complexion, while as a linear great of the Renowned Sulphur Springs. There is no lore with the Bash it is as beneficial as the waters of the Renowned Sulphur Springs. Linear and Woosers washed with it are retakted superiatively unite, and are disinfected when germs of disease linger in the material. The value of Sulphur as a Cleaning and Purifying agent is everywhere recognized. Ask for Palmo-Sulphur, and refuse all others, and you wont be deceived.

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COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billion, state of the system, such as D.s. zmess, Nansea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pair to the Six. Ac. While their most remark able success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pitts are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amoning complaint, white they also core if all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the lowels. Then if they only care

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here 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 unakea dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please a way use them. In vials at 25 cents; five? St. Soid by druggists everywhere, or soft by razil.

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30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a imscription of desirable MODERN houses, from a rup, costing fram \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustrated every detail and many original ideas in regard to deating. Homes adapted to all climates and all class perple. The latest, bost, and only cheap work of kind published in the world. Sent by mall, post appearance of the control of the BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION

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THE LATE HON. MR. SENECAL.

MPOSING FUNERAL OBSEQUIES THIS MORNING-THE PLORAL CONTRIBUTIONS—SERVICES AT NOTHE DAME CHURCH.

It is a long time sinc. Montreal was the scene of such an imposing funeral as was that of the Hon. Senator L. A. Senecal, late President of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, which took place this morning to Notre Dame Church. Long before the appointed hour leads for the starting of the inneral cortex. Dame Church. Long before the appointed hour (8,30) for the starting of the inneral cortege, the residence, as well as the vicinity of deceased's late residence on Dubord street, were filled with a distinguished gathering of members of the sente, Plouse of Commons, and Local Government, physicial lawyers, notaries, members in Senate, House of Commons, and Local Government, physician, lawyers, notaries, merchants, etc. For fully an hour prior to the departure of the remains there was a constant flow of cit zens, who wished to see for the last time the one who had since his youth worked with one who had since his youth worked with such great vigor for the welfare and development of Canals. The mortuary chamber was handsomely decorated with crepe and appropriate inscriptions. The float contributions were also numerous and heautiful. Among these we noticed a splecdid cushion, sent by these we noticed a splecdid cushion, sent by Mr. L. C. Ledae, which was made of natural white roses, is the centre of which was the in-scription. Repost, made in heliotroph, and paramid, eighten ninches in height, and made scription Repost, made in instruction of the strain of the of reses; from the employes of the steamer Montreat, a heart; from the employes of the steamer Three Rivers, a wreath of roses; from the employes of the straners Chambly and Terreboune, pyramids of flowers; from the employes of the steamer Langueud, an anchor; from the employes of the steamer Langueud, an anchor; from the employes of La Presse, an anchor; and from the Conservative association. anchor, and from the Conservative association, a crown of pausies.
Shortly after nine o'c'ock the remains were

Shortly after nine o'c'ock the remains were bone from the house by eight costumed sathers selected from the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company's crew. Once in the hearse (which was drawn by four clegant black horses) the huneral cortege proceeded by way of Dubord, St. Denis, Bonne-cours and Natre Dame streets to Notre Dame church. Aearly all the stores and several public institutions along the route were closed, and many places of business were producely draped. At the City Ha'l, the Court House, Dr. Picanit's drug store, and the Richeliau Houl, the flags were at half-mast; while the offices of La 2rense, the Chateau de Ramezay and the Messes, Motsan and Latour's places of offices of La 271886, the Ordered de Ramezay and the Messes. Mossan and Latour's places of business were shrouled in black and yellow buning. At the church, as well as on the stree's through which the cortege passed, there was a large gathering of citizens.

#### AT NOTRE DAME CHURCH.

Notre Dame Church had assumed a solemn and impressive appearance when the cortege arrived and the large number of lighted tapers added greatly to the solemnity of the ceremony. added greatly to the solemnity of the Geremony. The Lette du corps was made by the Rev. Curé Labelle, of St. Jerome, assisted by the Rev. Abbé Valois and Father Garceau, S.J. When the remains were deposited on the large catafalue, the Rev. Curé Sentenne, assisted by the Rev. Massrs. Lonergan, of St. Bridget's, and the first of Sentente assisted. barre, of Sorel, officiated at the solemn requiem Mass, while a full choir with orchestral accom-taniment rendered with thrilling effect Rev. Abbe Perresult's harmonized Requiem Mass. The choir was under the leadership of Mr. Charles Labelle. At the Offeriory Perresult's bearers were Hon. J. A. Chapleau, M.P., Secretary of Stave, Messrs. A. B. Chaffee, J. B. Renand, Captain Milloy, A. Murray, C. A. Dansereau, J. B. Rolland and the Hon. Judge Wurtele The chief mourners were the Hon. Judge cill and his son, Messrs. W. E. Blumhart, Elle Senecal, L. Senecal, Cant. St. Louis, F. X. Archambaut, Q.C., and his sons, Among those who assisted at the funeral were His Worship Mayor J. J. C. Abbott, Ald. J. Grenier, Ald. Mouat, Ald. White, Ald. Dufresne, Hon. Judges Papineau, Jette, Lor anger, Mathieu, Eerthelot, Doherty, City Atorney R. R. v. Assistant City Attorneys Coyle and Ethier. City Glerk Guckineyer, ex Ald. Gauthier, ex-Ald. Mathieu, His Worship Mayor Brosseau, of Lapraitie, the mayors of St. Jerome and Longueuil, Hon. L. O. Taillon, M.P.P., ex-Ald. Genereux, Vice Consul of France Dubail, Judges Duras and Desnoyers, Deputy Prothonotary J. B. Vallee, J. E. Daoust, M.P., T. C. de Lorimier, J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., Ald. J. O. Villeneuve, M.P.P., Cant. Labelle, M.P., J. E. Leblanc, M.P.P., L. D. B. andry, of the Richelieu Company, C. C. de Lorimier, Q. C., J. M. Loranger, L. J. Forger, Jesse Joseph and Mr. Lusher, of the Monties Street Radway Company, J. L. Archambau. C. C., and a large number of the Montieat Street Railway Company, J. L. Archambaut, Q.C., and a large number of others, who all wore on their breast a minature likeness of deceased. The remains were intered in the family wallt at Cote des Neiger.

A large number of telegrams and letters of of condulors have been precised in companion.



of condolence have been received in connection with the death of the late Hon. Senator.

Among these are to be found those of Rev. Mothers Alexandre and Olivier of the Hochelaga Content, the Hon. J. A. Chapleau. W. Wainwright of the G. T. R. Co. A. A. Taillon,

Judge Wurtele, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. G. De-bamel, M. P. P., R. Roy, N. Turcotte, J. E. Normand, L. H. Lafleur, E. D. Monjeau, A. J. Turcotte, S. Cowles, the Richelieu & Ontario

Conservative Association, at a special meeting, resterday, passed resolutions of condolence, and

Navigation Company, and many others.

will wear mourning for one month.

It is not "the only" Food,

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THE CHEAPEST FOOD, THE HEALTH GIVING FOOD. For young Infants, it will prove a safe sub-Stitute for mother's milk; for the Invalid or Dyspeptic, it is of great value. Hundreds who have used it recommend it as

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Send for circulars and pamphlets giving lessimony of Physicians and Mothers, which all amply prove every statement we make. THREE SIZES-25c., 50c., \$1. EASILY PREPARED. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.



### for Infants and Children.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription Enoym to me." H. A. Archer, M.D. Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes discovered by the company of the com I recommend it as superior to any prescription H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 Sc. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

gestion, Without injurious medication.

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CHOOSING HOUSES.

HOW TO GET ONE WITHOUT MAKING ANY MISTAKE. (Chambers' Journal.)

In selecting a house, or a site for a new one, remember that where the sun will shine on the non-e for some hours a day one element of g od s secured, especially if the suishine enters at the windows of the living rooms, or rooms most used during the daytime. After the aspect has been found to be suitable, and that a plentiful been found to be suitable, and that a plential supply of sun and air is insured, attention should be given to the general position and construction of the house. If the ground is at all porous, a layer of concrete not less than six inches thick, and composed of cement or lime, and broken bricks or gravel, should be spread over the whole of the ground covered by the building. This will prevent the rassage of ground air up through the ground for some distance, and as it invarithrough the floots. Air will travel through the ground for some distance, and as it invariably becomes contaminated by taking up carbonic acid cas in its passage, is not suitable for inhaling. The house acts as a sucker on the ground; and if, unfortunately, the site is one on "made" ground—that is, composed of all the refuse of a town—the ground becomes the midium of disease. No houses should be built without a well ventilated air space between the without a well ventilated air space between the earth and the ground flor, especially if the layer of concrete on the surface by omitted. The walls should be built of good hard burnt brick or non-porous strine, set in line or content. morter. Common under burnt bricks or porous stones hold moisture, which evaporates with a rise in the temperature, and so chills the air in the house. If the bricks or stones of the walls are suspected of holding mosture, the whole of the external surface should be covered with coment, or tiled or slated above. The foundation of the walls should rest on thick beds of coverete be ided in the earth, and to prevent the ground damp from rising up the walks a damp-troof course of slates in cement or a be 1 of a-phalt should be laid in the full thickness or width of the wall, just above the ground line. Dryness in this elimate is so essential to health that any building which in its floors, walls or roof sins by admitting mois-ture, should be rejected as a place of residence by these who value their health. In tropical climates buildings are constructed to keep out the heat, but here we baild to retain the heat and keep out the cold.

### AN OPEN LETTER

FROM HON, WM, M'DOUGALL TO HON, H. MERCIER. QUEBRC, Oct. 13.-The Hon. William Mc Dougall, one of the cleverest statesmen of the Douniuion of Canada, and an old father of Confederation himself, has written a very lengthy and remarkable letter to the Hon. Mr. The choir was under the leadership of Mr. Charles Labelle. At the Offeriory Perreault's positive Jesu Christe with full caoir was rendered. After the elevation Pic Jesu Domine, specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Charles Labelle, was sung by the thoir, Dr. Tamerede Trudel acting as soloist. The Libera having been sung the funeral procession was once more reformed and proceeded on its way to the Cote des Neigos Cemetery, The naliberars were Hon. J. A. Chapleau, M.P., Secretary of State, Messrs. A. B. Chaffee, J. B. Renaud, Captain Milloy, A. Murray, C. Albarearan J. B. Relland and the Man. wholesale interference with the autonomy of the other Provinces. Speaking as one of the fathers of Confederation himself, and in the name of the other promoters and organizers of that great work, he denies that it was the intention to allow of the exercises of such powers, except in the cases of a meessity, which in Manitoba has not been shown to have existed. The hon gentleman touches upon other features of the British North American Act which have by-n strained teyond the purpose and intentions of its framers, and says that a revision or proper understanding regarding them is now urrently demanded. For this and for other resons, Mr. McDougall expresses his gratification at the action of the Honorable Mr. Mercier in calling a conference of the representatives of all the provinces, and says that the premier deserves the thanks of the wade country for his action in this regard. He expresses the hope which all good citaceas will heartily echo, that the labors of the conference may be productive of lasting guod.

THE BEHRING'S SEA SEIZURES.

Tue Ottawa Government has received infor-The Ottawa Government has received information of the ground of the appeal to be made to the Supreme Court of the United States District Court in Alaska confiscating the British schooner W. P. Sayward for hunting and sealing in Behring's Sea. Six American vessels were also forfeited on the same occasion and under similar circumstances. Mr. Willoughby Clark, who had charge of the defence, will appeal on the following grounds:—

peal on the following grounds:—
(1.) That as none of the vessels were captured within the three marine mile limit they were engaged in the legitimate calling in the open sea common to all.

sea common to all.

2. That as they were outside that limit they were not in Alaska territory or in the waters thereof within the meaning of the act.

3. That Russia could not cede to the United States that which she did not absolutely pos-

4. That Behring's sea is properly a portion of the North Pacific ocean and was included in the treaties made between the United States and Great Britain previous to the treaty of cession.

Great Britain previous to the treaty of cession.

(5.) That no great body of water can be properly claimed by any nation unless entirely or nearly surrounded by its own territory.

(6.) That Behring's Sea and Straits have always been a highway to the Arctic Ocean.

(7.) That the imaginary boundary line mentioned in the treaty of cession could not and does not define the limits of any country, a portion of it being absolutely in mid-ocean, and another portion extending interminally into the another portion extending interminally into the frozen ocean, which, if extended definitely, would strike somewhere about Nova Zembla, and can-

not be the portion of any boundary line.
(8.) And that the evidence on behalf of the Government was in no case sufficient to base a decree of forfeiture.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The most popular boot is made of soft kid The most popular book is insule a soft with a narrow but not pointed toe. Sometimes the vamp is of patent leather. The "common sense" is a wide boot, but does not suitall people; it is not always comfortable, and free continuous as a shuffling gait. The quently women acquire a shuffling gair. The low-cut shoes and Oxford ties are very dainty and worn with a black sirk stocking could not be prettier. The laced boots are very stylish, and a boot of soft leather in the natural hue with ribbon to match and soft and yielding to the foot as a glove to the hand, is the desired effect by women of fashion in this particular article of wear.

To be well-booted and well-gloved is to be well dressed. In gloves the undressed mousquetaire four buttons, with plain stitching on the back, is for street wear. Shades of tan are shown and vary from a light color to a deep

dark celer. In black the undress d kid i generally used; the smooth kid for the time is discarded. A glove should not fit tight, but be well fitting, and every part of the finger should have no wrinkle, -the fingers of gloves now are not all the same length as in former times, and better to wear no glove at all than to have one badly fitting.

BRIGHT, HEALTHY BABIES are the jey of every house. To thousands de prived or their natural nutriment, no food is so well scape d and will prove so perfect a substi-tute for mother's mick as the Luctated Fo d. —

TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF THE

LEAGUE. LONDON, Oct. 12.-The Daily News' Dublin correspondent tel graphs that he has received information from an influential quarter that the Government will within a fortught totally suppress the League. The Nationalists, he says, are prepared for any such emergency.



Do von feel dril. languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "gone-ness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad faste in mouth, irregular appelite, dizziness, frequent headacacs, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hoi flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribablo feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

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

Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up beth flesh and strength. In maharial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great eclebrity in euring Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kind

celebrity in curing Feyer and Ague, Chills and Feyer, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-covery

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

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20 PRIZES OF		1,000	20,000			
50 do		500	25,000			
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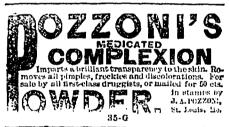
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Adeline Constantineau, wife of Jean Baptiste Pore alias Doray, carter, of the City and District of Montreal, and duly authorized a ester in justice, has instituted an action of separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 4th October, 1887.

P. A. ARCHAMBAULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Alice McGarvey, wife of Araene Neveu, heretofore trader, of the City and District of Montreal, and duly authorized as actor an justice, has irstituted an action of separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 11th October, 1887.

P. A. ARCHAMBAULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Three Rivers. Superior Court. No. 386.

Dame Mario Louise adelaide Odlile Turcotte, of the
ity of Three Rivers, wife of Jean Baptiste Gallioux,
of the said city, high constable, duly authorized a cater
in justice, Plaine vs. the said Jean Baptiste Gallioux,
Decendant.

An action in separation as to property has, this day,
been justifuted in this cause.

Three Rivers, September 27th, 1887.

Three Rivers, September 27th, 1887.

Plaine in actionness

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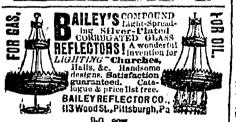
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Tarrengers, If they so desire, can embark at an circal after S. 19.11, on the evening previous to the Camer's saling.

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Inter of passage between Hallfax and St. John's:
Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; bicorage \$0.00. FROM BALIFAX.

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real, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow via Baltimore Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

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rence Hall.

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#### CHAMBERLAIN TALKS RESISTANCE.

The Advice to His Loyalist Friends of Ulster - Another Liberal Convert to Home Rule-One of Lansdowne's Baltiffs Well Rewarded for Conducting Evictions.

farmers did not see any chance of improving their condition under the rule of men like the Home Rule members of Parliament. The professes rightly looked forward with the professes rightly looked forward with the professes to the despress that would be poorer classes lightly looked forward with the greatest dread to the changes that would be involved in the creation of a parliament at Dublin. He admitted that a part of the north of Ireland was strongly in favor of home rule, but he was certain that if he could isfuse into the prople of Dongal the same resolute, law-abiling disposition as that shown by the law-abiling disposition as that shown by the law-ability disposition as the same resolute. prop'e of Antrim, the outery for great constitutional changes would become little heard. Mr. Chamberlam, continuing, referred to the persistent silence which Mr. Gladstone had maintained regarding the form of the new home rule bill. The Gladstonian has cold made a great navade about stonians, he said, made a great parade about vague modifications of Mr. Cladstone's original plan, but many carnest Liberals remained totally unable to gather from Mr. Gladstone's own of the state of the changes really were. If an amended scheme existed, why did not Mr. Gladstone take the nation into his confidence. It was not fair for a leader to claim absolute trust of kis followers while refusing to give a clear insight into his intentions. Upon a matter of life or death—surely, upon a question in-volving the fate of the Empire Mr. Gladstone might, even at this late hour, make a clear, definite statement which plain men could underninte strement which plain men could funder stand. In conclusion, he declared that it was beyond the competency or the Parliament of the United Kungdom to dispose absolutely of the destines of any part of the Kingdom. Parliament might relieve Ulster of its allegiance and cut it adrift from the Empire, but it was not appropriate to the constitution of Ulster to cut it admit from the Empire, but it was not competent to transfir the allegiance of Ulster to a parliament at Dublin. In counselling Ulster to offer resistance, he did not mean a resort to physical force. He put that aside. (Cries of "You needn't.") It was constitutional resistance he meant. If it were decided ultimately that Home Rule was desirable for the south of Ireland that would not justify the imposition of Home Rule on Ulster, which, under no circumstances, would (Cries of "Never") Animated Submit to it. by this spirit the time would never come when Ulster men would cease to be citizens of the United Kingdom.

THE MITCHELLSTOWN POLICE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14 .- In accordance with the order issued by the Inspector General of the Constabulary, Inspector Browning and the other constables who were found guilty of murder by the coroner's jury at Mitchellstown have not been arrested. They have, however, been suspended from duty pending the appeal from the verdict of the jury.

ANOTHER CONVERT TO HOME RULE. LONDON, Oct. 14.-T. R. Buchanan, member

for West Edinburgh, Liberal, lutherto opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, has intimated his conversion to Home Rule. ONE MORE EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.-Mr. E. Walsh, the proprietor of the People, a Nationalist paper, published at Wexford, has received six summonses to appear in court for alleged illegal publica-

tions relating to the National League. AN EVICTOR RECEIVES HIS BEWARD.

Dunger, Oct. 14 .- Much surprise has been caused by the amouncement of the appointment of Valentine Hinds as a new Land Commissioner. Mr. Hinds is a bailiff on Lord Lansdowne's Luggacurran property. He man aged the recent eviction of eighty t-mants, Lord Lausdowne, on his advice, refusing to grant the reduction of 15 per cent, which they de-

SCARLET FEVER.

It would be interesting if a census were to be

THE LONDON "LANCET'S" SUGGESTIONS AS TO ITS TREATHENT.

taken with a view to ascertain what trestment of scarlet fever was most in vogue among practitioners to-day. We suspect that not an intitioners to-day. We suspect that not an inconsiderable portion of this vote would fall to the lot of expectancy, by which must be understood the absence of any attempt to arrest the course of the malady, combined with great watchfulness of the symptoms and the treatment of the most dangerous of these morbid phenomena. The present epidemic is for the most part of a mild nature, but considerable attention has to be given to the thrust able attention has to be given to the throit, which seems to suffer in a marked degree, the glandularswelling being corre-pondingly marked. Hence it will be found that gargles of all kinds, and especially those of an antiseptic nature, are freely used, together with compresses of various degrees of heat and moisture applied to the neck. Most practitioners, even those of the most expectant schools, employ topical applications to the throat and nose. Many articles are used to relieve the thirst and sensation of dryness, but nothing is more effective than ice and a little rapperry vinegar. It is important to there the poerry vinegar. It is important to keep the nostrils and nasal passages sweet and clean. For cerebral sympoms, nothing is better than the application of cold, either in the mild form of lint socked in ice water and or the carotid arteries and blacking are se'dom practiced nowadays, either in scalet or any other fever. Aconite in minute doses, frequently repeated, is still the favorite dring of inany practitioners, but its employment needs the exercise of clinical discretion, especially in children. Actual bathing in coal or tepid water is practiced by but few physicians, though the number of physicians who recommend the number of physicians who recommend the number of cold or tepid aponging, the patient lying in bed on a series of the Department of State that the approaching negotiations will be confined to the subject of the fisheries, and that this Government had never contemplated or proposed the discussion of the subject of Commercial Union by the negotiations. In respect to the published statements that the British Commissioners intend to offset our claims of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring Sea by a claim to Canadian positively than the Department of State that the approaching negotiations will be confined to the subject of the fisheries, and that this Government had never contemplated or proposed the discussion of the subject of Commercial Union by the negotiations. In respect to the published the subject of Commercial Union by the negotiations will be confined to the subject of the fisheries, and that this Government had never contemplated or proposed the discussion of the subject of Commercial Union by the negotiations. applied to the shaven head, or in the more effective cap lline tubes, with irrigation. Compression is practiced by but lew physicians, though the waters of Behring Sea by a claim to Canadian number of physicians who recommend the waters lying between the headlands, it is stated positively that the Department of State has appears to be largely on the increase. Most of the alleged specific and curative agents have long since lapsed into discredit. Belladouna Sea.

finds but few adherents and carbonate of amonia almost none. Considerable difference of opinion exists on the merits of inunction with fat, cold cream, and the like, two of the most recent authors on the diseases of children taking opposite views, Dr. Goodhart savocating and Dr. Angel Mooney opposing the universal inunction, though the latter sees no objection to relieving the tension of the palms and soles by the appli-cation of groline or vaseline scented with cucalyptol.

ORIME IN IRELAND.

STATISTICS THAT INDICATE A DECREASE IN THE

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES. The Registrar General's report on the criminal The Registrar General's report on the criminal and judicial statistics of Ireland for the year 1886 has just been issued in the form of a blue blok. It shows, in the first place, that there has been a decrease in the total number of criminal offences in 1886 as compared with 1885; in the next place, that the improvement as regards the more serious offences noted in the reports for the four years preceding has not been maintained, there having been an increase of about five per cent. as compared with the year 1885; and, thirdly, it shows that the number of the less serious offences compares favorably with the average, and is considerably under the number recorded

in the preceding year. The total number of criminal offences during the year was 223,202, or 456.5 per 10,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 231,313, or 469.7 per 10,600 of the population in 1885, showing a decrease of 8,111 in number and a decrease of 13.2 in the rate per 10,000 per and a decrease of 13.2 in the rate per 10,000 per and a decrease of 13.2 in the rate per 10,000 per and a decrease of 13.2 in the rate per 10,000 per and a decrease of 13.2 in the rate per 10,000 per and a decrease of 13.2 in the rate per 10,000 per and 15 per a and a decrease of 13.2 in the rate per 10,000 persons. Of offences not disposed of summarily, constituting the more serious group of crimes, the number was 7,315, as compared with 6,961 in 1885. The charges tummarily disposed of were 215,887 in number, as against 224,352 in the previous year. The former have decreased in Leinster and increased in the other provinces. The latter have decreased in all the provinces, and notably in Munster. Of the more serious crimes, 1,458, or 2.8 per 10,000 of the population, were offences against the person; 535, or 1.0 per 10,000, against property with violence; 3,135, or 6.1 per 10,000, against property with

ont violence; 893, or 1.7 per 10,000, were malicious offences against property.

The rate per 10,000 of all offences not disposed of summerily was:—In Leinster, 31.1; Muster, and at Bushmills, County Antrim, to-day, said that it was not the upper classes but the poper classes of Ulster that were opposed to the Parnellite proposals. The artizans and farmers did not see any chance of improving their condition under the rule of man like the county, and the lowest (0.1) in Antrim county. Of murders (other than the murders of infints) there were 35 in 1886, as compared with 18 in 1885, 21 in 1884, 17 in 1883, and 40 in each of the years 1882 and 1881. There were 12 attempts to murder, as compared with 5 in the

cases in which trials were presponed after dis-agreement of the juries. Of 2,314 persons tried by jury in 1886, 679, or 29.3 per cent, were sequitted.

AN ILL-FATED VESSEL.

A TALE OF MURDER, DRUNKENNESS AND SICKNESS

ON BOARD THE OCCUDENTAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 .- The American

Acapulco, under command of John liams, who was accompanied by his wife

and two children. On March 16, while Capt. Williams was on the forecastle head, he had

some angry words with John Johnson, a sea-man, which resulted in Johnson's stabbing the

captain through the heart. First officer Craine assumed command of the ship. The crew allege that Craine was intimate with Mrs. Williams,

and that such proceedings were continued uptil Valparaise was reached, where both par-ties were seen intoxicated on the streets. At Val-

paraiso the murderer and principal particponts in the trouble were turned over to the American

Consul and imprisoned. A new crew was shipped, and Mrs. Williams and her family

came to Acalpuco, where the ship was placed

quarantine by the Mexican authorities for li-days. The Occidental was finally released

were locked up by the American consul and finally consented to go aboard and perform their duty. When cleven days out from Acapulco all

but four of the seaman were taken sick with Mexican fever. It was with the greatest diffi-

culty the ressel was navigated to Port Town

BOODLEISM DEFINED.

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 14.—At the Sandwich

assizes, yesterdy, the case of Fleming against Balfour and the Echo Printing Company was of unusual interest. Balfour, at a political

of unusual interest. Ballour, at a political meeting in the late contest, had referred to the plaintiff as "Boodler" Fleming. Ballour admitted the use of the term "boodler," but considered it was derogatory only in a political sense. It was claimed by Fleming that his reputation had been impurped to this builder forest to an a "boodler" which

term he interpreted as "one who used money

to influence elections." He was in the practice of law at Windsor and South Colchester and

vicinity for Mr. Baltour's opponent. The trial

occupied the whole of the afternoon. The jury,

after being out an hour, returned with a ver-

dict for the defendant, holding that the term "boudler" was used during the heat of the

campaign in a sort of Pickwickian sense, and did not work any injury to plaintiff worth men-

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

State has been officially advised of the appointment of Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada,

as one of the British Fishery Commissioners.

This last appointment, it is believed, com pletes the British Commission, which will con-

sist of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, R. Lionel West, the British Minister to the United

States, and Sir Charles Tupper. It is learned at the Department of State that the approaching

WASHINGTON, Oct 14.-The Department of

tioning, or words to that effect

by his being referred to as a "boodler,"

send.

CARDINAL GIBBONS LETTER TO MR. PUWDERLY.

One of the most important and most interesting documents read at the Convention of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis was the report of Mr. Powderly on the relation of the Catholic Church to the Order. This letter is of such great importance that we give it in full : BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21, 1887.

My DEAR SIR, -Your letter was received yesterday informing me that the next convention of the Knights of Labor will be held in Minne-

apolis on the 5th prox.

When absent from America I did not hesitate
to advocate the just rights of the laboring
classes and to point out the wrongs under which they were suffering; and now that I am acain they were suffering; and now that I am again at home I may be permitted to speak in a friendly spirit of the duties and responsibilities which they owe to themselves, to their country and to society. I entertain the hope that good counsels will prevail in your deliberations, and that a calm conservative spirit will control all that a calm conservative spicit will control all your proceedings. It is self evident that there should be no conflict between capital and labor, since both are necessary to the common west. since both are necessary to the common west, and one cannot subsist without the other, and

therefore no measures should be countenanced which do not provide for the protection of both Experience has proved that strikes are a questionable remedy for the redress of your prievionable remedy for the redress of your prievional pried the redress of your prievional pried the redress of your prievional pried the redress of your pried that the prie ancer. They paralyze industry, they foment ferree passions, and lead to the destruction of properly, and, above all, they result in in-flicting serious injury on the laborer himself by keeping him in enforced idleness, during which

keeping him in enforced idleness, during which his inmid is clouded by discontent while broading over his situation, and his family not intrequently suffers from the want of even the necessaries of life. Strikes, therefore, should be rurely, if ever, resorted to.

Boycotting, as far as I understand its methods, intringes on the just rights of others, and will therefore never meet with approval from an observing public. Remember that the eyes of your countrymen are upon you, and that they will watch your proceedings with the deepest interest.

deepest interest. As a law-abiding and industrious body, seek-As a faw-auting and industrious body, secking by all honorable means to improve your condition, you owe it to yourselves and to the good name of your Order to set your tate against Anarchists. Nihilists and dangerous associations, which are guilty of the base ingratitude of attempting to undermine the Government. of attempting to undermine the Government that protects them and the temple of the Constitution that shelters them.

by any morbid sympathy with men who have no substantial grievance to redress, and who strive to make their cause respectable by obtaining the connivance, if not the sacciton, of your powerful organization. But for my part I have no fear that they will succeed in musicg the leaven of their posen into the ranks of the honestsons of tail. "For what concord hath Christ with Behal, or what participaten hath justice with injustice, or what fellowship hath light with darkness?"

My only motive in venturing to offer these suggestions is my sincere affection for the laboring classes, whose sterling virtues I admire; my sense of the dignity of their calling, and of their influence on the future well-being of our country, as well as my ardent desire for their ma-terial and moral elevation.

tempts to murder, as compared with 5 m the previous year, and 146 cares of shooting at the person, as against 145 in the previous year. The number of offences against property with violence was 535, being 176 in excess of the number of the preceding year. The result of proceedings in 607 cases brought before grand juries was that in 236 cases no bill was found, in 174 no prosecution to k place, and in 197 bail was accepted and the cases not tried, or 197 bail was accepted and not tried, or 200 as President of the Knights of Labor. You as President of the Knights of Labor. There is a good demand and business in Mossina at \$3 to \$3.0 and May God grant that your denominated in the later varieties nave the later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. Grants, The later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. Grants, The later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. The later varieties nave. May God grant that your denominated in later varieties nave. The later varieties nave.

Archbishop of Baltimore. To Mr. T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pa.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholeship Occidental has arrived at Port Townsond fr m Acapulco, Mexico. On January 29 the Occidental sailed from Cardiff, coal ladan, sale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR—During the past few days quite a healthy demand has spring up for spring extra, being in special request, sales of which have taken place at \$3.00 to \$3.52, some holders asking \$3.65. Fancy has been placed at \$3.70 to \$3.75, with the supply unequal to the demand.

We quote:—Patent, (Onterio) \$4.15 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Spring Extra, \$4.06 to \$4.10; Extra Superfine, \$3.90 to \$3.95; Fancy, \$3.70 to \$3.95; per bbl., and of Caraquets at \$2. Advices from \$3.35 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Middings, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Pollards, \$2.70 to \$2.65; Ontario bags (attrag the approximant of the control of the co days. The Occidental was finally released and her cargo discharged, when John Craine was succeeded by Wisham Taylor, formerly master of the ship Harvester. Craine was attacked with activium trements and sent to San Francisco with Mrz. Williams. The cart enter died at sm, after leaving Acapaluco, of Mexican fever. The fates appeared to combine against the Occidental. While crossing the Gulf of California a storm carried away over half the sails. Before leaving the harbor seven of the crew refused to do duty. They were locked up by the American consul and up prices pretty well, but some think it will not last very long. There is a fair demand at

steady prices.

coming season. Shorts are \$18 and moullie \$22 to \$23. Withit-Business on spot is quiet, although

CORN.-The market continues quiet with

duty paid.

at 47 c to 474c.

bly be worked off, but so far the outlook is not encouraging. Prices are quoted at 40c to 43c

## COMMERCE.

ancks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$0.00. OATMEAL-The combination appears to keep

considerable sales have been made of Manitoba hard wheat, both to Montreal millers and shippers. We quote 87c to 88c.

prices nominal at 51c in bond, and 58c to 59c

PRAS.—There has been a good enquiry during the past few days and prices are steady, in sym-pathy with the stronger tone of the Linglish market, sales being reported of several lots at

article, prices remain nominal at about 50c.
Barrer.—Malting samples are in fair request

BUCKWHEAT.—The crop is a poor one, and if any demand sets in from the States it may possi-

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Ontario bags (atrong) b. i., \$1.85 to \$1.90; Ontario bags (apring extra), \$1.75 to \$1.80; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.60 to \$1.65; City Strong in

BRAN, ETC.-There is a good demand for bran. We quote \$15.50 to \$16.50 per too. It is expected that bran will be scarce during the Shorte are steady at \$16,50 to

market, sales being reported of several fotos 72½ to 73c in store, and at 73½ affort per 16 lts, and prices are now quoted at 72c to 73½c.

OATS.—We hear of sales of a few cars at 29½c to 30c per 32 lts., and we quote 29c to 30c.

RYE.—There being nothing doing in this

with business at 60c for choice pale lots, other kinds having changed hands at 55c to 58c. Feed barley is in little better request with sales

Montreal 85c to 90c, and Ontario 70c to 80c. SEEDS.—Themarket is very quiet, but prices are steady. Timothy seed is firmer at \$2 for Canadian and \$2.75 for American.

been made at between the following prices:

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c .- There has been a fair en-PORK, LARD, &C.—There has been a tair enquiry for pork. Sales have transpired of good sized lots of Chicago short cut mess pork clear, as \$18.50, whilst Caicago regular respork has been placed at \$17. In lard the passing at 9tc for Fail 11, and Armouc's in pails. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bol, \$00.00 to 00.00; Canada short cut clear per bol., \$00.00 to 00.00; Chicago abort out clear per bol., \$00.00 to 00.00; Chicago abort out clear per bol., \$00.00 to 00.00; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$03.00 to 00.00; Chicago short cut clear per bbl., \$18.50 to 00.00; mess pork, western, per bbl., \$17.00 to 17.50; India mess beef por tea., \$00.00 to 00.00; hams, city cured per ib. 11½c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 00c to 13c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 9½c to 9½c; lard, Canadan, in pails, per lb., 9c to 0c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 00c to 8c; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 4½c to 4¾c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Burren. - The butter situation is exceptionally quiet, the export demand having entirely dis appeared. There is a great scarcity of choice dairy butter, and local tuyers willingly pay 21: to 22c for finest Eastern Townships. Creamery is not moving. Factorymen ask 23c to 231; tor their September and October make, but as the export trade would not warrant paying over 21c there was no business. We quote:—

Townships......19 Brockville......16 Western...... 15 

CHEESE .- No stimulating element has entered the cheese trade during the week, and holders appear to have resigned themselves to a waiting market for some time to come. At pre-ent prices, however, contract cheese show a considerable loss.

Finest white 114 115 Medium.....10 103

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.-The firmer feeling in the apple market and the advance in prices reported by as last week has been followed by a still stronger market, and higher prices. Sales of fine tall fruit have been made at \$1.75 per bbl. in round with nave neer made at \$1.70 per bul, in round lots, and selections in small r lots at \$1.90 to \$2. Winter varieties are in good dimand, and sales are reported of 200 bbls, at \$2.15 and 100 bbls, at \$2.25, holders asking \$2.0 for selections. A lot of 50 bbls, of choice A outrea' l'ameure was seld at \$2.75.

PEARS.-There are a good many pears still coming in from Vermont, sales of which have taken place at \$5 to \$9 per bbl. as to quality.

LEMONS.—There is a good demand and business is reported in Mossina at \$3 to \$3:0 and Majori at \$4.50, the latter being exciptionally

BANANAR .- The market is still fairly well supplied with yellow Jamaica, which selet from 50 to \$1 per bunch, some large bunches being ing \$1.25.

Fish Ous.-The sale is reported of 50 bbls. FISH OLLS.—The sale is reported of 50 bbls.
of Newfoundland Cod oil at 32½, and we quote
\$2c to 34c, and Nova Scotia 30c to 31c. In seal
oil the market is firm at 47 to 48c. Our quotations last week should have read 47c to 48c. Cod
liver oil is steady at 70c to 75c.

Pickled Figh.—There is an active demand
for Labrador herring, further round lots having
been made at \$1.70 per bible and we quote \$4.70

been made at \$4.70 per bbl, and we quote \$4.70

QUINCES.—Shipments are arriving, but the demand is somewhat slow with a few sales at \$1 per basket.
Oxions—Montreal onions remain very steady.

dealers having been unable to get them down in prices very much, and we still quote from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl for reds. Spanish onions have sold at \$1.25 per crate.

Sweet Potatoes.—Rec ip's show very fine

quality, and sales have been made at \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl.
POTATOES.—A few cars continue to be bought

at points east and shipped through to joints west of Toronts, although the demand is a little west of former, atthough the demand is a little slack at the moment, owing to a rumber of bay-ers having been pretty well stocked up 1-tely. Sales of our lots have been made at 65c to 70c per bag of 10 lbs, some holders refusing to accept ers than 75c per bag. Cabbacks.—There were a few more offering

within the past few days, but there was very little change in prices, and we quote \$3.50 to \$4.50 per 1,000.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-The demand holds good, and fresh

stock is freely taken at 192 to 20c, held stock being quoted at 18c to 184c. We understand that a lot of eggs is on the way from the West-ern States to this market. Beans. -There is no particular change in the

market, and prices are steady as last quoted, recent sales having been made at \$1.40 to \$1.75 per bushel, holders asking higher prices for choice hand-picked.

HONEY.—We hear of about 7,000 lbs of atrained honey being offered in bbls at 7c, but the color was dark, besides being in wood. In large quantities, prices are quoted at 9c to 10c, and in smaller lots at 10c to 12c, the latter MALT.—A fa'r volume of business is reported figure for choice white clover. In comb we hear both for city and country account, sales having of sales at 12 to 14c, as to quality. Some very

CREAM BAKING MOST PERFECT MADE

FULL WEIGHT

PURE

It superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the Drived Stars Government, Endorsed by the books of the Gost Culversities as the Strongest, Furest, and most Healthful. Br. Piler's the only Baking Powder that does not contain An modia, Lime, or Alum. Sold

ouly in Caus. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO. KEW YORK.

attractive lots are arriving from the West, put up in one pound glass boxes.

GANE.—L'arteidge has been selling as low as

10c per brace for high smelling maggotty lote, whilt good birds have sold at 40 to 50c per brace. The late mild weather has been against keeping.
Hors. - The crop of Prince Edward county is

very line this year, and several lots have been off-red on this market, one lot of two tons being sold at 16c, which is exceptionally fine. Eastern Township, are held at 15c to 15, but holders are not inclined to invest, as they look for an easy market right along. Bavarians are quoted at 28c to 30c for choice

Ashes,—The market is quiet and prices are lower at \$1.25 to \$4.30 per 100 lbs. for pots, which shows a drop of 15c to 32c on the week.

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

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

ADVERTISE WELL.

(From the Yonkers Gazette.)

Advertise well! 'tis the secrifof glory, stick to this princy le fact as a lerch : Think of the names that are famous in story advertise well is the lesson they teach, have men compassed so wide a connectien, made the world swallow their nos

truins at will? Tis that by constant and serious reflection advertise well is the principle still.

Advertise well! you will never repent it; nothing more wise can a business man do. Stick to this motto, and never forget it; wivertise well-it will pull you sale through. Advertise well: do not thick what 'twill cost you; publishers' bills are but friends in disguise.

How do you know what your caution has lost you! Would you be wealthy, you must advertise.

Advertise well! though business be waning; those who spend freest must win in the

Up and be doing! no need for complaining act for vourself, and be your own friend. Advertise well i all lanes have a turning; nothing pays better than paper and ink.
Thousands who daily this morto are spurning find that it brings them to bankruptcy's

brink.

"What kind of pudding is this, waiter?" Tapioca, sir." "Tapioca, is it? I thought it "Tapioca, sir." was mediocre."

A lady who advertised for a girl " to do light housework" received a letter from an applicant who said her health demanded sea air, and sked to know where the lighthouse was situted

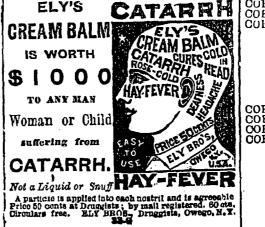
## TEACHERS WANTED.

Two Female Teachers wanted, holding meetary diplomas, and good references. For further particulars apply at once. WILLIAM HART, Sec.-Treas., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q.



Tone, Touch, Workmanship, Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

New York, 112 Pitth Ave. 11-C Washington, 817 Market Space



Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# ELECTRIC BELL INTRODUCE IT WE WILL FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS GIVE AWAY FREE OF CHARGE TO THOSE LIKELY TO MAKE GOOD AGENTS, ONE OF OUR \$500 GERMAN ELECTRIC BELTS. \$500. REWARD PAID FOR ANY BELT. WE MANUFACTURE THAT DOES NOT GENERATE A GENUINE GALVANIC CURRENT OF ELECTRICITY. ADDRESS AT ONCE GERMAN ELECTRIC AGENCY. P.O. BOX. 178 BROOKLYN N.Y.

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN

KNITTED GLOVES, fancy for lad'es' and children; also, angora, rabbit and camel, novel and warm. S. Carsely.

SATTEENS at S. Cars'ey's for fancy work, lining cartains, &c., bright and varied in colorings, just what people are needing at this season.

SALES OF YARNS steadi'y increasing at S. Carsley's; goods, as usual, the best, and prices the lowest.

sers purchased at S. Cars'ey's are noted for ease, comfort, durability and excellent Those Bugle Silk Jersets at S. Careley's are doubtless the finest Parnian goods ever in-

troduced into Montreal.

MISSES MANTLES AND ULSTERS MISSES MANTLES AND ULSTERS

Misses Mantles and Ulsters in Boucle, Curl. Striped, Checked, English. Irish and Canadian Twerds, with capes and sling serves, in endless variety made up in the very latest style.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW CLOAKINGS NEW CLOAKINGS

Just marked off another lot of new Cloaking and Ulsterings, in Plain, Striped, Checks, Plaids, Boucle, Curl, also a full assortment of New Costume Tweeds at special prices.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

TWATERPROOFS \$0.50 WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS \$0.55 WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS \$1.50 WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS \$2.25 WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS \$2.25 WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS \$3.65 WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS \$4.50 WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS \$6.15 WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS \$6.50 WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS \$0.50 WATERPROOFS

Largest assortment of Ladies' Waterproof Garments of Canadian, American and English I weed Dolmans imported direct from the best manufacturers at lowest prices

At S. CARSLEY'S.

ETOFFE DU PAYS ETOFFE DU PAYS
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ETOFFE DU PAYS
ETOFFE DU PAYS
ETOFFE DU PAYS
ETOFFE DU PAYS ETOFFE DU PAYS

Roal Etoffe du Pays for Men's Suits and Boys' Overcoats, in several shades.

S. CARSLEYS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' TWEEDS MEN'S AND BOYS TWEEDS

In all the leading patterns and colors, and at

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CORDUROY FOR BOYS SUITS CORDUROY FOR BOYS' SUITS

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CORDUROY FOR LADIFS COSTUMES CORDUROY FOR LADIES COSTUMES CORDUROY FOR LADIES COSTUMES CORDUROY FOR LADIES' COSTUMES

CORDUROY IN ALL COLORS CORDUROY IN ALL COLORS CORDUROY IN ALL COLORS CORDUROY IN ALL COLORS

CORDUROY AT LOW PRICES CORDUROY AT LOW PRICES CORDUROY AT LOW PRICES CORDUROY AT LOW PRICES At S. CARSLEYS. At S. CARSLEYS. At S. CARSLEYS.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW JERSEYS new jerseys

Novelties from Paris, Silk and Cashmere, plain, bugled and braided, Prices from 65c to S. OARSLEY.

NEW JERSEYS

WOLL YARNS WOLL YARNS WOLL YARNS

Best quality Berlin Wool usually sold at other stores for \$2.50 per pound. Price \$1 per pound. S. CARSLEY.

MONTREAL, October 19th, 1887, CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

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