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#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

# CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

London, Aug. 21.—The Dublin Freeman's Journal says: "It is the general belief among the Conservative members of the House Conmost hat if the forged letters are disproved the Tory party will be utterly annihilated and that the general election will follow immediatehas the general election will follow immediately. The greatest alumn is felt in influential government circles. It has leaked out that the fines has discovered it has been imposed upon and that, taken in front by the Royal commission and danked by the Edinburch is not provided by and that, taken in front by the Royal commission and flauked by the Edinburgh law suits, they are in abject deepsir as to their prospects."

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Boulangerism still continues to dwarf all other questions among the harmon. some to dwar an owner question among sewspapers and statesmen. It is not the fact that the election causes a disturbance, that was enacted, but the fact that such an overwhelming election indicates that the revolutionary in suncts of a large element of the French people is once more aroused. Boulanger is considered a magnified specimen of the Parisian dock rat population which is always ready for revolution, population which is always ready for revolution, because anything that might happen would impose their own condition. Boulangeriam is considered dangerous to the peace of Europe, because it is uncontrollable. There is no power behind it to hold the reins over it.

Emperor William's utterances were prevocative of French feeling and indicative of bitter poliments on his pars. but behind him is the

entiments on his pare, but behind him is the responsibility of adhering to power and controling the force of German statesmanship in the hands of Bismarck. But Boulaugerism knows name of Distillates. Due Bontangerian knows no master, hence Europe feels that a comet is loose that may disorder the whole system of European politics. The firm stand taken by Premier Floque: during the recent Paris strikes, which deligh ed the commercial class, exasper-sted the workingmen. They now see httle dif-ference between Floquet and Ferry, and turn to Boulanger, whose glittering promises, Roche-fort tells them, are worthy of confidence. Workingmen who throng such hives as Leille and Amiens sympathize with Paris workingmen. Boulanger has made the most of the late strikes and disturbances in the agricultural districts.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The akes of France are clouded in every direction. The Italian complication threatens a serious situation. Minister Goblet maintains the French position in his note claiming that Italy has no right to the nonnote claiming that Italy has no right to the pos-session of Massowah. Italy strongly believes session of Massowan. Trafy strongly believes she has, and is evidently prepared to assert that right. Sig Crispi, in looking up allies, naturally turns to Germany, which is against France on general principles, for the hatred of Emperor general principles, for the hatred of Emperor Wilhelm and the determination to hold Alsaace and Lorralne, which would be in the balance in case of war. France cannot look to Eugland, her natural enemy for many generations. Austria is against her. Her only hope would be Russia. Mr. Stead, of the Pall Mall Gazette, who made a tour of Eugene for the avance. who made a tour of Europe for the express purpose of learning from the editors of promin-sub papers of each country what the prospect was, says Russic wants peace, and wants to expand business. She is building railmads, raising big crops of grain, and wants to improve the empire. Her interests are peace and she will not take up a bastle to help France unless compelled to by absolute forced circum.

Rev. Father Hondemeyer of C stances. France thus left alone would naturally hesitate in as erting her position, and in the hands of the prudent ministry would find dis-cretion the better part of valor but Boulangerism threatens to disturb the calmness necessary to such a state of affairs as now exists and the little man who could not kill Floquet in a duel

may wreck his ministry. France has no friends and is not even a friend to herself.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Gladstone's declaration that the Commission meant financial ruin to Parcell, as it could be prolonged for years and made very expensive, has aroused the friends of the Irish leader in this country and America; and efforts will be redoubled to raise funds to carry on the Irish part of the battle before the Commission and the Parnell suit against the Times. The expenses of the Commission may be judged from the fac: that the Commissioners will be sent to America and underlying lawyers get £5 per day and expenses. What Parnell will have to pay expenses. What Parnell will have to pay Lewis and other lawyers can be estimated from the fees received by Sir Charles Russell, who was in court three hours at Leeds and received 500 guineas The Times will spare no expense in its libel suit. However heavy the amount, i will be light in comparison with its immense Ecome and the magnitude of the interests involved. But what is a bagatelle to the Times as crushing expense to Parue!! Assurances are received from the United that the friends of the Irish cause will reduble their efforts. The Paruell fund from there has been in magnificent proportion, and has kept the cause going, when otherwise it must have stopped, and enabled Irishmen to stand for Parliament when the election expenses would have prohibited thementering a contest. Liberal Irish Americans have given the Parnellites to understand that remittances would be limited only by the necessities of the case. Now, the force of the money raisers is to be exerted to raising funds for these extraordinary expenses. While the Irish Americans are thus working, a subscription list, headed by the Dublin Freeman's Journal and Archbishop Walsh, is to be brought to the actice of every Irishman; while among assistance the appeal for money will be nobly responded to. The struggle in relves issues of life and death of the contending parties, and the sinews of war must not be LONDON, August 27-French papers and

writers savagely attack Signor Crispi, making freat sport of his diplomacy and intriguing tour. One says Crispi confounds diplomacy with law and is only a buz-buz when he imagines he is Talleyrand. He is doing business on the thrength of Bismarck's backing. Another writer says France is ready to fight and if Germany was it is the says to be says to many wants it she has only to say so herself without putting Crispi forward. The tone of official press utterances in Berlin and Vienna are happily reassuring. Signor Orispi has lost his thunder. Even if he meant mischief he his thunder. Even if he meant mischiel ne could do little harm to France. His bark, most Pranchmen think, is worse than his bite. Earl Spencer has been greatly strengthened in bis Home Rule sentiments by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the noted American, tem-corarily here, who assures him that the sen-

timent of influential Irish Americans is against revolutionary ideas, and that they look for lish success in becoming an integral portion of to empire, in which they will enjoy Home tale in local affairs, and participate in the British Parliament on the same terms as the Egglish and Scotch. Lord Spencer informed Mr. Depew that many refrained from coming obsequarely for Home Rule because stories dis-

to be Anarchists, Molly Magnires and Socialists, and that they are generally lawless. Mr. Depew controverted this in the most empathic terms, saying that the great mass have had signal success in accumulating and holding proper-ty and have become prominent in public affairs. Mr. Depew ascribed the change in feeling of the Irish to English Government to Gladstone's course, which has won their affection and made them desire to be quiet, law-abining Home Rule supporters of the British Government.

tributed among the hospitals.

The Rev. P. Cassidy, S. J., bas been made president of St. Patrick's College, Jersey City.

There are ten academies and sixty-eight Catholic schools in Hartford, Connecticut. The new St. Louis University was formerly

pleased on the feast of St. Ignatius, the 31st of Some sacrilegious thief pried the caps off the corner-stone recently laid in Elmwood, Ohio,

and roboed it of its contents. On Sunday morning, June 22nd, for the first time since the Reformation, the Obtholics opened a public place of worship in Yrovil, Diocese of Clifton, England.

It is stated that the Sisters of Charity are better treated than any other of the Mahdi's European prisoners at present in Khartoum.

The College of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Prairie du Chien, which was reopened by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus in September, 1880, is to be discontinued and changed into a Desuit novitiate.

The Church is pushing for the open regions of Upper Congo. The Portugese steamers re-cently carried from twenty to thirty Jesuit priests and nuns to labor in Africa for the propayation of the faith.

Rev. Peter J. Ternes was ordained at St. Boniface's Church, Detroit, July 29th. Rev. Father Ternes is a brother of Rev. Anthony Ternes, Pastor of St. Michael's Church, Port Austin, and son of Tax Receiver Ternes of Detroit.

Rev. Father Bonaventure, O. S. B., of St. Mary's Abby, Newark. N. J., the well-known painter of the Benedictine Order, will soon commence work on a new alter-piece for the Italiau Church of St. Philip Neri.

Rev. J. L. Smith of Emmetsburg, Iowa, has commenced to build a large convent and parochial school. The building will be built just north of the church, and will, when completed, be one of the largest and best-equipped convents in Northwestern Iowa.

A Rome dispatch says the convention with Columbia secures to the Vatican the protection of Catholicity as the State religion, the exemp-tion of the clergy from military duty. The clergy have entire control of the government schools and universities.

The Catholics of Scotland are rejoicing over the installation of Prior Leo Lines as the first Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of Fort Augustus. Monsignor Persico presided at the ceremony, which was solemnized with all the pomp of the ritual, in presence of a distinguished

Father Honohemover of Cincinnati, while driving with his easter stopped for a train to pass the crossing and while waiting was run into by a waggon driven by a stranger whose identity has not been discovered. Father Honchemeyer was afflicted with heart disease

and died instantly from the shock. The cause of the beatification of the Venez able Jean Peyboyre, martyr, is being followed with lively interest by French Catholics, both because Father Peyboyre's death is of such recent date, and because he is the first Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of Faith on whom will be conferred the title of Blessed.

The Church of the Holy Rosary, which was built a few years ago for the Italian Catholics of Jersey City, and which has been closed since last spring owing to the indifference and lack of support on the part of the congregation, was re-opened on Sunday, July 15th, under charge of Rev. Father Mazzetti, an Italian clergyman from New York.

It was announced in the Catholic churches of Lawrence, Mass., Sunday, July 22nd, that during the past two years \$51,000 had been paid to the depositors in the Augustinian Bank, the suspension of which five years ago caused such a sensation. The priests are working hard to pay all the depositors, and confidently hope to clear off every cent of liabilities.

It is a very strong argument in favor of the claims of the Catholic Church to be the only true Church established by Christ, that so many convicts, in view of the speedy approach of an eternity into which they are to be plunged, prefer the ministry of the Catholic priests to that of the representative of the numerous denominations. The approach of death to us sharpens the reasoning powers.

# THE TRAPPIST MONKS,

DESCRIPTION OF THE KENTUCKY HOME OF THE SILENT BROTHERHOOD.

An illustrated article by James Lane Allen, in the Century, decribes the Trappist monastery in Kentucky. The following is an account of the out-door accupation of the brothers: "The community do not till the farm. The greater part of their lands is occupied by tenant far-mers, and what they reserve for their own use is cultivated by the so-called 'family brothers,' who, it is due to say, have no families, but live as celibates on the abbey domain, subject to the abbot's authority, without being members of the order. The monks, however, do labor in the ample gardens, orchards and vineyard from which they derive their sustenance, in the steam saw mill and grain-mill, in the dairy and cheese factory. Thus picturesquely engaged one may fied them in autumn: monks gathering apples making barel after barel of pungent cider, which is stored away in the vast cellar as their only beverage except water; monks repairing the shingle roof of a stable; monks feeding the huge swine which they fatten from the board of their carnal guests, or the fluttering multitude of chickens, from the eggs and young of which they derive a slender revenue; monks grouped in the garden around a green and purple heap of turnips, to be stored up as a winter relish of no mean distinction.

"Amidst such scenes one forgets all else "Amidst such scenes one torgets all else while enjoying the wealth and freshness of artistic effects. What a picture is this young Belgian cheese-maker, his sleeves rolled up above the elbwos of his brawny arms, his great pinkish hands buried in the golden curds, the cap of his serge clock falling back and showing his closely clipped golden-brown hair, blue eyes allowed a blue to the cap of the serge clock falling back and showing his closely clipped golden-brown hair, blue eyes

old French opera-singer who strutted his brie old French copera-singer who strutted his orie hour on many a European stage, but now hob-bles around, all hoary in his cowl and blanched with age, to pick up a handful of garlic. Or this athletic, superbly-formed young Irishmen, thrusting a great iron prod into the glowing coals of the saw-mill furnace. Or this slendor Switzer, your attendant in the refectory, with keys daugling from his leathern cincture, who stands by with folded hands and bowed head while you are esting the pagan meal he has prepared, and prays that you may be forgiven for enjoying 1t.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

"From various conetries of the Old World All the Pope's Jubilee wine is to be discone find their way into the Abbey of Gethsemane, but among them are no Americans. Repeatedly the latter have made the experiment, and have always failed to persavere up to the final consecration of the white cowl. The fairest warning is given to the postulant. He is made to understand the entire extent of the obligation he has assumed; and only after pass-ing through a novitiate, prolonged at the discre-tion of the Abbot, is he admitted to the vows that must be kept unbroken till death."

DETROIT'S NEW BISHOP. Cardinal Gibbon's bas received official notifi cation of the appointment of Rev. John S. Foley, D.D., of Baltimore, to the See of Detroit. Rev. Dr. Foley belongs to an old and illustrious Catholic family. His parents came to Baltimore from Ireland in 1817. The late Bishop Themse Folonic heather of the new Pasher. Baltimore from Ireland in 1817. The late Sishop Thomas Foley is a brother of the new Prelate. Father, now Bishop Foley, was born in 1883, attended St. Mary's College, Baltimore, graduated in 1860, entered St. Mary's Seminary in the following year, completed his theological course at Rome, where he was ordained on November 20th, 1856, by Cardinal Patrizzi. Vucar-General of the reigning Pontiff, Pius IX. Since his ordination he has resided in the Baltitation of the seminary of the Baltitation of the seminary in the Baltitation in the Baltitation of the seminary in the Baltitation of the seminary in the Baltitation in the Baltitation in the seminary in Since his ordination he has resided in the Balti-more diocese. The Catholics of the Detroit diocese are singularly fortunate in the appointment of Dr. Foley as their spiritual head. May God preserve him in his new field of labor a

#### THE ST. BONIFACE CULLEGE. WHO COMPOSES THE NEW JESUIT'S COLLEGE.

The St. Boniface College, which is under the Rev. Jesuits' Fathers control, has just been organized as follows for the ensuing scholastical year: Rector and professor of theology, Rev. Father H. Lory, S.J.; minister, Rev. Father E. Robert, S.J.; professor of philosophy, Rev. Father L. Drummond, S.J.; prefect, Rev. Father E. Schmidt, S.J.; professor and missionary, Rev. Father P. Donovan; professor of sciences and mathematics, Rev. Father G. Lebel; professor of rhetoric, Rev. Father Joseph Blain; professor of belier-lettres, Father T. The St. Boniface College, which is under the bei; professor of rhetoric, Rev. Father Joseph Blain; professor of beller-lettres, Father T. French; professor of versification, Father J. Brault; professor of syntax, Father L. Lafortune; professor of Latin element, Father A. Couture. Father E. Tourangeau and A. Girard will act as surveillants. The following brothers have also been connected to the college: Brothers A. Fluet, E. Lefebyre, J. Baahnagal, J. Gandet, J. Fortier and J. Mathier.

Gaudet, J. Fortier and J. Mathieu.

With the exception of Brother Bashnagal, who comes from Le Grand Duché de Bade, all the others are well-known Montrealers, and were all formerly attached to St. Mary's College here.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES. THE OFFICIAL LIST ISSUED THIS MORNING

The following ecclesistical changes in the archdiocese of Montreal, which were made by His Lordship Archbishop Fabre prior to his departure for Rome, were made known this morning, when the following official list was issued by the Archbishop's representative, Grand Vicar Maréchal: Rev. Mr. F. X. aband has been named chaplain at the Good Shepherd's convent, Sherbrooke street; Rev. C. Therien, chaplain to the Christian Brother's school, Mount St. Louis; Rev. C. Rochon, phaplain at the Marianites' convent, St. Laurent village; Rev. A. Charpentier, chaplain at the Hospice St. Marie. Rev. E. Lafortune and E. Gauthier are named vicars at St. Joseph's church, Richmond street.

#### THE HOLY SEE MAKES AN IMPORTANT GIFT.

His Holiness the Pope has just granted the Belgium College a sum of one hundred thousand france, the interest on which will be used for the maintenance of seven students who will study for the priesthood. The matter is to be left in the hands of the archbishop and bishops now in Rome, who will shortly decide who are the most qualified for the positions. The names

will be known within a few weeks,

The only restriction placed by the Pope is
that two of the successful candida es must be selected from the diocese of Malines : the five others to be obtained throughout the rest of the world. Out of the two candidates from the diocese of Malines one of them must have frequented the Louvain University and followed philosophy as preached by Saint Thomas.

#### REV. FATHER DELAHUNTY'S DEATH. HIS REMAINS TO BE TAKEN TO BOSTON FOR

BUBIAL. His numerous friends will regret to learn of the death of the Rev. John Delahunty, ractor of St. Francis de Sales Church, Boston, Mass., which occurred on Sunday at the hospital of the Grey Nunnery. The deceased clergyman had been an invalid for many years, and had come to Montreal in the anticipation of getting re-cuperated in health. At his deathbed he found most faithful attendants in Rev. Fathers Deguire, Toupin and McJallen, of this city, and in Fathers Arim, of New Jersey, and Twohes, of St. Louis. His remains will be conveyed to Boston at 4.30 this afternoon in the care of Rev. J. McOallen, of St. Patrick's Charak of Life long friend of the deceased and Church, a life-long friend of the deceased and of his only brother, Mr. Thomas Delahunty, of Boston. The funeral will take place from St. Francis de Sales Church, Boston, on Wednes-

down in his youthful prime by the in-exorable hand of death, the Church loses a pious, brilliant and gifted ornament, whilst Ireland loses a son blessed with the rarest and choloest intellectual qualities and possessed of a heart overflowing with love and burning with impatience to see the manacles and chains dropping from her majestic form. Oftentimes have the Irish to squarely for Home Rule because stories dis-distinct squarely for Home Rule because stories dis-divantageous to the Irish in America are in-divantageous to the Irish in America are in-selectionally disculated by Tories. These stories and out the great majority of Irish-Americans coarse brown bread of the monks. Or this dark of his allvery tongue both from the pulpit and

the academical platform. Some three years age have now clapsed since, on the anniversary of Robert Emmet, the lamented soggarth aroon entertained the Irish people of Quebec by delivering a lecture in the St. Patrick's Hall, Annetreet. The hall on that occasion was thronged with a respectable and appreciative audience, who were charmed with the extraordinary treat offered to them, and those who were present that night and gazed upon the fragile form of the gifted lecturer, robed in his black soutane will feel a pang of sorrow in their hearts to-day. The last time we had the pleasure of hearing this remarkable young priest was when the great grandson of Henry Grattan delivered a lecture on Home Rule. Perhaps no grander sight was ever witnessed in the Academy of Music than the delicate form of the youthful clergyman rising to move a vote of thanks to the descendant of one of Ireland's most illustrious sons. Those who were in the auditorium that evening will always remember with pleasure the wonderful effect he produced, and Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde was heard to say that he never heard a finer display of oratory. His talents were always at the disposal of the national cause, and we may here add he was a staunch member of the Quebec branch of the Irish National League. We have no doubt that his funeral will be one of the largest ever witnessed in Quebec, as we are confident that every true hearted Irishman will attend, and we feel that nothing will be left undone by the members of branch 393 to give the outside world a token of the very deep respect and esteem in which they held their sacredotal colleague. We extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolunce to the loved members of the bereaved family .- Quebec Telegraph, August 23rd.

WHAT MONTREAL PRIESTS ARE DO ING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

FATHER O'DONNELL OF ST. MARY'S, MONTREAL. WITH FATHER KIERNAN AT ST. MARY'S, NEW BRUNS-WICK.

The Fredericton Gleaner gives the following report of a pionic held last Monday under the direction of the Rev. Father Klernan, recently of Montreal. The good people of St. Mary's parish will be pleased to hear that their esteemed and loved priest, Father O'Donnell, is spending his well-carned vacaon with his former friend and companion at St. Mary's, N.B :

"The picule social held yesterday in Mr. J. Hayes' grounds, opposite the new St. Mary's church, proved most enjoyable. The weather, though somewhat chilly as the evening advanced, was ample compensation for last Wednesday's showers. The baseball match came off and resulted in victory for the Gibson team, the score being 7 to 1. Refreshments, supper and attendance met with universal approvel. Mr. Bryson's band discoursed sweet music, and the lovers of the fection. The prize presented by Mr. Crocket, and consisting of a year's lasne of Crocket, and consisting of a year's Issue of Holton and McGee. He was the only success. The Gleaner, was awarded to the holder of ful Montreal candidate. In 1858 he accepted gate-ticket No. 125, and the price granted to the office of Commissioner of Public Works the tea table, consisting of cilver knives and which he held until 1861. Then he resigned the tea table, consisting of silver knives and the tea table, consisting of aliver knives and which he held until 1861. Then he resigned, forks, to the holder of ticket No. 22. The rich pickle stand at the ice cream table, furnished by Rev. Father O'Donnell, of St. Mary's Church, Montreal, fell to the happy lot of Miss Lena Driscoll. The prizes for the boys races caused considerable merriment and integers amongst the juveniles. In every interest amongst the juveniles. In every sense Rev. Father Kiernan and his friends have reason to be satisfied with yesterday's organization, and judging from the pleased countenances of the participants in the social, may expect whenever invited, to have them 'call' agala."

#### BROTHER ARNOLD OF MONTREAL PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS. (From United Ireland.)

A special meeting of the Aherlow Irish Na tional League was held on Sunday, July 29th, for the purpose of presenting an address to Brother Arnold Frewen of Montreal. The Very Rev. Canon Ryan P.P., V.F., occupied the chair. The rev. chairman in the ccurse of his remarks said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to preside at a neeting, the object of which was to pay a well-carned tribute of respect to so dis inguished an Irish-American. He called on the hon. sec., R. J. Frewen, to

# read the address.

"We, the members of the Aherlow branch of the Irish National League, gladly avail ourselves of this the first opportunity afforded us, of ten-dering you, as we most heartily do, a cead mille failthe on your too brief visit to your native Aherlow, after an absence of nigh forty years. Though removed from our midst for so long a period of time, rerb assured your name has not been forgotten, nor the many valuable services you rendered the Irish cause unknown to us, whilst most efficiently filling posts of great responsibility with entire success, and engaged during an entire lifetime in different parts of the land of your adoption in the holy cause of education in shaping and moulding with such gratifying results the tender minds of the children of our exiled fellow-countrymen, nevertheless, whenever it was in your power you seized every opportunity of furthering the cause of the Old Land. Who extended to the trusted leaders of the Irish people on landing in America—to Charles S. Parnell, Michael Davitt, Justin McCarthy, William O'Brien, D. Kilbride and Sir Thomas Francis de Sales Church, Boston, on Wednesday next.—Requiescat in pace.

DEATH OF FATHER O'RYAN.

With feelings of the deepest sorrow we chronicle to day the unlooked for and we might almost say the premature death of that eminent young priest, that talented doctor and that pure-hearted patriot, Rev. Patrick Sarsfield O'Ryan, D.D. Cut down in his youthful prime by the inreason to rajoice at the noble part you played in attaining that glorious consummation, in avaning that glorious consummation. Wishing you most sincerely a long and happy life to do battle for our common country, and bidding you once more a hundred thousand welcomes to your native spot, the historic glen of Aheritam "Canon P. RTAN, P.P., V.F., Chairman, 'R. J. FREWEN, Hon. Sec."

THE REPLY. Brother Assoil on coming tormard, was not

77.0!

ceived with shouts of joy. He said he felt over-joyed to be once more amongst his old friends and neighbors in the dear old Glen of Aherlow. and neighbors in the dear old Glen of Aherlow. He assured them that, though it was thirtynine years since he left his native valley, and
though thousands of miles separated him from
the seenes of his boyhood, he never forgot
the land of his birth, and in their struggle
for freedom and self-government he always
took a lively interest, and whenever an opportunity presented itself, he was only too happy
to give the cause a helping hand. He was
gratified, on his return home, to find the people
so united; he counselled his fellow-countrymen so united; he counselled his fellow-countrymen to continue in that course of unity and perseverauce, and though they did not get Home Rule ance, and though they did not get Home Rule this year or next year, they should not despair, but continue more earnestly to support their agitation for self-government; for he could assure them that self-government was a blessing worth waiting for and struggling for. In Canada, where the people made their own laws, contestment and happiness prevailed throughout the land. He recommended that no young girls would go to commended that no young girls would so to the United States or Canada except they had a brother or some near relative to meet them on landing. Any young girls from Aberlow wishing to go to Canada he would be always glad to get them situations where their moral as well as their material interests will be attended to. He thanked them sincerely for the flattering address which they were good enough to present him with, as he felt he did not deserve the praise they were kind enough to be-stow on him. For any little services he had rendered his country he felt it only his duty and that of every Irishman, whether at home or abroad.—Hearty cheers for Brother Arnold and the kind hearted people of America brought the meeting to a close.

### SIR JOHN ROSE DEAD.

THE EMINENT CANADIAN STATES MAN PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY. LONDON, August 24—Sir John Rose, the Canadian, dropped dead to-day, while firing at a stag at Caithness.

Sir John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G., whose sudden death is announced this morning, was one of the most eminent men in Canadian politics. He was the son of Mr. William Rose by his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Fyfe, and was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1820. He received his education at King's College, Aberdeen, and almost immediately after came with his father and family to this country. For some years he taught school in Hunningdon, one of his pupils at that time being Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C. After a short time he came to this city, where he engaged in the study of the law, and in 1842, at the age of 22, was called to the bar of Lower Canada. Possessing excellent natural abilities, and being a good speaker and debater, with a good delivery and a tall, commanding figure, he soon succeeded in his profession, and eventually acquired the largest practice at the bar in this city, among his clients being the Hudson's Bay Company. He was made Queen's counsel in 1847. Ten years later he was appointed Sulicitor-General in the Macdonald Cartier administration, and Starnes, who were opposed by Messis. Dorion. public life, having previously become a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. Among his important political missions was one as Commissioner for Great Britain under the treaty for the settlement of claims arising out of the Oregon Treaty. He was nominated a K. C. M. G. in 1870; created a baronet in 1872; nominated G. C. M. G. in 1878 in recognition of his services as Executive Commissioner of Canada at the Paris Exposi tion and member of the Finance Committee Since 1879 he has been a resident of London England, and through the banking house of Morton, Rose and Co.,—in which he was a partner, by the way, of the Republican candidate for Vice-President—has acted as a financial agent of the Dominion of Canada, and rendered is many important services.

OLEVER IRISHWOMEN. The "Madge" of "Girl's Gossip," in Mr. Labouchere's London Truth, is Mrs. F. J. Humphreys, a middle-aged Irishwoman, who also writes much for various other papers.

Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Paris journalist, is

an Irishwoman, who remembers, as a child, being carried about on O'Connell's shoulders. She has a strong, handsome face, blue eyes, full of merriment and expression, heavy black lashes, and very abundant white hair, which she wears with extreme simplicity. She is a brilliant woman and an always interesting talker, full of wit and anecdote, never at a loss for a word, and without a spark of malice in her composition. She has extraordinary health and strength, and a beautiful unconsciousness of herself that is extremely taking. In a saloon filled with beautiful women, and clever women, the statesmen and the wits invariably gravitate in her direction. She is so good humoured, so amusing, and so natural; a quick-witted Celt by birth, a Parlsian by education, and a good woman from principle—surely this is a happy

combination.

Mrs. J. H. Riddel, one of the most charming of living novelists, is a native of Carrickfergus. Her father was High Sheriff for the county Antrim, and soon after her death she went to London to have a struggle for fame. The nattle was boldly fought, but success crowned her efforts. She now lives in a charmingly quaint cottage in Upper Halliford, not far from the Thames, where she passes her leisure in culti-rating her garden and raising quantities of

# RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

The New York Independent publishes a very interesting page of statistics of the Ohristian churches of the United States. The summary shows that there are 138,885 churches, 94,457 ninisters, and 19,790,323 church members in the

Republic.
The net gains for the year were 6, 434 churches, 4,505 ministers, and 774,861 communicants; so that "every day say seventeen churches, twelve ministers and 2,129 communicants are added to the forces of Ohristianity." The Churches having the largest membership are: Roman Catholic, 7,200,000; Methodists, 4,699,529; Baptists, without dignity who avoids wounding the dignity of Catholic Cath

ans, 987,600; Congregationalists, 457,584; Episcopalians, 446,785; Reformed Episcopalians, 269,523. The Baptists made the largest increase, relative and absolute, to their membership during the year.

#### ENGLAND AS A BACKER.

Some Journalistic Criticisms of Cicveland's Message-Canada Can Depend Upon Britain for Support in Any Just Action She May

LONDON, August 26.—The Saturday Review looks upon the rejection of the treaty as mainly a matter of American domestic politics. For the present England can only shrug her shoulders and wait the final settlement till the Americans

decide who shall divide the spcils. The Satirist concludes as a matter of course that as soon as convenient after the Presidential election negotiations will be resumed and a per-manent arrangement will be arrived at. The President's message sounds alarming, but to partly an electioneering maneuvre and partly

a device to wrest better terms from Canada.

The Times is amused to notice that there is hardly a pretence among American politicians of discussing the message upon its merits. It is frankly accepted as an electioneering move, and in Great Britain for the same reason it might be regarded with indifference were it not that the Dominion is closely affected by the threatened reprisals. The Mother Country sup-ported the colony throughout the controversy and will assuredly not discontinue to support her now. It will probably be found that the Canadians are confident of proving able to pro-tect themselves and their facilities for retaliation are not inferior to those of America. It may be permissable to doubt on the whole whether the policy of retaliation will have any

The Standard says the message can hardly fail to embitter the relations between Canada and the States and embarrass still further the untiring efforts of this country to procure the adjustment of trade differences. Ethics apart, the president's proposal is a clover and effective stretch if his chieft is the trump, the Rapphlican

the president's proposal is a ciever and ellective stroke if his object is to trump the Bepublican trick he has undoubtedly succeeded.

The Daily Telegraph thinks the republic might have learned by this time to conduct its political contests after the manner adopted in general by same and civilized nations. Nowhere else is it deemed allowable to play tricks with international understandings and to fing proposes and proposes and proposes and to year the face. with international understandings and to fling menaces and provocations wholesale in the face of friendly and even kindred peoples for the purpose of obtaining a temporary and often paltry party advantage. The American party struggle tends to perpetrate a lower tone of American public life and prevent the Republic from attaining to a place of dignity among polical communities to which its marvellous progress in the past and boundless possibilities of the future alike enable it to aspire.

the future alike enable it to aspire.

The Morning Post says the great bulk of the contested the honor of representing Montreal American people do not desire to act in an unfriendly spirit towards then mother country and hopes the majority in the Representative Chamber will regard any talk of retaliation as, to say the least, premature.

The Morning Advertiser hopes that matters will not be carried beyond the foreign commit-tee of the House of Representatives for obviously the carrying cut of the proposals is in-compatible with a continuance of the friendly feelings which have existed between the two nations since the Alabama claims were settled in consonance with the views of the States.

The Globe denounces the message as nothing ess than a flagrant violation of diplomatic good faith. The treaty had the complete approva of President Cleveland and his colleagues, and they desired and strove for its ratification; yet no sooner is it rejected by the Senate than the President opens the vials of his wrath on unoffending Canada. It condemns it as an electioneering move, points out the danger of re-taliation, and says if the American Government is so ill-advised as to proceed to extremities, Canada may rely upon British backing in whatever retaliatory measures of a legitimate sort the Legislature may see fit to adopt. St. James Gazette says : As a counter to

the Republican blow, President Cleveland's message is a most scientific piece of boxing. He has put his opponents in a very pretty dilemma. Either they must accept his policy, which means victory for the Damocrats, or they must, by opposing him, surrender their claim to be in an especial way the defenders of American interests. The result can hardly be doubtful— President Cleveland will drag his enemies after him. For our part, we think that this is as good a result as could be expected for the present at least.

The Observer's impression is that no serious attempt will be made to execute the threat. It is easy enough to talk of the damage America has in its power to inflict on the Dominion tran-ait trade, but when the project is more closely looked at we shall be surprised if it does not arouse a body of American opposition quite sufficient to prevent its realization.

Whether the retaliation policy be adopted on

not, the circumstance that it can be lightly and recklessly threatened is calculated to suggest grave reflections.

#### LANDLORDISM IN AMERICA. An American contemporary says that English

and American concemporary says mat English landlordism in Ireland occasionally attracts the attention of Congress, but official documents sent to that body suggest that English landlord-ism in the United States is worth keeping in ism in the United States is worth keeping in view. Two syndicates hold in Texas alone an aggregate of 7,500,000 acres. A third syndicate has 1,800,000 acres of American land. Sir E. Reid, K. C.B., has 2,000,000 acres in Florida, and a Scotch syndicate 500,000 in that State. The London firm of Phillips, Marshall & Co. has 1,300,000 acres in this country; another London for the London firm of Phillips, Marshall & Co. has 1,300,000 acres in this country; another London for the London 1,00,000 acres. A German syndicate owns
1,100,000 acres. An English company possesses
700,000 acres in Mississippi; another has 750,000
acres to his credit. A dozen other foreign companies or individuals have acres figuring in the bandred thousands. Sometimes these great trusts appear to work to the injury or inconven-ience of neighboring actual settlers; and, at all events, as the country becomes developed around these enormous holdings, the feeling is that the government should see that no law is broken by the foreigners having charge of them.

A man who possesses every other title to our respect except that of courtesy is in danger of forieting them all. A rude manner renders its owner always liable to affront. He is never

"UNTO THE DESIRED HAVEN." What matter how the winds may blow, Or blow they east or blow they weat; What reek I bow the tide may flow Since ebb or flood alike is best. No summer calm, no winter gale Impedes or drives me from my way : I steadfast toward the Haven sail That lies, perhaps, not far away.

I mind the weary days of old, When motionless I seemed to lie; The nights when fierce the billows rolled,
And changed my course, I knew net why,
I feared the calm, I feared the gale,
Foreboding danger and delay;
Forgetting I was thus to sail
To reach what seemed so far away.

I measure not the loss and fret Which thro' these years of doubt I bore; I keep the memory fresh, and yet Would hold God's patient mercy more. What wrecks have passed me in the gale, What ships sunk in the summer day; While I, with furled, or spreading sail, Stood for the Haven far away.

What matter how the winds may blow. Since fair or foul alike is best God holds them in His hand, I know. And I may leave to him the rest; Assured that neither calm nor gale Can bring me danger or delay, As I toward the Haven still sail That lies, I know, not far away. -A. D. Randolph.

#### WHY DO MEN GET DRUNK?

HE QUESTION SATISFACTORILY ANSWERED BY A LADY DOCTOR. THE

Doctor Lucy M. Hall, of Brooklyn, Writes or What Makes the Inebriate?' or, in Rough Saxon, "Why do Men and Women Get Drunk ?"

Twenty years ago, she says, no one asked this question. Now there is hardly anyone who is not asking it.

That every morning a vast army of people should arise in the possession of their sober sense, who before the day is over, will, by their own deliberate act, become stupid, stambling imbeciles, or frenzied dangerous maniacs, has at least presented itself to the charm of manner, but by her lack of beauty she mind of the scientific world as a problem can keep the loveliest of women friends and which requires solution. Following close no jealousy arises, while she is always a upon this has come the other problem, what which requires solution. Following close shall we do with the inchrists?

The Doctor gives the result she has arrived at after the examination and careful accutiny of more than two hundred inebriase women. She shows the great power of hereditary taint, and maintains that care and attention and a gradual upbuilding of the system will ensure a response from the brain forces which will protect the inebriato from lapsing into his besetting vice. Then she makes the important statement :--

There are many of the two hundred unfortunate women above noted who gave no evidence of having lost the nerve and will power which would enable them to control their tendency to include, There were persons who exhibited the peculiar nervous phenomena which mark the initial stage of irresponsibility, as the unstable state of the emotions, the lowered moral sense, the general breaking up of all that which goes to fortify character in the individual.

Doctor Lucy Hall maintains that if a cure Is not wrought before this condition becomes pronounced there is little hope, and it is just at this stage that the heaviest consure is heaped upon the unfortunate wretch, still further degrading him who is already beaten down by

women get drunk?" resolves itself into a physical and pathological study of the most profound and the most perplexing nature. Much has been achieved in the last few years, but the problem is yet but partially solved. All the strength of the victim and those who would rescue him is demanded in this the grandest work, the mightlest movement of our century, the cure or care of the

As there is a precancerous stage of cancer, a pre-phthisisical stage of phthisis, a stage in which the tendency is strongly developed but may be warded off with proper measures, so in inebriety. If the tendency is not too pronounced timely aid will save

In just so far as the inobriate lis irresponsible just to that degree is society responsible for him, and this responsibility can only be discharged by the putting forth of every effort on the part of society to pro-tect and reclaim him.

Dr. Hall shows how poorly and inadequately this duty is being discharged, how stupldly and egregiously the errors which are the result of old and scientific modes of thought are being perpetuated in the accepted methods of dealing with inebriates: Vigorously she remarks :

Every correctionary and penal institution in the land, its cells crowded with inebriate wrecks, or those who have become criminals because they were first drunkards, avery hospital and poor house and insane asylum, all our burdened charities, all the rum-wreck ed homes, the disgraced and ruined families, stand as a bitter reproach to the law and the administration of the law as it affects the

In conclusion the doctor insists that all legislation with regard to the inebriate should be for his protection. He should not be classed as a criminal for insbriety alone. On the other hand, he should be regarded as irrespensible if he fails to control himself. His course of self-destruction should be stopped. Every effort which science can suggest should be put forth for his recovery. He should be shielded and his powers for happiness and usefulness conserved by an absolute yet humane system of control.

# CLEVER MEN AND THEIR WIVES.

The wife of a celebrated literary man (eays London contemporary) said the other evening that a talented man should always choose a wife with nothing further than domestic accemplish-ments. "It is a great mistake for brainy peo-ple to marry brains," said she, decisively; "and, happily, few of them do it. Put two geniuses together in matrimony, and you have two cats in a bag—nervous, fretful, irresponsible creatures, with no patience and less common sense, who will be always worrying each other and tugging in opposite directions at the matrimonial chair. If they are both talented in the same line, they will wear each other out in the expression of different ideas; but if they have separate abilities, there will be pretty often a jangle about which is the more important. What a clever man wants is a clear headed, sensible wife, who will forget his vagaries in remembering his bril-liancy, and remain a constant shield between his sensitiveness and disagreeable things; some thing, in fact, like one of those cushions that sailors put down the side of the vessel to keep it from jarring too roughly against the dock."

THE GIRL WHO HELPS MOTHER.

is a blessed little saint and comforter. She takes unfinished work from the tired, stiff fingers that falter at their work; her strong youngigure is a staff upon which the grey baired, white faced mother leans and is rested She helps mother with the spring sewing, with the week's mending, with a cheerful conversation and congenial companionship that some girls do not think worth while wasting on only mother. And when there comes a day when she must bend, as girls must often bend, over the old, worn out body of mother, lying unheeded in her coffin, rough hands folded, something very sweet will be mingled with her loss, and the girl who helped her mother will find a benediction of peace upon her head and in her heart.

NO ONE LIKE MOTHER.

We have a kind father, gentle and loving brothers and sisters, and when we grow older, and leave the paternal roof, we may be fortunate in securing a kind husband or gentle wife and be blessed with dutiful and happy children; but no one will ever avereige towards us the and be blessed with dutiful and happy children; but no one will ever exercise towards us the same kind, patient love, and gentle forbearance as a mother. We should, therefore, share her auxieties, lighten the burden of her cares and antienes, ignored the burden of the cases and attrive to make her declining years happy. It is a debt as well as a duty we owe her, and it is happily in the power of all to pay it. Think of the many days of weary toil and the years of unselfish flove and patient devotion she has given to us, and then let us ask ourselves if we can do too much for "mother."

USEFUL BAKING POWDER FACTS.

The following hints may prevent some house-keeper from being imposed upon:

If, when two samples of baking powder are tested by mixing with cold water, one of them boils up quickly, effervescing like sei flitz powder, and the other rises more slowly, foaming like and the other rises more slowly, to aming like and the other rises more slowly, the story of yeast, and perhaps standing over the top of the glass, it is an evidence of the purity of the former and the adulteration of the latter. The different action of the second is caused by the addition of flour or line, or both. Put a little flour in the other and mix it thoroughly, then stir into the water, and the same result is proinced, the action being more or less slow according to the amount of flour added.

THE PLACE FOR A LADY'S AFFECTION, Somebody asked me the other day who were the happiest women, and I've been thinking it out ever since. The conclusion I have come to is that she is the happiest woman who is not too handsome. I don't mean that she shall be disagreeable looking, and she must have a certain great beauty does not need to anticipate growing old with that horror that comes to her who knows that it means the loss of the greatest at-traction. I have always made a thanksgiving every night that Providence arranged that I should be born south of Mason and Dixon's line, but I now add to my thanks the fact that nature did not make me beautiful.
One can only feel this way after one
has become—how old? The woman without beauty is going to try to be something else, for in the heart of every woman figure without Roman lines and a calliope voice there is a de-sire to be considered the nicest in the world by somebody. And if the woman is worth a penny she prefers that somebody to be a man. othy, I wouldn't trust a woman who told me she didn't care for men's society. There

is something wrong with her. She's absolutely abnormal, and certain to come to a wrong end. Even beating will not take from a right minded woman her inborn liking for mankind in general and man in special. There has never been one of these women who cared only for the society of women who wasn't fretful, tiresome, unhealthy in mind and body, and altogether a burden to the earth. Women should like women, of course, but they should like men better. - New York Star.

The brightest flowers must fade, but young a sense of his own degradation, and the help, encouragement and control withheld which might prove his salvation.

Thus the question: "Why do men and affections of the throat and lungs are relieved." by this sterling preparation, which also remedies rheumatic pains, sores, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most economic.

If there is a vicious bull in your herd, take his horns off. It won't hurt you half so much | no attempt to conceal. as he may hurt you if you don't.

When you notice unpleasant sensations after eating, at once commence the use of Northrep & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and your Dyspepsia will disappear. Mr. James Sta "My wife has Merchant, at Constance, writes: "My wife has taken two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery for Dyspepsia, and it has done her more good than anything she has ever

Sedentary employments are less favorable to health than active ones, but a good posture can do much to help in this matter.

THE PROPER CHANNEL for the escape from the system of impurities which would, if they remained, poison the blood, is through the bowels. When this outlet is obstructed it may be disencumbered with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a edy which regulates the system, invigorates digestion, and is pure and safe as well as effective. It cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

The man who erects and maintains watering trough by the roadside for the accommodation of travelers deserves a pension.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Because the air is invisible it is no reason why pure air is not as essential to good health as is wholesome food and drink.

Ill.fitting hoots and shoes cause corns. loway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

For dressing wounds, outs or sores a solu tion of a spoonful of borax to a pint of warm water is cleansing and healing.

M. Sheehan, of Oscoda, Mich., writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and is the best oil for horses I ever

So called unhealthful occupations can be made less so by properly understanding and practicing the laws of breathing.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Oarter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try

A coat of oil of bay applied to the walls o a room will, it is said, rid it entirely and per manently of files.

FFTS : All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's reat Nerv RATES: All File Scopped free to your Marve C cures. Restorer. No Fits after first day gues, Marve C cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit care. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

To attempt hard work or close study within an hour after eating invites derangements of the digestive organs.

Holloway's Pills.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as wall as our existence depends. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate allowish organs, repress over-actived action, and invigorate the whole system, neatinity sumulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and secretion establish, order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The ball-samic nature of Holloway's Pills exercises man-There is a girl, and I like to think of her and vallous power in giving one to deblitated and talk of her, who comes in late when they have nervous constitutions. These sills dislicate all company, who were a proting dislicate of obstructions both in the howels and elsewhere,

BY MRS. HARTLEY

OHAPTER XXIL-(Continued.) 'I wonder it did not bite you, Godfrey,' said ertrude. 'Oh, don't let it out again! I am Gertrude,

"Afraid of those things."

"Afraid of rats and mice and spiders, and everything that is smaller than yourself, pibed her brother. "Go and bring me another saucer of bread and milk. No ! never mind; she'll be too startled to eat it now. Here, Fly! I say. Mr. Anadale, come and try for a hare in the ditch below. 'St, dog.'

Gerrude and he raced with the greyhound in the direction indicated, in too great a hurry to notice if their invitation were accepted or

Marion and Chichele had already moved off. and were taking their way leisurely among the apple trees. The garden was wilder than ever, now that the spring had set things growing. It was not neglected, however. The sacristan, who came from Chapel House occasionally to superintend and direct Eddy's operations, confined, it was trae, his exertions to what was absolutely necessary. A large part had been cleared and set with potatoes; it lay all black and fragrant of newly-turned clay; and there were beds of paraley and kitchen herbs. But lilly of the valley was pushing its curled green shoots out of the earth, and violets announced their presence from the shady places. Monthly roses bloomed here and there from amongst the ivy which choked the old plum-trees on the wall. Tail old wallflowers, self-sown, straggled about and scented the air, and the tops of the walls were thickly fringed with all sorts of windsent blossoms.

There was something characteristic of its owners about this semi-desert. Preoccupied as Chichele was, he became aware in some measure of this. It was charming; it was pitiful. The wrong of it forced itself on his English conscience, but the sweet wildness and unusualness took him captive. It was all so Irish, so foreign, so attractive therefore. He forgot his promise to meet his people on the Limerick Road, he forgot everything but the spell that held him, walking under the apple trees that were now loaded with blossom. He bent down one long slender twig, and held a bunch of little white velvet leaves and pink bloom so that Marion could smell it. She took the twig in her fingers and bent over it. As she lifted her face again, drawing a deep breath of enjoyment, her eyes met his. The clear pale red of the blossoms seemed to have passed to her face, and to illumine it with a glow that was almost unearthly in its beauty. Both stood still. Chichele kept his hold of the apple bough, only moving his hand so as to grasp hers with it'

'At last !' he murmured. Marion's color changed, and her eyes drooped under his gaze. She tried to take away her hand. He only tightened his hold. You gave me leave,' he whispered across the little cluster of apple bloscom. 'Marion, you told me to come, and I have come.'

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE roan was whipped and spurred across the Lambert's Castle by-path, over the track on knockstuart Bog with all its spoogy sinuceities, out again on the Limerick Road, and galloped along it at a breakneck pace, only to reach the pretty castellased gates of Maxwelton in time to pretty castellated gabos of actioning therefrom, meet the O'Malley barouche issuing therefrom, 'Halloo, Chichele!' shouted Tiphe cheerily.

'Halloo, Chichele !' snouved Light You lose your way?'
Everybody's gone. Did you lose your way?'
Chichele calmly. 'It is just No! answered Chichele calmly. as well I am too late. Just look at the state I am in. He turned the horse round, and exhibited his smart cords and gaiters all aplashed and draggled. He had gone through the orier field at rather a headlong rate on taking leave of Marion, and until he had reached the patient Todd with his steed had not stopped to pick his

Lady Fredbury was so disappointed not to see you,' cried Mrs. Courthope; 'and you missed such a pretty girl, her niece Miss Grey-

Mrs. Courthope was extremely angry as well as alarmed at this last, to her conclusive, proof of Chichele's infatuation. She could scarce refrain from uttering her anger. Restrained, however, by the thought of the telegram, she said nothing, and leaned back in the carriage with an air of ennui and fatigue which she made

He made some curt remark, and dropped ally, until at least half a mile separated it from him, and he could see nothing of its oscupants out the tops of Tighe O'Malley's and Mr. Court-hope's hats. He felt inclined to walk the horse juntil they had turned out of sight with the road itself, round the slope of the hill, on the other side of which was Lambert's Castle. He looked at his watch. It was getting near seven. There was time enough; he could be at Barrettstown in time to dress before eight. He rode the horse into a clear pond beside the road let him drink a little and coul his feet, and then pursued his way leisurely. It was still light: the sun was setting in a red and yellow furnace far away across the bog, and curious gold reflections lay on the surface of the pools. The dead tree stems that were standing here and there on its surface held out their shrivelled arms, gray when the light shone on them in the daytime, but now looking black and weird against the sky. Dark chasms opened where the turf had been cut; out of them a pale mi'ky like vapour was rising and stealing softly over the low places. It was a strange and mysterious looking landscape that unfolded itself to Chiche le's eyes : on one side the great black untenant ed bog with here and there a rare particle of verdure, and more often dull gray sedges and dead waterflags than grass, reaching as it were to the very sunset itself, and silent and lonely as a desert, while on the other hand rose the hill slope of Lambert's Castle, with its chequer-like surface

Castle, with its chequer-like surface of fields, some square, some long-shaped, some three-cornered, one or two covered with a sparse vesture of growing corn, most of them as yet black and naked amid their fringes of unkempt, luxuriant hedges. The unwonted solitary scene egan by degrees, as he gazed on it, to oppres him, though not altogether unpleasantly. mists that crept and moved over the dark expanse like living restless things shaped thempanse like living resules things shaped that was but too seldom absent from his thoughts, and in all the rich fires and crimson glories of the sunset Chichele could see but

Marion's long-lashed eyes, when they met his in the Quaker's garden that day.

Sunday evening! I am to make Father Paul bring me with him to Lambert's Castle; until then ! until then !' he said aloud. A sudden thought took him to ride fast on

ward towards the house. But to look at it in passing would be grateful to him. He might even see a light in her window. He let the roan have whip and spurs until he was abreast of the Fir House. Not one gleam of light was there Fir House. Not one gleam of light was there visible. All the windows to be seen above the trees of the garden were dark and silent. A faint bluish thread of smoke curling faint bluish thread of smoke curling upward in the shill twilight air was the only sign of life about the the only sign of life about the place. Chichele signed heavily and pushed on his horse once more, clattered through the town to the admiration of all the inhabitants. who seemed to be on the watch for him. They were just lighting up the shops. Lamps of paraffin with their reflectors threw a queer illumination on the cobblestone footway. Here and there a belated donkey carb stood at a door. The Chapel House and the chapel-this last lighted and open, for confessions were being lighted and open, for contessions were being heard—were soon passel; and once inside the great gate at Barrettstown, Chichele left the grayelled drive, and made straight across the grass for the stables.

His servant was waiting with everything ready across the stables are straight across the grass for the stables.

His servant was waiting with everything ready and an expeditious toilet allowed; him to enter the drawing room at a few minutes after eight. Lady Blanche and Tighe alone were down. A log fire burnt cheerfully in the grate. There was only one lamp lit on a little table; the scarlet blossoms of the germiums glowed like a rad aircole around its. Tighe was reading the

tered. She was very pale, and seemed chilly.
'You have not been long dressing, Chichele,'
she said accidly. 'I heard you ride into the

stablevard. Ten or twelve minutes only. What is this Blanche says about your being disappointed about a letter or telegram? Babies all right, I

theless it exclusively occupied her thoughts. What could have happened? she mused: Creswell was not to blame. She was a devoted creature, who had been brought up in the family. Mr. Sheriff! Stay—it was Saturday, and he no doubt was out of town. She had heard that his private address was somewhere in Surbiton. Of course that was it, and until Monday morning she could hope for no reply. She might just as well have written, she thought, and some bitter well have written, she thought, and some bitter reflections upon the whole race of Pursewell Sheriffe crossed her mind.

However, she was in the main, if maginative, a practical-minded person, and she speedily reverted to her former position—that speedily reverted to her former position—that which had preceded the despatch of that forence. She determined to speak to Chichele that very evening, or the next morning at latest on the way to church. It might be best to wait until the next morning—night brings counsel'
—besides, she did not feel equal to an encounter with him immediately.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Affairs at Lambert's Castle were being rapidly advanced now. Luke's wedding day had been fixed, and the bride elect was to pay a visit with all form and ceremony to Lambert Castle and her future family. matter of course a Sunday was the day selected. The Waterford city lady with the great fortune must be shown to the people, and as Sunday obviously afforded the most rational and feasible opportunities for that, Miss Delanty and her father were to attend last mass at Barrettstown charel, and afterwards to spend

This, ostensibly a friendly visit to make the acquaintance of her prospective relations, was in reality a tour of inspection. The Ahearner knew this well, and the old people were concerned day and night beforehand, contriving and working to make everything appear at its best. They certainly did not do as some neighbours did in similar circumstances, i.e., borrow cows and calves and getse for the day to fill the byres and yard and give a fictitious air of property and wealth to their surroundings. Old Ahearne scorned such dirty tricks; nevertheiss he ordered his wife to buy poultry for the dinner, and not decrease the stockyard, and he white washed the stables and the window-sills, mended the broken windows, and had the yard scraped and sluced with clean water. The half shorthorn cow was combed and rubbed and put in a prominent stell, and Harry Capel, who as a son-in law-elect had a hand in all their arrangements received a good-humored hint that he need not mention that she was to leave the farm with

the day at her future home.

Margaret. The preparations indoors kept pace with the rest, and were of an extent commensurate with the importance of the festival on behalf of which they were undertaken. A perfect regi-ment of ducks and chickens had been bought and slaugatered, and Peggy Leban from Bar-rettstown was busy all day in one of the lotts plucking their feathers and stuffing the same into a large canvas bag. The kitchen was in possession of Juggy O'Leary, the 'professed cook' of the barony. She was a middle-aged woman, who had, what is by no means uncommon amongst the Irish of her class, a taste for cooking. Her temper, which was abominable and her intemperance, which was notorious. though irregular, precluded her from obtaining steady employment. She had been engaged as assistant to the man cook at Barreststown durought at this moment to have been in her place in Tighe O'Malley's kitchen, but she could not resist the temptation of the 'great performance at Lambert's Castle, and had sent a message to the housekeeper that morning that she was laid up with a cold on her chest, and would not in consequence be able for duty before Monday of Tuesday. Mrs. Ahearne, patient cutwardly, but in her heart rejoicing over the rarrity of such festiva's, was sitting in the kitchen watching the consumption of her beloved butter and cream at the hands of Juzgy O'Leary, Judy the servant-girl attended on both, showing infinitely more respect and obedience to the cook than to her mistress. I'll wonder, grumbled she at last, when I will get time to clean myself to day. There, it is late enough now, and I want to do something for to morrow before it is milking time,"
Well, go then, and be quick. Make no delay,

Judy, said her mistress.

Judy disappeared, and returned with a large hooped bucker, which she proceeded to fill with hot water from the great black pot on the fire. Then she groped behind the dishes on the dresser until she discovered a good-sized lump of washing soda; she dropped is into the steaming bucket, and with it a piece of soap, and in company with this she betook herself to one of

the empty fowl-houses.
'That creature Judy,' fobserved Mrs. Dear ! she thinks as much of that hair of here 'Tis the only good feature she har, God knows, replied the cook, and then she resumed her histories of the doings at Barretsstown

Cartle, Judy waited a while. Her bucket of water was too hot, and she felt too lazy to carry it across the yard to the pump. So she laid it down and ran round to the garden and along by the wall until she reached the window of the eitting room, which looked out in that direction stole cautionsly under the pendent branches o the great yew-tree, opened the wind squeezed herself in as far as she could. the window, and

The room was all in readiness for the next day. Two long tables covered with white cloths held glass and china borrowed from every neigh-bor within reach. Fresh baked bread and cakes were ranged, some of them not long out of the oven pot and still smoking, on the small side

None of these tempted Judy. She had made good use of her opportunities that day, and had conveyed to a safe hiding place one out of every three eggs that had been laid in the yard, and, with Pegry Lehan's connivance, a good bar of the feathers being plucked in the loft. Peggy Lehan would carry all these pickings and some others of older date down to the town that even ng, and dispose of them as she chose and for her own advantage, for Judy's share of the spoil (some seven or eight shillings worth) would to to amount to more than a few pence, if indeed any transfer of coin took place, general goodwill and friendship being rather the consideration than pecuniary interest.

What the thieving fingers strove now to reach

was a large dish of fresh churned butter, all in pretty little thick prints, which, stamped with a swan, with newly-gathered dock leaves on top of it, lay just out of reach. She strove and strove in vain. At last, in desperate fear of being caught, she plucked a sharp woody branch off the yew-tree, stripped it of its leaves, and with great dextarity speared two pats of butter off the dish. These she wrapped in a cabbage leaf, and hid in her pocket at once. To fling away one yew branch, close to the window sof ly and run back to her bucket in the empty fowl-house, did not take her long. Once there she leosed her thick mane of hair reaching to her kness when it was let down, and in one minute more she was sarnhbine company, who were a protify distle air of obstructions both in the bowels and elsewhere, mingled responsibility and askisty with the aird are, on that account, much sought after for youth, whom the others seem to depend on and promoting regularity of action in young females look to for many comforts. She is the girl and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who helps her mother. In her own house she have from some cause become so, in one minute more she was sorubbing it vigorously in the bucket. The next

roan go. Chichele? He is a nice heast, but, alas! I'm too heavy for him.

Chichele praised the horse a little absently.

Sum, as she dashed at a frantic rate across the put a hand to a thing in her life. It is a good ob for me my mother will live wid us; and they, nodding his head backwards towards the house, 'may say what they like, Mat, I must get had descended into her eyes, and crawling over and leaning on the stepping stones, dipped her head into the bright running stream.

As this moment Mr. and Mrs. Courthope enhanced into the stepping stones, dipped her head into the bright running stream.

You had better,' observed Mat. 'That is the worse of these big fortunes—they always reyard through the door into the garden, and then pell-mell to the clear brook that ran be side the boundary. Here she threw herself flat on the ground, half blinded by the soap which had descended into her eyes, and crawling over and leaning on the stepping stones, dipped her head into the bright running stream.

Over and over again did Judy splash her locks in the brook until every trace of the soap was swept, hissing as it went, away among the cool pebbles and the little waterfalls. Then she gathered it all into her hands and twisted it like a rope, ever so many times, standing all on one

Blanche says about your being disappointed about a letter or telegram? Babies all right, I hope.'

'Mrs. Courthope started violently. In her anger and mortification on not finding the much longed for despatch she had allowed a plaint to escape her, which Blanche had now repeated.

'Penfold writes every day,' she said, with an attempt at a laugh. 'They are all blooming. No; it was something else.'

Dinner was announced, so nothing further was added. They passed into the dining room; then the subject was not alluded to again, but nevertheless it exclusively occupied her thoughts.

She ran her fingers sex who might be about. She ran her fingers shrough it, drawing out the long meshes and taugled stranda—it was drying fast, she obtangled stranda—it was drying last, one posserved with pride—holding them spread out in the warm light. She might soon pruceed to the final stage of the process, that was to say, to rub in one of the two pats of butter which to rub in one of the two pats of butter which she had nade her own for that special purpose. The other pat she would save to retreah its lustre in the morning before going to early Mass with her mistress. When Judy saw that the last drop of moisture had been squeezed from the twist of hair which she was wringing with both hands she commenced to sing, as though a burden had been removed from her mind. She had a nowerful voice though it was though a burden had been removed from her mind. She had a powerful voice, though it was not too pleasant for speaking purposes, and the air soon resounded to a ditty, one of those queer 'Come all you's' which float about the southern counties, and which, like the 'Shan van vocht,' serve for all occasions and urposes

'In the merry month of May, when the lamb kins sport and play,
And the litte birds do sing about the moun-

And thus she did sollilloquise the fountain.

"Oh! ye limpid strames, an ye fish that's in

That delight to take your innocent divarshin, Have pity on a maid that's entirely dismayed And deluded by love's captivating passion. He's tall as Agamemuon, aye, or any other

Jarman, And his eyes they shine like the stars above us And his lips so nate and swate, faith you'd take it as a trate,
For him to have a kiss whene'er he chooses.

I'd rather bela fly on his lovely lips to lie, wit the perfume of his breathing all around me Than be a monarch's bride all in Orienchal pride, an's rattanue of sarvants to attind on me.

Hard fortune to the day Sargent Rooney camthe way And dilluded him to cross the salt say ocean; Sure my appetite's astray, all in foreign parts

away, Since Johnny the poor darlin' sought permotion

Oh! my petticoats I'll tare, and the cordurays
I'll wear,
That Johnny the poor darlin' left behind him, And I'll wander far and near, up and down and round about The whole Uropian world till I find him."

Luke meantime, in whose honour these extraordinary labours were undertaken, surveyed them all with scorn, real or simulated, and re-fused to help. His mother asked him to take

nused to help. His mother asked him to take a spade and root away a great patch of nettles and docks just beside the stable door.

'What do I care how it looks!' he replied filially. 'If she doen't like it let her clean it up herself. I see no sense in makin' such a stew for her. The place was good enough for me, so let it do her, he snarled.

His mother paid no attention to this. Luke was proud enough of his inhended and her fortune, as she knew, and so was she and her fortune. tune, as she knew, and so was she, and more glad than proud, for she knew that Luke would rather have had the little inner of a girl of her acquaintance than the great Miss Delanty and way of Estie, who was an extremely pretty fascinating creature, full of spirits, tastly different from Miss Delanty, but he knew too well his own value to think of compromising his prospects in such a way as that. He must marry money, to secure the lease of Lambert's Castle. Harry Capel was to get some of the best of the stock—so Luke chose to consider that portion given with his sister—that would have to be replaced. Margaret and Mary were taking the ready money as their share. Then the old people were to be thought of. No, he could not marry Essie Rooney-that was a settled thing, and Luke often sighed over it. Now and again when he saw her at mass on Sunday, a wild thought of marrying her and going off to make a living in America would

into practice, and had actually once written to his cousins in New York, this, however, without making any mention of Essis Rooney.

'Luke ! Luke, man, I say !' said his friend and confident Mat; 'one would think you were gold' to be hanged, not mar.ied. You have not word to throw to a doz.'

It was three o'clock on Saturday; the linner was over, and Luke and Mat were lying in the straw in the baggerd, smoking.

Luke grunted and moved impatiently.

'You are a fool,' continued Mat good humoredly.

'I know right well 'tis Essie Rooney you're thinkin' on, an' small good that'll do you un'ess,' be added, 'you'd like to face it to America wid her, and lave the fader and moder to go in on Capel's floor.'

"I'm not going to play the fool," mustered Luke; but I hate the sight of Betty Delanty, so I do."

'She's good-looking enough, for I saw her. observed Mat; 'an' two thousan' is a load of money, Luke; that's a fortune for quality. Look at Harry Capel, glad to take three hunder and a few beasts wid Margaret. And look at Joe Mulhall—every penny he's getting with Mary Rice is fifty pounds and a feather bed, and they only hold that farm on old Godfrey Maulaverer's pro-mise. Tighe O'Malley bid Marchmount leave s as long as Joe and his father would be alive.' 'Well, they don's require money; so what's the sense of telling me about Mulhall? Sure he has only one eye! He couldn't expect to

'I'm not telling you about Mulhall,' continued the comforter unrebuffed; 'I am only stating that you have no reason to be complaining, seeing that you are getting a fine girl and a great fortune—for it is a great fortune entirely, Father Coursy was astonished, and told your mother he was to be asked to the wedding, for

'Humph !' was Luke's sole comment. Never theless he was comforted and mollified, as Mat. who was a good-hearted fellow, wished him to be. They smoked on in allence for a while, lazily watching the swallows, which had not long come, skimming and dipping above the

'Macfie, that Scotchman that travels with wool, was talking one night below at the hotel,' said Luke, 'and he told us there was no such thing in his country as our way of doing things. The girls all work there, and a girl will go out to service and earn. His father was a small former, never gave his daughters a penny, and they are married. He has a brother a lawyer and another a doctor.

'I don't understand what way they have of so! living by us, Luke, but, take my word for it, there is no use in talking of other country people. They have their ways and we have our ways. I do not like to see a faymale out in the fields, and I put it to you in common sense and reason, if the farmers wives and their daughters did the work here, how would servants get a

"Servants cost a deal of money, grumbled worthy had already marked one addition on

the worst of these big fortunes—they always require to be trated wit' more respect than girls that has nothing but their faces and their two lists. that has nothing out their races and uneir two lists. There, now I I say to you, listen to that devil Judy. Lard! but I do hate that girl.' I thate her too, assented Luke cheerfully; she's that dead ugly and ferbiddin.' Then both lay back in the straw, smoking and listened to the notes—wild and

Then both lay back in the straw, smoking luxuriously, and lutened to the notes—wild and woodland—of the songstress on top of the wall

And if my love should die in the wars, then so And promiscuous I will stand in ostentation

'Sh,' broathed Mat, who seemed unaccountably stirred to added wrath; 'Luke, the turf-heap's just round the wall; lea's take two good hard sods—do you slip round back behind and I'll fetch her on the right hand of her ugly bear; drick a the mord—now gre when hon pear me

'And our inimies will quinch and play blazes on the Frinch.' sang the unconscious muse, shaking her hair in

'And will thus confound the--Wow! wc-aw! wow!

CHAPTER XXVII.

'Look at that girl out there on the wall,' said Mrs. Ahearne to the professed cook, 'the conceit of her in that poll of hers; she thinks the best of herself is not in Cork county.' 'Oh, look at her indeed, ma'am!' responded the cook, 'the impidence of her! She has not

too bad a voice, neither, she added, as the song tco bad a voice, neither, 'she added, as the song came in at the open door. 'Faith, 'twould make you argry to see her. But, well, as I was tellin' you, ma'am. At the Castle kitchen, the butter that head cook of O'Malley's lady goes through, 'twould frighten you, so it would! Ob, Lard! they eats that venison, an' birds, an' they roarts em wit' lovely butter. and they that—up! the wir lovely butter, and they that—ugh! the very cat would run out of de kitchen from the smell of dem; oh, believe you this, woman dear, quality eats tings you could not believe

'Anyway,' said Mrs. Ahearne, whose eyes and thoughts were intent on Judy's figure on the wall, anyway this time I have made rafe of de butter from her, for the day's churning is

of de butter from her, for the day's churning is all in the room; never took my two eyes off it till I'd the key in my pocket.'

"Servants,' said the professed kitchenwaid in a lofty tones, 'are terrible nowadays, so they are, whippin' and pullin' and stealin' Oh, Lawneys!' she shricked, 'oh, those boys are after knockin' her off the wall! Oh, ma'am! therm's a toss for her—more nower!' welled the there's a toss for her-more power!' yelled the cook, advancing her head to the open window,

But at that instant another voice sounded bove the applause of the cook and the screeches of Judy, whose ears had been boxed so violently by two sods of well saved turf that she had lost her balance and fallen into the yard.

'Luke! Mat!' roared old Ahearne at the

pitch of his voice, 'where are you scheming now? Mat, drive up those cows to the yard at once, and do you, Luke, yoke the beast to the spring-cart and go to the station to meet the Cork train for parcels, and then call to Peter Quin's—see your mother before you go—you bear me? she has messages for you.'

Mat emptied his pipe and put it in his creast pocket, then rose slowly and walked off towards

the pastures. Luke took his way to the stable, and about half an hour later saw the spring cart moving at a lively trot in the direction of Barrettstown, Contrary to the directions given him by his

Contrary to the directions given him by his father, Luke drove into town first, got down at the post-office, and bought a Dublin newspaper, drank half a glass of whiskey offered him by Jim Cadogan, and exchanged some banter with regard to his forthcoming matrimonial prospects. Then he drove up to Quin's shop, which was in all the bustle of Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Oninn. who was standing in the light of

Mrs. Qcinn, who was standing in the light of the shop door, examining the contents of a bag of feathers brought in for exchange, stretched sequaintance than the great Miss Delanty and all her fortune; but Essie Rooney's lather was ont a down-laden hand, and greated Luke with preceding Christmas and had closed on the lease of the farm, and she was no match for a like Yorks Absance. Luke was fond in a was fond in a invited to the dinner next day. Peter was in his rail-d in high deak, talking confidentially with a farmer whose gig was standing outside. This farmer was a friend of his, who was in difficulties and wanted to raise a loan. Quin's name was a very good one on the back of a bill when he chose to put it there, which was rarely. On this occasion he was determined not to do anything of the sort. Grimes might talk as he liked of his narvest—he was too sporting, too fond of races, and cards, and whiskey: the Misses Grimes owed a long bill for dress as it was. Peter was in the act of refusing, in his usual jocular friendly way, giving reasons and arguments cauched in terms of such goodwill and personal interest that no one could e offended with the ceuial, when his eye fell on Luke Ahearne's foolish good looking face at occur to him, but never for long, although he the duor. continually threatened his mother to put it

'Here's your man, Tim, my boy,' he white pered aside to the would be borrower. Then opening the door of the desk, he jumped down, and with a great demonstration of joyous wel come shook Luke's hand.

"My fine boy, how a every bit of you? Grimes, look at him! There's a credit to Barretstown for you. She had to come all the way from Waterford, Grimer, to get the match of her mon-y! See what it is to be handsome, there, haw! haw!

Grimes entered into this with gusto. He was a dissipated-looking fellow, smartly dressed. Luke rather envied his Dublin-made closhes and knowing rakish air. He now passed his band familiarly under Luke's arm, and drogged him towards the counter in the far corner of the shop. Peter Quin laid his hand on the youth's shoulder, and pushed him in the same direc-

'Luke, my boy! come and have a drink. Clean glasses there, Tom! I'll treat you both, cried the host jovially. Not that top, Tom, that. Go down and serve Mrs. Malone-Pil at tend to this mysel:.' He sent the shopboy away, went round behind

the counter himself, and filled out two brimming glasses, which he laid before them. Now, Luke, my boy ! here's her health in the native. Look at that fellow, Grimes ! Look at him getting a Waterford lady with thousands! Off wit' your glass, man, till I fill in sands!

again for you. Here's to Miss Delanty, and long life to her !' Grimes drank his measure of fiery raw spirit at a gulp. Luke asked for water, and poured his into a glass half filled with not very clear

his into a glass half filled with not very clear water. Peter Quin exchanged a malevolent grin with his friend Grimes.

'Come, now,' said the last named, 'my treat, Peter Quin; another glass round! Ahearne, man, you're not delaying over that drop surely?'

'Let him slone, Tim Grimes,' rebuked the host. 'He's time enough—be's breaking himself in for married life and sobriety, ain's you, Luke? Here's to you, my boy! You deserve every farden an' more, for you have a spirit to every farden an' more, for you have a spirit t

apend in The jibe in this roused Luke's mulish disposition. He swallowed the contents of his tumble at once, and began to sip the fresh glass of spirit 'Well,' said Grimes. 'I am going to Waterford

well, said Grimes, I am going to waterior.
Fair on Monday with a beast to sell. I have a
cousin in Waterford, Abearne, and if I don't
get asked to Miss Delanby's wedding—I'll—' he
emptied his glass, and then added—have if

Luke, whose head was beginning to be affect ed by his libations, observed the empty glass which indeed was set down with an emphasis that left him no choice, and nodded to the ex pectant landlord, throwing a covereign on the counter as he did so with an ineffable swagger It was oure and unmixed swagger, for he owe Peter Onin nearly seven pounds, and the

tally below the counter. Peter Quin did not like to see ready money produced by his customers in this kind of way; it suggested a closed account and change of custom. He stared at account and change of custom. He stared at Luke's sovereign for a second, then drew back like's account and change of custom. The stared at Luke's sovereign for a second, then drew back like signed attention and the stared at the signed attention and the stared at the signed attention and the stared attention and the signed attention are signed attention and the signed attention are signed attention and the signed attention are signed attention and the signed attention are signed attention and the signed attent

And the sovereign for a second, then as a second the se

shone with an evit light in them, which the sight of the gold piece reemed to have evoked. I wonder is your father at home to-day? Ay! replied Luke nodding, as if the statement needed this confirmation.

Maybe 'tie all the same to speak to you,' con-

ment needed this commission.

'Maybe' tie all the same to speak to you,' continued the other, glancing to Peter Quin's face as if for a guiding indication that he was on the right track.

Absolute impassibility was marked there, so he pursued -Maybe 'ti 'tisn't, but sure if so it won't be long before you have your own, Luke—Lambert's Castle and your bank account. Begob, man!

you will get to be a justice of the peace. An' why not?' echoed Peter Quin, 'why not d? which saying, he cutionaly moved the third glass of whiskey from before Luke. The youth was tipsy enough for his purpose; the second glass had been his rally watered, for Peter Quin had no notion of allowing ed, for reservation had no notion of allowing Luke to get drunk in his shop; that would not be good business—Grimes might do what he liked with him elsewhere.

What I wanted was to ask your father to oblige me in a small matter of an accommodation for three months—till I get in the hay, anyhow, added Mr. Grines airily, and to Peter Quin's admiration, he knowing that the hay had been sold three mouths before to a Connaught jobber, who would send down men to cut and carry it all off some morning before anybody

I had a dull winter, you see, and that horse I sold the English captain, you recollect, the brown-ay! you never fancied his action; you brown—sy: you never mancied his accion; you have the devil's eye, Ahearne!—he was returned on my hands. So I am behind wit' some paymonts, you see, on that account, and though I shall sell him at Waterford I know, I want

your advice on this.'
Grimes was thirty years Luke's senior, and his tone of deference and submission was beginning to tell, aithough Luke well knew that ginning to tell, sithlough Liuke well knew that the speaker wanted something, and in all prob-ability would chest him. He was perspicacious enough, although considerably excited by the liquor, to see that, but Liuke's dominant quality was conceit, a thread of which, easily dis-cernible, ran through all his actions. Grimes and Peter Quin read him like a

Look here, Ahearne l this is a three months bill, as you can see. Luke had never seen one before, but he took the paper and ex-

Now that rascal Flaherty below there at the bank had the impudence to tell me that he has bank had the implicance to ten me that at has too much paper entirely, and that I must get some responsible name to this as well as my own. Eh? is that not dam impudence of Flaherty? This last question was a divergence from the main line of attack, suggested by a certain hardening of Luke's face as well as a warning from from Peter.

'I wish you had time to come up to Oldbawn

'I wish you had time to come up to Oldbawn to look at the horse, Ahearns. He might suit you now, if you want one, 'centinued Grimes. 'I don't want one, Grimes, thank you.' 'What! not want a horse, Luke, an' you so fond of riding? nrged Peter Quin. 'Why Grimes, there's not a man in this county could set off your horse like him. Look here, listen here to me both of you.' He leaned forward across the counter and caught both by the arm. 'I have it! Grimes, you shall take the arm. 'I have it! Grimes, you shall take Luke to Waterford to the fair, to show off your horse for you-it will add twenty pounds to his

Luke laughed feebly, and swallowing the last of his whiskey, rose, a little unsteadily, to go.
"Will you come, man!" roared Grimes, standing up also. 'Yes, by Jove, come, Ahearne! We'll have a last irolic together. After that you'll be a sober old married man. We will go down on Monday by the early train. I'll stand,' offered the impecunious Grimes, with an off-hand generosity which, taken with the ossastion. of all allusion to the bill, went far to remove

of all allosion to Luke's suspicions.

'Is it a bargain?' he critd noisily, holding dead. My father and mother are building on Luke and his wife, and they will suffer for that. Luke and his wife, and they will suffer for that. What can I do?'

The your last treat that I will give you as a bache-lor—and will you show the horse for me? Give me your band, old man!

Luke gave his hand, moved almost to tears Monday morning at the train then. It will be the last time, 'he added shespishly.

'Your parcel, sir,' said Tom the shopboy, handing him the blue satur stock for himself,

and the packages which formed his errand

These placed in the spring-cart, he mounted it, and drove off at a wild rate in the direction of the railway station four good miles away. Peter Quin and Grimes stood at the door

Peter Quin and Grimes stood at the door watching him. Quin was the first to speak.

'He'll go wi' 'you Monday, Tim. Once you have him to yourself beyond in Waterford you'll easy get him to sign the bill. Bring it here to me, do you hear? it is not to be discounted in Waterford. Be careful now, he arrived four least your brainess to wanted! snjoined, 'and keep your business to yourself.
If any one could tell Delanty such a thing of
Ahearne, signing away de girl's money before he got it even, we were all done together. You want the money immediately, you say, eh?
Well, bring it here to me. Don't go to the
bank and make public talk of the people.
Flaherty would tell Luke's father in a minute. I will discount. Dere now, Grimes, good night to you! Here is the house-steward from Barrettstown. Good day, Mr. Flinn! How are all your fine quality and her ladyship

# CHAPTER XXVI.

The eventful day came, and all Barrettetown was agog to see Luke Abearne's 'young lady.'
Kitty Macan was no wise backward, and having heard a rumor, which proved to be utterly un-tounded, that the bride-elect was to be at the ten o'clock mass, bustled across the osier field and down the road towards the town, keeping a watchful look out for the car from Lambert's Castle. Her zeal was rewarded by a sight of Mrs. Ahearne and Judy being driven in by the servant boy to the low mass. Her mistress could not prevail upon herself to leave Judy at home with the unrestrained range of premises, so there she sat beside Mat, fresh-buttered and shining in the morning sun, her shawl well thrown back so as to display the glories of ler hair. Mat, who hated her, observed her be-ginning to put on airs, and jibed her merculessly. 'I wonder,' he observed, 'you would be-gradge yourself a bonnet. Sura you might he taken for Miss Delanty dis morning, if you had only a hat or a bonnet. Morrow to you, Harry! he cried to a neighbor, whose attention he directed as he spoke to Judy's self-conscious attitude, Judy saw this, and flamed crimson with wrath. At that moment the car luckily were perforce suspended. Mary Abearne had walked in early to the eight o'clock mass to communion, and had returned before her mother left the house. She was to accommand the same had left the house. She was to accompany Luke and her father to the mid-day, or last mass, with Miss Delanty and that young lady's fath task she by no means prized, for she disliked the prospect of being stared at and commented on. Marion Mauleverer had been at early mass also, and had waited outside the church to exchange a few words with her friend. She knew, of course, that it was her lastday 'in the world,' as the quaint expression goes. There was some ouriosity as well as sympathy in her greeting.

"I will walk with you as far as our gate," observed Marion. "I know you are in a hurry home. You must be very busy there to day."

'I believe so,' said Mary Ahearne absently. 'After all, the Delantys will have the worst of the job this day week. Ours is only a small affair.'

'Mary Ahearne! cried some one behind them.

ing. The walk will do me no barm for once.'
Miss Mauleverer, I beg your pardon, said
Mary Cadogan, 'but look at the color she is.
Bid her come back with me, 'My mother has

Luke laughed coursely, and made no other Luke laughed coursely, and made no other reply.

\*\*Luke, began Grimes, whose black eyes hone with an evit light in them, which the shone with an evit light in them, which the sight of the gold piece reemed to have evoked. Sight of the gold piece reemed to have evoked.

\*\*I wonder is your father at home to-day?\*

\*\*I wonder is your are very kind to me indeed, Mary. I hope you said the prayer you promised me to day.' 'I did indeed, Mary! I will go, and I will

see you this evening.'
That is a kind girl,' observed Mary Ahearne.
'It is a pity the is so troubled. She and her mother have dreadful trouble with Jim.' There was a tone that was not exactly charitable in Mary Ahearne's voice: it sounded as if this was a very commonplace subject. Marion shuddered from head to foot. Kitty Macan, who was the link of communication between Fir House and the nether world of Barrettstown, had once related a grusseme tale of Jim Cadogan's aberrations, and had been forbidden by Miss L'Arry ever to name the subject again in the children's hearing.

They had reached the stile ere long, walking silently, for conversation seemed frozen, and crossing the field and garden found themselves in the kitchen of the mill-house. A bright fire was blazing and Kitty was making breakfast. There were fresh eggs for Godfrey; a huge jug of still warm new milk was on the table. The teap it sat in the turf ashes waiting for Miss D'Arcv's bell. Marion was chilly; the fire was welcome to her, and the busiling human at-mosphere of Kitty and her underlings dispersed the chill mental mist which contact with the unworldiness and acceticism of Mary Ahearne had cast around her.

We will stay here—it is warmer, and Aunt Julies is not up yes. Mary, you had better sit down there.

Kity Macan was offering her a stool by the fire; Marion poured out a cup of tea. The nun-elect laid aside her prayer-book and yielded in spite of herself to the warm glow. Fly, the greyhound, looked up at her with approving yellow eyes, and flapped his tail an the cobble stones of the floor.

'God bless you, Miss Ahearne!' said Kitty Macan, coming forward with a slice of bread and butter on a kitchen plate; 'you must ait a bit, my dear creature. Do, you are looking cruel bad dis morning, miss.'

'It is the long walk, fasting, to the chapel, She was at the altar, said Marion. 'Kitty, get me some bread and butter, and if you do not make haste you will lose ten o'clock mass.'

Bless us!' ejaculated Kitty hurriedly, turning to look at the eight-day clock. On doing this she stoned on the greyhound's bail. A

prolonged yell warned her of this. Fly took himself out sullenly into the garden, and left them undisturbed. Gertrude was not down yet, nor Godfrey. Kitty went away to set the breakfast and take Miss D'Arcy's tray to her bedroom, and the servant gir! went out to feed the poultry. There was a quiet moment in the kitchen; the only sound that broke the warm stillness was the chirp-ing of the sparrows without. The sun streamed in at the lattice window through the budding

and illuminating the pale white skin of her fore-bead. Mary Ahearne looked at her a while in 'You are fortunate,' she said slowly, 'and you are gifted, Miss Mauloverer; you are all for the world-for this world.'

branches of the rose-tree, and lighted Marion'

head, giving bluish reflections to her dark curls,

'What do you mean?' asked Marion, feeling uncomfortable under the intense gaze of Mary Abearne's solemn eyes. 'What is it you are saying, Mary? What have I gifted?' She crimsoned deaply. 'You are better off than I am-far-you.....' She stopped suddenly.

am-far-you —— She stopped suddenly.
Mary Ahearne was getting up to go.
'You will know what I mean, and the time is not far off, if you don't know,' she replied. 'I will pray for you, Miss Mauleverer; you need prayers. And let you pray for me; you are good. One thing more I will say to you—beware of Honor Quin. She envies you; I can see it. I see many things, and they trouble me, though they should not trouble me, who am leaving the world, any more than if I were dead. My father and mother are building on

Marica gazed at her in astonishment. She was standing up drawing on her gloves. 'You are good; repeated Mary Ahearne fixing her eyes with a half-wild, half-wistful ex pression on Marion's face, 'and God will be good to you. He will not try you like me. Good-bye! don's come out. I can go alone.'
She disappeared down the garden, and before
Marion could collect her thoughts and rouse herself to follow she heard the garden door

'Is she—is she happy and resigned, wonder?' breathed Marion to herself. 'I Mary Ahearne! surely she must have some trouble on her mind. She thinks more of other people than I had imagined. I never liked her so well as this morning. After all, she will be more happy in the convent than in the world.'
Then something else, never very far from her mind now, took possession of her thoughts, and she rose from her seat and took her way half unconsciously down the garden towards the apple trees in the cross walk.

She was standing now under the apple-tree where Chichele and she had stood together the where Chichele and she had stood together the day before. The blossoms were all fully out now, and paler of color; the cups were larger, the small different sweeter, a little rarer. She beat her face over the pink cluster, bent it low down until the little tender petals brushed her lips, and drew in their fragrant breath with hers. As she let it go, tenderly and delicately though she touched it, two biossoms let fall a p tal each; perhaps her own deep sigh loosed them. Marion started to see them; it was with a feeling of mis-giving, as if she recognized an evil omen, that she lifted the tiny lost things and carried

them into the house.

Late in the afternoon—it was almost evening -she and Gertrude started together with God-frey for Lambert's Castle.

'I hope devoutly.' remarked Godfrey, 'that the Delauty faction will have departed for the Waterford train before we arrive. I saw the woman at mass to day.'

Did you? said Marion carelessly. They were turning off the road into the boreeu.
'I did not, then,' put in Gertrude, with drawing her attention from the hedgerow as she spoke, and walking nearer to her brother and sister. 'Kitty says she is big and yellow and brassy-faced, and years and years older than Ahearne, and .....

'How dere you speak in such a manner?' in-terrupted Godfrey angrily.

# (To be Continued.)

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Sirs. I have found Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry to be the best remedy I ever used for dysentery and all summer complaints among children, and I think it is recommend ed none too highly. Able A. Reagh, Victoria Vale, Annapolis Co., N.S.

Two-thirds of the artists of New York are engaged on pictures illustrating the March blizzard. It is an ill wind that blows no good to Florida hotel-keepers .- [The Cartoon.

A CONFIRMED GRUMBLER

is generally so because of confirmed dyspensia or indigestion, caused by eating too rapidly, bolting food without chewing it sufficiently, overloading the stomach, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsis and all kindred diseases.

Against Canada Proposed by President Cleveland.

He Asks that More Extended Powers be Conferred on the Executive in order to Menace the Dominion-Extra Tolls on

the "Soo" Canal-Canada's Winter Traffic to be Blockaded.

WASHINGTON, August 23 .- The President sent the following message to Congress this afternoon:---

To the Congress of the United States. The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and ad-justment of the differences existing between one United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the parding question in thus remitted. The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreement as to the meaning of its term, his been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing erterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexations, interferences and appoyances. Their vessels have been seized apon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissable and they have been otherwise treated by Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted her, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canada, and we further maintain that saids from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretation, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and pros-perlay of both countries which amicable relations surely guarantee, and, above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada furnished motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants. While keenly ceneltive to all that was examperating in the condition, and by no means indisposed to support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I still deemed it my duty for the preservation of important American interests, which were directly involved, and in view of all details of the situation, to attempt by negotiation to remedy existing wrongs, and to finally exterminate by a fair and fust treaty these over-recurring causes of diffi-

THE VALUE OF THE LATE TREATY. I fully believe the treaty just rejected was well suited to the exigency and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious questions, and for the promotion of friendly intimacy without sacritioing our national pride or dignity. I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the mo-tives which prompted its negotiation are of importance in the light of the judgement of the Seaste thereon. But it is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the Senate to alter or amend it, and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation should at pesent be concluded touching the matter ut

A PLAN OF BETALIATION. The co-operation necessary for the adjust ment of the long standing national differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement having thus been declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interest and rights of our people in the premises or to neglect their grievance, and, therefore, turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode which still remains of treating the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. This results from our proximity, our community of interests and the inevitable commingling of business enterprises which have been developed by mutual activity. Plainly stated, the policy of nutional retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon these who have injured us with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety as well as an evident support, found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure of treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible within the same lines, and above all things the plan of re-talisation, if entered upon, should be thorough

and vigorous. THE AID OF CONGRESS ASKED. These considerations lead me to invoke the aid and counsel of Congress and its support in such a further grant of powers as seems to me necessary and desirable to render offective the policy I have indicated. Congress has passed a law which received executive assent on the third day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in the waters, or at any of the ports of the British Dominions of North America, should be, or lately had been deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied other privileges therein specified, and harrassed in the enjoyment of the same, the President might deny to the master and crews of the British Dominious of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States and also deny entrance into any port or place of the United States, and any product of said Dominions or other goods coming from said Dominions to the United States. While I shall not hesitate upon proper occasion to confine this act, it would seem to be unnecessary to suggest that if such enforcement is hinted in such a manner as shall result in the least possible injury to our own people the effect would probably be directly inadequate to the accomplishment of the purpose desired.

BRASONS FOR HIS COURSE. I deem it my duty, therefore, to call the attention of Congress to certain particulars in the authorities of the Dominion of Canada. in addition to the general allegations made. which appear to be in such marked contrast to the liberal and friendly disposition of our country as in my opinion to call for such legislation as will, upon the principies already stated, properly supplement Nobody cries "Down with the hammock!" the power to inaugurate retaliation already

siace 1866 have been in favor of Canada on property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada, or exported from Canada to other foreign countries. When the Treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, having for its object very largely the modification of the treaty of 1918, the privileges above referred to were made reciprocal and given in return to Canada by the United States in the following language contained in the 29th article of said treaty: "It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article thirty-three of this treaty goods, wares or merchandles arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland and any other ports in the United States which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britannio Ma- 1873 construes the treaty or governs it, secjesty's possessions in North America, may be tion 29 of such treaty has no doubt terminatenteed at the proper Custom house and coned with the proceedings taken by our governveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States under such rules, regulations ings had their inception in a joint resolution and conditions for the protection of the of Congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring revenue as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be arnment of Great Britain provided for in conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from such possessions through the territory of the United States for export July, 1885, the articles mentioned were abfrom the said ports of the United States. It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of the British possessions in North America and destined for the United States may be entered at the preper custom house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through said possessions fied that the intention miscarried. on such rules and regulations and conditions fer the protection of the revenue as the Government of said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules and regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without payment of duties from the United States through said possessions to other places in the United States, or from ports to ports in said Possessions."

SHIPMENT OF RISH IN ROND. In the year 1888 notice was received by the representatives of our Government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish in bond and free of duty through Canada to this country; and ever since that time such shipment has been denied. The privilege of such shipment which had been extended to our fishermen was most importaut, allowing them to spend the time upon the fishing grounds and doubling their opportuaisies for profitably presecuting their voca-tion. In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fishermen over their territory in bond and free of duty, the Canadian authorities deprived us of the only facility dependent upon their concession and for which we could supply no substitute.

CLOSING THE BOUTE TO PORTLAND. The value to the Dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory and to and from our ports, though great in every aspect, will be better appreclated when it is remembered that for a considerable portion of each year the St. Lawrence river, which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice. During the last six years the imports and exports of the British-Canadian provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws amounted in value to about ten hundred and seventy millions of dollars, nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws, by far the larger part of this traffic consisting of of any treaty which might, upon any possible exchanges of goods between Great Britain and consideration of good faith, limit such action her American previnces, brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels. The treaty stipulation entered into by our Government was in harmony with laws which were ting in operation said treaty of 1873, direct-tion on our own statute books and are still in ing the termination thereof, and if in the then on our own statute books and are still in ferce. I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the Executive the to the proposed legislation exists, it is to be power to enspond by proclamation the opera hoped the expedience of its early removal s and regulations per transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada, THE BONDING ARTICLES EXPIRE.

There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuation is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that article 29 of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the 1st day of July, 1885. The article itself declares that its provisions shall be in force "for the term of years mentioned in article thirty-three of this treaty." Turning to article thirty-three we find no mention of the twenty-ninth article, but only a provision that articles eighteen to twenty five inclusive, and article thirty, shall take effect as seen as the laws required to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the different countries concerned, and "that they shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of two years after, either of the high contracting partice shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same." I am of the opinion that the "term of years" mensloned in article 33, and referred to in article 29, as the limit of its duration, means the period during which articles 18 to 25 inolusive, and article 30, commonly call ed the "fishery articles," should continue in force under the language of said article 33. That the joint high commissioners who negotiated the treaty so understood and intended the phrase is certain, for in the statement containing an account of their negotiations, prepared under their supervision and approved by them, we find the following entry subject :- "The transit question was discussed and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fi-hery articles should be in force." In addition to this very satisfactory evidence supporting this construction of the language of article twenty-nine, it will be found that the law passed by Congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction. law was passed on March 1, 1873, and is in-tituled "an act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the fisheries." After providing in its first and second sections for putting in operation ar ticles eighteen to twenty-five inclusive, and article thirty of the treaty, the third section is devoted to article 29 as follows :-" Section 3-That from the date of the

President's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles eighteen to twenty-five inclusive and article 30 of said treaty shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article twenty-third of said treaty, all goods, wares and merchandise arriving, sto.,

eto.' Following in the remainder of the section the precise words are the stipulations on the part of the U.S. as contained in article 29.

characterized our legislation, our tariff laws | limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 should continue in force. That in fixing such limitation it but gave the meaning of the treaty itself as in-dicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be the carrying into effect of the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submited before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the joint high commission representing both countries, and met with no objection or dissent.

THE STATUTE GOVERNS THE QUESTION.

There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of Congress last cited it is not necessary to invoke the well-settled principles that, in cases of such conflict, the statute governs the ques-tion. In any event, and whether the law of ment to terminate articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of the treaty. These proceed of Congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring that in the judgment of Congress these articles ought to be terminated and directing article 33 of the treaty. Such notice having been given two years prior to the first day of solutely terminated on the last named day, and with them article 29 was also termin ated. If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve section three of the act of 1873 embodying article 29 of the treaty from its own limitations, or to save the article itself, I am entirely satis-CANADA'S COMMERCIAL PRIVILEGES.

But statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our seas, which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871 and independently of it, remained in force, and ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market in bond, the people of that Dominion have enjoyed without diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws. Without basing our complaint on a violation of the treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and other injurious acts which have been recited constitute a provoking insistance upon rights, neither mitigated by the advantages of national intercourse, nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous consideration. The history of events connested with this subject makes it manifest that Canada can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without the manifestation of unfriendliness and without unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian Government may remove the occasion of a resort to executive power. I am satisfied, upon the principles which should govern retaliation, our inter-course and relations with the Dominion furnish us better opportunity for its application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented, and that it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended. While have expressed my clear

conviction upon the question of the continuance of section 29 of the treaty of 1871, I, of course, fully concede the power and the duty of the Congress, in contemplating legislative action, to construe the terms and likewise the peculiar property in the case presented of its interpretation of its own lan guage as contained in the laws of 1873, putdeliberate judgment of Congress any restraint hoped the expediency of its early removal

be recognized.

THE CANALS TOLLS QUESTION. I desire, also, to call the attention of the Congress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as in my opinion requires prompt action. The navigation of the great lakes and immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States and "made free to all." While Canada's railroads and navigation companies share in our country transportation upon terms as favorable as are acceded to our own citizens, in contrast to this condition, and as evincing a narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit. every lock and canal which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada is subject "to tolls and charges." By article 27 of the treaty of 1871 provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion of Canada on terms of equality with the inhabitants, and also to secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of the St. Clair flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United

States. A COMPLAINT OF DISCRIMINATION. The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which was promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure us from tolls, but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade, and the whole spirit of the concession was, or should have been, that merchandise transported to an American market through these canals should not be en-hanced in its cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equality promised.

MORE RETALIATION PROPOSED. And yet evidence has for some time been before the Congress, furnished by the Secre tary of the Treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first instance are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promise equality and then in practice make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian business instead of their own is to fulfil a promise with a shadow of a performance. I recommend that such legislative action be taken as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals and their cargoes precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Cauadian canals, and the same be measured by the same rule of discrimination.

A PATRICTIC CONCLUSION. The course which I have outlined and the ecommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protec-tion and preservation of rights and interests of our people. A Government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens and permits them to be imposed upon by the unfair and over-reaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit Mary Ahearne, come back! Where are you noted in the fewer to inaugurate retailation already part of the power to inaugurate retailation already fully quoted. Here are you abroad, we should see to it that they are not postmistress's daugnor, historical postmisters's daugnor, historical postmistress's daugnor, historical postmistress's daugnor, historical postmisters's daugnor, historical postmistress's daugnor, historical postmistress's daugnor, historical postmisters's daugnor, historical postmisters's daug a the same and a second to be the properties

to a neighboring country, our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberallty. Let us survey the ground calmly and having put saids other means of settlement, if we enter upon a policy of retaliation let us pursue it firmly with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and becoming pride of American citizenship.

GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, August 23, 1888. CONGRESS TAKES ACTION AT ONCE.

In the House of Representatives the reading of the President's message was listened to with profound attention. The Speaker referred the document to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, securing unanimous consent to report from that committee on the subject at any time. Mr. Hill, of Illinois, moved that 15,000 on Printing. Mr. Wilson, of Minasaota, immediately offered the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs :

An act to empower the President more effectually to carry out the purposes of an act entitled "An act to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishermen, American trading and other vossels in certain cases and other purposes," approved March 3, 1887, and to authorize the President to protect American interests against unjust discrimination in the use of canals in the British Dominions of North America.

"Be it enacted that whonever the President may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given him by an act entitled. An act to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels," etc., it shall be lawful for the President in his discretion by proclamation to that effect to suspend in whole or in part the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise imported or exported from any

foreign country except Canada in bond across the territory of the United States.

Section 2.—Whenever the President shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland, the St. Lawrence river canals or either of them, either by tolls, drawbacks or otherwise, which is er may be detrimental to the interests of the United States or its citizens, it shall be lawful for the President to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of 20 cents per ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through the Sault Ste Marie canal or the St. Clair Flats canal, and the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize and direct any of the Customs officers to collect the tolis. The President, when satisfied that such discrimina. tion has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected.

Section 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make any regulations needful to carry this act into effect."

The tellers then resumed their places but no quorum appearing the committee rose and the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

THE SENATE INSULTS THE PRESIDENT. In the Senate Mr. Edmunds moved an ad-

journment. Mr. Morgan suggested that the President intended to send un important message to the Senate.

The Presiding officer—The message has already been received. Mr. Morgan-I hope it will be submitted to the Senate before adjournment.

Mr. Edmunds-The message can wait. Mr. Morgan-I ask for the ayes and nays on the motion to adjourn. The motion was agreed to—ayes, 23; nays, 20, a strict party vote. So the Senate at 4.15 adjourned till to-morrow,

NEW YORK PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.-The Herald, in commenting on the President's message, says: We want no quarrels with Canada or any other power. We are peaceful folks and mind our own business. We hate and abominate what are called in diplomacy "strained relations."
We are not spoiling for a fight, wish well to all our neighbors, are not envious of their prosperity, because we have as much of the article as we can take care of within our own borders, we are the best natured people in the world, do the square thing, and we demand the same thing, Canada has teased and fretted us a good deal. She has shown bad blood toward our fishermen, captured their vessels without reason, and put them to all manner of inconvenience. She is apparently jealous of us, gets into hysterics every once in a while, for fear we want to adopt her, kidnap her, run away with her, steal her from the scattered family of Her Majesty the Queen. She is a sort of nervous invalid in her relations to this country, fuming and scolding most of the time. You can't pound it into her head that we don't want to annex her, that we always hope she is having a pleasant time, is making money, and will say "Good morning" to us with something like cheerfulness when-ever we meet. Now, Mr. Cleveland simply tells the country in his message that we are all at sea, at sixes and sevens,

AT LOGGEHEADS WITH CANADA, and as retaliation is the only possible policy of the immediate future, he asks further authority from Congress. He proposes to protect the fishing interests on our coasts, if the Republi-cans will allow him to do so, by annulling the railroad privileges of the Canadians through our territory unless they coass their wretched, patty territory unless they coase their wretched, petty persecutions. No transit for us, no transit for them. That is the rule to be adopted. If they refuse to allow our catch of fish to come from their ports in bond, they must not hope to run their goods to or from our ports free of duty. That will force the crisis at once. The injury Canada can do us is, of course, small in com-parison with the injury she will receive, but if the Republicans, by respecting the treaty, force the Government to harsh measures, there is no use in having boys' play. The President, in asking for authority to enforce retaliation, simply maintains the self-respect of the nation. That he will be wise, cautious, conservative, no one doubts; that he will do his utmost to maintain amicable relations is shown by the whole course of his administration.

The Times says the Fisheries treaty was a surrender to Canada, and the Senate justly re-jected it. Mr. Cleveland has found out his mistake, and he now proposes to make amends for it. The message which he sent to Congress yes-terday is good patriotism and good politics. The Canadian Government has given

FULL PROVOCATION FOR RETALIATION. The message was a blow that will be effective and vital. It proposes that the insolent sub-sidized Canadian railroads shall no longer be fattened at the expense of the United States. That is the way to hit Canada, and hit it hard, and that is a way, rude but effectual, of amending the Inter-state Commerce Act so that Canada shall not be entirely beyond its retrictions. Politically, the message attests that the President is a clever and wide-awake tac-tician. He has made a signal defeat the opportunity of selzing a commanding position.

Continued on sixth page.

LIKE MAGIC

"It always acted like magic. I had sourcely ever need to give the second dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints. Mrs. Walter Goven-100k, Ethel, Ont.

Love-making is one of the arts in which experience is not assential to success. - [Merchant Traveller. ระบารเม<del>าะละ</del> เปลี่ย์ น้ำ 1

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•6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 29, 1888.

An Ottawa despatch says Sir A. P. Caron is all for war. We have no doubt that, with his vast experience, he feels like Bismarck, and, with Gen. Middleton as a Moltke, he thinks he could bring President Cleveland to none but the kindliest feelings towards the like ardor. He might find the United States folly and arrogance. Should the present a somewhat tougher crowd to deal with than the halibreeds of Batoche.

ABOUT the most sensible thing said by the Ontaric press concerning the Jesuits estates settlement comes from the London Advertiser. The Orange Sentinel having declared that the consensus of Protestant opinion is in favor of the disallowance of the act, our London con. temporary observes that: "Outside the Orange lodges we do not know that there is any very active feeling in the matter up this way. We are quite content to let Quebec manage its own affairs in its own way, claiming the same privilege for Ontario."

Sir Hector Langevin having announced his intention of stumping Haldimand, Mr. Chaplean says he will go too. The Great Unclipped is not going to allow the Trifluvian here to hector about the fields of Ontario with the mantle of Cartier, and will dispute Its possession before the Haldimandites. It will be an inspiring spectacle-these two Dromios posing before a people who do not care a rap for the pretensions of either to the leadership of a faction in Quebec.

In their suits with the Times, Messrs. Par- American party. "Should the recommendanell. Healy and O'Connor will need all the tion be adopted," says the corresponsupport that the friends of the cause can give dent, "by the managers and generally them in the way of financial help. Law suits followed by those within the sphere of their cost money in the Old country, and it is ab influence, it will mean a considerable loss of not averred that she has as yet been "receivsolutely necessary that the champions of Ire anticipated votes to the Republican ticket in ed," but the impending open change in her land should be amply provided for carrying New York and New Jersey, where the greaton the contest to a triumphant conclusion. A movement has been started in England among the friends of Home Rule to raise funds to assist Mr. Parnell, and we are sure his Canadian sympathizers will not be less prompt and generous.

THE Chicago Herald "dogmatically declares." in opposition to what high tariff preachers "declare dogmatically," that " wages will increase in the event of tariff reduction. Further than this, the Herald declares that a tariff for revenue only-in other words, a tariff laid without a particle of protection for anybody or anything-would result in an additional rise in the wages of American labor. The man who asserts that a protective tariff ever put a dollar into the workingman's pocket is a densely ignorant or a viciously immoral person. In the absolute freedom of trade lies the hope of the poor man for living wages and a fair chance in the struggle for a competency."

THE Kazoot trying to get off a joke is like an elephant trying to climb a tree; the fun of the thing lies in its clumsiness. It says the rain spoiled Sir John Macdonald's picnic at Hallfax and whisky defeated his candidate in Halton yesterday, and adds, "This is not the combination of whisky and water Sir John usually takes." The Kazoot is not aware, it seems, that gip, undiluted, straight De Kuyper, is Sir John's favorite tipple. But when we remember the part played by "blister whisky" in the unscating of Mr. Henderson, we are surprised at the Kazoot venturing such an allusion. Whisky and water, indeed! "Here, walter; bring me sousre gin-cut-glass tumbler-big one, Very good. Charge that to the Government."

As winter approaches the cost of living increases—meat, sugar, flour, fuel, everything that enters the household, is going up in price. The only thing that is not increasing is wages. The reason is that the "protective" tariffs of Canada and the United States have given unsorapulous engrossers control of the the ruin of England. markets, and they have gone to work right their robberies. As the Chicago Herald puts | exists resplendent in all the glories of The animating spirit of Canadian Toryism

it :- "Vote for no man who has a word or liberty, despotism can sind no apology for scoundrels, coal scoundrels, sugar scoundrels, meat scoundrels, or flour scoundrels. The day has come that engressers are all acoundrels. Vote steadfastly for freedom of trade and against the private power to tax. Protest against every ring. Reform must then come."

By a strict party vote the United States Senate has rejected the Fisheries treaty. The result will not effect the modus vivendi, but it will certainly tend to increase the friction between this country and the people of the neighboring republic. The fact that the governments are friendly to each other will do much to lessen, if not altogether overcome. the difficulties thus interposed in the way of the settlement. As everyone knows the object sought by the Republican senators was merely a party advantage, their action will not rise to the dignity of an international complication.

ENGLAND, the United States and Canada want men of good will at the head of affairs Were Gladstone in power in England and Blake in Canada, we would have none of this mistake of sending Judas Iscariot Chamberlain to negotiate a treaty with the United States would never have been made. A stupid and dangerous policy of irritation by Canada towards the Americans would not have been persisted in, and we would be saved the ignominy and humiliation of finds that Canadian Tory bullpupism has brought it to the verge of war with the United States. That bullpupism excited the just wrath of the American people by its open, aggressive sympathy with the South during the war, and now the mass of our people, who entertain and always entertained trouble sult in the sestruction of that truculent spirit and the annexation of the Dominion to the United States, it would be a splendid instance of good coming from evil,

A DESPATCH from Washington furnishes a pointer which ought not to be lost upon Irish voters in the United States. Knownothingism having been revived under the name of "the American Party," the usual convention was held at Washington. An invitation was sent from its managers to the National British American Association to send three delegates. This latter, of which the Boston Anti-Catholic Association forms part, was organized a year ago for the purpose of inducing Englishmen and Canadians settled in the United states to take out naturalization the country. The leaders of the movement put the British-American vote to be cast in the approaching election at a surprising number of thousands. The delegates of the N. B. A. association having examined the character and purpose of the American party, agreed upon a unanimous report that all voters of English, Scotch or Canadian birth, who are Protestants in religion, should est strength of the newly created British vote lies." When American Knownothings, allied in a position to know. with expatriated Britishers, unite on one side, we may be sure that side is not friendly to Irishmen or Catholics.

## THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

Europe is beginning to understand why the young Emperor William of Germany rushed off in such hot haste after he came to the throne to pay bis respects to the Czar. He did not make that extraordinary exhibition of submission without the advice and consent of Blamarck. But since then it has been noted that the rumble of Russian arms to do with. When the head of a great natowards the frontier of Germany has cessed. Austria, as if paralysed, has suspended her preparations for war, and now comes the claration of war upon a weak and defenceless soothing information that Russia has no intention of disturbing the situation, but is Intent on developing her internal resources, building roads, raising wheat, and the sky is clear.

The spirit of the Holy Alliance has triumphed once again and Russia has demonstrated decorates the feeble hands of other princes. but an iron mace of crushing weight, lifted by declined, and where the existence of the com batants is staked on the result.

The whole field of European politics has changed. Without striking a blow Russia has humbled Germany, paralysed Austria, frightened Italy, isolated France and made England conscious of insecurity. Content with this success Russia, we may well believe, graver complications. Unless the Govern is now inclined to neace.

It is no part of the profound Philippie policy of autocratic Russia to rush into war. of the United States without resentment, the That policy will hazard no ruinous defeats, no policy of retaliation must, if logically purdiscrediting failures. It will seek no rash and barely possible triumphs. Time is for it, and its haste is slow. But let no man mistake the object and purpose of that policy.

everywhere, but most of all is she bent on of the very utmost importance to England to tion of Provincial Rights and Federal

So long as the Pharos of British liberty | States, the Government will advise, if it does and left to fleece the public. Is there no flames on the confines of European despotism remedy? There is only one. Abelish the there will be no real peace. To extinguish by the Canadian Government of the policy of system by which the coal, sugar, meat, flour that light is the end towards which all irritation it has so long pursued towards the States induced the framers of the act to proand other combines are enabled to carry on roads in Russia lead. So long as England United States.

and quiet abode on the continent which prompts a victors urchin to throw cil. But it was never contemplated that of Europe. The free ideas of the stones then run hide behind his mother's Democracy militant, its bold spirit of inde-skirts. Individually and collectively that pendence, its sturdy hatred of tyranny, its party has always assumed an insulting attisympathy for the oppressed, speak in trumpet | tude towards the American people. But the tones against the system which has made Tory party is not Canada, and it is probably Europe a camp of armed men where industry a good thing that the miserable policy of is crushed and the sword hangs over every petty vexation pursued by it towards the man's head by a single hair.

But the powers that have destroyed freedom on the continent feel and know that the water. busy hum of English liberty is ever exciting their oppressed subjects to rise, and that the plain spoken words of indignation at their doings are holding them up to the hatred and contempt of their people. England with her boisterous and turbulent sons, fierce in tongue and resolute in act, tenacious of legal rights herself. That policy is a practical and defiant of official encroachments, ir. acquiescence in the Monroe reverent towards foreign royalty and not very respectful of that at home, jealous of the desire of the Canadian people absolute freedom of speech, and proud to has been towards a union of interests signalize it in Parliament by language that and a consolidation of friendship with the frem no other quarter of Europe rings ac people of the Unised States, the policy of the loudly in the ears of princes, how can England be allowed to stand if she may be stricken down? She stands as the great imitators and organs have continually spoken trouble with the Americans. The tremendous propagandist of freedom. She is guilty of and acted as if this country was the natural every liberal sin. She bristles with every danger that terrifies ambitious despotism. But she is too strong to be assaulted directly. The policy of Russia, therefore, is to strike vital points at the extremities, worry and weary by long, vexatious, distant contests. compel England to put forth her strength to animated by a wise and proper spirit, it would having to back down, as we must and that maintain dependencies which are the necesvery quickly, when the British Government sary channels of English industry as veins fellowship with the United States, instead of are for the blood. If they be cut off, the striving against nature to build up, at boundruin of the centre is slowly but surely consummated.

Looking at these things, the sincere lever of liberty must deeply regret the fatal policy which keeps the Irish people estranged from the British empire. The discontent of Ireland is an open door which the wisdom of a Sedan. But he had better restrain his war. United States, are to be made suffer for Tory Gladstone would close against foreign interference. But we can imagine how, under the distatorship of Russia wielding the power of Europe, or the North of the Rhine, the fall of England could be brought about.

Europe to day, like Greece of old, awaits her Charones!

#### A ROYAL CONVERT.

THE Irish Catholic says :- " A report has reached us from a most reliable source which indicates as almost certain the conversion of a most respected female member of the Royal family of Great Britain. We should hesitate to give publicity to this intelligence were it not that its origin gives us every reason to rely on its authencity; and it is now only necessary to say that should it happily prove well founded the near relationship which exists between the lady in question and the papers and engage actively in the politics of monarch in England will render her conversion one of the most memorable which has

occurred within the last half century." Referring to the above report it will save much useless, and perhaps painful, speculation, says the London correspondent of the Birmingham Post, if I state that the Royal lady referred to, and distinctly pointed at by Catholic rumour, is Princess Christian, the third daughter of the Queen. Her Royal support the platform and candidates of the Highness has not for some time enjoyed the best of health, and her recent lowness of spirits, whether consequent upon this or an other cause, has been remarked by those having the honour of her acquaintance. It is religious opinions, though not affirmed, is not denied by those who may be persumed to be

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's message came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. Nobody expected it, though there is reason to believe that he had it prepared in anticipation of the vote of rejection in the Senate.

Undoubtedly it is a party move to check mate the anti-British cry of the Republicans, but even as such, it is frought with most miscievious consequences. That, however, is a consideration which Canadians have nothing tion proclaims a desire and intention of proclaiming a policy that is tantamount to a deneighbor, the people whose interests are immediately affected must prepare to meet the threatened evil as best they may.

A policy of retaliation and non-intercourse would be ruinous to many interests, public and private, in Canada. It would certainly injure American interests, cenecially in the that she wields no barren sceptre in European | States bordering on Canada, and derange the affairs. It is not the unmeaning banble that whole railway business of the continent. American Atlantic seaboard cities would also Suffer a diminution of trade, while our own hesitate to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Bill, destructive to general commerce. Canada, thrown upon her own resources, would endeavor to make the best of the new conditions, but the loss would be immense.

But a strict enforcement of the policy of retaliation would be sure to lead to other and ment of Canada is prepared to submit to and endure all the exactions and encroachments sued, end in war. Retaliation is, in fact. commercial war.

The question now arises of how far England will sustain Canada in a conflict of this Russia aims at the destruction of liberty kind? We are firmly convinced that, as it is preserve friendly relations with the United not peremptorily insist on the abandonment

great Republic should receive the crushing drew the veto under a threat of rebelliou and soub that is sure to come from over the

England will never go to wer with the United States for the sake of Canada, Her settled policy, since the withdrawal of the troops and the dismantling of the fortifica. tions, has been one which plainly intimated that Canada must in future take care of trine. But while the tendency and Tory Government of Canada has been in the contrary direction. Sir John Macdonald, his be no doubt of the prerogative right of the enemy and rival of the United States, instead of being, as it really is, a natural partner in the continental system of peace, freedom and independence,

Here we find the tap-root of the whole trouble. Were the Government of Canada have adopted the British idea of freedom and less expense, a ricketty Confederation, without one bond of union save the shadow of the British flag and a streak of rusty iron.

As regards the immediate cause of the trouble it may be safely asserted that the people of the Western provinces care very little about the fisheries question, and take the most languid interest in the matter of canal tolls. What they desire most of all is access to American markets, and they would willingly give the Yankees the run of the fisheries and the freedom of the canals for reciprocity in trade. Their very last idea is a war of retaliation, or retaliation of any kind.

In the complications that have arisen and are now approaching something in the nature of an international deadlock, Canadians will recognize, if Englishmen and Americans do not, the same trickiness and dishonesty which characteriza all Sir John Macdonald's actions. But he and his party are in a fair way of discovering that it is one thing to humbug and play fast and loose with not very intelligent colonists scattered here and there on the edge of the arctic circle, and quite another thing to carry the same tactles into the dealings of nations with each other. But, however the present difficulty may

affect existing relations for the time being, lovers of peace and good government see in it the promise of a final and natural solution of the great problem of the destiny of Canada.

## THE VETO.

Reports from Ottawa, which say that the Privy Council of the Dominion has been considering the question of the disallowance of certain acts passed by the Quebec Legislature

For some time we have observed that several organs of the Protestant sects, and those newspapers, such as the Toronto News, which represent the Orange wing of the party led by Sir John Mactonaid, have been almost violent in their demand for the disallowance of the Jesuits' estates settlement act.

At the same time tremendous pressure has been brought to bear to obtain dieallowance of the Debt Conversion Act.

Concerning the Jesuita' Estates Act. the reports say that the Council has come to the decision that it is a matter purely within Provincial jurisdiction, therefore not ultra vires, and that the vete will not, for that reason, be applied. This is a very wise conclusion.

It is wise, because the question had to be settled some way. Is, in fact, settled in a marner agreeable to all concerned, and it would

be dangerous to re-open it. Dangerous, we say, in the sense that it would be inimical to the interests of the

Macdonaldite party in Quebec. It will not be forgotten that the Englishspeaking Protestants in the Legislature to a man allowed the Bill to pass without a word

Of course, everybody who knows anything about Canadian politics is quite aware that policy, not a sense of justice, has dictated this decision; for Sir John, who really controls his ministry autocratically, would not a giant arm, in a cause where aggression is cities, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Que. in spite of protests from Quebec, and in dethe only defence, in a contest which cannot be bec, would benefit to some extent. On the ference to Orange influence, which forms the whole, however, the effect must be infinitely | backbone of his party, just as he hanged Riel, were it not that he fears the consequences to his party in this province.

> The Debt Conversion Act is another matter. The question of disallowance regarding it. the reports say, has not yet been decided, From this we are led to the understanding that Sir John hesitates.

Why does he hesitate? He hesitates because the Act is not ultra

The control and management of Provincial finances are matters so clearly placed within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures by the Act of Confederation that interference by Federal authority in them would, if attempted, or permitted, bring the whole quesencroachments to a head.

When the act of Confederation was in process of incubation the disputed right of secession and the civil war in the United money paid to othe ners. vide against like contingencies in the Cana- a statement mai

the provinces should be interfered with by the Central Government.

Sir John Macdonald has stretched the prerogative of disallowance to the utmost. In the recent case of conflict with Manitoba over railway charter disallowance, he withidea of the full extent to which the Dominion Premier is prepared to go, and beyond which he dare not go, in the exercise of the veto.

Dr. Bourinot, in his manual of the Constitution of Canada, pages 113-114, says :--"The best authorities concur in the wisdom " of interfering with provincial legislation " only in cases where there is a clear invasion | under it. of Dominion jurisdiction, or where the " vital interests of Canada as a whole im-" peratively call for such interference." The same author quotes Chief Justice Sir

William Richards and Judge Fournier, of the

Supreme Court of Canada, with regard to the

exercise of the veto, as follows :- "There can

Crown to veto any provincial act, and to apply it even to a law over which the provincial legislature has complete jurisdiction. But it is precisely on account of its extraordinary and exceptional character that the exercise of this prerogative will always be a delicate matter. It will always be very difficuit for the Federal Government to substitute its opinion instead of that of the Legielative Assemblies, in regard to matters within their jurisdiction, without exposing itself to be reproached with threatening the independence of the provinces." The injurious consequences that may result in case a LANSDOWNE'S NIGHTMA E KNIGHT province re-enacts a law are manifest : "Probably grave complications would follow." And in any case, "under our system of Gov ernment, the disallowing of statutes passed by a local legislature after due deliboration, asserting a right to exercise powers which they claim to possess under the British North America Act, will always be considered a harsh exercise of authority, unless in cases of ] great and manifest necessity, or where the utility, the Mayor of Toronto has a better Act is so clearly beyond the powers of the local legislature that the propriety of inter-

fering would at once be recognized. According to this view of the law, as expressed by the highest authority, the veto is power which ought only to be exercised "in they not muster in full force to welcome the cases of great and manifest necessity." by reason of the "grave complications" likely to people could not be scared up to do him honor follow, should the province persist in exercising its rights under the Act of Confederation.

The Debt Conversion Act certainly does not come within the class of cases alluded to by Sir William Richards. The pretence that it | ferocious Sisters of Charity and a lot of terinjures the credit of the country is simple rible infants under ten years of age? nonsense, a bugaboo created by a partizan Opposition for party purposes. But the danger lies in the attempt that

would be made, in case the veto should be applied, by the Federal Government to interfere in the financial affairs of the provinces. The local budget would no longer be secure. So dangerous a precedent would introduce uncertainty into all provincial monetary affairs and make the head man at Oitawa a power for producing confusion at will, which could not be tolerated for a day.

As a matter of self-preservation, the pre- brethern ! vincial government must resist the veto should it be applied to the Debt Conversion | condole with Brother Clarke on the invidious Act. To submit would be to abandon the distinction of which he has been made the last safeguard to provincial independence. | victim. Sir John Macdonald fully grasps the meaning and gravity of the course he is urged to take by those who are only anxious to embarrass Mr. Mercier, without thinking of further consequences. But, considering the situation with reference to movements that do not call for mention at present, he will show his wis- nature, prevented the bestowel of knighthood dom by interfering not at all in the provincial on the front ornament of Augnrin.ism at the affairs of Quebec.

## UNPROTECTED LABOR.

The cry raised by the Republicans in the Presidential election controversy, that to reduce the tariff would expose the workingmen of the United States to competition with Toronto is excluding him from the number of pauper foreign labor, is the veriest claptrap ever propounded.

In the States, as in Canada, the product of foreign labor is excluded, but the laborer is admitted free.

By this system the capitalist is given command of the domestic market and the workingman exposed to the freest compatition.

How any man or party can have the audacity to argue that lowering the import duty on foreign manufactures will, under these

conditions, lower wages, is astonishing, Every man knows that scarcity produces high prices, in labor as in all other things.

Manufacturars combine to produce scarcity in order to increase their profits. And to keep down wages they import laborers from Europe.

A Government which imposes a duty on the product of foreign labor, and permits the unlimited importation of foreign laborers, enslaves the native workingman.

We have a striking illustration of the baneful effects of this sort of protection in the evidence given by Mr. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. before the Congressional Committee on Immigration abuses at New York last Monday. His description of what he saw in the mining regions of Pennsylvania and Maryland is perfeetly sickening. American miners would not work for the miserable pay that was offered. so the Coal barons imported Hungarians to take their places. Mr. Powderly stated that in 1882 he visited the Eckert mines at Frostburg, Md. There he found those imported miners stowed in bunks five tiers high, they were filthy in their habits, ived mostly on salt pork and water, an i worked for half the

Mr. Powderly a 1 elated to the committee dian union; hence the placing of the veto in woman two year, seo in Oleveland; in which November, and Ropal liona organs claim

sate has always been of the same sort as that the hands of the Governor General in Counshe admitted that she kept house for eight Hungarians and acted in a matrimonial capa matters clearly assigned to the jurisdiction of city to all of them. When asked why the lived such a life slie replied that if she may, ried one of the men she would starve. Mr. Powderly said he was satisfied that there were hundreds of such cases in the country among Hungarian immigrants.

Such are the results of free competition h labor and protection for capital. And the secession. In this way we have obtained an men who produce these horrors in America are the same who have combined at the ap. proach of a long winter to raise the price of coal three times its value !

But this is only a particularly glaring in. stance of the evils accumulating on this con. tinent as a result of the protective system and the combinations of capital made possible

The general effect is to push the able, honest, intelligent workingman out of the field and put in his place the ignorant, slavih. foreigner, a woman or a child. Mr. Powderly stated in his evidence that there are now over a million men out of employment in the States as a consequence of this system. It has been pointed out that "in all trades the journeyman is paid more than the laborer, the skilled mechanic more than the untkilled laborer, and he is paid more because he earns more." Efficiency of labor results in a large product, and a large share of a large product goes to the wage earner.

But the immediate object of those who import foreign labor is to secure dividende, In their haste to get rich, to become multo. millionaires, they sacrifice the sources of wealth. It is the old story repeated of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

# MAYORS.

WHAT'S the matter with Brother Clarke, Mayor of Toronto, that he should have been excluded from the knightly roll of gentlemen who distinguished themselves during the Lansdowns administration ?

The Mayors of Montreal and Ottawa are included, why not the Mayor of Toronto? Judged by the standard of Lansdownian

claim than the Mayor of Montreal. Did not the members of the noble Order. of which Brother Clarke is so distinguished a member, show their zoal and loyalty by attempting to murder William O'Brien, and did Evictor of Luggacurran, when two hundred

in Montreal? Still more recently did not; a mob of the same noble Order attack and attempt to wreck an Orphans' home, in which there were five

These were by long odds greater services and more in the way of deserving Lans. downe's and the British Tory Government's recognition than were the services of Mr. Stewart and the Orange lambs of Ottawa."

They only sing that they would "Hang O'Brien on a sour apple tree," and, being asses, pulled the Evictor's carriage through the streets of the capital.

These were services, no doub', that deserved recognition, but how insignificant when compared to those of the Toronto

Considering all things, we feel compelled to

But it is just like Lansdowne, the ingrate, to forget his most devoted, if least intelligent friends.

Or can it be that the old fear of honoring by implication an association that gives religious incentive to the worst rassions of human capital of Ontario?

The question is pertinent, but we will leave the allower to the News, which represents the intellect (!), and the Sentinel, which represents the morals (!) of the Order.

At any rate, whatever may be the reason, a slight has been put upon Mayor Clarke of mayors knighted for distinguished services during the Lanadowne regime.

But it agrees with the leternal fitness of things that a Governor General whose term was a nightmare should fix the fact in the public mind by making a lot of mayor knights.

#### EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE ON THE UNITED STATES.

A new view is presented of the question of free trade, as such a policy would affect the United States in competition with England has been presented by Mr. George Medley, and English writer for the Cobden Club. We are indebted to the Mail for the quotation, which we presume is correct. Mr. Medley point out that for every square mile of coal an iron there is in the United Kingdom the United States possess a hundred, and asks "If the monstrous duties which now main tain their iron industries in localities "where they would not exist but for the "duties were repealed, and if those indus tries were transferred to other localities "which production can be carried on a "cheaply as with us, how long would ou " supremacy in ship-building and ship-owning " and machinery-making and cotton-spinning " last?" He thinks Alabama, with her ric deposits of coal and iron, lying alongside th cotton belt would soon shake England supremacy in textiles; whilst the cheapening of American steal would result in the re-esta lishment of the American merchant marin and prohably sweep off the sea the iron ve sels which parry so large a portion of Britis commerce.

Now it seems to us, if this is to be the sult, should free trade be adopted by the United States, as a consequence of democrat him by a Hungarian success in the election of a Prosident

15 WILL, and been write for Cleveland. The out having the strength to regist? same reasoning shows the British American party and the Knownothings, to whom alimion was made yesterday in these columns, are entirely wrong in throwing their influence against the Republicans. If Mr. Medley's views be sound and correct every Britisher in the States should be a Republican, and every anti-Britisher a Democrat.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY VICTORIOUS IN HALTON!

Halton has nobly responded to the appeal made by Mr. Laurier at Oakville, and returned Mr. Waldie, the Reform candidate for the House of Commons, by a majority of 59. There was no mistake as to the issue. The Opposition leader asked the farmers and manufacturers of the county to give their decision on the question of Unrestricted Reciprocity. The appeal for restriction was equally emphatic on the side of the Macdonaldite candidate. Therefore the result is as encouraging to the Iteformers as it is depressing to the Tories. Halton is one of the most intelligent, as it is one of the most closely divided, constituencies in Ontario, witerefore its response to Mr. Laurier, who there tested his popularity and the popularity of his policy as severely as either could be tested, may be regarded as the most significant political event that has taken place this year. At the general election in February 1887 Mr. Waldie was elected by nine majority. He was unseated and beaten by Mr. Henderson, who, in turn, was unseated, and now Mr. Waldie comes in triumphantly with an increased majority on the square issue of Unrestricted Reciprocity and the record of the Macdonald ministry. The one is upheld, the other condemned, This is the decision of the farmers of Halton, they being in the vast majority, as there are no towns of any size in the county. The result will be accepted as a true indication of the drift of popular opinion among the agricultural class in the slater province, while the fact that the leading manufacturers of the county supported Mr. Waldie goes far to sustain the afraid of American competition. The Ottawa Government exerted all its power to win this seat, which, had they done so, would have repudiated Mr. Laurier and the policy of the party he leads. The reverse now holds good, and he can justly claim that he is backed by the votes and the confidence of the people of the most populous and progressive province of the Dominion.

# CANADA'S HUMILIATION.

Public opinion has measured the scope and meaning of Mr. Cleveland's famous Retalis tion Message, and has set it down as a political move to turn the tables on the Republicans. But the favor it has met with in all parts of the American Union shows the policy it indicates is highly popular.

Inconsistent though the message undoubtedly is with the previous course of the Democratic administration, it, nevertheless, is an acknowledment that the scarcely concealed pro-British tendencies of the and his Cabinet were a mistako sufficient to secure popular disapproval and the restoration of the Republicans. Mr. Claveland, of course, is perfectly aware that he can safely pander to Anti-British sentiment by bullying Canada—a feat that may be performed with perfect impunity since nothing is more certain than that England will decline to be drawn into a quarrel with the United States for what General Wolseley called "a kettle of fish."

Possibly the feeling of the British Govern ment towards this country, which for long was one of indifference touched with a desire for relief from the worry and responsibility of the Canadian connection, may have undergone a change since the Canadian Pacific Railway opened a new route to India. A desire, arising from purely selfish considerations, may have arisen to retain Canada and back up the Macdonaldite policy of creating a monarchical power in opposition to American republicanism on this continent,

The vast importance of the Dominion as base of supplies and as a open highway from west to east in view of the inevitable condict with Russia is not to be gainsaid or undernted. British statesmen, we may be sure, are prepared to make sacrifices to preserve so valuable a position without oreating alarm or Initation at Washington. The only sacrifice they will not make is that of peace with the United States. The problem for them is therefore how to preserve peace, and. at the same time, reconcile Canada to the constant and increasing encroachments of its powerful neighbor.

In the past this problem has been solved by lavariably sacrificing Canadian rights. The Ashburton treaty, the Oregon boundary settlement, the Fenian claims, the San Juan surtender, are all historic proofs of the willingness of Great Britain to make any concession rather than go to war for the preservation of Canadian rights or her territory in North America. Accepting these several retreats as essons in British policy, the meaning of which cannot be mistaken, the institutions and independence of the Canadian 'Dominion have come to be regarded by men of the World as things existing on sufferance, lacking the essential element of stability and likely at any time to be changed or swept away.

When the exigencies of a presidential election render possible a destructive revolution | Cours D'AILE ET Cours DE BEC, par Rémi in Canadian trade, what security can we offer to enterprise and capital?

What is our standing as a people, what is

It will, the best thing the patriotic American giant neighbor whom, we have insulted with-

How can we look for patriotism among a people whose country has no national past, present or future? We may be loyal to the land of Shakespeare and Milton, of Burns and of Moore, but we cannot be expected to sacrifice our manhood and material welfare to a symbol which, as far as we are concerned, is merely a reminder of our immaturity, weakness and liability at any

moment to immolation. How much more sensible, dignified, honorable it would be were cur people and our government to frankly accept the situation, acknowledge the impractability of challenging the United States to a conflict in which we the infatuation of an unacclimatised Torvism, and come to a fair understanding with our Great Neighbor whereby our status, as an independent nation, would be acknowleded, and an end put forever to the mizerable un] certainty and degrading dependence which now paralyse our energies ?

A flag is no protection when there is a man at the halyards always ready to haul it down. And what courage can there be among a garrison who know the hose is turned on the magazine and that all the guns are spiked?

Sir John Macdonald, sitting a veritable gheat on the tembstone of English Toryism in Canada, must be exercised or Canada stands to be a place for bats and owls. Cunning and scampish as he is, Sir John must recognize that he has touched the bottom of American endurance. He need not fistter higself, as certain English newspapers flatter themselves, that Mr. Cleveland's message is and thus saves her soul, is certainly one of the but a party move. It is that and something more. It means that the President has grasped the American idea that England and England's spawn must get off this continent. Sir John may hasten back to Ottawa. "Retaliate!" he said when the news of the mes sage was broken to him at Sydney, "Retaliate! What does that mean? To return evil for evil. does it not?"

Certainly it does, Oh, most sapient of politicians! It means that the people of America have at last come to understand what you contention that western enterprises are not and your railways and capals, and corruptions, and gerrymanders, and K.C.B.'s, and K.C.M.G.'s, and the Infinite rascalities of all that you are and all that you given them a right to declare that Ontario represent mean. And having grasped your meaning, have come to the conclusion that there is no room on the continent of North America for the breed of serpents which you are spoonfeeding from the sweat of the fools who inhabit what, in the wisdom of parliaman, is called the Dominion of Canada.

A few years ago a poem appeared in pamphletaddressed "To Canada." The concluding lines are worth reproduction just now.

We quote :-E'en now we feel the poor dependent's fate, Inheritors of Albion's jealous hate, At enmity where nature sids-unite; Barred, the' a nation, of a nation's right, Betrayed our welfare, to each selfish aim. Our commerce hampered and ignored our name, Poor, feeble, helpless, tho' in seeming free, Tho question but remains—SHALL THESE THINGS BE Canadians, No! to these a glad adisu, A nobler prospect dawns upon our view. Behold! far stretching o'er the fertile earth, In freedom's cause a nation has its birth ! A land whose deeds in commerce, not the sword. ! broost ct reprow bus esusq protein can't Columbia beckons, shall we keep away? Tis nature bids us, shall we not obey What though our country's, Canada's fair name, Noter tiume the scroll nor fill the trump of fame, Yet we shall share in glory and in might, Our cares be common, all our aims unite : Our nations one, our joyful people be From petty jealousies forever free, And be in feeling, as they are in blood. One glorious, universal brotherhood.

# LITERARY REVIEW.

THE SONG OF SONGS. Translated from the Hebrew, with occasional notes, by the Rev. William C. Dalaud, A.M. Second

edition. Mr. Daland, of Leonardsville, N. Y., has translated and arranged in dramatic form the beautiful Canticle of Solomon. His work possesses considerable interest in being unique in style and the disposal of the elements of the ancient canticles. The translation is readable and sufficiently close to the original. The fine imagery and richness of the "Soug of Songe" is always sufficient to win admiration and reverence for it, and Mr. Daland has proved a pleasing inter-

OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY, for the use of schools, by a Catholic teacher. The Dominion Catholic series. Montreal;

James A. Sadlier. OUTLINES OF CANADIAN HISTORY, in the came

These are two handsome school books for use in the Catholic schools of the Dominion. Their tone is practical and to the point; each volume contains invaluable information in condensed form. Historical texts always require careful treatment, although school histories of Canada have by no means received the care and attention which they deserve. The Canadian history primers in use have been models of what history primers should not he. Since the need for accurate and reliable histories is great, all Canadians must hail the advent of a new historian, who will confine himself to the modest task of briefly sketching the career of our Dominion. From a cursory examination of these publications. an opinion conceived in fairness must be favorable. Affixed to the Canadian history is a compendious table of Canadian authors with their works, quite a valuable addition, and one heretofore forgotten in our school histories, and the lenient critic should feel disposed to forgive omissions, even if he has to look in vain for the names of writers of such repute as Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Mr. William Kingsford and Mr. Henry J. Morgan. It would be well if the histories found their way into the hands of older persons also. for much is yet to be learned by the average fellow-citizen of ours about the country we live in.

Tremblay. Montreal, 1888.

The good ability and poetlo taste of Mr. Rémi Tremblay are a sufficient guarantee of the quality of this, his latest production. the value of our institutions, what good is Under the above title he now publishes our government, what is the utility of our various poems on different subjects. His pen is powerful slike in pathos, in animated deconnection with Great Britain, when every lineation and in satire, while his pages are redolent of us is convinced in heart that all may redolent of the fresh piquancy of the journal be swept away at a moment's notice by a let. As one whose circle of interest is far

same wit and good-humored raillery which shines in an impromptu, expands into genuine loftiness and beauty in the more finished poems. Mr. Temblay is distinguished, and deservedly so, while his present volume will add to his previous high reputation.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The September number of this popular Magazine opens with an article on Games of Chance, by L. W. Reilly. Rev. P. A. Tracey has an article on the Relations of Church and State. Rev. J. H. Cotter writes on Silence Its Uses and Abuses. A Dublin writer given some account of that mysterious individual, The Banshee. An Australian Example, by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, gives an interesting account of the progress of the Irlah Race in the Colonies. Rev. Father Cenaty's address are sure to be disastrously worsted, repudiate at the laying of the corner stone of Leo XIII. School is given entire. The sermon of Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, at the opening of the 18th annual convention of C. T. A. U. of America, is given at length. On the whole, this number is one of the best issued. Only \$2 a year. Address Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass

The September Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadelphia, Pa.) has three articles of unusual brilliancy. "Ruins of Paradise in South America," with superb illustrations from designs on the spot, brings us much nearer than any other American publication we re-member to have seen to the wonderful 'Reduc-tions' in the Lastern Andes, where native Christians lived a century sgo in a high state of peace and civilization. The 'Singers at Mass 'and the 'Sword-dance before the Altar are especially curious to one unacquainted with final foundation of the Brothers of the Christian schools is given, with interesting details, in the very full biography of their Founder. Mr. Barnaby in his American tale has taken a new flight into a sphere of which only the outside is usually known. "Corkey the Clow," who gives his own life for Zingarella the circus queen, most touching heroes of his kind. Besides the regular Sacred Heart articles, "The Reader" touches pleasantly on certain significant in-cidents of the day, Indulgences in Boston—Mr. Beecher's curious idea of God when a child, and "Blinkey" Morgan's quite as curious idea of

OTTAWA WINE VAULTS.

The liquor store, wine, ale and porter vaults now opened by P. Baskerville & Bros., opposite their wholesale grocery and provision warehouse, George street, Ottawa, have thrown all others into the shade. Persons needing the best liquors, groceries and provisions, at the lowest prices, will find it to their advantage to deal

#### PARNELL AND GLADSTONE.

PEN PICTURES OF IRELAND'S MATCHLESS LEADERS That cleverest of European correspondence, B'akely Hall, has recently returned to New York, and in a late issue of the Sun he has this to say of Parnell and Gladstone:
The London papulace is slow to recognize the

features of a public man, no matter how famous he may be. I met Mr. Parnell one day coming out of the House of Parliament, and we walked for an hour or more through the principal streets of London talking about Irish affairs. I was amazed to see that the Irish leader was unrecognized, except by an occasional personal friend. We went through Pail Mall, St. James street, Piccadilly, and many of the principal streets, but nowhere was the face of one of the most distinguished and notable politicians in the empire recognized. Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Berestord, two of the most popular young men in British politics—either of whom is nearly fifty by this time, I should judge—met in front of the Garden Club one afternoon and walked for some distance towards Marl-borough street, through a crowd of enerproportions that was waiting to see the Prince of Wales start out in full regalia to hold a drawing room for his royal mother. The crowd was quite ignerant of the existence of either of the famous men who walked along side by side, chatting in apparent confidence. peculiarity of London people has been a boon to Mr. Parnell. He is a man who courts retirement. without anyone having the most remote idea of his whereabouts. He seldom appears in evening dress, and on all occasions when I met attire was remarkable for his unpretension. He wears heavy dark tweed clothes, and it is very seldom that the waistcoat and coat are of the same suit. Mr. Parnell, in a word, impresses an observer as a man who pays slight attention to his dress. He has but one idea, and that is embraced in the word Ireland. In everything he is distinct from the men who pose as leaders, and who use their political aspirations as a means of furthering their private ends. The uncrowned king of Ireland is a tall, the night, but never when he was jocular, happy or in the least inclined to forget the sole and only purpose of his life.

AN AIR OF INTENTNESS

and thoughtfulness always envelops him. It is interesting to observe the great distinction with with which he is treated in the House of Commone, and it is an honor that is shown to for other members. The unverying industry and earnestness of his life have won the confidence and esteem of his fellowworkers. Even the doormen, policemen and messengers of the House, who are about as insolent and cocky a lot of underlings as one can find, bow politely and step aside to make room for the Irish leader. Apparently, he is never conscious of the unvarying courtesy with which he is treated by the members and athes of the House in all their personal relations,

aw Mr. Gladstone once at a garden party, ere he was lionized to an extent that is un hown in America. Everywhere he went draws of people followed him. When he began a conversation with anyone, all the surrounding crowd stretched forward as if the lives depended upon hearing every word he uttered. In power or out, up or down, success ful or unsuccessful, Gladstone is the one prominent and majestic figure among his countrymen to-day. To say that he is the foremost man in Eggland is to put it very mildly. He is of so much importance that the mention of Gladstone's name among a group of sombre Britons in a railroad carriage, smoking-room or club in any part of the Kingdom, will set the crowd agog in a fashion wonderful to behold. The name is a flaming menace and a terror to stupidity and silence. I have often amused messels silence. I have often amused myself, when travelling through England, by simply uttering his name and observing the results. It was enough to set the most taciturn of fellow-travellers in a transport of volubility; and the result was always a long lecture on political events brought to a close by violent attacks on the "grandold man," stigmatizing him as everything that was vile and treacherous, or else a long eulogy of the most glowing and exalted nature.

A NEW SAULT LINE. The Sault Ste. Marie & South Western, a new Wisconsin company, is said to have completed negotiations in New York and Montreal lacing of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,-000,000 of bonds, and the construction of the Wisconsin part of the road is to be commenced this summer. The road will be bonded \$20,000. This project has been known in railroad circles and to the general public as "Foster's road," but it is said that the Sault Ste. Marie & South-Western is to be built in the main by Eastern and Canadian capital and is to constitute a link and Canadian capital and is so constitute a link connecting the Union Pacific and the Canadian Pacific, giving the former, by a combination now being negotiated, a short line eastward to tidewater from the Missouri and giving the Canadian Pacific entrance to a south-western field. It will run from Rhinelander on the

from being too much contracted, the range of Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic by also, there would be a team of Irish athletes vaded by no one, not even by yourself, with bis pieces is wide and comprehensive. The way of Merrill, through Marathon and Clark visiting America, and he felt sure they could out his permission. Many a nervous, over counties, striking the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha at Fairchild, thence to the Mississippi, from the Mississippi to Eyota, Minn., whence two routes have been surveyed, one to Sioux City and one to Council Bluffs, to join the union Pacific.

# A UAED MILLE FAILTHE.

Enthusiastic Reception Tendered Bre. Arnold on His Return From the Old Sod-Presentation of Addresses.

Reverend Brother Arneld, who has been absent in Ireland and France during the past two months, has returned to the scene of his labors and the hearts of those so dear to him. He looks recuperated in health, and evidently thoroughly enjoyed his trip. The exact hour of his arrival was not generally known, and consequently many who would have liked to meet him at the depot were forced to forego that pleasure. As it was, however, some three hundred parishioners of St. Ann's church, including representatives of the Shamrock Lacrosse club, St. Ann's Young Men's society, St. Ann's Temperance society, Irish Catholic Benefit society, the C.M.B A and ex-pupils of St. Ann's school, assembled at Benaventure depot shortly after ten o'clock last night and waited patiently until quarter to eleven, when the New York train steamed in. There was an immediate rush for the last car where Bro. Arnold was espied and cordially welcomed home. he stepped upon the platform in full view of the assembled crowd, old Bonaventure was made to ring with three hearty cheers and a tiger for the staunch Irish patriot. He was quickly surrounded by his loving friends and warmly shaken by the hand, while words of welcome were showered upon him from ali sides. He was then escorted to the carriage in waiting, from which the horses had been removed, it being the intention of the boys to pull it themselves, but the ever considerate Brother would not hear of this, owing to the condition of the roads. He was quickly driven to St. Ann's hall, where another crowd of parishoners awaited him and cheered his arrival. In the hall, which was quickly filled, Mr. Morgan Quinn, president of St. Ann's Young Men's society presided, and after a few preliminary remarks read the following address of welcome.

MONTREAL, Aug. 22, 1888. REV. BROTHER ARNOLD:

Reverend and Dear Sir,-A number of your former pupils and friends have thought the occasion of your return from the "Old Sod" a fitting opportunity to tender you a welcome We trust the desire you have always had of again seeing "dear old Ireland" has been amply gratified, and we know that the summer of 1868

will always remain green in your memory. Although there may have been many changes and new faces have appeared in places where you often played in youth, still the picture of former years was before you, and one can only imagine what tender feelings filled your heart

on seeing your native place. Although but two short months away, the cheerful face of our Brother Arnold was missed, but we found consolation in the hope that he would scon return to us, renewed in health and strength. We trust that he will long remain among us, enlivening us with his presence and instructing those young hearts, so dear to him, in their duties to God and their country.

Dear Brother Arnold, it is our pleasant duty to welcome you home, you who have been ever ready to welcome any of the representatives of the old land. We know that no truer patriot ever crossed the ocean, and, knowing this, we heartily wish you "Caed mille failthe."

Mr. Tobias Butler, President of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, then stepped forward and read the following address, while Mr. Mace, among males are more fatal. treasurer of the same club, presented the reverend Brother with a handsome gold-headed cane, having the following inscription :--Shamrock Lacrosse Club, 1888."

FROM THE SHAMBOCK LACROSSE CLUB. old pupils of yours and members of the Shamder you our most heartfelt welcome, back to the scene of your greatest achievements. As pupils we can never forget the arduous duties which devolved upon you, the sincerity with which those duties were performed, the words of wisdom which fell from your lips, the unvarying good example which marked you and the untiring devotion with which you guided our erring fcotsteps. The lessons which we have learned from you have remained indellibly impressed up n our minds since, and wreathed your name with the tenderest memories in our hearts.

As members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, how often have we not enjoyed your true Irish growing gray, and a manner that is rapidly | bigotry for the title of champions. Sustained by intense, watchful and earnest. I saw him a great many times in Loudon and at all hours of the night, but never when he may be made at all hours of the night, but never when he made at all hours of the night, but never when he made at all hours of the night. hospitality when struggling against hatred and not for you, our efforts could not but have re-sulted in disastrous defeat. We need not refer to your well known patriotic actions on every occasion when the cause of our country needed a helping hand. We were proud to read a few days ago of your meeting with some of the leaders of Ireland's band of patriots and we felt that no truer Irish heart beat in Ireland that day than the one so dear to the Shamrock Lacross Club of Montreal. It is then as your children members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, young Irishmen of Montreal, that we welcome you home and ask you to accept the accompanying souvenir of this evening. Knowing of your great humility our presentation is of little intrinsic value, but we tender it laden with all the love of our hearts and pray that God in His Divine Goodness may long spare you to guide, educate, watch over and protect the Catholic youth to whom your life has been so nobly secrificed. Signed on behalf of the Shamrock Lacrosse

Club. TOBIAS BUTLER, President.

The reverend recipient, upon rising to re ply, was greeted with prolonged cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. He

was greatly moved at the demonstration in his honor, and cordially thanked all present for this new proof of their friendship for him. He had visited his old home in Ireland, he said, but all the old places had disappeared, and the place was considerably changed. During his visit he had met with many of the Irish patriots, and he could assure them that the people in Ireland were not forgetting what was being done for them in America. He had noticed a great difference between the people of Eng. land, Ireland and France and those of America, the latter seemed to possess more push and life, but he felt certain that in a short time the Irish people at home would acquire the same habit. He would never forget his trip to Ireland, but although he had enjoyed himself and was cordially welcomed wherever he went, he longed for the day when he would return to the scene of his labors in Montreal (applause). They must not believe the reports in the papers of the murders and other agrarian crimes said to be rampant there, nothing head or heart, are passed by by men with of the kind existed. The farmers were happy and contented, their only enemy being want of rain. They still look forward to the time when their long struggle for the way the latter resent and get excited liberty would be ended, and Ireland herself once more, and he would do all in his power to assist them as much, if not more, than he had done in the past. As regarded the Shamrock Lacrosse club he could assure them that he had frequently had occasion to talk of

be induced to visit Montreal also. He desired to thank the club for its kindness in presenting him with such a beautiful cane. would prevent him from using it. After once more feelingly thanking those assembled for the warmth of the reception tendered him the genial brother concluded amid loud ap-

Three more cheers and a tiger were then given and the gathering dispersed.

LEO, "THE BRAVE."

Oh, Piety! thy tear-drops sadly fall, While pure religion, covered by a pall, Droops meekly 'seath mad Persecution's hand. While warlike nations marching with a band Of robbers, outlaws, plunderers, bandits too, Surround that holy place, where dwells the hero

Encompassed by stern foes who hate the Holy Name. And shower on his head the basest, foulest blame.

See France, his friend of old, held grimly down And trodden in the dust with savage frown; Grim Infidelity, triumphant seems to rule And make of all things sacred its footstool; Her priests restricted and her convents closed, Severest penalties on all imposed: Well may her children in their fear exclaim 'Oh, save us. God, from Persecution's burning flame."

Like savage hordes who swarmed from China

wall,
And subjugated Europe nearly all,
When fierce Atilla, 'scourge of God,' o'erran,
Butchering Ohristians with his savage clan,
So now Germanic legions wait the hour
To aggrandize, once more, its monstrous power And swallow up both France and Austria too Exacting homage to the Mediterranean blue.

Thus lives Christ's Vicar, harassed on all sides By foss antagonistic, whose gigantic strides Are closer every year to Rome's Imperia

throne
Drawing their cursed fetters hard as stone Around all races who would fain resign Their whole possessions, if that would consign To a place of refuge that brave prisoner mild, Who loves his children as a father loves h child.

Oh, Ireland I wert thou only free once more From England's thraldom and oppression sore, Quick would thy sons their sabres wave on high

And swear to give assistance or to die; To plough the Mediterranean waters blue With ships resplendent with their gallaut crew, And give the death blow to Oppression grim And set the prisoner free from out his dungeor dım.

Ah, lonely captive! fitting emblem thou Of Aim, whose power thou holdest even now Receiving every outrage, every shame, Stript of power temporal, and but King in name And as He gave his life to satisfy Eternal justice for the sins gone by, So thou wouldst yield thine own, devoid of

To save the souls of those who treat thee as

JAS. T. NOONAN. Perth, Ont., Aug. 15th, 1888,

HEALTH.

From an analysis of over 6,000 cases o carlet fever, it appears that Hability to the disease is very slight during early infancy, reaches a maximum in the fourth or fifth year, and diminishes every year afterward. The severity is greatest in the first two years, lessening year by year throughout child-hood and adolescence. Females are more liable to attack after infancy than males, but attacke

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE House should stand at about 68 degrees Fahrenheit through the day and evening. When it gets much warmer than this in the sitting-room, somebody is getting ready to take cold. Uniform heat through halls, entries, and living rooms, REVEREND AND DEAR BRO. ABNOLD, -As is better than closed doors to make a warm room, leaving the entries chilly. It is a rock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, we beg to ten- | good plan to be accustomed to sit, work and live through the day and evening in freship aired rooms-not necessarily in draughts, but by having a window raised for a few minutes every two hours at least, to change the furnace air of the room. Hang a wet towel over the register to insure molet air. You can move about or leave the room for the brief interval of window-opening; and the time will not be lost from the closest or most driving work, because you will come back to work in a refreshed and stimulating atmosphere.

A JUDICIOUS CHERRYULNESS, .- There are few characteristics, writes the Medecial Reporter, which go further towards making a successful physician than a judicious cheerfulness, which, while it does not underrate the importance of human ills, does not over rate them either. The bright, sunny dispo sition of certain medical men does as much good as their medicines. This is the doctor's contribution towards the cure or alleviation of disease. But there is something of the same sort which may be contributed by the patient and his friends. Both he and they may do much to supplement the labors of the physician by maintaining as much as possible a cheerful frame of mind. We have al heard, indeed, of patients so hopeful that they insisted they would got well when the doctor said they would die-and did it to. Of course, no physician could approve of such insubordination; but we are all willing to have our patients help us by making good, brave, cheerful fight for recovery as there is a fighting chance.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

HOW MARRIED LIFE CAN BE MADE A HEAVEN ON KARTH TO BOTH,

Of the duties of husband and wife, one to the other, the Queen advises the young married woman to try and realize, when she returns from the honeymoon trip, that holfday is over, and workaday life has begun. She need not be unhappy because she is busy, on the contrary; but she has duties, and must take them up, and one of them is the happiness of her companion, which is practically in her hands.

To begin with, try and arrange your house hold to suit his taste and wants; study his ways and wishes, and let him see you do so. One of the virtues a man greatly affects is punctuality, therefore try and cultivate it, Always be ready in time, and have all your arrangements ready. If he is late, wait, of course. But when he sees you wait he will seldom, if ever, keep you waiting. If men grieve or annoy you, try and take it patiently, and as an mistake on their part; never treat it as a unkindness or inattention, and above all remember men are not as women, and things that set a woman's nerves all atingle and send the hot blood straight to her utter unconcern, even if they chance to notice lie tracts, Catholic papers and periodicals, them, which they often do not. In fact few story books, even such as are being published things astonish men more about women than over words and events the former consider the merest trifles.

Remember, if your husband is to like home, he must be taught to look for his comfort there. It he is a smoker, don't say he them, both in the old country and in coming somethly corner where he can have his pipes. Master of the Vineyard in the great day and going across the occan. In a short time, and his writting-table—his room, to be inmay smoke all over the house, but fit him up

out his permission. Many a nervous, overworked man, whose temper is a burden to himself and all around him, would be softened and become genial if he knew that a cosy He regretted, however, that religious poverty little den awaited him at home, cool in summer, warm in winter, his wife trim and neat as in early days, ready to meet him with a pleasant smile.

That some husbards are not amenable to such treatment may be true enough; where is the general rule without an exceptions But the critical time of young married life is the first year or so, and on this depends almost entirely the future of the couple.

SUGGESTION TO AN ORATOR.

A big voiced individual was loudly orating ma the Leland hotel yesterday on the encellent running qualities of John Sherman. His listeners were mostly Blaine men, and they did not relish the laudations which were being so loudly and copiously showered upon the Ohio candidate, Finally one of them asked: "Weren's you originally a Democrat, my friend?" "Yes, I was," reared the speaker, at the top of his voice; "but, as the Scripture savs. I was born again, and now I see what a the top of his voice; "but, as the Scripture says, I was born again, and now I see what a mistake I made." "Wall, my advice to you, my friend, is to go and be born again, and I think you will confer a favor on the rest of mankind if you are stillborn." And amid the wild shouts that greeted this sally the orator made an ignominious escape—Chicago Herald.

CUNGRESSMAN HONK TELLS A STORY.

Leonidas Cresar Honk, who represents the Republican district lying "in the Tennessee mounts us," holds his grip on its hardy mountainers by his story-telling stump speeches. He is a great rabble rouser, but beyond that is his alever way of telling clever stories. The other night he told one of his best at the ratification meaning the held by the National breast of Water meeting held by the National league of Washington, so point his declaration that if they wanted o win they must work promptly and efficiently. "There was an old darky," he said, "wisse master had some fine fat turkeys.

Old Uncle Jake made up his mind that he must have one of these turkeys; and, as he told the story, he set to work to get it by prayer. 'I prayed to the Lord,' he said, 'that he would send me one of those turkeys. I prayed that way norming and evening for a week, but still that turkey didn't come, and I tell you my mouth was just a watering for it. So I says to myself I must change that prayer. And so I prayed the prayer are the prayer. prayed one evening that the Lord would send me after that turkey—and, brethren, that job was done before daylight."—Philadelphia Re-

ALLEGATIONS ABOUT RATS.

A writer says that he once witnessed a large ray rat leading a lind companion about by a raw held in the mouth.

It is known that rate dip their tails in long-

necked bottles containing oil, draw them out and lick the unctuous drops from the extremity. B. H. Brown, of Dawsonville, Ga., tells of a hugo rat sleeping se soundly on his back porch that it could not be awakened.

In Scotland a rat was seen upon the back of a cow and from that moment poor bringly declined, and went downward to the grave.

Many people say that rats can tell when a house is about to fall, or a ship to sink, and they

can carry eg. s down stairs, from the top of a house to the pottom, without breaking them. In Ireland the bards or poets (so it is related) had the power of singing, or, more properly, of rhyming the rats to death; or in other words, they destroyed the creatures by repeating to

them certain | ngling verses. Ancient sc ntists seldom mention rate without fear and trembling, giving the creatures credit for more than human intelligence. They believed that there was no wickedness that rats were not ready to perpetrate, and hence they looked upon them as agents of the evil one.

A young far ner near Hopkinsville, Ky, says he recently se: a goose on thirteen eggs near a potato bed. Eight eggs mysteriously disappeared The five remaining produced as many goslings and on the next day the bed way torn up and the eight eggs were found in a hole, having been stolen by a rat. The eggs were placed near the fire and, it is said, soon hatched out eight fine goslings, that were given to the

GOOD MANNERS

Never try to ou's ! . but to please.

desired. Never intrude ill-health, ruins, losses or misfortunes. Never unavoidably wound the fillings of a

human being. Never talk or laugh alou! " or upon the street.

Never forget that vulgarity has ... ilgin in ignorance or selfishness.

Never urge another to do anything against his desire unless you see danger ! e him. Do not ask another to do whot ; a would not be glad to do under similar circum-

Never omit to perform a kind act when it can be done with any reasonable amount of exertion.

Never needlessly wound the vanity of another or dilate unecessarily upon disagreable anbiecta.

Do not make witticism at the expense of others which you would not wish to have made upon yourselver. Remember that good manners are thoughts

filled with kindness and refinement and then translated into behavior. Be not estentations in dress or deportment: nothing can be more vulgar. See that costumes fit the time and occasions.

Be rude to none; rudeness harms not only the humblest and poorest to whom it is directed, but it injures the exhibitors.

Never treat superiors with servility or inferiors with arrogance. Speak as kindly to a day laborer as to one occupying a high posi-

Always give precedence to elders, visitors and superiors. Offer them the cest seat at the table, the best place by the fire and the first of everything. Go farther than mere form and see that they are comfortable and happy.

LITERATURE AND MORALS.-All experience proves that there is no more prolific source of vice and corruption of morals than the trashy, demoralizing literature which is constantly being scattered broadcast throughout the land. It would really seem that the multitude of such papers is like the plague of locusts among the Egyptians. They force themselves upon us, they meet us at every turn, they are handed to us in the street and at the railway station ; they are thrown into our houses, whether we will or no, and alss! we Christians and Catholics allow the crusade to go on. We see hundreds of persons being corrupted, led astray from the path of virtue and ruined for ever, body and soul; and yet we make little or no effort to counteract the terrible evil. Our experience teaches us that people, children especially, are starving for proper spiritual and intellectual food. They are constantly clamouring for something to read. They will read, you cannot prevent it; and if you do not give them that which is innocent and useful, they will read that which it per-nicious and hurtful. Now, how easy it would be for each Conference of the St Vincent Society to adopt some plan for the distribution of Cathonow in cheap form by the Catholic publishers. Let each Conference have a circulating library of suck books, and let the members make it a duty to see that the families under their charge be supplied, from time to time, with reading suitable to the various members of those families. In this way they will find abundant employ-ment for both summer and winter, and will re-

Continued from Third Page.)

The Tit ... says a great light has dawned upon the nominent. Led by Mr. Bayard and that astute E. Hahman, the right Hon Joseph Chamber .... he once saw through a glass darkly, but how instructed by the speeches of the Republican senators, he sees face to fice, and thinks it high time he was making his corproved optical qualities known to a dissatisfied public.
His message to congress on the situation left the Senate's rejection of his treaty, is not and else than a tardy tribute to the policy when the has been opposing and seeking to defeat 'v. the

COMPROMISE OF UNQUESTIONED BIGHTand indifference to our undoubted with the Mr. Cleveland has after three years of unable made up his mind that a government does but half in data. half its duty when it protects its core zens at home, which his government, we are bound parenthetically to observe, has not down all, and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits the president in a side of the things about which the President is now for the first time apparently soli-upon at the ballot box, to publish he new and revised opinion. He has not been a moment too soon, that's certain, and he will ascertain we think, that he is just the least bit too late.

The Times says:—The President's mes extis striking illustration of his happy fact of doing the right thing at the right time and in doing the right thing at the right time and in the right way. It reviews the points of the message in detail, and says the whole message exhibits a purpose to assert and maintain the rights of our citizens to the fullest extent, and to rebuke and punish the unfriendly and illiberal course of Canada. Its tone is firm and aggressive, but at the same time characterized by dignity and a high sense of instice. The by digrity and a high sense of justice. The President's patroptic and broad minded course is in brilliant contrast with the narrow and petty partianable of the insjority of the Senate. All the capital that is to be made out of this controversy is likely to belong to him, and he will in his outcomery way, be firm and high-minded

in adherence to his sense of public duty.

The World says the President created The World says the President created a genuine sensation by sending to Congress a message advecting the adoption of retaliatory measure against Canada. The refusal of the Senate to adapt the fisheries treaty leaves our fisher on subject to the indignities which have for siveriffers been heaped upon them by our Domin on neighbors, and the President has therefore the called upon to ask from Congress such herefore as will place us in a position of draws and enable us in a measure to inflict dignity and consider us in a measure to inflict upon a w discontinue reighbors the burdens which they so willingly lay open to inspection on our industries. By this message the President less completely circumvented the Republican partisons of the Senate. He has taken the Baselless politican the power to from the Republican politicans the power to arouse New Rogland and the country generally with the cry that the administration is lacking in pluck and dignity and that it is not equal to maintaining the rights of citizens.

WIMAN CONDEMNS THE MESSAGE.

New York, Aug. 24.-Mr. Erastus Wiman in go ... tis opinion of President Cleveland's mer take Senate yesterday says the determine of the President to enforce the Rein one Act is an event of importance occurred since the war. He (Wiman) thinks there is no justification now for the enforcegru. ment of the provisions of the Retaliatory Act, as for two years part the greatest liberality has prevailed upon the part of Cauada in interpret-ing the tree by right of the United States. Mr. ing the treety right of the United States. Mr. Wiman looks upon the President's action as a measure of party policy, and believes that the enforcement of the President's recommendations concerning the abandonment of the bonding system in the transportation of merchandise would inflict great losses upon many of the great railread lines of the United States, including the Michigan Central, the Lehigh Valley, the Eric and the Wabash.

WARRINGTON, August 24.—The message from the President on the subject of the Fisheries treaty was laid before the Senate to day and was read in full. The reading was listened to by Secarors on both sides of the chamber with close attention. When it came to a close Mr. Sharman moved that it be printed and referred When it came to a close Mr.

word, although I am in rayor of it. If I had been five or six years younger than I am I should have been surprised at that message, but I am not, and I am only very highly gratified at the patriotic expression of hopes, wishes, almost intentions of the President of the United States in welcomes to the proceeding of American States in reference to the protection of American interests and American rights. But the pecu liarity of the situation, as it seems to me, is that having a statute providing for self defence approved by the President of the United States passed by the substantially unanimous vote of both houses that it made any difference to his duty in faithfully executing the laws and after full consideration of all its points and bearings the extent to which it should go, the objects to which it shoul be limited and the circumstances under which it should be brought into play. Eighteen months in round numbers have gune by and we are now in-formed by the President of the United States for I take it that is what he means (although no word of that kied is in the message)—that no step of any kind has been taken to carry into execution the plain provisions of that law. It is true that the law did not require the President to put it into effect in the way of self defeace (as I prefer to call it rather than retaliation) until a cose should have arisen of wrong and in-justice which should satisfy him that American rights and interests were being unjustly dealt with. Now, what has happened since the passage of that act? If nothing has happened, if there have been no instances of injustice, of demial of American rights, of unjust treatment of
American citizens in the provinces of the Dominion, then, of course, the President has been
sutirely right in taking no step in respect to the
matter. However, in his opinion (as he now
states it) these have been instances of denial of just rights to American citizens engaged in the business described in the act of 1887. Why is it then that the Fresident has not taken any step in the exercise of the powers which the law imposed upon him and in the exercise of the high duty which the constitution imposed upon him?

WHY ACTION AS NEEDED. Winave now the case of a period of nearly eighten months during which, as the President atabas in his message, action has been called for. He tells us that in one instance in 1986 an He tells us that in one instance in 1986 an American fishing vessel catching fish on the high sees outside of the ten and the twenty mile delimitation, and sailing as a purely commercial enterprise to a pure of British North American for the purpose of sending her cargo of fish by rail to Boston, was by general orders denied that privilege and excluded. Now the American interests and to American rights. Why has he been silent for eighteen months with the whole power of the law in his hands and why has he remained inactive? Doubtless under the patriotism of the gentlemen who com-pose his Cabinet, and doubtless with the most patriotic motive that it might be hest to submit to what is now declared to be a gross and grievous wrong (with the means at hand to redress it or defend against it) and arrange a discussion with the wrong-doers to provide a new arrangement or a broader basis of British territorial rights and a new arrangement on a broader basis of Eritish trade. And so I must suppose that these important and urgent powers which Congress unanimously put into his hands to be exercised as a duty, in case he found the facts to exist, which were described tound one tacts to exist, which were described in the statutes have been suspended by executive authority by prerogatives. I think it is mentioned in some of the minority reports of some committee as being one of the prerogatives of the President—just as an English king in some old time would undertake to suspend an antiof Parliament—not to carry this account. act of Parliament—vot to carry it in o effect so one as you can talk with the nation which was continuing even while balking the very wronge country would appreciate the fortitude of the

now so fully and well set forth in this message. I must confess my astonishment at such a course of action on the part of the President of the United States. I must express my surprise and regret—not (using the language of message) the regret of a partisan, but the regrets of a citizen—that for more than a year with the means in his hands he failed to take it up, and sends a message asking that additional powers be given him. And I must suppose under the principle which he has already acted upon that until these powers are given him he will do nothing at all.

THE BONDING PRIVILEGE.

We find in this message a thing to which I We find in this message a thing to which I wish to call attention, a discussion as to whether the 29th article of the treaty of 1871 is in force or not. The Canadian Government has not reliased to tranship fish on the ground that that article did not override the convention of 1818, by which an American fishing vessel was not to come within three miles of the laud. After an extended discussion of the point as to whether the 29th article of the treaty was still in force, and as to the intent of Congress in limiting the retaliatory law to matters connected with the fishing interests, Mr. Edmunds said: It will be seen that one of the things about which the Precitous was brought to the attention of Congress pending the passage of the law of 1887, and that the Secute was of opinion that the provisions contained in that law as it was proposed and as it finally passed, were entirely adequate to the protection of American rights and interests in the respects in which they had been intruded upon and assaile !. The message of the President contains a reference to some topics of discontent which he has for the first time communicated to Congress, although they are very old ones and although the attention of Congress was called to them in reports of committees a very long time ago touching canals, etc. This act of 1882 does not touch those topics at all, because the basis on which the President is to exert the powers given him is that act refers to the treatment of American vessels in Canadian ports and not to the treatment of Americans in the Welland canal. What the act referred to was this question. When Canadian authorities denied to American fishermen the right to tranship fish from Halifax to B ston or New York the President was justified in denying it, and it was to deny Canadian fish transportation across our country or any other Canadian goods just as far and as fast as he should deem it an adequate redress for the wrong committed on us. It was his duty to in-form the British Government that we regarded that article 29 as no longer in force. It could not be in force on one side and not on the other. Which Presidents and Secretaries of State have done most for the honor of American interests should have been glad intellectually if the President had said in his message what the reasons are, what the impediments are to his endeavering to execute faithfully the statute of the United States, in a state of circumstances which he officially reports to exist, when that statute makes it his duty to employ means which the law has given him to accomplish. I think it is an infinite pity, and that in so ample a case an adequate and full statute, the force or weakness of which, it it has any weak-ness, has never been tested by the first step should remain unexecuted and in a state of 'innecuous desuetude" until the President of the United States may see whether Congress will not put more ammunition into his hands before he begins. MR. HOAR FINDS FAULT.

Mr. Hoar, after referring to the President's message accompanying the fisheries treaty, in which he said he (the President) believed the treaty contained a satisfactory solution of the difficulties, asked how it was that the Administration in negotiating this treaty had been grambling the last two years in regard to Canadian violations of the treaty of 1871. Had the President believed all the time that he was urging the treaty as a complete solution of this that this grave cause of offence still existed. The message, he said, is a repetition of the policy pursued in regard to the purchase of bonds. This administration wanted to pile up a bonds. great surplus in the Treasury in order that it might be used as an argument for the attack on our protective system, and it affected to have grave doubts whether the law gave the secretary power to expand that surplus for bonds of the United States and after the mischief was done and the surplus was piled up and distributed mong the national banks without interest, to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Edwunds—On that I would like to say a word, although I am in favor of it. If I had expend it in buying bonds. When both branches of Congress passed a resolution stating that the President had that right he said, "Well, I guess I have," and proceeded to make his purchases. There were two unquestionable acts (the Treasury circulars) affirming the power to suspend this business as the administration sees fit to impose such terms, regulations and conditions as the secretary may see fit, and yet with that power the President sllows to slumber during all these years when as he informs us these outrages on the part of Canada were go ing on, and now comes and asks the Senate and House to grant him power which he knows perfectly well he has the right to exercise. If the patriotic spirit of the majority of the Senate had not rejected the treaty the American people would never have heard from the executive a lisp of a desire to affirm and maintain, and defend and establish their rights in relation to the system of transportation. It was idle for the President to undertake at this time to cover up his surrender by undertaking to come to the

front in regard to this matter, MR. MORGAN MAKES CAPITAL.

Mr. Morgan said the message which came in yesterday, and which had been read this mornno. seemed to have produced a great shock upon the senators of the Republican side. Mr. Hoar here asked leave to add one remark to his speech, saying that for himself, and he had no doubt for the Republicans of the Senate, he was in favor of giving the President any authority in regard to the matter if, on examination, it should be found to be needed. Mr. Morgan continuing said the President had laid before the people in a true maily way the actual situation in respect to our relations with Canada, and no exhibition of the caucus

carcass could lessen the effect of the message on

the honest American mind.

Mr. Edmunds disclaimed any intention to be discourteous to the President. discourteous to the President.

Mr. Morgan said the senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) withheld his great advice which was so valuable to the people of the United States during all the long discussion of the treaty. He did that because he did not think it was proper to speak on that treaty or upon any treaty in open session of the Senate, and yet the senator thought it was proper by his vote to force other senators to do it. Perhaps ote to force other sameters to do it. Perhaps if he (Mr. Edmunds) had lent his counsel during the programs of the debate some amendment of the treaty might have been reached by which the President would have been saved the necessity of sending in his message for the purpose of trying to correct what was wrong and unjust in President says, and says justly, that that was a the progress of this whole affair from the time great and most important and grievous injury the President sent his first message to the Senate in 1886 down to this moment. It now turns out. as the evidence clearly establishes, that the purpose of all this opposition to the President in respect to his dealing with these fisheries had not been to get the Government or the people into better shape, but to entrap the expeople into better shape, but to entrap the executive and put him into side lines, into a
straight jacket, which would do the bidding of
the minority of the people represented in this
chamber by the majority, and where we should
have no option to do anything else than what
they require and commanded. They threatened
him with empeachment if he dared disobey
their commands. Mr. Morgan quoted extracts
from the majority report on the fisheries treaty,
the language of which he interpreted as embodying a distinct threat that the President of
the United States was 'to have a rod held over
him in the event that he did not think proper him in the event that he did not think proper to confirm his constitutional policy to suit the wishes of the majority in this body or the com-mittee on foreign relations. They might expect that the abuse of this power would be prought in judgment against him. He was very much gratified to know that the President was not alarmed at this. He thought the

man who could stand up against the utterances of the Senator from Vermont and perform his duty without a tremor. We like him better since this message had come in. We have every confidence in him since he has been able to withstand this terrible rebuff. We think more of him since he has been able on this and on other occasions to exercise the high functions of his office in the choice of courses which he thinks best to pursue in order to deliver his country from certain embarrassments growing out of actual and alleged misconduct on the part of our neighbors in Canada.

CONGRESS SHOULD ASSUME BESPONSIBILITY. The act of March 3, 1887, was carefully pre-pared by the Senator from Vermont so as to throw the entire responsibility for action on the President. It was competent as the declaration made in the report to have prepared a law containing a recital of the matter in hoc verba and commanding the President, because the treaty had been violated, to proceed to retaliation and then to have supplied him with the men and means to have made that retaliation effec-tive. It was left to the discretion of the President to do or not to do as he thought best. The House of Representatives had passed a law very similar in its tone to that of the Senate, but containing a stipulation that the President should have the right by proclamation to exclude railroad trade from coming into the United States and thereby shut out intercourse between the two people, not merely commercial but social. The provision on that subject in the report of the committee on conference read by the senator from Vermont had no relation to the passage of goods in bond back and forth between these countries. That subject was left between these countries. That subject was left to be disposed of according to the treaty of 1871 and upon the laws of the United States based upon that treaty. The Senate conferees objected to conferring this power upon the President, and the objection was based on the ground that it was too near an approach to hostility. Action was taken in the Senate that when a nation prohibits inhercourse a position has been reached. bits intercourse a position has been reached where it cannot restrain its own people. What power was it which the conferees consented to deny the President? It was the lower to prohibit actual intercourse between the people of Canada and the United States, so far as the running of trains was concerned. The subjects stood entirely apart, and so great a lawyer as the senator from Vermont was placed in a pitch struck before the aparts. able attitude before the people when he undertook to discuss these questions as if they were one, or as if they were of the slightest kin one to the other. Referring to a joint resolution recently reported by the foreign relations commit tee and now upon the calendar declaring that Verezuela had committed outrages on certain American vessels, and that all the American forces should be but at the command of the President to enforce settlement, Mr. Morgan said if such language had been put in the reta-liation act the President would have had no difficulty about its meaning.

BOME INTERESING QUESTIONS

After a long discussion between Messrs. Morgan and Edmunds on the subject of retaliation, etc., Mr. Hale asked Mr. Morgan whether, in view of the President's message, he did not be-lieve that it would have been better in laying the keel of the recent negotiations to have in cluded in them the subject matters which now seemed so grievous in the eyes of the President. Would it not have been better to have had an all-embracing treaty?

Mr. Morgan replied that an all-embracing treaty would include the Behring sea, the Monroe doctrine, the Clayton Bulmer treaty and quite a number of matters.

Mr. Hale—And why not? If these are in-

volved in our relations with Canada, why not embrace them? Why not make a treaty which hould settle all these things?

Mr. Morgan—I could give several onewers to your questions. The first answer is that they are not kindred subjects. They are not co-

REPUBLICANS AND RAILWAYS.

The President says that he finds a statute in the way of retalistion—the statute of March lat, 1873—and he comes to Congress and cays: "I am willing and anxious to do all I can to redress the wrongs of the American people against Canada, but I find this statute barring my way." It was a congressional declaration which put the difficulty in his path, and he has a right to come to Congress and sak to have it removed. He cays: "Remove that difficulty if you want retallation and I will problible the passage of goods between the United States and Canada."

But that is not the thing which Senators on the his own country a serious and ridiculous other side want. The Grand Trunk and other wrong," connecting railways are valuable property they are money making institutions. roads have been the pets of the Republican Seaators. I am now quite satisfied that if we give the President the power to prohibit the passage of goods in bond free of duty over the railroads we will touch the whole subject right at the core and then two sets of people will be convinced—the railroad owners and the Canadians. Then we will have peace. Then we will have agreements and it will tasks no difference whether Cleveland or Harrison is solutions the state of the stat Vice-President is a director in one of the compsoies. Mr. Frye informed Mr. Morgan that Mr.

Morton had some time ago resigned his position as a railroad director.

Mr. Morgan intimated that the nominal date of the resignation might not be the actual one. Mr. Frye said Mr. Morton was an honorable man and played no tricks on the people. He asked Mr. Morgan whether he thought the 29th article of the treaty of 1871 was still in

Mr. Morgan replied-No; I think it is not in

IT IS A DESPERATE EXPEDIENT. Mr. Hale characterized the President's mesage as a desperate expedient to recover lost ground, and a confession that the stitude taken by him and his administration as to the

treaty was an actitude that had no account or

Mr. Sherman confessed that the message of the President gave him more pleasure than he usually derived from messages coming from that high authority. He thought as the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) did, it was a movement to gain ground. If the President had based his treaty on the principles laid down in his measage, there would have been no difficulty about the treaty and it would have been ratified by an unanimous vote, because the message did assert the rights of American citizens. The principal point made by the message had been whether the 29th article of the treaty had been abrogated by the notice given in 1883 and by the subsequent action of Congress. The President's arguments on that point appeared plausible, but it seemed that commerce committee on the retaliation oill had taken a different view. But whether that article was abrogated or not, the power of the President under the existing law was clear and full. The message was a sign that he was willing to stand with the Senate in the position taken by it. Mr. Sherman preceded to speak of the discriminating tolls on Canadian canals, and said they ought not to be submitted to. Reciprocal rates ought to be insisted upon. He proceeded to speak of the financial policy of the Administration, and said that of all the financial management he had read of in history it was the worst. He spoke of the countless millions that had been lost through the administration declining for nearly three years to use the surplus in purchasing bonds, although both houses had declared that the Secretary of the Treasury possessed the power to do so. But the President had doubted his

and again he comes to Congress and demanded more power. HE DOESN'T KNOW CANADA. Why, he has power to bring the Canadians to berms in twenty-four hours. A mere declaration on these two points—that we will not allow fresh fish to come free into our markets as long

power in that case, just as he doubted it in this.

Sleep!

earliest and surest signs of brain exhaustion Sleeplessness and fearful dreams are the stored up to meet the next day's demands. In healthy sleep brain force is being In healthy sleep brain torce is being
But nowadays the nervous system has
the mind, and at night the worries,
ing the day. Hence the brain has
'The proper medical remedies are seda
regulators of the general functions.

Coca and celery are the sedatives and
nerve tonic demanded, and in Paine's

Colery Compound their full beneficial
scientific proportions, the best remedies of scientific proportions, the best remedies of effect is obtained. It also contains, in the materia medica for constipation, and kidney and liver disorders. This is a has brought sweet rest to thousands who brief description of the medicine which tossed in sleeplessness from night to them to awake more tired than ever people will find vigor and perfect health compound. Price \$1.00. Sold by brief description of the medicine which

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

we will win their favor rather than provoke cp-position. I believe the result of such a mode of dealing would be the union of the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of the United States and that would be best for all. The debate was closed by a controversy between Senators Beck and Sherman about the financial policy of the present administration. The Senate then at 5.40 adjourned until Monday.

INFORMATION ASKED FOR. During Senator Morgan's speech he yielded

to Senator Hoar to offer the following resolu-tion, which was laid over:— Resolved, that the President be requested, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate copies of all communications to the Government of Great Britain remonstrating with that Government against the wrongs and unfair treatment of our fishermen in refunding to vessels and cargoes which pass through the Welland and other canals nearly the entire tolls if they are destined to Canadian ports while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantages, and the breath of the engage-ment contained in the treaty of 1871 whereby Great Britain promised to the United States equality in the matter of such canal transportation; also copies of any demand made by his direction on Great Britain for the redress of such wrongs and to the replies of Great Britain to such communication and demands.

CANADA FLINCHES NOT.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 24.—The opinion in this city in relation to the message of President Cleveland is very guarded, and public men and heads in business houses are inclined to take the view that although the question has been introduced in all probability it may never become law. "It is astonishing," said a prominent statesman to your correspondent, "that President Cleveland, who has always taken statesmanlike views of broad questions affecting the interests of nations, should now come so lov as to rashly threaten rebaliation."

Said Senator Allan-"That message is one to create feelings of surprise and disappointment that the head of a great nation should take what appears to me to be a party or electioneer ing view of the question, and it is to be hoped that Canadians will know how to conduct themselves in such a way that this difficulty may be got over without illfeeling in either country. But we are not going to be bullied into giving away our rights as a nation under threats of re-taliation."

Mr. N. C. Wallace, M.P., expresses a view felt by Conservatives in all parts of Ontario. He said that President Cleveland had declared that the treaty of the plenip tentiaries at Wash ington was a far and honest settlement of the difficulties existing between the two nations for seventy years. The Canadian Parliament ratified the trenty, and because the American Senate refused to do so, President Cleveland says his party had done wrong, and having done wrong they would do everything further in their power to injure the other fellows. Canada could stand retaliation better than the United States. It

HOW BALIFAX WOULD GAIN. HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 24 - The general opinion here is that retalistion, instead of being an injury, is the very best thing that could happen Nova Scotia, and that Halifax would be especally benefited. The fish now shipped in bond via New York to West Indian and Cuban ports would then be shipped by direct steamers, whose headquarters would be Halifax, and instead of Nova Scotia's flour supply coming from Ontario via Boston it would all come by the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial. Retaliation old do more than anything else develop Canadian nationality and divert Canada's through trade from would divert

Boet'n, Portland and New York to Halifax and St. John. Leading Liberals say Mr. Cleveland is playing a bluff, and that reta-liation would immensely benefit Halifax. Notvithstanding this the Recorder thinks we are on the border of an international war and sees the

WHEN JUSTICE DID NOT WAIT VERY LONG.

Our popular Justice, Warren D. Lewis, is "in luck." He purchased one-twentieth of ticket 71,678 of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and at the monthly drawing of the company, held on the 12th inst., that ticket drew the second capital prize of \$100,000. "Yes", said the Justice, to day, June 22, I recaived the money by express. Babylon (N.Y. Signal, June 30.

The tea-grower's hymn — " Nothing but leaves."—[Life.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, naueca, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

The toper is a bottle greenhorn, and an apple jackass.—[Puck.

NATURE MAKES NO MISTAKES. hature's own remedy for bowel complaints, cholera morbus, colio, cramps, vomiting, sea-sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysen

tory, and all diseases of a like nature belong to the summer sesson, in Dr. Fowler Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained from all dealers in medicine. Price, 35 cents.

Summer is the season when the man who was born tired makes the most of his pedigree.— Burlington Free Press.

OVER 500.

"I take much pleasure in stating that since using Burdock Blood Bitters, I have entirely recovered. I suffered from impure blood and had over 500 boils. I can confidently recommend B.B.B. to any sufferer from the same complaint." David F. Mott, Spring Valley,

Aristocracy is thrown away in this country. It might as well be. It is not worth anything. —[Picayune.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable as our fishermen are denied their rights, and Compound, and acts promptly and magically in that we will not allow them to discriminate subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammagainst us in the cauals and the great transagainst us in the canals and the great trans: tion of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a portation lines will bring them to terms. If we child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that deal with them on principles of jus and right will not exclude the poor from its benefits, -- COME UNTO ME.

Come unto me, ye who are heavy laden," Come unto me, ye who are sore opprest, The white haired sire, the young and tender maiden-

"Come unto me, and I will give you rest." Ye who have seen the clouds of tempest cover All the earth has promised fair and bright;
Ye who have seen death's pinions darkly

hover,

Quenchin the life that was joy and light; Come unto me, though shadows round you gather, Though the sad heart is weary and distrest;

Then ask for comfort from a heavenly Father-Come unto Me, and I will give you rest.' Ye who are mourning o'er the young and cherished.
Ye who have laid the lovely in the earth; Ye who have wept when the young infant per-

ished. Ere is had lisped its little words of mirth; Come unto me and see its wings of bright-

ness, .
The fauing flower that withered on thy breast. Though shalt receive it in its robe of whiteness, "Come unto me, and I will give you rest."

Ye who have mourned when autumn leaves were taken,
When the ripe fruit fell richly to the ground
When the old slept in brighter homes to

When their pale brows with glory wreaths were crowned;

Ye who so oft its gentle tones have blest, Come, where in peace they shall again caress "Come unto me, and I will give you rest."

Ye who have sighed with kindred voice to bless

Large are the mansions in your heavenly dwelling, Glad are the homes no sorrows ever dim,

Sweet are the harps in boly music swelling, Soft are the tones that raise the heavenly hymu. There, like an Eden, blossoming in gladness,

Bloom the fair flowers the earth too rudoly prest: Then bither haste, all ye who mourn in sad-"Come unto me, and I will give you rest."

A PAINFUL SUBJECT.

"I was suffering for three months with a pain in my back, and was advised to use B. B. B. I had not used two bottles before I became as well as ever. I advise all who suffer from pain in the back to use B. B. B. Mrs. Paul Brondear, Lennoxville, P.Q.

STRONG LANGUAGE FROM MR LA-BOUCHERE.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., writing in Truth, says : However hard just now the lines of the Irich patriot. I think the Irish minor official is even more to be pitied. Many of these poor creatures, born of honest parents, would be honest them-selves if they dared. They do not like eating dirt; they eat it because there is nothing else to eat. Take for instance the example of that poor man, Dr. Ridley, of Tullamore. I think his case is, in some respects, even sadder than that of the patriot whom he helped to put to death. Dr Ridley would evidently have been attent a contraint and of a determine quiet. rather a superior sort of a doctor in a quiet place—say an English country town. He plainly knew more about his business than the average practitioner; at any rate he knew more about it than Dr. Barr did. His instincts and general character, too, appear to have been good, and amiable. But, unfortunately, he was young; he lacked self-confidence; and he could not afford to quarrel with bread and butter. It was an easy (out assuredly a dirty) task for the Castie efficials, with their swaggering English doctor, to bully the poor youth out of his own judgment, and make him distrust his own science, which was in reality a great deal deeper than theirs. Betore long they had him half persuaded that perhaps his own (as it turned out, perfectly correct) opinion was wrong, and then they got him to be an accomplice in the cruelty on which they were bent. Then, when the victim, whom the young doctor in his heart knew could not stand "punishment diet," was dead by punishment diet, the full borror of the villany in which he had been coerced to con-nive first broke upon the miserable accomplice, and he felt that there was no couse open to him but to cut his throat. But if ever one man's death lay at another's door, Ridley's death lies at the doors of Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Balfour's at the doors of Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Balfour's not, I am afraid, for sometime at least, likely to lose sight of Mr. Balfour. But let us be careful not to lose sight of Dr. Barr. For my part, I don't intend to. If any plum seems likely to fall into Dr. Barr's mouth, if any promotion comes in his way, I shall not fail to ask what other distinguished service behas to boast of besides these Tullamore butcheries. I fancy, however, it will be some little time before however, it will be some little time before the Givernment ventures to do anything for Dr. Barr.

ONTARIO CROPS.

Mr. Blue's report of the condition of the crops of the Province is rather better than we had ex pected it to be. The correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics are nearly all practical farmers, who, as everybody knows, are not prone to overestimate the yield of crops. It is to be to overesumes one yield of cope.

remembered, too, that whatever shortness there is is due to inclement and drouthy weather in the spring and early summer. The last few the spring and early summer. The last few weeks have been all that could be desired, and there is yet time for an abundant aftermath to compensate for the very short crop of hay. The grain crops will be somewhat short of the yield of last year, but are by no means such a failure as was threatened six weeks ago. The western counties appear to have good crops of everything.—Globe.

This country may yet rule the C's—if it buys Cuba and Canada.—[Detroit Free Press.

It's enough if you have a passing acquaint-ance with a railroad man.—[Washington Oritic. Most sea captains are called "jolly old salts," out some of them are rather peppery.—[The Ocean.

A "grass" widow always knows how to "make whether the sun shines or not, -[Arcola Record.

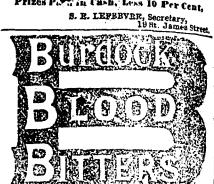
NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

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WILL GURE OR SELIEVE DIZZ915-3, BILIOUSNESS, FLUTTESING OF THE SKIN, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM HEARTBURN,

HEADACHE. And every there of disease arising from disordered LIVER, attribute STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOM T. MILBURN & CO. Properties



CURED AFTER SIX YEARS.

MANKATO, MINN., Sept. 30th. '81.

To whom it may concern:—I hereby certify that I have tried many great physicians ("by reputation") in the large cities in the west, and for six years I sought for one skillful enoughts cure my daughter of a nervous disease, but without success I was then induced to try the Rev. E. KOENIG, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was reported as being very successful in treating diseases of this character, and I am pleased to say that by his skillful treatment my daughter was in a short time completely cured, and he refused to accept any compensation for his services. I cheerfully recommend him to any parties needing his services. My daughter and myself will ever hold the reverend gentlema in grateful rememberance.

JOHN SCHWEITZER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3th day of September, A. D. 1857. W. B. DAVIS.

Clerk of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent free to any address, and poor patem us.

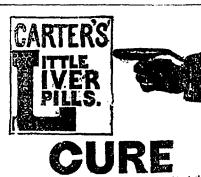
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverse.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverse Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the put ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIC MEDICINE CO.,

50 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$4 SIDPPEC FRE ENTERING ME STORY IN SUCCESSION OF THE STORY OF THE STORY

for all BRAIN & NEEVE DISEASES rure cure for Nerre Affections, Evidency, etc. 1882, already take directed. No Fits area for laye Treatise and \$2 trial bottle face to 1 1 packing. paying express charges on box when read names, P. O. and express address of a Da. KLINE, 981 sechet, bull-added bing Druggists BEWARE OF IMITATING For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Nove- Dim street, Montreal.

GOLD. You can live at honce and make morened world. By the reary all now. Constitute that Park. Test Park. Address, TRUE & U., Amendia, Soline.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most control of the state of th

Ache they would be almost priceless to those when the first this distressing complaint; but fort mately their goodness does not end here, and they who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be will ling to do without them. But after all sick has leave at so many lives that here is when the bars of so many lives that here is when

Is the bane of so many lives that here is whe we make our great boast. Our pills cure it whi others do not. Carter's Little Liver Fulls -re -re appli a They are strictly vegetable and no net grips in the home in value and the strictly vegetable and no net grips in the above. In value them, in vialest 25 cents; five 131, 50 by druggles are when a continuous all we have the strictly as a str

by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

885 SOLID GOLD WATCH This splendid, solid gold, hunting on at that price it is the best bargain in not be purchased for less than \$100 gents' sizes with works and cases of not be purchased for less than \$100. We have both gents sizes with works and secure one of these eigents \$100 M in the purchased for less than \$100 M in the less than \$100 M in the less than the less than \$100 M in the les

A. Charles and Carlotte

# FALLACY OF JUGGERNAUT. IONCURE CONWAY EXPLAINS THE

### bristians' Ideas Have Been Erroncous-A God of Peuce and Lave, Instead of Beath.

There is no horror more widespread than that the car of Juggernaut. No church or chapel a Sunday school room is unfamiliar with the r Sunday school room is unfamiliar with the rision of idolaters throwing themselves beneath the blood-stained wheels. There are few Ameritan girls—boys even—who have not shed tears and dimes for the victims of that cruel idol. The dreadful self-immulation has added a proverbial similitude to pulpit added a proverbial similitude to pulpit and platform eloquence. Grim Juggernaut has got into oyclopædias. But the chariot of trush is passing through the world; the chariot of trush is passing through the world; the many cherished fallacies must be cast beneath its remoracless wheels; among them must be crashed this world-wide notion about Juggernaut. It is a delusion. Hard as it is to lose one's pet horror, this one must be given upone's pet horror, the contrary, Juggernaut is the most juggernaut does not prevail—never did prevail. On the contrary, Juggernaut is the most civilized.

Tead dill a column with official and unquesting the most civilized.

the most humane of all Griental deivies, and his cult the most civilized.

I could fill a column with official and unquestionable proofs of this paradox, but reserve the space for some facts of more interest to the reader. It will be sufficient to substantiate the point by a few competent authorities whose testimony has not been disputed. Dr. W. W. Hunter, gazetteer general of India, says in his Orissa (1872):

In a ciosely packed, enger throng of 100 ces

Origa (1872):

In a closely packed, eager throng of 100,000 men and womer, menny of them unaccustomed to exposure or hard labor, and all of them tugging and straining to the utmost tugging and straining tropical sun, deaths must occasionally occur; [There have, doubtless, been instances of pilgrims throwing themselves under the wheels in a frenzy of religious excitement. But such instances have been rare, and are now unknown. At one time several unhappy people were kinled or injured every unhappy people were kinled or injured every unhappy people were almost invariably cases of secidental trainpling. The lew suicides that diseased and miserable objects. The official returns now place this beyond doubt. Indeed, nothing could be more opposed to the spirit of Vishun worship than self-immolation. Accidental death within the temple renders the whole place unclean. The ritual suddenly stops, and the pulluted offerings are hurried away from In a closely packed, eager throng of 100,000 sway ironi

THE SIGHT OF THE OFFENDED GOD. According to Abaitanya, the apostle of Jagansth, the destruction of the least of God's creanath, the destriction of the least of God's creatures was a sin against the Creator. Self-immolation he would have regarded with horror. The copious religious literature of his sect frequently describes the car festival, but makes no mention of self-sacrifice; nor does it contain any passage that could be twisted into a sanction for it. Abul Fazi, the Mussulman observer, is equally silent, although from the context it is almost certain that, had he heard of the practice, he would have mentioned it. So far from encouraging self immolation, the gentle doctrines of Jaganath tended lation, the gentle doctrines of Jaganath tended to check the once universal custom of widow burning. Even before the government put a stop to it our officials observed its comparative

stop to it our omeans conserved its comparative infrequency in Pari.

Being in Index il years after the above was published, i conversed with Dr. Hunter on this subject, and touch that the evidences even for sucide under the car at Pari had diminished since his work was written. The English comparativing at Polyce had in four years known but since its work was written. The English commissioner at Oris-a had in four years known but one death by accident, and two in which the victims hat trid themselves of exeruciasing companions. The was lived of the above the property of the state of the s plaints. This was just after the province passed under English rule, which did not interfere with the featural. Prof. Bein of Aberdeen University says (1876):

An Indian civil servant, Mr. Jemes Gedder, who had been resident insgistrate at Orissa, where the festival is held, informed me, from his own knowledge, that no trace of the practice of immolation could be found in the public re-

According to Wison, the Orientalist, pilgrimkilled and so pollute the sacred precinct. The man can say if he is ill or exhausted, but not the beast, who might be driven to his death. Shocked by an apparent degradation of humanity, meant to preserve animal life, such surmiced missionary, if an accident occurred, might suppose it parts of the programme. His about and moral nerves manufactured might might suppose it part of the programme. His physical and moral nerves unsettled might inflate the etery, and when this gained currency in missionary meetings and swelled collections, its inflation would hardly diminish. There is an evolution instories; a survival of the fittest for raising contributions might so develop a Juggernant accident or suicide that the original wifters would not according his narrative as told in ness would not recognize his narrative as told in ness would not recognize his narrative as told in the thermacies. Suicide is different from self-immolation. To the are more religious suicides in England than in India. On the day after the Prince of Wales attended a thenkegiving at St. Paul's for his recovery, I read a paragraph stating that several persons were at one point crushed to death. The item might fluat like a thisto seed to some far land, and spring up to a ballet that in England belief that in England

# HUMAN VIOLING ARROUSERED

on the recovery of a prince from niness.

The West understands the Ensuas little as the East does the West. When India, passed under direct English rule, a difficult problem was presented by the energiance possessions of its various and the new resource possessions of the various and the new resource possessions of the various and the new resource processions of the new resource sets by the energous possessions of its various sets. The new government was compalled to appoint temple trustees and idol guardians. England showly real 2-d that its Queen was the hear of many-headed idolatry. Her vicercy disbursed revenues of paganim. Under a formal pledge of protection to the great temple of Juggernant, an annual sum was assigned to the Brahmans from the revenue of the annexed province. In 1845 a tremendous polemic gross in England about his particular gatranges, the government about this particular patronage, the government about his particular patronage, the government bring charged with subsidizing this most murderous idolatry. The excitement became in Isdia a cry that the English were about to distroy their religion, and contributed not a little in the mutiny of 1857. More persons were impolated in that struggle than had ever been certified to all the gods of India together. Added the time Incorrants the deley whose And all the time Juggernaut, the deity whose fittions victims largely occasioned the slaughters, was awaiting, in wooden harmlessness, the era of Oriental research which now proves him a form of Vishnu, the lord and protector this to whom sacrifications are a simple in a resulting the secretary and the secretary are arrived in the secretary are secretary are secretary arrived in the secretary are secretary are secretary and the secretary are secretary are secretary are secretary and the secretary are secretary are secretary are secretary and the secretary are secretary are secretary and the secretary are secretary are secretary are secretary and the secretary are secretary are secretary as a secretary are secretary are secretary as a secretary are secretary as a secretary are secretary are secretary as a secretary and a secretary are secretary as a secretary are secretary as a secretary and a secretary are secretary as a secretary as a secretary as a secretary and a secretary are secretary as a secretary this, to whom sacrifice, even animal, is an abomination. So it appears that Christian superstitions can be cruel also.

Jaganath, the right spelling, means "Lord of the World." It is an epithet of Krishna, who is a form of Vishnu, the Hindoo savior. His great shrine is at Puri, Orissa. At one of his two annual feativals the image is bathed; at the other ha is drawn in his car. According to the ther he is drawn in his car. According to the egend, Krishna was killed by a hunteman. His ouss were found under a tree, and a king, In-ladyumas, was directed by Vishnu to form an dradyumna, was directed by Vishnu to form an image of Jagaunth and place Krishna's bones inide it. Visvakarma, divine architect, undertook to make the image, but, being hurried by the King, left in anger. So Jaganath was left without hands or feet. In compensation for this, Brahma gave the image eyes and soul, and presided at its consecration. It is discernible through this legend that it was originally on account of the saintly bones within it that the large was venerated. And although to the Obristian spectator the worship\_may appear needy that of a painted "stock," this is not true.

IT SYMBOLIZES A RESURBECTION

It SYMBOLIZES A RESURE COTON

of Kirshna's dead body. The only sacrifices belive it are flowers, each a hope of immortality.
The associations with Juggernaut are unique,
and the spirit investing the shrine so far in adand the spirit investing the shrine so far in adand that the spirit investing the shrine so far in adand that become of social and political import-

ance. Forbes, in his "Plea for Indian Missions" (1865), says: "Caste is the devil's yoke," and "Juggernaut was finvented by devils." This is not felicitous, for at the shrine of Juggernaut caste disappears. It is the only temple in India where the prince and the pauper, the Brahman and the Pariah kneel together. Through this peculiar characteristic of equality has been developed a means by which a certain fraternization with the English has been secured. In has long been caste law that none of Brahman family can touch any soil but that of India without defitement. Young Hindoos were for a long time restrained from visiting England, to prepare themselves for the civil service, because of the really defiling and costly ceremonies of purification entailed on their return. But in recent years it has been ascertained that it is only necessary for the returning traveller to go stra'ght to the shrine of Juggernaut. Having obtained a certificate of pilgrimage to Juggernaut, no further questions are asked; his caste is safe. In this way Juggernaut, while still signifying savagery for Christian pulpits, has become a potent patron, not to say missionary, of English civilization in India. Juggernaut has also become the shrine of religious toleration in India. At all the great refigious festivals his image may be seen, with peaceful Buddha seated beside it. Buddhism was exterminated from India many centuries ago. There is no Buddhist temple nearer than Ceylon; but the great and gentle teacher, whom we are all beginning to love as the "Light of Asia," has, within a few genera-

whom we are all beginning to love as the "Light of Asia," has, within a few generations, been taken by the hand, so to say, by Juggernaut. Buddha is gradually coming back to the heart of India through the liberalism of the worshippers of Juggernaut. This the most important sign of moral programs back to the heart of India through the Rotariem of the worshippers of Juggernaut. This is the most important sign of moral progress and intellectual movement among the 200,000,000 of India. Juggernaut and Buddha are now venerated together in every part of the country. They are the gentle, or, one may say, the gentlemanly gods of the land. No violence, no cruelty nor blood-stain can approach, them. The picus devotee will not slay an insect near their temples. Such is the record of the actual as contrasted with the imaginary Juggernaut, whose only human sacrifices have been drawn from the picus pockets of Christendom. In Juggernaut are summoned the line of avaters representing those whom Hindoos call their saviours, as distinguished from Liva, the destroyer's mearnations. In him are Vishnu and Krishna and Buddha. I have before me the puranic regulation for the only sacrifice permitted at the alters of Vishnu-Krishna-Juggernaut, these three being one: "He who adores the Supreme Being should behold him in every creature and every creature in

hold him in every creature and every creature in him. The Lord of Life should not be worshipped with flowers that have faded. Those of thine own garden are far bester than those of any other. With the flowers gathered must be reverence— itself a flower. There is in the intellect a sacred losus to which every breath is wafted and is lost. He who shall contemplate this flower shall find it full of splender beyond the collective light of many moons and near unto the deity."

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

#### RELIABLE RECIPES.

BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING -The secret of all good bread and butter puddinge is to let the buttered bread soak in the custard for a quarter of a hour before baking in the oven. GOOD LUNCHEON material for picules, stc., is sandwiches of cheese and eggs, and they can be made thus: Grate the cheese, and to each cupful add the yolks of three hard boiled egge, minced fine: rub to a paste with a tea-eponful of butter, season to taste with sait and pepper, and spread between buttered bread. These are nice made of brown bread.

WAFFLES -To make good waffles take one pint of buttermilk, one teaspoonful cods, one teaspoonful of melted butter, one teaoup of flour, the yolks of four eggs and a small pinch. of salt: beat the whites separately to a stiff froth and add them the last thing. Have the waffle tins well greased and very het, pour in the butter and bake hrown. When taken up, spread with butter and keep warm.

According to Wilson, the Orientalist, pilgrimages to Jugg-maut have been customary for only some 150 years, so that the annals are traceable. Dr. Hooter has gone carefully through them, has conversed with the oldest inhabitant, and found no explanation of the bad reputation of the cult. It is surmed that some early missionary who witnessed the car festival did not understand that the reason why human beings drew it instead of suimals is less one of these should get killed and so nolluce the sacred precinct. The too long, they will be tough and feathery. LCNDON, August 21.—The baptism of the Sorve in hot covered dish. The cream may Emperor William's infant son is to take be omitted if desired.



# HEALTH BEFORE ALL

Diseases told at a Glance. Examination and Consultation Free.

Hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sundays.

OERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that a week ago I was This is to certify that a week ago I was suffering from a swollen hand, caused by a splinter, which was between the first and second finger. I felt a certain commotion in the nerves and was suffering greatly. By the advice of a physician I was contined to my bed for five weeks, which dumbfounded me. I paid a visit to Mma. Desmarais & Lacroix. and. to my weeks, which dumbfounded me. I paid a visit to Mme. Desmarais & Lacroix, and, to my astonishment, I felt the extraction so rapid that after four days treatment I was perfectly cured. This cure is certainly a proof of the ability of Mmc. Desmarais & Lacroix, and it is but justice to give this letter publication.

JOSEPH G. SAVARB,

170 Beautry street.

Montreal, January 15, 1884.

A. E LACROIX, successor to MDE. DES-MARAIS, 1263 Mignonne street, corner St. El vaceth, Montreal. 45-TH,s-tf

POVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME GEORGINE GAUDETTE, of the town of St. Henry, said District, wife of Narcisse Dansereau, of the same place, grocer, has instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband. Montreal, 26th July, 1888.

P. B. LAVIOLETTE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D.,
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Without injurious medication.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that Castoria cures Colic, Constitution,
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
Emown to me." H. A. Argere, M. D.

Kills, Worms, gives aleep, and promotes di-

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

#### LAND AND LOVE

Let others sing of war and wine. Of stream and woodland siry, A lay of land and love be mine— Of land and love and Mary; For wheresoe'er your feet have strayed, In valley or in highland,

You've never met a fairer maid,
Or land to rival my land.
Oh! wide earth holds no dearer prize,
Nor boasts a fairer daughter, Thar Mary of the sparkling eyes From Ireland o'er the water.

Above the stormy ocean's breast, Where wave and wind war loudly, With soaring hills and Shamrock crest, My green land rises proudly; And silvery lake and sunny giade Enrich the beauteous island-Oh ! Mary is the fairest maid, And there's no laud like my land!
The wide earth holds no dearer prize, &c

My love is like the blushing dawn When Summer reigns in spleadour, And, timid as the graceful fawn, Her voice is soft and tender : Beside her lips the resetude fade—
O! seek through far and nigh land You'll never meet a fairer maid, Or land to rival my land. For wide earth holds, &c.

Around her queenly brow of snow Hangs many a clustering curl,
And cheeks where roses come and go
Has she, my matchless girl. Has she, my matchless girl.
Her blue eyer gleam like Spanish bludes.
Their glances free from guile and
She's fairest still among the maids.
And there's no land like my land.

The wide earth holds, &c. Oh! well I mind the happy day She listened to my story, When on the hills the sunset lay, In June's unrivalled glory.
We sat beneath the hawthorne's shade,
Our hands c'asped close the while, and I vowed there ne'er was dearer maid.
In other land or my land. Oh! wide earth holds, &c.

I care not how the lates may frown, How fee or friend may chide me, I'd scorn the proudest empire's crown When Mary sits beside me. And till I'm in my cold grave laid, In Ireland's holy island,
I ll love my blue-eyed bluehing maid,

My Mary dear, and my land.
Oh! wide earth holds no dearer prize, Nor boasts a fairer daughter,
Than Mary of the aparkling eyes,
From Ireland o'er the water,
JOHN T. KELLY Southwark Irish Literary Club.

LABOUCHERES LET R

TO OUST THE WESTERN COAST ISLANDERS WORST FOE-EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SON CHRISTENķd—an ignoble prince.

place at Potadam in the Garrison Church on Friday week. The Empress Victoria and Boiled starch is much improved by the the Dake of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha will be addition of a little salt or dissolved gum present at the ceremory. Tas King of sweden, who is to be one of the aponeors, is expected to arrive at Potadani next Wadnesday from Copsulanger, where he will be the guest of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark.

THE IRISH WEST ISLANDERS.

Mr. M. Davitt's appeal to the bishops and priests of Connaught to raise subscriptions and to make an organized effort to oust the Western Coast Islanders' worst foes—the landlord-has my sincerest sympathy. Of all natives of the United Kingdom these unfortunates are the most to be pitied. They bear all the burdens of civilization and enjoy none of its benefits. Their sole counsction with the body politic is a penal one. They pay taxes to a State from which they derive no advantage whatever. Every year we hear of their distress ; every year comes a ory for alms for them, and usually every guaboat which takes them provisions takes also, if not on the same voyage, at least at its next trip, a party of police and emergency men to evice them from their homes. They are simple, primitive people, speaking little or no English, clad in homespun and queerly fashioned garments, and aring shoes made of the rawhide. riey live completely cut off from it world which flaces them. This is the image of the world which flaces them. This is the image of the world which flaces them. This is the image of the world which is the image of the world wor islanders are ruined hody and soul by being cast into American towns. They are the very people above all others who ought to be kept at home, and there is plenty room for them at home, where their aucestors lived in far greater numbers, if the State would only treat

t em fairly.

The suicide of Prince von Salm Reiffer scheidt-Dyck extinguished a crying scandal at Berlin. The Prince was Grand Marshal of the Imperial Household, and hereditary member of the House of Peers. Notwithstanding his great age—seventy-seven—he led what, to speak euphenistically, may be termed a gay life. He was too familiar with the kind of libertinage practised at the Golden House in the time of Nero. The old Emperor shut his ears to all reports sent him about his Grand Marshal's goings on. But the present Emperor, and greatly to his credit, lost no time after he ascended the throne in intimating to Prince Alfred that if he did not send in his resignation it would be His Majesty's duty to dismiss him. The Grand Marshal retired to his Schloss at Dyck, near Renss. He was found in bed there with his throat cut and several wounds on his. breast. He held tightly in his right hand the razor with which it is supposed that he put an end to his ignoble life.

WANTED.—At St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, P.Q., three lady teachers speaking French and English; one capable of teaching music.—Salary, S100 to \$140.2 year.

Address, JNO. JOS. CARRY, Sec. Treas.

Address, JNO. JOS. CARRY, Sec. Treas.

Sociol Commissioner, Commissi "Where there is a will there is a way" is an



## Cures Chronic Constipations

Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a discribed state of the Liver. Show of a different state as Dispressia on India etian, Bilious Affections, Benefiche, Hearthern, Aridity of the Stewarth, Rhennitism, Less of Apposits, Gravel, Newson's Debtitive Nausea, or Vocal row, sethings in tagger? Dones have to Burdee's borne have to the tade, done had o region New Acast of their gripting factoralism in closes, and is given by the tagger. In liquid form. Large Lettles, to colle ca --

EF Net .- This favorite medicine is put up in coal bettles helding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label Beware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and y w zill not be alsoppointed.



# Bourget Collegu, Rigard, P.Q.

hE-OPENS SEI TEWBER 5711. Classical Course; Complete English Course; Commercial Course: Active Rusiness and Banking Departments; Tolegraphy; Short-Hand; Type-wilting; Competent English Teachers; picturesque and healthful surroundings near the Ottawa River. Board, Tuition, Bed and Washing only \$120.00 a year. For prospectus, address REV. U. JULY, C.S.V., Presitent.

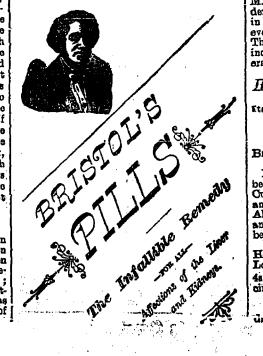
#### MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. ---:0:---

This new Boarding School, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, will open MONDAY, Sept. 3rd. The Institution occupies a picture-sque site on the elevation known as MOUST ST LOUIS. The buildings are commoditions and contain all improvements tending to promote the health

and comfort of the students. The programme embraces a complete course of Business and Scientific studies. of Business and Document.

For terms, &c., apply to
THE DIRECTOR.
1-3

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#### INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONAL OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTEL.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Rd. ... tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise to ... a part of the present state Constitution, in 1878, b) an overwhelming popular vote.

its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi Annually (June and December). and its Grand Single Number Brawings take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise thearrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawines of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-sonmanage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our ignatures attached, in its advertisements."



Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all rises drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisio la Nat'i Bh. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN a res. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Enion National Bank,

## GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 11, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5 Tentis \$2: Twentieths \$1.

| LIST OF PRIZES.  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is\$ 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is\$ 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is | 300,000<br>000,001<br>50,000       |
| PRIZE OF 25,000 is   | 25.000<br>20,000                   |
| 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are  | 25,000                             |
| 100 PRIZES OF 500  | 25,000<br>50,000                   |
| 500 PRIZES OF 200 are  | 60,000<br>100,000                  |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES,  |                                    |
| 100 Prizes of \$500 are  | 50,000<br>30,000<br><b>20,</b> 000 |
| TERMINAL PRIZES  |                                    |
| 999 Prizes of \$100 are.   | 99,900<br>99,900                   |
| 3,134 Frizes amounting to\$1   | .054.800                           |
| NOTE Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are titled to terminal Prizes.     | not en-                            |
| IN FOR CIUM RATES, Or any fuether info                                 | rmetton                            |

FOR CIUE RATES, or any farther information, desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with thate, County, Street and Number. Here rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Seed POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Ourrency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La.

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Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La,

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute increase and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prise.

EXEMBER, also, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTERD BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courte; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous achiemes



entry and the second of the se SICOLAR SHOWNER HAS THE DEVINER OF CO CATALOGUE WITH INCO TEST MONIALS. NO DUTE ON CHURCH BELLS.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the flue properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to realist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatsi shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." — Civil Service Grazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

Made sumply with conting maket of the coly in Packets by Gracers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
22-G LONDON, ENGLAND.

ARDS 24 SAMPLES FRE A Constitution of the Architecture of Beautiful Presenting and Fancy Pictures, and Manuel Manuel Constitution of the Architecture of the Architect

1 to 58 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines no under the horses feet. Write RREWSTER'S SAFETY Pr. HOLDER CO. Hol'y Mich 143-G

TEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Honsebole Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully. vet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Ganaral Family Medicine, are unsurrosses. eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Ruown Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds
Sores and Uloers!
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
Cures Sove Throat, Bronchittis, Coughs, Colde,
and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings
Absoesses, Pies, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatisn
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
been kown to fail
Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professo
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street
Tondon, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 14d., 2s, 6d.

London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address Pietre & Co., 1437 N Unity between theh curs of andle, or by letter, 1221

# ALLAN LINE



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

# 1882 -- Summer Arrangements--- 1882

Company's Lines are composed of the g double-engined. Clyne-but I kees sires. They are built in water-tight ments, are unsurpassed for strength, ad comfort, are fitted up with all the improvements that practical experien can and have made the fastest time. cest, and have made the fastest time

| ı | 77               | _          | _    | _                           |
|---|------------------|------------|------|-----------------------------|
| ı | Vesse ?          | Tonnage,   | C:A  | m <b>manders</b>            |
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Siberian 3,904

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| ylight W   | or of the Living on Thurs!  EDNESDAYS YS, calling a land Mails a scotland, are | bays, s<br>, and fi<br>at Loug | om Qi<br>th Fo | m Moutre | eire. |
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LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE. The steamers of the Laverpool Extra Line sailing from

|   | Thursdays, and from Montreal<br>Thursdays, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. or<br>ing at Lough) oyle to receive passenger<br>and Scotland on outward voyage and<br>Liverpool direct on homeward voyage is<br>be dospatched as under: | Pridays, call- |
|---|---|----------------|
| ı | Steamships. From Montreal.  | From Quebec    |
| 1 | Circassian  | May 11         |
| d | TOTY DESIGNATION OF STREET  | Juna 1         |
|   | CITCABBIARJung 14   | 7. 38          |
| ı | POLYBORIANJuly B  | July C         |
| ı | Circassian  | 26             |
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|   | Polynesian,Oct. 18  | Oct. 1         |
|   | Circassian  | No.            |
|   | Rates of passage by Liverpool Extra   | Riesmara from  |
|   | Montreal of Qu bec are :- Cabin, \$50, \$6  | 0 and \$70. Bo |
|   |   |                |

termediate, \$30. Steerage, \$20. Liverpool, Queens'own, St. John's, Halifax and Baid-more Mail Service.— From Halifax via St. John's, Mad. more mail retrice.

Nova Scotian.

Nova Scotian.

Caspian.

Nova Scotian.

Nova Scotian.

Line 11

Nova Scotian.

Line 25

Liates of passage from Halifax to St. John's, Nada.

| Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal treal to Glasgow on or about:       | -From Mont |
|--|------------|
| Norwegian  |            |
| Buenos Ayrean  | * 10       |
| Carthaginian   | 0 25       |
| Oreclan, ,   |            |
| Siberian   | June 1     |
| These steamers do not carry passe in                             | veyage to  |
| Europe.  |            |
| London, Quebec and Wontreat Service real to London on or about : |            |
| Nestorian  | Mrs        |
| Assyrian   |            |
| Pomeranian   |            |
| Pomeranjan<br>Nestorian  | Jane       |

Glasgow and Philadelphia Service. - From Phil 

Glasgow and Boston Service .- From Boston on

# THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at als Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations a Canada and the United States to Liverpool an

Glasgow, Via Boston and Hallfax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand
Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways
(National Despatch), and by the Boston and
Albany, New York Central and Great Western
Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston
and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.
Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading
for East bound traffic can be obtained from any
of the Agents of the above-named Railways.
For Freight, Passage or other information,
apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans,
Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris;
Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischor &
Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles
Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown;
Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church
street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70
Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers
James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co.
Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chi'
cago; H. Bourlier, Thronto; Thos. Cook & Son
261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin
son, 1364; St. James street, opposite St. La
rence Hall. son, 1361 St. James street, opposite St. La rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

# WANTED.

Responsible parties in every Town and Country, not already represented, to sell:h:
GOLD MEDAL WANZER. Address,

TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO., 1437 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

WANTED—Active and responsible men represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every county in this Pr. rince. We sell direct, hire on salary, or pay commissions. Sole prorrietors for Quebac Province, Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1437 Notre Dame sereet, Montantal

and the second s



This Powder never varies. A marvel of a strength and wholesomeness. More economic the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in compitate the multitude of low test, short weight; thoughtst powders. Sold only in case, because POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

## A CAPTAIN'S VILLAINY.

He Deliberately Attempts to Scuttle His Ship and then Set Fire to Her.

New York, Aug. 27.—Twelve sailors of the herque Gylfe, of Quebec, who were brought to this city yesterday by the steamer Partian Monarch, appeared before the British Consul this nurning and told a strange tals of the villatay of the captain of the Gyile, which ended in his scuttling the barq ... ai'h the help of his first mate. The - follows: We left Quebec for .. a. Scotland, and while in the Gulf of ace the barque sprung a leak. It of much importance and we were william on man the pumps and keep on our cour- , but Captain Tait insisted on changing our series and we headed for St. John's, Nfl . A wing there on July 19. An immediate occupy was ordered by Captain Tait and after b ug repaired we resumed our voyage on A gust 16. On the night of the 19th we again spring a leak. The pumps were manned and worked until daylight when they suddenly gave out. Several of the men investigated, and found that the pumps had been tampered with and rendered useless. This aroused the suspicious of the forecastle, and Seward Brown was ordered to watch Can. T. .. Brown says he did so, and shortly before our on the 20th saw the captain and first ma's go into the hold through the fore I'me steward crept forward, and peering down was the mate on his knees close to Other bank securities are quier. the him of the vessel with an augur in his hand and the captain standing over him. All this time there were four leet of water in the hold. The steward started aft and reported what he had seen to the men, and it was determined to watch the captain and mate still longer. Their patience was soon rewarded, as on that afternoon the cap-tain and mate again entered the hold, this time through the after hatch. What they did in the hold no one knows, but the men believed that additional holes were bored in the side in the after part of the ship. On the night of the 20th a sailor named Lyons sighted the Persian Monarch, and on reporting it to the deck was ordered by the captain to tell all hands to prepare to leave the ship. There were then ten feet of water in the wold. When the men got on deck with their luonage the captain called them ait into the cabin and made them all sign a paper to the effect that the vessel was unseaworthy. hold," said the captain, "but when you go aboard the steamer I want you to say that there are fifteen feet of water in the hold." When all hands got on deck the captain sent

east of Newfoundland. The men also claim that it was common talk in St. John's that the barque would never reach port. They

MORE OPPOSITION.

THIS TIME IT IS THE WINNIPEG BOARD OF

TRADE VS. THE RAILWAY DEAL.

meeting of the Board of Trade was held this afternoon at which the following resolution

is being constructed by the Province of Mani-

toba for the purpose of affording much needed

competition in freight rates to the people of

lines of railway from Winnipeg to the Portage, and from Morris to Brandon;

transfer these lines of railway to the corpora-

tion known as the Northern Pacific and Man-

itoba Railway Company; Resolved, that in the opinion of this board

the control of said lines of railway should not

be abandoned without arranging for ample

facilities being given upon reasonable terms to every road wishing to enter the Province

The resolution was strongly supported by Mesers. Kennoth McKenzie, Ald. Macdonald, Luxton and other prominent Reformers and

by Whitla, Brook, Galt, Hespsler and other

Conservatives. Mr. Ashdown and four others opposed it. A member of the Government

is responsible for the statement that objec-

tions to the agreement have been largely

swept away by the new contract which will ratified by a large majority. A large number of members were around to-day and a causus

is being held to night. The Free Frees continues to opposition to the contract, summing up the situation as follows: "A road costing the province

And, whereas the Province proposes to aid

And, whereas the Government proposes to

was carried almost unanimously ;

this country :

to compete for its trade.

W. Asharia ita Shaka

WINNIPEG, August 27 .- A special general

Whereas, The Red River Valley railroad

Boatswain Berguist and six men to saturate

the deck, upper woodwork and cordage with parafine, which was done. He said he wanted

to fire the ship before leaving her. When the steamer's boat came up the officer in charge

came aboard and saw the parafine. He asked

why the stuff had been coattered about and

the captain explained. All hards, with the

exception of Second Mate Robinson, took to

the boats, the latter saying he would stick to

the ship as long as a plank of her floated. He did not consider her unscaworthy, he

said, and though his chances were poor he

would try to take the vessel into some port.

The officer of the Persian Monarch, knowing

nothing then of the story of the scuttling,

remained on the vessel. When the boats

reached the steamer the captain evidently

ship and called upon the men to return. All refused but the first mate. Immediately

after the captain and mate had been returned

becoming frightened decided to return to his

to their ship the steamer quit the violnity, 14c; bacon, 12c; fresh sausages, 10c; bologna leaving the ship about 500 miles south by do, 10c; dressed hogs, \$6.25 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. say that was also their own opinion and 15c to 151c doz.
POULTRY - Turkey, \$1 25 each; Geese \$1 00 consequently they refused to sail in her. The police, however, compelled them to return to

to \$0 00 each; pigeons, \$1.80 per doz; chickens, 40c per pair; ordinary butter, 13c to 14c; honey, 3c to 9c per lb.

Fish—Salmon, 25c per lb; salmon trout. 10c

do; maskinonge, 15c do; doré, 121c do; pike, 8c do; black bass, 15c; French carl, 10c; esls, 15c a piece; halibut 12 ho lb; swordfish, 15c do; catfish, 10c kunch; suckers, 10c do. The market was particularly good for fresh fruit, but the supply was poor.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES -Sugar is unchanged boar for raw and refined. The market is firm at 38s to 39s for Barbadoos, 37c having been refused for a lot of 300 puns. We quote Barbadoes 38 to 39s, Porto Rico 35 to 36c, St. Kitte, St. Vincent and St. Croix 34 to 35c, Antigua 33 to 34c, and Trinidad 31c. CANNED FISH.—British Columbia salmon have sold at \$2 70. Lobsters are steady at \$4.75 and mackerel are scarce at the moment, although a fair supply is looked for later on PICKLED FISH.—Caps Breton herring are quoted steady at \$5.50 to \$6, but it is feared that high prices will curtail consumption, The catch of shore herring is undoubtedly amall. Dry cod is in good demand with sales of round quantities at \$4.75 and we quote \$4.75 to \$5 per quintal. Green cod is nomi-

nal. Oils.—The market is generally quiet, sales heing confined principally to small jobbing lots. Steam refined seal oil has sold at 421 to 43c. Round lots are quoted at 42c, although Honer.—New honey in tins, 12c to 12 c per some pretend they can be had at lower prices. Newfoundland cod oil is quiet at 30 to 31c, and Halifax at 28 to 29c; cod liver oil 65c.

Flour.—The firm tone of the market noted last week has continued unabated under a good local and export demand. Prices have

advanced 10c to 20c per brl on the week, and paid. If the present fine weather continues we about 50c to 60c per brl from bedrock. We shall have a good average crop in Canada after \$720,000 is sold to a company of foreign genabout 50e to 60e per brl from bedrock. We tlemen for a like amount of our own bonds. about 50s to 60s per bri from bedrock. We quote as follows: Patent winter, \$4.95 to \$5.00; patent spring, \$4.95 to \$5.00; straight roller, \$4.70 to \$4.80; extra, \$4.45 to \$4.55; auperfine, \$3.55 to \$4.00; strong bakers', \$4.60 to \$4.75; city atreng bakers', (140 lb. sacks.) \$4.80 to \$4.90; Ontario bags The bonds are issued on security of property created by ourselves. A further sum of \$320,000 is given them to spend on that road as they see fit. The sum of \$624,000 is given them to buy the road to the Portage, which is sold for \$400,000. Two bridges, costing \$80,000, are denated to them. With its ewn issue, part of which is guaranteed, the company enter upon the construction of the Bran--Extra, \$2,00 to \$2.50. don road, with securities in hand amounting

UATMEAL, &c - Ustmeal can be hought at pretty well any price, Manitoha meal having been offered as low as \$5 for ordinary, and to \$20,000 per mile. No one can deny that his is a favored company. With assistance a this generous scale any three or four gen-lemen in Manitoba could easily start out to we quote ordinary, \$5.50 to 5 70 la bris, and \$2.70 to 2.80 in bags. Granulated \$5.70 to \$5.90 in bris and \$2.95 to \$3 in bags. Relied bats, \$6.25 in bris and \$3 to 3.10 in bags. Cornmeal, \$3.35 to \$3.45 in bris and \$1.55 to \$1.60 in bags.

Bran, &c .- The market remains firm at MORE ARRESTS UNDER THE CRIMES \$16 to \$17 per ton for bran, and shorts at \$20 to \$20.50 per ton DUBLIN, August 27 .- The police of Wexford to-day arrested John Redmond, M.P., of Wexford, his brother, Wm. Redmond, M.P. for Fermanagh, and Ed. Walsh, editor of the Wexford People. They are charged with offences under the Crimes act. Father

WHEAT -Since our last issue a further sharp advance has taken place in the price of wheat in this market, No. 1 Northern having been placed as \$1.02 and \$1.03, and \$1.04 subsequently bid. We quote prices as follows:—Manitoba No. 1 nard, \$1.07; No. 2 hard, \$1.05; No 1 Northern \$1.05; Canada spring wheat, nominal at \$1.04 to \$1.05; white winter \$1.05.

CORN, -The market is quiet and prices are nominally quoted at 58s to 59s in bond.

Pras.—The wide difference between

buyers' and sellers' views prevents business, holders asking 880 and buyers bidding 860 Lower prices are looked for as it appears to assembled along the banks of the Mersey on be generally admitted that Ontario has a Saturday to witness the end of the Great good average crop.

Eastern's last voyage. The mammoth bull was towed by two powerful tugs, to which here to-day and was offered at 45c, but it is

said that 44; would buy it. The market is evidently much easier and prices are on the down turn. Quotations range from 44: to 45e with a downward inclination.

was finally beached at Tranmere, where she will be broken up. This work will be begun barloy grown in this vicinity has been stained in a few days, and her owners expect to by the late long spell of wet weather, and realize from her sale piecemeal much more good bright samples are scarce, as high as 80c being asked for a lot of choice. harley is offered at a point west on the Grand Trunk at 65c per bushel i.o.b., which is equal to 770 here. We quote prices of new barley at 70c to 80s as to quality.

SEEDS .- Prices continue nominal, the principal interest being centred in the prospects of the new crop. A sregards clover advices from the West state that there will be a fair average crop in Ontario, as also of alsike In this Province timothy will prebably turn out a good orep, Prices are nominal as follows: Timothy \$3 per bushel, red clover 7c to Sc, up to 2254. From this point the figures re-acted to 223 on sales of some investors' shares, per bush.

# Children Crv for Pitcher's Castoria:

but the quotation is again strong with sales at 2241 and 2242, no more being offered under 225. The munipulator of this "squeeze" has certainly been successful in raising prices, but it yet remains to be seen if he will be able to unlead his stock. Meanwhile there is every appearance of the atock going higher.

|Aug. 16, 1888..Aug. 28, 1888.

girdle the earth with a railway.

quently admitted to bail.

AUT.

Kennedy has been arrested for holding a

meeting of a suppressed branch of the National league at Dallahow, County Cork.

The Redmonds and Mr. Walsh were subse-

THE GREAT EASIERN'S END.

LONDON, Aug. 27 .- Thousands of persons

she rendered great assistance by propelling herself by the use of the smaller engines re-maining on board. Even with this combined

power her progress was slow. The big ship

than the £20,000 that they paid for her.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The only feature of interest in the local

stock market has been the "corner" in Bank of Montreal, by which the price was driven

Office of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Angust 28, 1888.

| STOCKS.  |               |            |                           |                     |
|--|---------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
|  | Sellers.      | Buyers     | Sellers.                  | Buyers              |
| Montreal Ex. div   | 22134         | 22034      | 225                       | 22412               |
| Ontario  | 124 4<br>107• | 1244       | 1241 <sub>2</sub><br>107• | 1235.<br>104•3      |
| Molsons  | 212           | 160<br>209 | 160<br>2101 <sub>2</sub>  | 155                 |
| Merchants  | 143           | 1883       | 149                       | 139                 |
| Rast. Town.<br>Quebec.<br>Union                          |               | 0.0        | 117                       | "115 <sup>1</sup> 4 |
| Commerce   | 1174          | 11634      | ******                    | 1174                |
| Dominion Ville Marie Pederal.                            |               |            |                           |                     |
| Mont. Tel. Co.   | 100           | 0312       | 100                       | 9234                |
| N. W. Land Co<br>Dom. Tel. Co<br>West Union Co           |               | 80         | 81                        | 803                 |
| Rich. & Ont. Co<br>Do. Bonds                             | 57            | 267        | 5413                      | 54                  |
| City Pass Ry<br>City Gas Co<br>Can. Pac. Ry              | 215<br>215    | 2144       | 205<br>2154<br>574        | 204<br>215<br>564   |
| Bt. Paul & M. Ry   |               |            | 110                       |                     |
| Can Cent. Bonds<br>Can. Cotton Co<br>Dundas do           | ••••          |            | 37³₃<br>40                | 112<br>30<br>30     |
| Montreal do  | 80            | 78         | 79<br>90                  | 78                  |
| Coaticooke do Hochelaga do Merchants Mfg Loan & Mort. Co | 125           | 115        | *120                      | 1124                |
| Bell Telephone Co  | 120           | 112        | 120                       | 112                 |
| •Ex Dividend.  |               |            |                           |                     |

#### RETAIL FARMERS' MARKET. TUESDAY, Aug. 28.

The farmers at the Bonsecours market to-day had a good business. Large quantities of fruit and vegetables were sold for good prices. The following are the prices current up to date:
VEGETABLES.—New potatoes, 400 to 500 per

bush; new carrots, 25c to 30c per doz bunches; parsnips, 50c do; bests 25c do; turnips, 25c per bush; celery, 80 per bunch; new cabbage, 30c to 50c per doz, or 5c a head; cucumbers, 20c doz; cauliflowers, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per doz; beans, 50c thought Robinson crazy and tried to persuade | cauliflowers, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per him to leave the barque, but he persisted and | per basket; tomatoes, 60c doz.

FRUIT.—Apples from \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel; pears, \$6.50 to \$7 do; lemons, \$3.50 per box; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.50 bunch; blueberries from 70c to \$1 per box.
MEAT.—Beef-roast, steak, 12c per lb; sirloin,

12c to 15c do; spring lamb, 10c do; mutton, 8c to 10c do; veal, 10c to 12c do; pork, 12c; ham, FARM PRODUCE—Butter, prints, 23c to 25c per lb; roll, 17c to 18c do; creamery, 19c to 20c do; fine cheese, 83c to 83c do; maple sugar, 7c to 73c do; fresh eggs, 20c to 23c doz; packed

# GENERAL MARKETS.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c -A fair business has been dene considering the drawback to trade by the late continued wet weather. Sales of Western short out clear pork have transpired at \$19 to \$19.50 and of Western mess at \$17 to 17.50. In Western lard, sales have been made during the week at 11c to 111c in changed. Chicago short cut clear, per bbl., \$19.00 to 19.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl., \$17.00 to 17 50.

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. -- In this market there has been a little better jobbing demand, induced no \$14.50 per ton delivered. doubt by farmers being husy in the fields on the one hand, and people returning from the country on the other hand. Lower Ports and Newfoundland shippers have been taking a few lots of Western at 16 to 17c, but beyead this there is no export enquiry whatever  $\Delta$  lot of 500 tubs of creamery was offered yesterday in this market at 19c, but single tubs to grocers are bringing 20c to 21c. There is every prospect of a large fall make and the market has a decidedly easy tendency. Creamery, 19 to 20; Eastern Townships, 17 to 19; Merrisburg, 17 to 19; Brockville, 17 to 19; Western, 15 to 17.

CHESS.—The market at the moment is in that position that it is difficult to reconcile the opinions of buyers and sellers, but when it comes to the best of actual business, a material consession from former figures must be recorded. Whilst the large holders on the Useful Information for Titlers of the Soil one hand quote the market quiet and firm at 330 to 940 for finest white or colored, those armers who have brought their goods to this market hecause that could not dispose of them in the country, have been compelled to accept 80 to 3to for fine, and 8to for finest At within the range of S: to 810 thousands of boxes have been marketed here by farmers since our last report. Sales of inferior and of flavored goods have transpired at 60 to 740 The onlyments this week will be light. Prices have declined fully to to to during the week for finest. Finest Colored, 81 to 82; Finest White, 81 to 82; Fine, 83 to 84; Medlum, 71 to 8.

# FRUITS. &c.

APPLES .- Since this day week about twelve APPLES.—Since this day week about twelve cars have arrived, and under a good enquiry cales of cars were made at \$2 to \$2.37½ for good to choice. In a jobbing way sales of strawberry and Duchess have been made at \$3 to \$3.50, a few lots of fancy bringing \$3.75. A lot of spot-ted harvest apples sold as low as \$1.75. There has been some demand on Nawfoundland account, but we learn of no shipments as yesto

the English market.

PEARS.—Canadian Bartletts are arriving and are very fine, sales being reported at \$6 to \$9 American Bartletts have sold at from 83 to 5.50 as to quality. Pears in baskets sold at \$1 per basket. California Pears \$3 to \$3,25 and California Bartletts \$4.50 to 5 per box. Lemons.—The demand is very poor, and the few sales reported have been on the basis \$3.50

to 4, poor atock selling at \$2.50 per box.

Bananas.—Receipts have been heavy, and owing to their voor condition had to be pushed off at low prices, sales of reds being reported at 75c to \$1.25, and yellows at 50c to \$1.50 per bunch.

bunch.

GRAPES.—Blue grapes have sold at \$1 per basket of 10 lbs. Malaga grapes have turned out very disappointing in quality, and have had to he sold at very low figures. Muscat, \$5 per PEACHES.—Canadian peaches are arriving every day and selling at \$1 to \$1.10 in ba-kets.

American fancy in carriers, \$4; fine do, \$3.50; baskets, \$1.50; crates, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Minors.—Sales of watermelons have been bunch. MELONS. - Sales of watermelons have been

nade at 25c each, and musk melons at \$1.50 to \$5 per dozen as to size. TOMATORS.—Sales of several lots of tomatoes

have been made at 25c to 30c per bushel.
Ontons.—Spanish \$3.50 to \$4 per case.
Porators.—The market is now well supplied, with sales of round lots at 50c per beg.

# COUNTRY PRODUCTS.

COUNTRY PRODUCTS.

Edgs.—The egg market continues to drag, notwithstanding that recent arrivals from the Westshow considerable improvement in quality. Single cases have been sold at 17½c, whilst lots of 10 to 20 cases have been placed at 15 to 15½c, and we quote 15c to 16½ as to size of lot.

Beans.—The market is unchanged at \$2.15 to \$2.25 per bushel for fair to choice lots.

HONEY.—New honey in this, 12c to 12½c per lb. Old, slow sale at 8c to 9c.

HOPS.—A sale of four bales of Canadian was made a few days since at 9½c, this being the

HAY.—There has been some enquiry for hay for shipment to Ontario, and sales have been made of new pressed hay at \$14.50 per ton in the West. Here prices are quoted at \$10 to \$12.50 as to equality and quantity.

ASHES.—The market is steady under a little

better nquiry, first pots being quoted at \$3.95 and seconds at \$3.55 per 100 lbs.

#### CATTLE MARKET.

MONTREAL STOOK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES. The receipts of live stock for the week end-The receipts of live stock for the week ending August 25th, 1888, were as follows:—2,134 cows, 1,565 hugs, 151 sheep and 28 calves. Left over from previous week, 200 cows and 250 hogs. Tetal for week, 2,321 cows, 1,825 hogs, 131 sheep, 28 calves. Exported and sold during week, 2,124 cows, 1,625 hogs, 131 sheep, 28 calves On hand for sale and export, 200 cows, 200 hogs. Receipts previous week, 2,546 cows, 1,366 hogs, 276 sheep, 49 calves. Exported during week, 1,212 cows, 3,761 sheep; do. previous week, 3,143 sheep, 49 calves. Exported during week, 1,212 cows, 3,781 sheep; do. previous week, 3,143 cows, 2,407 sheep. There is an improvement in the prices of butcher cattle, the supply being rather short of the demand. All offerings were picked up at good prices. Export, good, average 1250 to 1400, 45 to 54c; do., medium, average 1100 to 1200, 45c to 55c; butchers', good, average, 1000 to 1100, 4 to 45c; do., medium, 3 to 35c; do., culls, 2c to 3c; hogs, 65c to 65c; sheep, 4c to 45c; lambs, each, \$3.50 to \$4.00; calves, each, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

#### THE HORSE MARKET.

Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles. The receipts of horses for the week ending August 25th, 1888, were as follows: 234 horses; left over from previous week, 13; total for week, 297 ! shipped during week, 270 ; sales for week, 6 ; left for city, 3 ; on hand for sale and shipment, 18. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for the week and mest, 18. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for the week and shipped per Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railway:—Ex SS Lake Ontario—27 horses consigned to S Turney, of Warsew, Illa; 30 to Frelds Brus, ef Cedar Fall, Iowa; 18 to G W Bayler, of Washington, Illa; 8 to J V Farwell, of Chicago, Ills; 4 to Messra Hanley, Hall and Croft, of Paxton, Ills; 6 to J Braithwaite, of Shelbyville, Ills; 1 to Wm Oxley, of Cornoithe, Iowa. Ex SS Fomerauian—69 horses consigned to W Singnaster, of Keota, Ills; 8 to J Virgin, of Fairburg, Ills; 8 to H A Briggs, of Elkbourne, Wis; 15 to J B Settle, of Shelbing, Miss; 2 to E Furgier, of Friemont, Neb; 12 to Hon L Beaubieu, of Friemont, Neb. Ex SS Concordia—15 horses consigned to Raesida Bros, of Waukegan, Ills; 6 to J Ralston, of Toronto, Ont; 1 to John Morrison, of Toronto, Oatario. Trade in sale hereas was a little better than last week, the supply of lorses is increasing and there are several buyers asking for horses. We expect a steady increase in business from this day forward. The Hen L Beaubien is offering for sale at these stables four of the finest imported Frenc's stallions that was ever on exhibition at Montreal. Already hundreds of citizens have called to see them. have called to see them.

#### THE HAY OUTLOOK.

The Province of Quebec has harvested one of the nest crops of hay experienced for years, the yield being large, and the quality exceptionally fine, as it was gathered in magnificent weather. From present appearances it would seem that is will be wanted, as it is anticipated that Ontario, Great Britain and the United States will all be customers for whatever surplus can be palls as to size of lot. Smoked meats are un-changed. Chicago short out clear, per bbl., are pretty free sellers, as they are willing to accept prices that will admit the filling of shipping orders. The great fear is that f-rmers will ask too high figures and thus check the shipping demand. In this market pressed hay is quoted at \$9.50 to \$12.50 per ton as to quality, and sales in the West have taken place at

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

# FACTS FOR FARMERS.

POINTERS ON AGRICULTURE WORTH KNOWING.

Manure making does not consist of simply adding material to the manure heap. The value of manure does not depend upon its bulk, but but upon its condition. The more valuable the ingredients of the heap the better. The object should be to so manage the manure as to have the contents of the heap thoroughly decomposed and pulverized to a fine condition. To do this the heap must be allowed to hest, and should be turned over ccessionally in order to throw the coarse material to she centre. The manure heap is the most important thing on the farm, and should be given the closest attention.

Reports from breeders who have given the mutton breeds a trial show that it is not unusual to produce wethers that will weigh 200 pounds when one year old, and lambs can easily be made to weigh 60 pounds when three months old. There is also a fair crop of wool secured, but it is more profitable to produce mutton. The mutton of a well-breed sheep not only gives a profit by resson of the extra weight attained, but a higher price is also received owing to better quality as compared with the ordinary common sheep

Crude carbolic acid can be obtained at about \$1 per gallon, and it should be freely used on every farm. A table-spoonful in a bucket of every farm. A table-spoonful in a bucket of water will disinfect a whole stable. It is an excellent agent for preventing lice and insect attacks on animals, and if used frequently will greatly aid in preventing disease. It can also be used with advantage in the cellar. If mixed with fine, dry lime is can be freely duated over such places as many require disinfection.

Old china, broken earthernware and other similar materials can be made serviceable by pounding them for the hens. The hens will prefer them to broken shells or any other gritty They are used in the gizzard for grinding food, and are really necessary, as as many kinds of gravel are too round and do not answer the purpose. All gritty, grinding sub-substances used by poultry should be sharp and cutting.

The work of next year should begin now, Although the crops of this season are being harvested, the ground from which they are taken should not remain idle. The hardest work of farming is to keep down weeds and grass.
Much of this labor could be saved if fighting
the weeds should be continued until the appearance of frost, instead of giving up the land
to them as soon as the crops are off.

Clean seed is essential. When the weather to drilled in this fall many weeds will be avoided duct in dollars and cents between 100 meorum drilled in this fall many weeds will be avoided grade ewes and their lambs and 100 fine grade if the seed be carefully looked over. Grass seed grade ewes and their lambs, with a balance of \$139 in if the seed be carefully looked over. Grass seed grade ewes and their lambs, with a balance of \$139 in meadows are rendered worthless by carelessness favor of the medium grades.

In examining the seed. It does not pay to plow and prepare land for grass only to allow the own experience, which, with fine wool rams, field to grow up in weeds from failure to use also of 50 per cent. of lambs for quite a seed. dean seed.

A good calf, if intended for future service, will be of but little more value than a scrub if given the same care as is bestowed upon calves on some farms. Good stock will only give good result when allowed an opportunity to do so. It is an impossibility for any kind of an animal to grow rapidly or yield a product unless pro-perly sheltered and fed,

Those who make a specialty of growing onions, and who aim to excel, usually prepare the land

FULL WEIGHT PURE URBAM

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Po der does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

CHICAGO.

DR. FOWLERS ·EXT: OF · ·WILD · TRAWBERRY CURES nolera Morbus OLIC 800 RAMPS

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

A heavy coating of green manure is applied and the land then kept loose by frequent cultivation, which kills the weeds and mixes the manura with the soil. spring arrives the land will be in the best possible condition.

Is ought not to be forgotten that cutting out the dead wood can be done at any season of the year without injury. During the summer is a good time to attend to this work, as the dead limbs can be very plainly seen. Take pains to do thorough work.

You cannot hope or expect that a tender young tree will stand without care and attention. tree is strong and hardy when it becomes old and iss roots are thoroughly established in the soil; but when it is yourg you must attend to it If there are no shade trees in the bog pasture

artificial shades should be provided. Cheaply constructed shades answer the purpose well, but they should be built to turn driving wind and rain-storms. These sheds should not be alowed to become dusty and filthy. The Massachuetts Plowman, in speaking of

corn for fodder, says; If the corn is planted in hills, four or five kernels of corn in bills a foot or a foot and a half apart, with the rows apparated as widely as is the drilled corn, this mode sult than the other course. The Michigan Farmer says : Pears must not

be allowed to ripen on the tree. As soon as the stem will part from the tree readily the pears should be geathered. They will then keep for several days and bear shipping to a distant mar-ket, and will have a much better flavor than if allowed to ripon on the trees. Mulching continuously is really worse than not

at all. The principal objection is that it tends to draw the roots too near the surface, so that they lose their bold upon the soil. Usually the mulch should be removed for a while in the fall before cold, freezing weather sats in, and early in the spring before dry weather comes in. Vick's Magazine tells of a greenhouse in

which 20,000 young rose plants became infected with mildew to a woeful extent, when they were treated to a solution of sulphide of potseh, a quarter of an ounce to a gallon of water, arringed with a fine hose. The mildew was at once destroyed, and the plants were then eyringed with pure water.

# ROSS BREEDING SHEEP.

THE ADVISABILITY OF CROSSING FINE WOOL EWES WITH COARSE WOOL BAWS.

In reply to the query: "Is it profitable for the average farmer to cross fine wool ewes with coarse or middle wool rams?" Mr. Henry Lee, among other statements, made the following at a sheep breeders meeting in Lapeer county, Mich. : We depend on three sources for the profits

from sheep, viz., wool, muston and increase. The grade of sheep that affords the largest profit with the least expense appears to be the most desirable,
To consider wool first. There has been of

To consider wool area. There are been or late a large demand for combine and medium wools at larger prices. The only way we can grow this wool is by a cress between the fine and coarser breeds, the object being to increase and coarser breeds, the object being to increase the size of carcars and the length of shaple. What cross are we to make? Will it be on fine ewes and a Luicester or Southdown ram? Mr. Lee, judging from his own experience, says no; that the cross first named is an exceedingly poor one, and on the second named one is shortening the staple of wool with too much dry-ness. He thinks the safest cross to make 18 with a first class Oxforddown, Hampshiredown or Shropshiredown. His experience with a first class of grade ewes and a Sohrpshire ram has been productive of desirable results, such as increased size of carcass, length of staple and number of increase.

In regard to mutton, Mr. Lee said mutton has become an important factor in the meat consumption, so there is a large demand for mutton at high prices. He made, in this con-nection, a statement of what he thought it

number of years. Last year he crossed fifty ewes with a Shropshire ram, and raised forty-five lambs, a loss of only 10 per cent.

# DIED.

DUNN-MEACHER.—In this city, on the 21st instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Toupin, William Dunn to Ellen Meagher. [Boston and Chicago papers please оору.]

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

# IMPORTANT NOTE. ABOUT LETTER ORDERS

In order to place our numerous customers who reside at a distance from Montreal on the best possible footing, we have decided to prepay the strength of the st the express charges anounting to \$5 and over to the express charges anounting to \$5 and over to any railway station between Toronto and Riviere du Loup, or within a distance of about 300 miles of Montreal.

Our best attention is given to all Letter S. CARSLEY.

| LADIES' | COLLARS |
|---|---|

A large assortment of Ladies' Collars has just S. CARSLEY.

Handkerchiefs of every description and at prices to suit purchasers. S. CARSLEY.

> FLOUNCINGS FLOUNCINGS

Ladies wishing to buy Lace Flouncing should go direct to the Lace Store of Canada, viz.:— S. CARSLEY.

NEW JET ORNAMENTS NEW JET ORNAMENTS NEW JET ORNAMENTS NEW JET DROPS NEW JET DROPS NEW JET DROPS NEW JET DROPS

NEW JET FRINGES NEW JET FRINGES NEW JET FRINGES

A very fine lot of the above goods have just been received and are handsomer than any received yet. S. CARSLEY.

> CUT STEEL TRIMMING CUT STEEL TRIMMING CUT STEEL TRIMMING CUT STEEL TRIMMING STEEL TRIMMING TRIMMING TRIMMING CUT STEEL ORNAMENTS
> CUT STEEL ORNAMENTS
> CUT STEEL ORNAMENTS
> CUT STEEL ORNAMENTS CUT STEEL FRINGES CUT STEEL FRINGES CUT STEEL FRINGES CUT STEEL FRINGES

This popular trimming is of a very fine quality and at astonishingly low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW SILK ORNAMENTS NEW SILK ORNAMENTS NEW SILK ORNAMENTS NEW SILK ORNAMENTS BLACK AND COLORED BLACK AND COLORED BLACK AND COLORED BLACK AND COLORED NEW SILK DRESS ORNAMENTS NEW SILK DRESS ORNAMENTS NEW SILK DRESS ORNAMENTS NEW SILK DRESS ORNAMENTS

The above handsome and fashionable goods will be worn this Fall. S. CARSLEY.

> NEW BRAIDS NEW BRAIDS NEW BRAIDS NEW BRAIDS NEW BUTTONS NEW BUTTONS NEW BUTTONS NEW BUTTONS NEW BRAIDS NEW NEW BRAIDS BRAIDS NEW BRAIDS NEW BUTTONS NEW BUTTONS NEW BUTTONS NEW BUTTONS

At S CARSLEY'S.

ABOUT BEST SPOOL COTTON.
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Always use the best Spool Cotton. The name Clapperton & Co. is on every Spool. To be had in the leading dry goods houses throughout the

MONTRDAL, 29th August, 1888.

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Children Ery for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castorial

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