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POPULAR EDUCATION.

"Government requires that its citizens be aducated in their duties. Republics demand that they be able to read and write in order to exercise the franchise. But every government needs, first of all, that its citizens be honest, good, pure. It needs that the masses be editoated, but as Christians. It is useless to put tools in the hands of miners, unand what security for law, for life, for property What avail guarantees Duty and loyalty are high sounding names, but vain, dead, it not urising from religion. Neglect religion and you forge links which time and chance will units in producing revolutions which will upheave society and finally destroy it. If you place keen weapons in a vicious man's hands you breed Castilines and Robe-

spierres."

"The most glowing pages of history are those that tell of the labor of religion and education. In the beginning of the Christian era Christianity had to contend with the pagenism of the tyrant emperors, and in education it had the schools of the empire to battle against. In the days of St. Mark, in Alexandria, under the shudow of the hishop's catnedral, the first Christian schools were established. Entering Alexandria, he found the classics of Greece and Rome in the schools, the science of numbers from Egypt, the Hebrew scriptures translated into Greek because beauties contained therein. He brought to the schools the books of the Gospels, the traditions of St. Peter and Paul, the Apostle's Creed-which contained more true philosophy than all the the pleasure of the citizens of Longueut gen-hooks of Greek and Roman sages—and the early in the honor which had been conferred clant of the Church; and these were the first upon them by the appointment of this Lordship class-books of the Christian schools. Clament, Origen, Tertullian, are the names of some of the great masters of those early Christian schools, where the literature of the pagans schools, where the literature of the pagans the pagans are the pagans of the paga was studied side by side with the literature of Christianity. As we look back to those schools, can we wonder that the young Christian student found the story of Ovid and the Golden Age insipid when compared with the glowing imagery of the prophets painting the kingdom of the Son of Jesus, the Saviour of man? Can we wonder that the Christian student haid aside the sweetly-flowing verses of Horace and Virgil, and the elegant periods of T.citus, and the glowing story of the gods, to fill his heart with the sweet lessons of the Inparante Word, the God made man! During the first three centuries, schools were established at Jerusalem, Edess, Ephesus, Smyrna, and Antioch. These were the beginning of the episcopal seminaries, where the young cleries were tught the liberal aris and the science of theology. In those days there were also the priests' schools established in each parish under the charge of the parish priest, where the children of the poor received their charge in the cliff of the seminary, then delivered an eloquent serious, then delivered an eloquent serious, then children of the Kanting for his beneficiation. The Rev. Mr. Colin. superior of the kenting. The Rev. Mr. Colin. superior of the kenting, then delivered an eloquent serious, taking for his text, "Ocania crum propter ros: ut gradia abundans, per multos in arctia-rum actions, abundans, per m to those schools, can we wonder that the the children of the poor received their education free. The Council of Vaison, in 528, obliged pastors to found such schools, and to this may be traced the origin of parochial Then came the monastic system, which trained the monks, like been, to cull the honey from the flowers of litera ture and store it for future genera-Benedictines, in 552, the source of the schools of the Middle Ages. The monastery had its church, which will cost \$150,000, is expected interior schools, where the subjects of the completed about Christmas. Several tions. Prominent in that system were the order were instructed; its exterior schools, where the poor children of the neighborhood received not only their education gratuitous. ly, but were even fed and clothed. And yet men talk of free schools as an institution of the church the free schools as an institution of the Church the free schools as an institution of the Church the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, supported by two angels. This morning His Lordebip Archbishop Fabre officiated Pontifically at High Mass, after which he administered the Screment of Confirmation and reviewed the Screment of Confirmation and reviewed originally established schools, says Hallam, belongs to some abbots and bishops the affairs of the Fubrique. of the sixth century." Anglo-Saxon records tell of Theodoric, Archbishop ot Canterbury, sent by the Pope, in 608, to propagate schools in the Anglo-Saxon Church. In the beginning of the eighth century we find the schools of England, under Egbert, remarkable for art and science In council at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 789, bishops

claims of Christianity-and remember, Christlanity was then the Catholic Church to the education and civilization of Europe, even that of the barbaric hordes who swept across the Continent. No scholar can ignore the Popes who, during all Christian science, whether in maintaining free schools for the poor, or in establishing Cyril and a Methodius to the Slave."
"The strength of manhood is in virdivinely commissioned to teach all nations, and insists that the child be taught according to the Gospel. Religious men and women, consecrated to education, receive the blessing of Mother Church, and teach science and literature in an atmosphere of religion in the church schools. America need never fear those schools. They are not rivals, but coworkers in the education of the people. Patriotism is taught there side by side with the Commandments of God. Inseparably intertwined are country and God. Love of America and their republican institu-

oil, 1779, renewed the order. In Rome, in 1078, a school of liberal arts was placed beside every Episcopal

bishop had his seminary, every monastery its exterior school, every priest obliged to sustain free parochial schools, as we may

see from the Synod of Mentz in S00, Council

Through the "dark ages" every

blood was demanded that the country might live. When the crisis comes—and it comes to every country—no stronger power will be ready to sustain the people than that springing from schools where men are taught to be virtuous and upright according to the Gospel of Christ. To socialism, anarchy, the tyranny of capital, and the cry of oppressed labor, the Catholic Church answers with the teachings of her Divine Founder, which alone can less you give them means of discriminating the regulate society and save it from ruin; and true metal from the base. Religion does this true metal from the base. Religion does this for man. Neglect religion in teaching youth, precepts."-Catholic World.

BLESSING THE BELLS

ESSPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT THE LONGUEUES. OUTROIL.

The town of Longueud was on Sunday aftermoon the scene of a care and impressive ceremony, it being the occas sn of the blessing of tive new bells for the new Catholic church in course of construction. Shortly for two o'clock the temporary wooden chapel opposite the new church was tilled with a distinguished audience from the country of Chambly, Montreal and its vicinity. His Lordship Archbishop Fabre entered, followed, among others, by the Rev. Messrs, H. Baril, Superior of the Seminary of Them. Three Rivers; Adam, curate of Hochelaga and vallee, curate of St. Vincent de Paul, Montreel Lecourt, cara e of Longue Pointe; Burgeau, Charies: Peladeaux, curate of St. Hubert and Tasse, curate of Longueuil. Els Worship Mayor Horteau, accompanied by the Coun-cillors, then approached the Sanctuary and read an eloquent address to His Graze Archishop Fabre, in which he expressed replied totelly to the address, congratulating the parishioners on their noble conduct in creating one of the finest churches in the archdiocese for the grovy of God, and terminated by giving his benemetion. The Rev. Mr. Colin. superior don, England, and we ch respectively 4,227, 2,844, 2,038, 1,101 and 1,003, and seund as "Do, Re, Mi, Sol, I.a." Immediately after the ceremony * recherche supper was served in the basement of the church. The new church is certainly one of the handsomest in the archdiocose, being built in the g this style in the form of a cross, and surmounted with a fine cut stone steeple and a dome. The church was built by Mossis.

SUDDEN DEATH OF ABBE BONNIS-

SANT. There was quite a surprise in eclesiastical circles on Mouday when it became known that the Ray. Abbe Bonnissaut, P.P. of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, had been found dead in his chair about 7.36 Sunday evening. Upon were contrained to establish free public enquiry at the Seminary, a Post representative schools. The Third General Lateran Counwas informed that Sunday morning the old gentleman, who was in his 71st year, was some what indisposed and could not say Mass, but attended at High Mass; after which he feit a little better and parrook of his daily exercise. About four o'clock he was seen taking a little collation, after which he walked for some time through the garden, and finally retired to his room, where he was found dead in his chair. The reverend gentleman was bown in 1816 from of Rome in 836, and Lateran Council in a distinguished French family at Nantes, 1178. In 1245, the General Council of Lyons France, and after having undergone a regular spoke of it. In the eleventh century the classical course at the Nantes College, monastic system began to decay, scholastic entered religious life, where he was soon ism arose, and with it arose the universities of Paris, Padua, Salemanca, Bologna, Christenity, and remember Christ appointed as vicar, then admitted into Corord. No man can justly dispute the called to Montreal in 1846. He was then appointed superior and, subsequently, chaplain appointed superior and, subsequently, chaplain at the Grey Nunnery institution. He was then transferred to the Hotel Dieu, and afterwards appointed a confessor to the Christian Brothers School, and finally named administrator at the Seminary, Notre Dame street, where he died. The rev. gentleman was an able writer, and, it these long ages, were the nursing fathers of is understood, leaves numerous volumes of his works. He also largely contributed to the drafting of the important document necessary and supporting the universities; sending an Zouville, founder of the Rev. Mother de Zouville, founder of the Grey Nunnery, Palladius to Erin, a Boniface to Germany, a Cavilland a Methodius to the Slave." prepared the necessary constitution concerning the establishment of the Grey Numery Contue, which springs from faith in vent in this archdiocese. He was well known Christ, whose maxims are to guide in the declaration the poor for his numerous charitable velopment of true character. Christianity is acts, and among them was known as Le Pere divinely commissioned to teach all nations, des Pauvres. The remains of the venerable Abbé were removed from his room this afternoon to the chapelle ardenie, and will be on view from 1 to 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. At 4 o'clock this afternoon all the priests of the Seminary proceeded to the chapel, where they recited the office for the dead. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at the church of Notre Dame, at 8.30, and will be presided over by His Lordship Archbishop Fabre.

MRS. SCHELLING ALL RIGHT. America and her republican instituted without the first formed a Herola reporter yesterday that his attributed to him, and instituted that her bodily temperature, is normal. The friends withdraw it. The Post admitted that its will not bury the lady until certain death has valor was not wanting when the freeman's Europe and is in good health.

AUSTRIA'S INTERESTS IN BULGARIA DEFINED BY COUNT KALNOKY.

Sermany Approves the Anglo-Austrian-Italiau Ailiance-The Bulgarian Regent's Reign-The Position of the Powers.

Burn Pastn, Nov. 13 .- Count Kalnoky's statement in fire the Delegations to day was substant. Hy as follows: "Austria's interests in Bulgaria will be the main enance of treaty suchts. It is immaterial how internal the Beriin freaty are not infringed. I will action during the present exertment. The importance of General Kaubirs' mission has been greatly overestimated. He has succeeded in meking Russian influence felt in a most disagreeable manner, but he has also evoked the sympathy of Europe for the Buigarian people. Gen. Kaulbirs, by the course he has pursued, has attained actising which is calculated to decide the political existence of Sulgaria. In the meantime Austria will patiently await events, shiding by the principles embraced in the dod ration of Herr Tuzz, the Hungarian prime minister, which will remain a criterion of policy for a long stime to come. If Austria is forced to interfere in order to vindicate the Herlin treaty, the sympathy and cooperation are assured of all the powers resolved to protect European treaties." Count Eulnoky, referring to

THE AUSTRO-CERMAN ALLIANCE, said: "There erasome interests in t com man to both countries, certain interests, of one government tying outside the aphere of the oct -. There is no obligation for a power not cricerasi to protect these interests. It depends on the conscience of each power when immoredent action shall be deemed ne cessory. Relations such as exist between Agairm and Germany are only colled into gractical action when absolutely united in terests are concerned. The continuance of each country as a strong independent power forms an important interest for both, unshakeable as if based on the clauses of a treaty. Germany has made no scoret of the fact that her only interest in the Bulgarian question is to preserve the peace of Europe, She has made her influence felt in the most effectual way to attain that end in accordance with our interests. On this point there is not the slightest lack of harmony between us. Our relations with other powers are most cordial. Even Russia is friendly enough to amicably open a discussion of the differences which are recently, and in spite of disquieting incidents, I can reckon on the Czat's it il a nee being decidedly in favor of a peaceful schalion. Our relations with England are of special interest. The identical

VIEWS HELD BY ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA at present upon European questions, together with the desire to maintain peace, primit us to hope that England will also join us if necessary. We feel certain also of Italy's weight in favor of peace. Russia has always declared that she was desirous to uphold treaties in co-operation with the other powers. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the crisis will be passed in safety. Count Kalnoky resumed his seat amid loud cheers. Count Audrassy declared that it was the general opinion of the house that no sensible man in Hungary desired war. On the contrary they wished for peace as long as it could be maintained without prejudice to the national honor. The debate on Count Kalnoky's statement has been fixed for the 16th instant.

THE BULGARIAN REGENCY RESIGN.

TIRNOVA. November 14. - Upon receiving from the King of Denmerk a telegram refusing his consent to Prince Waldemar's acceptance of the Bulgarian thione, the regents resigned. The Sobranie voted confidence in the regents, but they refused to withdraw their resignations. The Subranje has adjourned, all the members going to Sofia. A deputation will visit the European courts to pray the powers to nominate a candidate for the throne. The Sobranie elected Zirkoff to succeed Karaveloff. The deputation appointed to visit the powers consists of Storloff, Grekoff and Kaltkheff. A resolution was adopted censuring Karaveloff for the course pursued by him. The deputies appeared to be disheartened on account of the action of the King of Denmark, and to be wearied of the continued strain to which they have been subjected.

EVERYRODY SATISFIED.

PESTH, Nov. 14.—Count Kalnoky's statement before the Delegations has made a favorable impression here, confirming as it does the belief that the entente between Eng. land, Austria and Italy is approved by Germany. Count Andrassy is preparing a great speech for Tuesday next, when the debate on Count Kalnoky's statement will take place. It is expected he will endorse in the main the principles embraced in Count Kalnoky's declaration.

GLADTSONE INDIGNANT

AT AN ASSERTION DY A TORY JOURNAL THAT HE HAD GONE MAD.

LONDON, Nov. 12. - Mr. Gladstone has written to the press with reference to the false statements published concerning him in the Yorkshire Post, a Conservative journal. The chief point in the libals was to the effect that Mr. Gladstone had gone mad. The paper stated that when Mr. Goschen visited Mr. Gladstone he found him running round a room in a frenzy, shouting: "Power! power!! power!!" Mr. Gladstone says: "I will leave the article to speak for itself. It is less ill-natured than some others which have appeared in the lower class of Tory journals which I pass unnoticed." Mr. Goschen wrote, tatally denying the statement

A CATHEDRAL IN RUINS. THE MAGNIFICENT PRO-CATHEDRAL AT ALLE GHENY CITY EURNED TO THE GROUND

-LOSS OVER \$130,000. PITTSBUID., Pa., Nov. 13.—The pro-cathedral of St. Peter, the pride of the Roman

Catholics of the twin cities, is a mass of smoking rains. Half an hour after midnight Arthur Wiggins, a district messenger boy, while passing the corner of Sherman avenue and Obio street, Allegheny City, saw flames in the interior of the massive structure. The boy gave the alarm and in ten minutes three districts of the fire densitment were at work. The are, however, had made good beadway before it was discovered, and while the fire men were fighting it in the basement, to which affairs in Bulgaria proceed if the essentials of it was at first supposed to be confined, and had getten it under there, flames were discovbe most difficult for Austria to avoid taking cred in the great auditorium overhead where they had caten their way through the flues and vest shators and the costly stained glass with lows. In the rear of the church Bishop Phelan and a number of the rear of the church Bishop Phelan and a numar of friends who were on the ground were budly engaged in saving the gold and silver vessily of the altar cervice and the majority of them with the chalice and many of the vestments were gotten out, edifice is of stone and cost when ready for its interior furnishing \$125,000. The cost of finishings added to the cost of building almost \$50,000. In the alter were a number of valuable relies from Nome, and also the archives of the church, which were soved. When the fire burned itself out nothing but the walls were that ding and over \$130,000 had gone up in smoke. A string meterly wind carried the cusbers and approxiin clouds to the surrounding buildings, but the damphess of the racks saved them. The fire was caused by the registers becoming overheated from natural gas which was only put in the building last Saturday.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

A RULL FARMER'S SON SAID TO HAVE BEEN

CURED BY A MESMERIST. Ottawa, Nov. 14. Benjimin Alonzo Simmons, a nof George Simmons, a farmer of Iluli township, was cured by a mesmerist esterday afternoon of a lameness from which re has been suffering since the apring of 1884 be might go home. Simmons got up and preceded on his way without any difficulty. ill has just made a most remarkable speech. He has been going about ever since, though in which he stated three facts which, taken with a little stiffness, as the muscles of the together, constitute a significant commentary leg have become shrunken through fong dis. on the character of the land trouble in Iroland: Detry show how rapidly their power for evidence. Simmons was for two months in the "Rents are being fairly paid," says he, "all is being descroyed.

spring of 1885 in the General Hospital in over the country." He immediately adds The annual meeting of the delegates of all Monreal, being treated for his lameness, but the explanation: "Very large reductions of the Liberal associations in England has just left without being any better; in fact, it was | rent are being neade by the landlords." And only the day after he left the hospital that he began to use crutches. He is about 24 years old, is a finely built man, and over six feet high. Being unable to work on the farm, he has latterly been a student in the Business College here.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

WITH BAILIFFS.

Dunlin, Nov. 11 .- At Lindonderry to-day a meeting of substantial farmers not con-nected with the Land League adopted resolution demanding a reduction forty per cent. in the rents. If the landloris refuse to grant the reduction demanded the tenants will deposit the money in bank to the landlords' credit. As an alternative the tenants are willing to buy their holdings at 15 years' purchase, The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is one of the landlords interested.

Near Listowel to-day a attmuer of peasants released some cattle that had been seized by bailiffs in lieu of rent. The peasants also assaulted the bailiffs, who were obliged to retreat. One arrest was made.

IRELAND TO EXHIBIT.

Nov. 15.-A deputation from the Royal Dublin Society waited upon the Cork Chamber of Commerce and Shipping to invite the co-operation of that body in the formation of an Irish department at the exhibition at Manchester next year. The deputation had already received encouragement from the Dublin and Belfast Chamber of Commerce. The Cork chamber approved the project and appointed a committee to assist in its fulfil-

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Mrs. John R. Dana has for some time been suffering from heart disease and dropsical troubles. Saturday she was about all day, but at night seemed to be somewhat worse. In the early evening, after spasmodic action, she passed into a state which was at the time deemed death. The body was duly laid out and immediate arrangements made for the funeral. which was decided upon for to-morrow. At the expiration of six, eight or ten hours there was no decrease of warmth of the body, neither was there any rigidity of the limbs. The doctor was called, but could not offer a solution of the seemingly mysterious oircumstance, but gave his opinion that there was no question about the death of the patient. There were marks of discoloration on the face and about the body. The extremities got warmer, even warmer than prior to suspen-

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Prospects for the Winter -- Coercion Abandoned-Peace and Good Order at Any Price-The Authorities Change Front-Wister in Favor of Home Rule-The Liberal Party.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

DUBLIN, Nov. 3. - The proportions which the winter struggle in Iveland is likely to assume are being sharply defined. All fear of s general unti-rent struggle has disappeared. From the first it rested with the landlords and the Government to say whether there winter were derided and contradicted. His effort to suspend eviction was denounced and defeated. The landlords were openly encouraged to insist upon their rights, and Ireland was threatened with a new Correion Act. But a little practical experience of governing Ireland had speedily brought Lord Randolph Caurchill back to his senses. The idea of proposing coercion for the tenants has apparently been in letinitely abandoned, and the one anxiety of the moment scenes to be to correctle landlords into giving reductions and preserve the peace of the courtry. The original idea evidently was to perpetuate Tory power, to kill Mr. Gladstone, and to postpone in definitely the resuscitation of the Home Rule question by fomenting a state of disorder in Ireland which would rob her of English sympathy and justify a Coercion Bill. The present policy seems to be to preserve peace and good order in Ireland at any cost, even to the rights and pockets of the landlords, in order to be able to show how well a Tory Government which refuses Home Rule can govern the country by the ordinary law. The first policy broke down at once, and the second is excessively likely to meet a similar fate. The policy of waiting for crime broke down as soon as it became evident to the Government that He was unable to walk or even stand without crutches. After a matinee at the Grand Opra-House, he want to the professor, and rage with releatless severity, and as soon as asked if he could do anything for him. The professor rubbed at the disabled limb for a reductions they could secure the peaceable payment of a part of the reats and that he eviction they would intallibly lose the

he then gives the result to the general peace of the country. "The returns of crime for the fast month are lower than they have been for the last five years." Here then we have cause and effect clearly enough. When exorbitant rents are entorced, when evictions are plenty, crime increases. When owing to pressure from the Castle the greed of landlords is abated and the hand of the REDUCTIONS IN RENTS DEMANDED - A CONFLICT evictor is stayed, reduced rents ore "fairly paid" and crime almost disappears. The present policy of the Government thou, so far as its immediate results go, is a satisfactory one. It is extremely satisfactory to Irish leaders to witness this change in the attitude of Lord Salisbury and his friends. Last June twelvemonths when the Irish vote was of importance to them, they kindly dropped the Crimes Act. Last February when the Irish vote was no longer Leeded, Lord Salisbury threatened renewed secretion and actually proposed to have a bill introduced into the House of Commons to suppress the National League at a time when he well knew he that he was about to be ejected from office. Two months ago, having returned to power, we are again threatened with coercion and suppression, but the expression of these few weeks has once again caused an abandonment of "stern measures." No one pretends that the National League has altered its tactics or its programme. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that coercion has been abandoned just be-

cause Irishmen were found to be determined on resistance and were not to be frightened by any pains and ponalties which it was in the power of the Government to in-flict on them. The change of front on the part of the authorities has been most marked. General Buller, who went to Kerry to collect rents, is now busily engaged in forcing landlords to give adequate reductions, and evictions are being on all sides practically suspended by the hesitation shared in granting the protection of the soldiers and the police to the Crowbar brigade. Yet, in spite of these efforts of the Government to carry Pernell's bill into effect, there will without doubt be here and there a pitched battle between landlords and tenants. In such cases the tenants are so clearly in the right and the moral and national aid at their back is so enormous that they are sure of victory, and consequently these con-tests are happily not likely to lead to outrages which generally spring from despair. The concessions made by all the best class of landlords, the Lansdownes and Devoushires, and Listowels, and the others, make the position of isolated land-lords, who refuse just demands, quite untenable and ensure for the tenants the sympathy of large masses of the people in

upon these matters. Scores of English Libe ral politicians are at this moment investigating the Irish problem on the apot for themselves and all the great jurnals of England are represented in Irof land by special correspondent; whose scathing exposures have in the case of Lord Clanicarde already driven that no be converted. into an offer of 20 per cent, reduction to his rack rented ten ints. While this a mugle is raging I used scarcely say the process of creating a peasant proprietary is almost at a stand-still. Landlords are willing enough to sell, but tenants will not buy while the mar-ket is falling and while they have the power of foreing the concession of adequate reductions of rent.

The result of the patitions in the assen of Derry and Belfast has once more retablished our supremacy in Ulster. We now persons a majority of the soats in what is called by the Orangemen the "Imperial Province." The impudent absurdity of the carryn is: that Ulster is opposed to Home Rule is sufficiently showed by the following notable forty in There is no single county in Ulster (now holes in the east of Irel and) which has at the willot box declared against Home Rule. (if) ha nine counties in Uktor, four, namely, Cooks, Monaghan, Fermanagh and Danegel, nevo gone solid for the Nationalists. The ing five counties are so divided that of teined a clear majority of the source have planted our standard fire 1; stronghold of the onti-Irish In Enviskillen and Belfast in denderry. It would be interested Rev. Mr. Kano and Mr. Sail. ambissadora of the Ocauge faction. explain away these facts to som. Canadian audiences, and the faril significant fact, admitted by the Tory candidate for Darry hinself, !! McGarthy and Mr. Sexton wen !! tories in Derry and Blifast by the of Protistant votes The "two tions" argument against Home Rule in amply an absurdity and an affront. There were once indeed two nations in Irelan a free 1691, when an English Protestant celeny ruled the land and the native Catholic masses were cathawed and pendized. But history tells the story of the gradual incorporation of these two nations into one. The English Protestant colony became Irish just as the Normans did before them. A spirit of n tion slity was born within their hearts. At the people could and would fight against first it was selfish and exclusive, but under landords to the bitter end, at the self same the guidance and inspiration of Henry Grattan it soon embraced Irishmen of every creed in its idea of an Irish nation. Protestants wen independence in S2. Protestants admitted Catholics to the frauchise, the univerpities, the juries, and the professions in 93. Protestants led the rebel armies in 98 get up and walk across the room without by eviction they would infallibly lose the one of the role armies in '98 or utches. To his surprise he was able to do so, though with some difficulty. The professor then went to work for a brief period, after which he assured the astonished man that he would now find the lameness gone and told him determined to ener into a desperate struggle they are still part of the nation, and those who would dony it are but an intolerant faction, the lineal descendants of the men who opposed Grattan in '82 and sold their country in 1800. The victories in Belfast and

taken place, and it has pledged the Liberal party anew to the cause of Ireland: Mr. Chamberlain was once the chief man in the Liberal organization, and when last July ho resigned his membership of it, his friends freely predicted that it would speedily fall to pieces, Instead of this prophecy being verified the exact contrary has occurred. The number of affiliated associations has within the last six months largely increased, and the general power, enthusiasur and discipline of the organization has immeasurably improved. Incre was no flatter! ing in the tone of its resolutions yesterday. It declared firmly for "the old leader and the old policy." The recent casual observaago he only held on to politics in the hope of being able to bring about the settlement of the Irish question was most eagerly select upon by his enemies and ours as an Indication of his probable retirement, and the meeting of the National Liberal Federation was expected to witness the formal election of some one o take his place as leader of the opposition. These sinister anticipations have been disappointed. The Grand Old Man is not going to retire. He is on the centrary more full of fight and of hope than even the young set, most enthusiastic of his followers. His physician, Sir Audrew Clarke. soys his constitution is as sound as a boll, and that he has to years' work still left in him. While he lives Ireland need have no fear of the Liberal; arty proving false; the next appeal to the constituencies will witness his triumph, and the most sanguine Tory does not expect the present Parliament to exist more than two years at the outside. J. E. REDMOND.

A BODY EXHUMED

TO SATISFY THE SUSPICIONS OF SOME RESI-DENTS OF ST. FELICIEN.

QUEBEC, Nov. 13 .- In the month of May last a man nemed Gagnon of St. Felicien, County of Chicontini, died almost suddenly, and suspicions fell upon his wife, who was secused of having had improper relations with a consin of the decrased before his death, and of having gone to live with him soon after the death of her husband, although they were not married and could not obtain a dispensation authorizing such marriage. It was also pretended that the deceased's cousin, shortly before the death of his relative, had gone to Chicoutimi and purchased poison, which he said was to destroy foxes, and that finally, a few minutes before his death, Gagnon had gone to the dairy and drank a bowl of milk complaining immediately afterwards of milk, complaining immediately afterwards of violent pains in the stomach and dying in atracious suffering. So general were the suspicions against the widow that she felt compelled to ask for an inquest. The remains of her late husband were examined by order of Coroner Eally, and a part market warmentain. Great Britain. The true facts of all these cases are being widely published amongst the English people and henceforth it will be quite had died from tetanus. A verdict to this effect impossible to mislead British public opinion i was returned by the jury.

CHAPTER AXIV-Continued.

The words came back to her memory with a fullness of meaning she had never perceived before. Sing she could not in her present grief. But there was music in her heart of hearts, and to it she sang interiorly, forgetting all around her, till she came to the last }inea :

"" So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on,
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile

Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile. As the entranced girl went on, singing in the deep secret of her soul's sanctuary the pregnant words, and drinking in their hidden melody, it was as if from near the Throne on high divine harmonies came down to her, and the "angel faces," so lately lost and so loved, were smiling on her. How long she might have remained thinking of the Light which had led her so surely onward, and of the fature towards which the eyes of her soul were turned, it were hard to tell. But the door was opened suddenly, and Viva's voice startled Rosa from her dream.

"Why, Rosette, I have been searching house and garden for you! And here is Lucy tor, who is always airaid that some-thing or somebody will spirit you away again.

Rose, blushing and confused, tried in vain to conceal the letter which lay open on her lap. To Genevieve her secret was no score.

But she did not wish to be questioned on this point even by Lucy. Besides, Lucy was no longer the pale, sickly, undergrown, child Rose had lett her two years before. She was now almost as tall as Genevieve, robust, with Mr. D'Arcy replied. "Gaston has often ruddy cheeks browned by constant exposure to the air, and the look of one entistied with the world around her. The truth is, that her unceasing activity in attending to all the good works bequeathed to her the good works by Rose, had effected a complete revolu-much opposed you are to my views of politi-tion in Lucy. She gave herself with her cal duty. But it is duty, after all, and duty whole heart to the good of others, and was alone, that impels me not to remain idling dearly loved in return. This atmosphere of and living pleasantly here, while the South love it was which had so rapidly developed is pouring forth her best blood on the battle-the pale, pining little flower of a girl into the field.'

Iresh, bright, and lovely young lady who had "I wish," replied Mr. D'Arcy, "that the overwhelming her with caresses and andearing terms.

"Oh, Rose!" she exclaimed at length, "do put away those long letters from Andalusia, and come back to your old friends. Come out into the sunshine with us. Mand has Dearest sir, let us not discuss the ques-gone for Charles, and we shall take a stroll tion of justice over again," said Gaston, sitthrough the grounds. I think all the ting down by his father's side, and kissing flowers will be the brighter for a smile from the hand that lay on the coverlet. "I wish you. And you, dear, will get back a little of your color by taking one loving look at Fairy Dell."

"How you rattle away, Lucy!" Rose replied. "But I really cannot go immediately. I have to give a few orders to the Bervants. So, if you will wait for me in the grandfather and your mother were spared shrubbery I shall be with you in a few min-the pang which I must now endure." ates' time.

CHAPTER XXV.

GASTON D'ARCY JOINS THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

It was in vain that Louis D'Arcy made every sacrifice to rebuild his ruined home at Fairy Dell. As his father had foreseen and foretold, the op-posing tides of armed conflict had poured into the valleys between the parallel ridges of the our fathers died, and that of the United Alleghanies, and devastated alike the homes States, which they helped to establish by imof rich and poor. For the wealthy, in parperling both their fortunes and their lives." of rich and poor. For the wealthy, in par-ticular, but very little commisseration was shown by either side when the proprietors tington and his peers," said Gaston, "never did not happen to sympathize with aimed at sacrificing one-half of the Union for themselves. Union me who had sons in the benefit of the other."

the Confederate service, though known themselves to have been loyal at every risk, his father answered: " were ruthlessly dispossessed by the Union you a willing learner. Such were not the officers-by those, at least, who had a personal motive in dealing harshly with such you by me. But why consult me at all? people. And ardent secessionists, who had Why not spare me the anguish of such a partmany sacrifices towards the Confederate cause, but who chanced to have a son or some other near relatives in the Federal service, were treated with the same undiscriminating injustice by the freebooters who disgraced the Confederate uniform.

sons and the D'Aroys were harried by the bands who preceded or accompanied either of the invading armies. Mr. Hutchinson's many that the hand which had wading armies. Mr. Hutchinson's many the hand which had been supported by this unitarity to his lips the hand which had wading armies. wading armies. Mr. Hutchinson's mansion was sacked because he was a member of Congress at Washington, and Fairy Dell, even when spared by the Confederates. epared by the Union troops, because General De Beaumont happened to be a nephew of the proprietor, and because the latter's eldest son was said to be serving under his relative in the ranks of Secession.

Meanwhile Mrs. Hutchinson and Lucy had with great difficulty found their way to Washington, where they had taken up their abode, while Mr. D'Arcy and his family were forced to seek a refuge at Mortlake.

Charles could not be induced to abandon the old home and such of the factory men and lumberers who still clung to the fortunes of the D'Arcy family, and hoped for better times. Charles had formed his men into a local guard, well equipped and armed, and their number was increased by volunteeers from the neighborhood to the figure of nearly two hundred. They were all, or nearly all, strong Union men. But their first and sole object was to preserve their own neighborhood from the raids of the bands of outlaws and vagabonds who swarmed in some parts of that region. They had obtained the countenance of the Federal commanders in Kentucky and Tennessee. But they protected with an equal and most conscientious zeal the families of Seccssionists, as well as those of Unionists, from any annovance.

Gaston D'Arcy, on the contrary, had from the beginning felt himself inclined toward the Confederate cause. He would, it is true, have made any sacrifice to prevent seces-sion, and to preserve inviolate the union of the States. But, secession having become an accomplished fact, he was for casting his lot with the South for weal or woe.

His enforced sojourn at Mortlake during his aunt's long illuess and her protracted convalescence, had confirmed him in his sympathies. Louis De Beaumont was an eloquent advocate of Southern rights, and the affection which Gaston bore her - and which was second only to that which he bore his mother—had made him an easy proselyte. Besides the foremost position in the Confederacy to which Colonelnow General-De Beaumont had been raised, and his splendid services, were not without their fascination on his young cousin. The General had paid frequent, though brief visits to his sick mother during the most glorious period of Confederate successes, and his very presence was sufficient to fire the

soul of Gaston.

The repulse of the Federal armies before Richmond, and the subsequent series of victorien achieved by Lee and his subordinates. impressed Caston with the conviction that enlightened piety of his aunt no less than

Service and the service of the servi

both discussing the exciting news which had just reached them,—though from most opposite points of view,—when Gaston entered the sick-room, followed by Ross. The latter was all in tears, laboring under, some extra-

ordinary emotion.
" l'apa," she said, speaking with an impetuosity that her father had never before witnessed in her manner, " Papa, Gaston is breaking my heart with his wild resolutions ----"Breaking her heart!" said Gaston, throwing his arm around his sister, and kissing her forehead; "I would die again and again to save her heart from grief that would break it."

"What has happened, 'Gaston?" inquired his father. "What have you said to her?" "He says he will join the Confederate army this yery day !" said Rose, again bursting into tears. "And he means what he says, following him, and Mrs. De Beaumont rc-

your indisposition turned out to be serious illness, my duty would be to remain here till you had recovered."

"Your duty must be not to think of leaving this till your father is entirely well," said called political passions. But his opinions at Gettysburg, and that the Union army, all as De Beaumont. "Your father will in politics, as well as in religion, were based which had been hastily thrown forward to onthink that I have been talking you into

Mr. D'Arcy replied. "Gaston has often spoken to me of late about this same determination of his. He must have his own WAY

"Dear father," said Gaston, "I know that I am giving you great pain. I know how

thrown her arms round Rose's neck, and was same murderous hand which took my father's life had also taken mine. Then, like him, I should have been spared the pain and the shame of seeing my oldest son fighting against the free government for which my grandfather fought and bled."

I could see things as you do, and as dear grandiather did. I belong to a younger generation, in which different maxims and principles prevail-"

"I know it too well," said Mr. D'Arcy, bitterly. "And I am glad that both your

"You are too hard on your dear bey, Louis," said Mrs. De Deaumont. "Surcly, it can be no sin or no shame to support a cause in which my dear Frank and so many of our neblest Catholic men have shown such zeal and won such renown."

"Forgive me, Louisa," said her brother "it is intolerable to me to think that the blood of the D'Arcys should be shed in any other our fathers died, and that of the United

"The United States established by Wash-

"They have taught you your lesson well," his father answered; "and they found in doctrines taught me by my father, or taught

Rose and her sisters, overcome by this manifestation of feeling in their dear parents, in one from whom they had never yet heard an angry or loud word, were weeping bitterly. too was much moved by this un-Gaston capable of sinning deliberately against his conscience and his honor?"

"You have made up your mind to go?" said the father, gently but firmly. "I have; but shall only go when the phy sician assures me there is no danger."

"Do not stay for that," the other answer ed. "I do not think there is danger. If there should be, and that God should call me to join those I have so lately lost, I shall be consoled by the thought that death shall spare me the pain of seeing my son return with his hands stained with the blood of his brothers, and wearing a uniform that Washington never would have acknowledged. It is better that you should go at once, and that I should

see you no more." And am I thus to leave you, without one word of love or of blessing?" asked Gaston,

in a broken voice.
"Oh, do not go!" sobbed Rose,
throwing herself on her knees by his side. "Were it my determination to leave this moment for the ranks of the Federal army,' Gaston said, slowly, and looking his father full in the face, "would you not bid me

"Aye, were I on my death-bed!" replied Mr. D'Arcy, raising himself up, and speaking with startling energy. "This is the crisis of our national life. And when the news of yesterday s disaster to the Union arms came to us this morning, I should have gene myself to Washington to do a soldier's service in my country's hour of need."

"God help me?" said Gaston, almost overcome by this outburst. "Father," he added, with infinite tenderness in his tone, "you know that I never told you an untruth !"

"Never!" was the reply. "Nor did you ever do an undutifull thing till this unnatural spirit of strife and rebellion was sent to us

for our sins."
"Believe me, then, when I say that nothing but a deep sense of duty urges me to do, and to do at once, what I am now resolved to do." "You are your own master, Gaston," the father said, "and I have no power to control your actions. But you must not expect me to sanction, directly or indirectly, the step

you are taking."
"I do not ask you to do so. I know that would be to ask of you a thing which your conscience condemns. Only give me your blessing. I shall never dishonor my parent

or the name 1 bear."
"Gaston," said Mr. D'Aroy, turning on him once more with the same sudden fiercethe South was irresistible; while the and the United States in 1812, they apness, " when war broke out between England enlightened piety of his aunt no less than the virtues of her son, and of her son's admirable family, did away with the least scruple about a possible violation of his duty to the Central Government.

The first week of May, 1863, had been rendered memorable by the triumph of the Con-

्रे रिकेट के किया है। जिस्से रिकेट के स्ट्रिक्ट के किया की स्ट्रिक्ट

blessing will come to you in this course, con-

heart to do a thing—the first thing in my learful slaughter at Frederickaburg,—and life—to pain you. Oh, how I love you! how when Hooker was so badly defeated at Chan-brance of your unbounded affection for your Mother and daughter—to their praise be it own little boy!" And he threw himself, sobbing, into his father's arms, while the fond father pressed him silently to his heart for awhile, and then whispered into his ear : Be true to God! never wilfully offend Him by outward act or word or most secret thought! And Gaston tore himself away, his sisters

maining to quiet and soothe her sick brother, . after this most trying ordeal. This was not an easy task, under the circumstances. Sorely tried as Mr. D'Arcy had been "I was coming here, sir, to speak to you an easy task, under the circumstances, and to Aunt Louisa about this," Gaston said, Sorely tried as Mr. D'Arcy had been when Rose stopped me. Of course, if within the last two years, his physical within the last two years, his physical in th power of endurance were now reduced almost as much as they could be. His illness, on that account, was of a very serious nature. He had not what might be on deep and conscientious conviction. They were inherited from his father and grandfather, and had their roots in his earliest education, in the most cherished memories and associations of his life. As with his father, so with him, the love of liberty—
of liberty founded on law and order and

religious principle—was indeed a passion with him. And all his life he had been accustomed to look upon the Constitution of the United States as the surest and only safeguard of the nation's liberties, both in the temporal and the natural order. It was not that he considered it perfect,

He clearly saw, on the contrary, its imperfections. But his religious training under a father and grandfather brought up in conservative traditions, had taught him to revere in institutions and laws that were the outgrowth of a people's life, the august handiwork of nature herself, sanctioned and blessed by nature's God. Louis D'Arcy, like his ancestors, would have touched as reverently every part in the sacred edifice of American constitutional liberty that needed amendment, as he would have approached the consecrated alters of his faith

to repair or adorn them. This reverence was, therefore, in his family both a worship and a passion. Hence the intense suffering caused him by the thought that his eldest son-so worthy in every way of being the head of the family-should take up arms to destroy the Constitution of the United States.

It was in vain that Mrs. De Beaumont tried to scothe and comfort him. He considered Gaston's course to be the result of her persuasion and of the arguments and examples of her son. So, he besought her to send him Rose, and begged that traston's name should not be mentioned, till his fever had abated

her suffering father, as she had been of her lost mother. With a heavy heart, hurdened with sad forebodings about her sole remaining parent and with deep grief at the depart. urs of Gaston, the devoted girl began her ministration of love. This time, Genevieve and Maud—no longer the thoughtless, merry pair we have known them—were the zealous and intelligent assistants of their eldest sister. Thus spring and early summer passed at Mortlake, between the long the extreme right, and the fragments had delirious sufferings of the noble father and shattered his left arm, tearing away two is tedious and uncertain convales From Fairy Dall came rare messages,

in which Charles briefly told how the tide of war—of alternate success and disaster to the Union arms—ebbed and flowed along the courses of the Tennessee and the Cumberland. From Mexico came another letter of Diego's, forwarded across the Texan frontier to the nearest Confederate headquarters, and thence sent on its erratic way to its destination. Diego had become bitterly opposed to the measures of the French commanders, and, to avoid capture and ill-treatment at their hands, had taken refuge among the more moderate opponents of Almonte, determined to use all his influence in counselling a conciliatory policy. The letter was full of expressions of the most tender regard and chivalrous devotion. It was, indeed, most welcome to Rose. She read it over and over again, weighing each expression, and beseeching fervently the continuance to the

writer of the Divine guidance.
Mr. D'Arcy, by the middle of June, was able to leave the sick-room, and wander out that night of storm, succeeding three days with his daughters beneath the grateful of blood, there were noble women who shade of the woods around his sister's mansion, or to sit on the border of the beautiful lake while Rose and her sisters strove to make the hours pass most delightfully, Gaston wrote to them every week, dwelling more on his own health or the incidents that nearly concerned himself, than on the snc-cesses and designs of the Confederates. He

had been given a staff appointment. But with the latter half of June came to the South the thrilling intelligence that Lee, at the head of a mighty force, and seconded by his bravest generals, had crossed the Potomac, invaded Maryland, penetrated to the capital of Pennsylvania, and was threatening Washington itself. The friends of peace in the Northern States-and they were said to be in overwhelming majoritywere to profit by this successful invasion to compel Congress and the President to come to terms with the victorious Confederates. There was rejoicing in Southern homes, and Southern mothers and wives could look forward to a glorious peace and to the speedy return of their dear ones.

temper. The girl had never seen much of city life. The solid comforts of her own home at Fairview, and the high-toned refinement of Fairy Dell, had been Lucy's social world till then. The glimpses she obtained of fashionable Washington society, at her first and again the friendly hand that he held arrival in that city, only forced her to look back with infinite regret to their delightful intercourse with the D'Arcy family. Her best, and indeed her only friends in Wash-Her ington were some old Maryland families,-

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their outspoken Southern sympathies.
Our readers may reason about the "Dearest father," Gaston urged, "say that the good ladies were glad at heart to do a thing—the first them."

"The same of the same of the

> said—gave much of their time to the service of the hospitals. Lucy, especially, was untiring, devoted, and most skillful in her attendance on the slok, on those, in partienlar, who haifed from the border States. And thus, with but seemly tidings from their desclate home amid the Carolinian mountains, the summer of 1863 dragged wearily along citement and alarm by the progress of Lee's splendid army into the richest valleys of Pennsylvania.
>
> It was on the morning of the 2nd of July

that Mr. Hutchiuson was roused from his bed by the arrival of a special messenger, who informed him that Lee had concentrated all his forces for a decisive struggle pose him, had been almost annihilated on the preceding day. General Meade, it was said. who had suddenly superseded Hooker in the chief command, was hurrying up with all his available troops to repair the disaster. At the same time volunteer nurses were called for to go to the front and attend to the wants of the thousands of wounded, abandoned without shelter or help of any kind in the fearful heat of early July. It was to be-as was the rule with all the great battles of the war-a deadly struggle of several days'

Mr. Hutchinson resolved at once to go forward to the battle-field, and Lucy petitioned nolds, and, mother-like, she must be near

him in danger.
Why recall the terrors of these never to-be-forgotten days? Lucy and her mother living near Frederic City, bearing a his-D'Arcys. In their hospitable mansion Mr. turb the sweet calm of their own fireside. Hutchinson was invited to stay with his In the first week of July, just when wife and daughter while the battles of the second and third of July were in progress. There he forced the ladies to remain while he hastened forward himself to the neighborhood of the battle-field, and put himself in communication with the cavalry corps in which his son was serving. Frank, though much exposed during the unequal and sanguinary battle of July the first, had escaped without a wound, and had distinguished himself in the desperate battle of the third. During the torrential rain that and his strength had returned.

And thus Rose found herself once more the angel of the sick-room, the comfort of his influence as a Member of Congress to visit thousands of Conferente wounded and unwounded prisoners within the Union lines, inquiring particular after those of North and South Carolina.

What were his surprise and horror to dis cover among those who had been most dreadfully wounded, Gaston D'Arcy! A shell had burst under his horse's feet as he was bearing, in the hottest of the last day's fight, an order to the Confederate commander on jaw. destroying almost totally the cartilage of the nose with the left eye, and so injuring the right eye that, even if he could recover, Gaston must remain maimed and blind for

His own men, as they were beaten down from the slopes of Cemetery ridge, had passed over him, crushing him still more, and late in the evening only, with some prisoners who had surrendered there, and the mingled Federal and Confederate wounded, poor cas-ton was picked up and borne to the ambu-lances. Was the spirit of his mother, and the guardian angels of her home, hovering near that field of slaughter, and watching over that young life, to preserve it for suffering, and for the heroic purposes which can never be achieved without suffering? Let us be-

lieve it.

Mr. Hutchinson forgot everything in the joy of having tound one whom he loved as dearly as his own son. Poor Gaston had fortunately fallen into good hands. For evenin there, smid all the herrors of had come from far and near to minister to the wounded as only women can. Gaston, faint from loss of blood, had received at the kind hands of these ladles such restoratives as his sad plight demanded, and grateful for the care of which so many thousands were at that moment deprived, he was waiting for the surgeon's coming, lifting his soul to the throne of the All-Father, and thinking of the dear ones at Mortlake, and of his brother Charles at Fairy Dell.

Thus, faint but calm, patient and hopeful Mr. Hutchinson found the noble boy, guided to him by one of the Confederate prisoners, who was only slightly wounded, and who was

trying to make himself serviceable.
"Gaston," he said, placing his mouth near the wounded man's ear, "tis your old friend and neighbor, Hutchinson. Press. my hand if you recognize me."

There was a warm pressure from the only available hand. "Gaston, 'ny dear boy," he continued

making a great effort to be calm, "I shall not leave you one moment till I see you safe in the hands of Mis. Hutchinson and Lucy. They are not far from this. I have sent a note to Frank to We must now beg the reader to accompany us to Washington. Mrs. Hutchison and her daughter, now that they were deprived of the revenues hitherto yielded by their property in the South, were compelled to property in the South, were compelled to paid a tarmer-lad to go for them immediately, it was were modestly. Nor was this very irklive very modestly. Nor was this very irk-some to Mrs. Hutchinson's quiet tastes and gentle disposition, nor to Lucy a present soon as he brings them here. So, thank God soon as he brings them here. So, thank God that you have not been lefton the battle-field this awful night! And now keep my hand; for I will not quit you till my wife comes," The wounded man could only squeeze again

in his own. The mouth was thick with clotted blood and the tongue torn and swollen. Only a heavy groan could accompany the grateful pressure to testify the sense of security and the perfect the descendants of those who had founded the confidence that Gaston felt. Early the next colony under Lord Baltimore, and whose morning, Mrs. Hutchinson and her daughter heart, though sorely grieved by the breaking were by the side of the sufferer. Lucy had up of the Union, was nevertheless set against wept all the way. But the sights they met with at every step were more than sufficient to call forth the tears of any true woman. So, Mrs. Hutchinson did not divine the real consistently upheld the policy of the cause of Lucy's grief, lican party, not so much, perhaps, When, however, they stood in the crowded

happy to be near you," said Mrs. Hutchinson through her tears.

pitifully in his mute agony, and press in reliated a boon from the provident hand of those cognition of all their kindness the hands of who were truly the fathers of their people. the dear friends thus so providentially sent to

"Now, Julia, my dear," broke in Mr. Hutchiason, "we must not distress Gaston by of the same faith, and the zealous perform-too much talk. You and Lucy must keep his ance of the same civic duties,—mingling in wounds as gool rs you can in this dreadful the church, the public square, and the camp, weather; and he must be kept quict, if we would not have him in a raging fever.
Gaston, my boy," he continued, addressing the invalid, "we are going to take you home large and well-armed military force. weather; and he must be kept quiet, if we now by slow stages. I have hired six men to carry you gently in a hammock, resting by the way, and your three friends shall not | evident degeneracy around them, the virtues leave your side a moment."

provide, Gaston was carried to Mr. Lancaster's ample and hospitable mansion in the bosom of a family bound to his own by ties of friendship running through several generations, he was surrounded with all the region, are as pure-blooded to-day as when consolations of his own religious faith, -so welcome always to the heart of the stainless the same bright complexion and, in very youth, and nursed with unwearied tenderness by Mrs. Hatchinson and Lucy, as well as by the ladies of the Lancaster family.

Here we must leave him awhile and return to Diego de Lebrija in Mexico, and to our friends at Mortlake and Fairy Dell.

CHAPTER XXVI,

THE BANE OF REAUTIFUL MEXICO.

While this memorable month of July was filling with unspeakable grief so many hearts and homes in our once happy and united country, Mr. D'Aroy was steadily regaining hard for leave to go with him. She was accepted. But, thereupon, Mrs. Hutchinson herself, who was now in admirable health, inture of half filial reverence and unbounded sisted on accompanying her husband and affection, was pushing them rapidly through daughter. For her boy—her only son—was a their studies of music and literature, major in the Federal cavalry under Rey while she was herself completing her own while she was herself completing her own answer handed down among them from education under the direction of her dear father to son, - that the local authorities here Aunt Louiss.

They had agreed never to discourse on the vexed political question, and to derive from over the civilized Indians. Add to had contracted a warm friendship for a family | each other's society all the pure pleasure they could, without allowing the events which torio name, and devotedly attached to the were happening in the outside world to dis-

In the first week of July, just when the telegraph and the press in the South were disguising, as best they might, the disasters befallen the Confederates at Vicksburg and in Pennsylvania, Mr. Ashton, from New Orleans, contrived to send to Mortlake the following letters from Mexico, which had come from Vera Cruz by steamer :

"OPOSURA, State of Sonora, June 5, 1863 "Miss Rose,-My most dear and honored

Lady: "I owe your dear and revered grand father, Don Francis D'Arcy, a deep debt of gratitude for his letter written to me as you were leaving Ronda. The fatherly advice it contains, and the description he gives in it of Mexican parties and politics, are to me most invaluable. Indeed, I find out daily more how profound his insight is into the causes of Mexico's weakness and chronic un-

46 But he must forgive me if I say here, that the few lines which he permitted you to write to me at the end of his letter have in my estimation a far greater value. I have cut your words out of the letter and have placed them near my heart, with the hope that they may daily warm it to high aims d still higher deeds.

"Shall I tell you that my coming to this remote place, almost on the frontier of the United States, is mainly due to my ardent desire to follow your grandfather's counsel in seeing with my own eyes and studying on the spot the great things achieved for Mexico by her former missionaries, and thereby to anpreciate the blessings conferred on New Spain by Religion, and the still more precious blessings contemplated by her, when an unchristian policy ruined everything? This same study, I also hoped, would dispelfrom my mind the prejudices in which unbelief had taken root, and which you, my dearest Lady, labored so eloquently to combat while I was privileged to be in your company.

"This city is the capital of a district chiefly inhabited by the Opatas, a tribe of American Indians numbering still some 50,000 souls, and admirably civilized by their everto-be-regretted religious teachers. Among the best families of the country are some con nected with me by blood; in the neighboring mountains are mines of incalculable richness that belonged to our family in colonial times, and in the valleys are beautiful and fertile haciendas that were our property. Among the early missionaries, too, who devoted their lives to the work of christianizing the native Mexican tribes, was one of my mother's ancestors.

So, besides the wish to tear myself away from the theatre of war around Mexico, and that of diminishing the distance that separates us, I had the greatest inducements to visit Sonors.

My friend, Senor Don Vincente Aguilar, himself a native of this State, and highly respected by all parties in the republic, accom-panied me, making my long journey hither a perpetual delight. Our friends had a swift coasting steamer ready for us at Mazatlan, and a pleasant sail up the Gulf of California brought us to Guaymas. Thence to Oposura we travelled leisurely, received everywhere with unbounded hospitality, and helped by our entertainers at every town to examine all that was interesting in the neighborhood. "Of course I was charmed by the varied

magnificence of the country surrounding the City of Mexico, and of its incomparable mineral and agricultural resources. had, however, no conception of the beauty, fertility, and mineral wealth of this remote province. More even than the Valley. of Mexico itself, it reminded me of the rich est districts of my native Andalusia. But what abeve all impressed me were the estab-lishments left behind by the missionaries so ruthlessly expelled in 1767, and in particular, the system of intelligent agriculture and domestic manufactures to which they had so carefully trained the Opatas in this part of Sonors, as they did the other native tribes

elsewhere.
"The splendid residence and college which they had creeted in Opeaurs, striking even in their ruins the eyes of the beholder with wonder, were the central schools for both the Indian and Spanish youth. Both studied, in the now desolate halls, all the sciences of Europe under men, who belonged by their birth to the first nobility of Spain, and added every intellectual accomplishment and every apostolic virtue to the distinction of rank Their church stands there still, magnificent in spite of the neglect of man and the ravages of

federate army in the great battle of Chanollorsville, saddened as the victory was by
the death of "Stonewall" Jackson, the ido!
Of the South.

On the very morning that the telegraph
flashed the news of this victory and this
irreparable loss as far as Mortlake, Louis
D'Arcy was taken ill with swamp fever, and
it became his sister's turn to nurse him, with
the ead of Rose and her sisters. They were
both discussing the exciting news which had
both discussing the exciting news which had
proposed on the sister's turn to nurse him, with
both discussing the exciting news which had
proposed on the sister's turn to nurse him, with
both discussing the exciting news which had
proposed on the first because Mr. Hutchinson was himself a lead
formhouse, over the mingled form of the
ling Republican, as because the Union men
the gheat battle of the is sail the scarr of one wound;
ling Republican, as because the Union men
the death of "Stonewall" Jackson, the ido!
the cother is on my left side and uear
my heart. And you ask me to bless you,
for the other is on my heart. And you ask me to bless you,
for the other is on my heart. And you ask me to bles you,
for the other is on my heart. And you ask me to bless you,
as he had been in his mother a home, Mrs.
Hutchinson was struck dumb with grief and
here:
Hutchinson was struck dumb with grief and
here:
Hutchinson was struck dumb with grief and
here:
Hutchinson was himself a lead
formhouse, over the mingled form of the
ling Republican, as because the Union men
wouth who had been in his mother a home,
here only a small minority among the large
my heart. And you ask me to be say the men who had
here:
Hutchinson was struck dumb with grief and
here:
Hutchinson was struck dumb with grief and
here:
Hutchinson was struck dumb with grief and
here:
Hutchinson was struck dumb with and new the men who had been here is mamma, too, who has come to be a home garden. There grow luxuriantly not mother to you. You are going to be taken culy the useful ferrat and farm timber in quietly slong to Mr. Lancaster's, where we shall nurse you tenderly."

vino, the fig-tree, the sugar cane, wheat, and maize, and all the most precious preducts of European culture. In the pashrough her tears.

Under the poor sufferer do but morn flocks of sheep, horned eattle, and horses, where the provident hand horses,

"Far more elequent monuments of their zeal, however, are the two populations who live here side by side, uniting in the practice their own leaders. industrious, thrifty, suber, patriotic; treasuring, in spite of the too taught them by the guides whose loss they And thus with every care and precaution still deplore, and tainted, as well as their which true love could suggest and money Spanish neighbors, only with the vices which these guides alone could have effectually There, combated.

"The Basques and Catalonians, who were the first colonists of this lovely mountain they left the North of Spain. There is many families, the same blue eyes one still meets with in the Biscaye and Catalonia, There is, moreover, the same chivalrous sense of honor, and the same noble hospitality. Would that the abundance of money and the many leieure hours enjoyed after labor in so favored a climate, did not superinduce the horrible vice of gambling! Would to God, also, that the voice of their former religious teachers and models were still here, to regulate their pastimes as well as to denounce

their passion for the monts-tables!
"I have questioned the oldest inhabitants I have met with—Indians as well as Spanisherds—about the abuses that led the Spanish King to destroy these beautiful beginnings, and thus to mar the bright and rich promise of this moral and religious springtide, 1 could only obtain one answer from all, -the and in the mother country were jealous of the influence exercised by the missionaries this the resistance constantly opposed by the priests to the greed and avarice of the Spanish settlers and adventurers, -and their heroic opposition to the efforts constantly made by the colonial governments and the great landed proprietors, at introducing into these flourishing missions the system of servitude imposed on the native population near Mexico.

"With the suppression of the mission, the exile of the missionaries, and the downfall of the glorious system of graduated education over which they presided, came the degra-dation of all ranks of the clergy and laity. No body of men were found or could be found to take the place, in schoolroom and professor's chair, of the thousands of men who taught most efficiently and taught gra-tuitously in the splendid catablishments that covered the whole territory of New

Spain.
"Since then Freemasonry has enlisted in its ranks nearly all the men of Mexico; the men, I mean, who are active and foremost in every walk of life, in every one of the learned professions, in every line of trade and industry. In most parts of Mexico a man can be nothing, can do nothing, can expect neither patronage, influence, nor power, or success, unless he belongs to these secret societies that

are the sworn and deadly foes of the Church, "I have had the misfortune to join these Paris, and, though I have never reached the highest grades in them, I have risen high enough, and know far too much, not to be convinced that, as they chiefly or solely wrought the bane of our colonial empire a century ago, so now they are consummating their work by degrading the clergy of Mexico, by despoiling the Church, by dechristianizing education, and with education, the laws, the administration of justice, the policy of gov-

ernment, the whole of Mexican society.

"I am, as you see, daily discovering how widely I had departed from the true path. That I did not fall into other snares laid for my ignorance, my inexperience and my innocence, I must owe to the prayers of my dear and saintly mother, now with God, and to those of such interces-sors as the holy missionary, who labored so long and so well on this same soil. But, just as I can measure the effects of a long drought over the most fertile regions, or the destructive energy of the plague of locusts by the destruction and barrenness they leave behind, even so can I now, here in Mexico, estimate the malign influence of infidel Freemasonry by the moral ruin caused in a land which was once a joy to men and angels.

"It was to me a bitter disappointment to find, while in the city of Mexico-and in official and confidential intercourse with the most trusted leaders of both of the great political parties—that the Conservatives, by appealing to foreign aid, and by marching against their countrymen by the side of a toreign invader, had forever ruined their own

"I came up here for this purpose—apart from the motives I have already enumerated, to see whether the populations of these remote provinces were still heartly attached to the ancestral religion, and how far they could form a nucleus for the Conservative party of part in calling in the stranger and his bayonet.

bayonet.
There is a feeling of weariness about the leading men with whom I daily come into contact. They are prosperous and happy here among their native hills. They are desirous of cultivating all the resources of their country to the utmost. They would willingly see lines of communication for commerce opened by see and by land between their own teeming uplands and valleys and the great Republic of the North. They are most anxious to see their churches and other religious establishments as seoure, as progressive, as they know them to be in the United States. Hence, in my dida conversations, I have discovered that more than one enlightened and truly religions Mexican would not be sorry to see his own native state annexed to your confederation "Moreover, enlightened men of the world

in these parts do not believe that the Slave States will succeed in the present gigantic war. Nor do they desire it. They know that the Confederacy, once it was acknowledged as an independent power, would be come aggressive towards Mexico, and that too, solely in the interests of slavery. They do not wish to see slavery reappearing once

more on their soil. (To be continued).

Some things are most valuable when they

time. In the beautiful valley below the town are upside down, A figure 6, for instance, are in the second and are are also as a second and a second are are also as a second are are also as a second a differential of the second of ্লাটিট ছিল্ল ভাৰত কৰিছিল জ্বাদ আল্লেক্ট্ৰিক সংগ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল আন্তৰ্গ

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent 1

Official Nov. 5.—The chief Boodle, No-OftaWA, Nov. D.—The chief Boodle, No-poety, Down-with-French, Grush-the-Irish, Stand-to-tie-Bay, Hurrah for-Sir-John, party, hits efforts to write down to its estimate of the comprehension of the people it addresses, is, the comprehension of the people it addresses, is, the comprehension of the people it addresses, is, the comprehensive making a very fully exhibition of Take the following morceau for ex-

imple:

othe Gerrymander Act, as it is called, gives Ontario of the Gerrymander Act, as it is called, gives Ontario of the Gerrymanders in Par imment than she had before members in 1988. Repeal the Act and the represented was passed. Repeal the Act and the recommender to other to. The Franchise Act is a declaration of the 1th to fraviour, it is regulate the franchise of the 1th to fraviour, it is required the franchise can integer that Act and the provincial franchises in the operation for Dominion purposes. Mr. Elake some integer that Act and the provinces to regulate the franchise will be for the provinces to regulate the franchise will be for the provinces to regulate the franchise will be for the vicer suffrage he proposes, as he is deposited legislator.

As Lundarstand Mr. Blake's deliverances on the franchise question, he means by the reneal of the Gerrymander and Franchise acts, which

THE MOST ATCOCIOUS CRIMES

erer perpetrated against a free people, the sub-stitution of a sweeping measure of electrical stitution of a sweeping measure of electrical reform. To imagine him so weak and stupid a totake the course mapped out by the Mail is an idea that could only occur to a fool, a sa idea that could only occur to a fool, a purblind parties, or a man writing with the intention to misead. But we can never get nleation to missead. But we can never get nleation to missead. But we can never get to the truth by attempting to make an ground the three what Paley would call ground the intervent with the crushing effect should he hold another session. He has ambition to obtain Imperial honors and another is a proposale of the iniquity with his hid one ferrymander Act, and afterwards at peach to this iniquity with his hid one is a complete revolution in our electoral system complete revolution in our electoral system. grancing Act, in distribution in our electoral system. If we admit the right of the majority in Parliament to cut and carve, create new and ripe out old constituencies whenever it suits party exigencies to do so, we might as well unender our liberties at once into the party existence at once into the hands arrender our liberties at once into the hands at the Macdonaldite oligarchy and abandon the retence of being A FREE PEOPLE.

If we are to have a fair representation of the people, we must make a change in our electoral system, so radical that an end will be put forreston, so radical that an end will be put for-rer to such gerrymandering rascalities, as Sir John was guilty of, when he cut off and split ato fractions Librial constituencies, and swarp-d them in Tory counties; also his not less reprehensible action in crowding or "hiving" masses of Liberals in isolated ridings. Such

nases of Liberals in Isolated Titudes, such an accuracy would be prevented, and the whole abject immensely simplified, if redistribution were effected on the principle of proportional appropriation. This principle has made extraminary progress during the thirty-five years which have el. pied since Mr. Hare, an Englishmu, first addressed the public int's tayor. The nan, arst addressed the put he fairs layor. The same at m I have been able to make of while litterature of the higher sort shows that be principle advocat d by Mr. Harches received he support of such authorities as J. S. Mill, aweett, Lowe and others in England, and Louis lane, Taine and Prevost-Par dol in France, of lantschli and Von Mohl in Germany, and my independent thinkers in America. It has

en successfully applied in Denmark and the

nited States. WE HAVE A RIGHT

we have a hight of expect that a system, for which there is so night to be said, will be carefully considered by Ir. Blake when important changes in our representative system are impending. Proportional epresentation secures to each citizen only is single vote, but it enables him to make is one tote effective, instead of leaving him to be swamped by the majority of his highbors. A brief sketch of the Hare system as be interesting. The number of electors, which is the highbor of electors, the system is the number of seats, gives the number of stes which a candidate must obtain to be totes which a candidate must obtain to be letter. Each elector has his one vote and may

lace on his voting paper the names of OTHER CANDIDATES

of his preference. If, then, the hrst named has received his quotient before the ote comes to be counted, it will still be good to the time of the Ontario elections he would a vote for the second or third name on the . The persons who count the vote will be bie, after the first counting, to put down the tames of certain candidates as having received e quotient. Setting aside the votes making up hese questionts they proceed to count a second ime, and by redistributing superfluous votes given o those already elected, they get a second batch if candidates who have received their full numper. This process, repeated as often as may be recessary, results in the return of the men who ommand the most support in the country genrally. The votes thrown away would not be, at present, nearly half the whole, but would omprise only two classes—votes of persons too gnorant to take adventage of the right to put veral names on the paper, and votes scattered ildly on candidates commanding only a fracional amount of upport.

THE STRONGEST OBJECTIONS

o this system were raised by Mr. Bagshot, who Plected it because it is too complicated, and secure it enables small bodies of extreme pinions to combine their strength. The first blection is sufficiently suggested by the successal application of the scheme is actual ejections. rejected A constituency formed according to the other objection, and which would not tolerate independent thought in its representative is purely mythical insmuch as men are always controlled and counteracted by influences which combine them with the transfer of the same of the combine of the counteracted of the c hem as inhabitants of the rame place, or citizens of the same country. Even supposing, Ay, a small religious sect should combine to tact a member, it would surely be better that they should exercise their power in that way than that they should form a discontented and inversely. impractical missipity in many constituencies. Better they should two one avowed agent in the House than that several members should make such promises in order to conciliate their

ANOTHER OBJECTION to the Hare system is that the freedom of onation permitted under it would leave the electors much in want of guidance in the distri-bution of their votes, and that this guidance would be supplied by central organizations, which would take a comprehensive survey of the voting strength of their respective parties throughout the country, and supply each elector with a ticket which he would be con pelled to vote if he did not wish to be thrown out altogether. This objection assumes that the electors of the country would form a single college, and that the indi-vidual elector would thus have the opportunity for voting for any of the thousand candidates who present themselves at a general election. But the Hare system, rightly understood in its application under the Federal constitution, does not imply that there is to be one electoral college for the Dominion or even for any one province. It requires only that

PREEDOM OF COMBINATION should be so extended as to prevent the local minority from heing awamped, and to enable svery considerable section of public opinion to obtain representation. This might be effected by creating a number of electoral districts, large enough to be beyond local control, but not so large as to bewilder the elector with an over-

whelming array of candidates.

By the adoption of a system of this kind, or something analogous to it, can a fair representa-tion of pub ic opinion be attained and every elector given the full value of his vote. In this way only can the Irish Catholics ever hope to secure that representation to which their num-hers entitle them. At any rate the present sys-

act, the seeds of revolution that may riper at any time, should Sir John Macd held and the Boodle brigade secure a fresh lease of power through its operation and continue their nefarious practices.

There are other aspects of this question, consideration of which I must defer to a future letter. Important issues depend on the solution of this problem. We have to lift the newly enfranchised as well as many old electors out of the apathy and ignorance in which too many of them are content to remain. This can only be done by making the duties of citizenship as easy and as intelligi le as circumstances will admit. And if the House of Commons is not to become the pray of pushing medicarity, Boodlem-n, and party backs, we must raise the character of our representation by empreciating the independent elector from the influence of pluter is and the exigencies of local cliques.

I believe Mr. Blake is the only man with the cour g : and capacity to perform this service to

the country.

OTTAWA, Nov. G. -I still hold to the epinion that Sir John will not haid another session of the parliament if he can help it. But circumis wholly opposed to dissolution. Their anxiety not to go to the country till they have had the full benefit of the term for which they were elected is itself a sure sign that they anticipate defeat. Some of the members who have been here to interview Sir John on the subject, admitted to me that they would have a hard row to hoe. As for Sir John himself I believe he is anxious to avoid the indictment. tacces may be too strong for him. His party I believe he is anxious to avoid the indictment

He is far more wealthy than any one imagines, and he thinks that i would be better for him to be defeated at the polls in a general election fight before the threatened exposures are made in parliament, than meet the same fate afterwards. Were the elections to come on now and he were beater, he could retire gracefully, go to England, and obtain from Lord Salisbury a reward to which his services to English Toryism, at the time of the Home Rule crisis, should entitle him.

Sir John does not conceal from him-elf the solemn fact that he is far gone in the sere and yellow leaf. He must also be aware that Government, according to his methods, he so come impossible of continuance. He sees the rising man. But he has a good deal of fight in him man. But he has a good party jeneral, the immense advantage of choosing his own time and his own ground for battle. Therefore I think he will bring on the general election as soon as possible. His dependence for successing this contract was a soon as possible. on the race an I religion cry and money. I was told vesterday that the Tories calculated on raising

A MILLION DOLLARS to put into the contest. They recognize the

extreme gravity of the situation and will make a struggle for life, or death, for they know this is the last time Sir John will ever lead them. After him they have cobody, and with him must pe ish the system of boodle on which all their hopes depend.

Meantime the Opposition are gathering their

forces together, making ready for the fray, with a leader in the prime of life, an unbemished record, a good cause, a first-rate cry, full of hops, they see victory within their grasp, and are bound to win with ordinary attention to organization. Two signs, other than the one mentioned above, also indicate the approaching change. Persons who have been promised appointments are coming here from all quarters and pressing their claims with that anxious per and pressing their chains that that another sistence, which indicates foreboding of a slip between the cup and the lip. And the loose fish, who are alweys on the look out to jump over to the winning side, are flocking to the Liberal standard as fast as their legs can carry them.

keted. Each elector has his one vote and may keted. Each elector has his one vote and may keted. Each elector has his one vote and may keted. Each elector has his one vote and may careful to any candidate who presents himself at the Ottawa this evening and that the Governor-decision. A candidate, therefore, may find the Premier have succeeded in his real object in sometry. The magnate can appeal to me add the Premier have succeeded in his real object in going to Tolont, that is, to raise money for the one; the man of letters to his read as every contemplated campaign, we may expect the announcement of dissolution before this day announcement of dissolution before this day announcement of dissolution before this day announcement of dissolution before this day. It is announced that Sir John will return to week. If it is not made by that date the proba-bilities are that Sir John has been forced against his will

TO FACE ANOTHER SESSION.

to the time of the Oatario elections he would shape his programme to suit. But he may safely calculate that the Oatario Government safely calculate that the Outsilo Government will follow the constitutional practice and bring on the elections in the natural efflux of time, according to law. In this respect, Sir John, as a tricks er and dodger, has the advantage over Mr. Mowa. The Ontario Premier acts on principle, the Dominion Premier, having no principle to act on, is guided by exigencies. His policy is one of expediency.

NEW EDINBURGH ANNEXATION.

The Lieut. Governor of Ontario has issued the proclamation annexing New Edinburgh to the city. But the city has received notification that a special act of the local legislature will have to be passed to give the union legal effect. This deals with the important objection to the annexation which I pointed out in a previous letter. A letter, by the way, which was garbled and misquoted by the Mail to suit its purpose of having a slap at Mr. Mowat. Here I may be permitted to hazard the reflection, which the Tory chief organ would do well to by to heart, that false need implied by nisquotati a discovers a malife prepanse which even its friends are not slow to note and use ever afterwards in fo mirg an estimate of the re-liability of its statements. No man or news paper can afford to garble or lie, in the hope of gaining an advantage over an opponent. It may think itself "smart" in its work of endeavoring to create an opinion in the minds of those who depend on it for persuasion without ground of knowledge, but

POPULAR INTELLIGENCE IS AN OPEN FILTER in Canada, and the waters of truth go through it rapidly in spite of the most cumning of editors and the most astate of managers. If "Public Opinion is the nonsense circulated by knaves to keep the innumerable fools busy upon more chatter whilst they work out their ends," all right; go ahead Mr. Mail. Yet, even in that case, the fools who accept your dictum are fools anyway, and would be trully stupid and intractable to right rerceptions "angh you should tell the truth and shame the and But perhaps the Mail has been reading its order, to keep up the glow of across the following passage to Proverbs (cap xxxi, v. 23): in Canada, and the waters of truth go through

xxri, v. 23): Duy the truth, and sell u not: also wisdom and instruction and understanding.

Whether the Mail has bought these most precious things or not, I cannot say; but I am ready to swear that it abides by that part of the text which forbids it to sell the truth!

Selah !

RUSSELL COUNTY. It is said that the Conservatives intend to It is said that the Conservatives intend to nominate Mr. House Robillisrd, the sitting member for this county is the local assembly, for the House of Commons. In that case the Liberals are pretty sure to bring out his brother, Mr. Alexander Robilliard, in opposition to him. Mr. Robert Cummings is also mentioned in the Tory interest and Mr. W. C. Edwards, the largest employer in the country, in the Liberal interest. I am inclined to think, however, that the brothers will be pitted against each other again as they were at the last local elections. But Homore has fallen vastly in the estimation of the French electors since that contest. This is owing to a very foolish speech he made at of the French electors since that contest. This is owing to a very foolish speech he made at Toronto concerning Riel, in which he grew eloquent on the ignorance, stupidity and simplicity of his compatriots the French Canadians. His people have read that speech and now look upon him as a sort of turncost, worse than a pendard, and they are pretty sure to prefer his brother Alexander, who is in perfect accord with them, and down on Honora

vote will carry the country. Should the nominations be given to Mr. Cummings by the Tories, the division would be exactly the same. The French would prefer Mr. Edwards whom they know as a sterling man of business who has done a great deal for the material advantage of the county, and who has been very generous for many years in advancing their interests. Thus it appears that in any case Russell is Freity sure to wheel into line with the Liberal party at the coming general election.

Oftawa, Nov. 8.-As the Liberal platform has been up for discussion, would it not be in order to give the Tory p atform an overhauling and see what it looks like. The planks may be rather rotten and likely to give way suddenly, but, if so, all the more need that they should be examined. As the Liberal programme was extracted from the speeches of leading men of the party, wto can only present their case in that way, we must take the party in power, not by its profession, but by its actions. We thus arrive at the following as

THE MACDONALDITE TORY PLATFORM.

1.—Reck'ess expenditure, Increase from \$23, 500,000 in 1878, to \$38,000,000 in 1886!
2.—Deficits amounting to \$7,000,000!

3.—Taxation increased fifty per cent. in eight

years!
4.—Extravagant civil service; increase from \$823,000 per year to \$1,139,000!
5.—"Die and be damned" Indian Policy; increase from \$421,000 to \$1,100,000!

6.—Importation of European workingmen to compete with Canadian laber; increase from \$180,000 to \$500,000!

7.—lavasion of Provincial rights; shown in the attempt to rob Ontario of her territory, minerals and timber; the attempt to grasp the liquor licensing power; the attempt to seize escheats; the disallowance of the Streams Act! 8.—Establishment of monopoly by Act of Parliament! -Oppression and licentiousness in the

Northwest! 10. - Sincoures for Ministers' relatives! Neg of ism in all its fo ma!
11.—Testimonials in money, houses and lands

to Ministers from government contractors!

12.—"Taking care of the Boy," with fand grants, railway subsidies, blind shares, t inber limits, ranches, coal areas, etc.!

13.—Supporting supporters!

14.—Colon zation company swindling!

15.—Provoking rebellion by "causi and callous neglect," and robbery of the Halfbreeds!

16.—Blco igniltiness!
17. -B odle! 1x.-Contract jobbing !

19.—Charter pedding!

20.—Gerrymandering!
21.—Disfranchisement of political opponents 22.—No Irish need apply! No Home Rule! 23.—Down with the French!

24.—No Popery in Ontario! 25.—French Catholic unity in Quebec to upold Orange Tory ism! 26. -Par.iamentary corruption !

-Biceding contractors, a la Chaplean-Smith Ribley! 28.-Disa lowance of Manitoba Railway cha:

-Creation of land monopolus! 30.-Discouragement of settlement in the North-West?

31,-Civil war. Loss, 200 Eves and \$5,000,-32. - Resist noe to Recoprocity!

53 - Driving Nova Scotta to Seces-ion I 54.—Taxing the poor heavier than the rich! 35.-Hanging a man to appeare thange thirst

36,-Debase on; the electorate! 37.—Degrada iou of the Senate!
38.—Cor watern of the Judiciary!

29.-To giv parliamentary lawyers power to 89.—To giv parliamentary lawyers power to squeeze mey out of merchants!

Here we have the Thirty-nine articles of the Macdonaldite political creed. And there is not a man who defends them but is willing, like Home Tooke, to make the number forty and swear to them.! Beyond all doubt it is the most imposing platform ever presented to the gaze of an admiring public. It covers the whole meaning of prescing politics and is at one, a his region of practical politics, and is at one a history, a policy and a provise for the future. If the people of Canada believe that government ought to be conducted on the lines here aid

down, if they believe this platform will result in peace, happiness and prosperity, let them yote for Macdonaldite candidates! THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Sir John Macdonald has returned to the capital, and everybody is on the qui vive in ex-pectation of the distolution. I believe that, in suits of all statements to the contrary, the elections will come off before Christmas. There is hitter opposition to dissolution among Conservative, or rather Ministerial members, many of whom, anticipating defeat, are strongly urging the fulfilment of promises before the expected crash comes Among other like reports it is said that Judgo Buchanan will ne superanquated and Mr. B.ker, M.P., for Missisquoi, appointed to the beach in his place for the district of Bedford,

THE OPPOSITION

should perfect their organization with all possible deepatch, for the proclamation may be issued at any moment. From all appearances the struggle will be fierce and decisive. A dispassionate, careful survey of the situation convinces me that the gove ment will be defeat-ed. The Tories appear panic-stricken. Travoi-lers turning up here from all quarters having business with Ministers and the departments are painfully anxious to settle ue, and frankly confess the extreme gravity of the situation. I have seen this fort of thing before and understand the anxiety and the implied threats that accompany it in the cases of those who have been kept at the end of the long finger of procrastination, and are beginning to feel the ground slipping from under their feet.

PROTIDED FOR.

Among recent appointments is that of Mr. George Johnson, Ottawa correspondent of The Mail, to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Labor Stat ties. Some Opposition papers have taken objection to this. I think they make a mistake. The appointment is a good one. Mr. Johnson is a highly capable gentleman and j urnalist. As a party writer he has done good service to the Conservative cause, and if he was sometimes carried away with his zeal to say hard things of the other side, he did not off-nd much worse than his critics in the same line of business. As a fact, there is no class that works harder, endures more, and receives less recognition than journalmore, and receives has recognition than journalists. I therefore rejoic) when a brother quill obtains consideration after years of arduous service. Sir John has shown more gratitude in this respect than the Libera's, but Mr. Blake will no doubt retrieve the absence of his many the absence of his many than the representation. doubt retrieve the character of his party in its treatment of newspaper men when he comes treatment or newspaper men when he comes into power. I congratulate Mr. Johnson and am quite satisfied that he will perform the duties his of office with the same industry and ability which he has ever shown in his pro-

I am quite convinced that Mr. Perley will get the Conservative nomination for this city as English sprant a candidate. Who the French will choose has yet to be a light think it will be Tasse, although it is said out think it will be Tassé, although it is said to the his candidature. But Sir John is likely or favor the candidate who stands best chance of winning. Tassé is certainly not that man. He owed his former election to the Protestant Conservative vote. His opponent, Dr. St. Jean, beat him among the French-Canadians. Now beat him among the French-Canadians. Now the Tory Protestant is not likely to go more than a moity of its strangth in favor of any Frenchman, on account of the No Popery cry. The Liberals are keeping very quiet. I hear some talk of bringing out an independent Pro-testant. Mr. Mackintosh says he will run no matter who comes in the field. Anyway we aregure to have a protty lively time, but with grod organization the Liberals have a fair chance of success.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—It is a singular fact in

something analogous to it, can harr representation to make the procession of pub ic opinion be attained and every elector given the full value of his vote. In this way only can the Irish Catabolics ever hope to secure that representation to which their numbers on the Irish Catabolics ever hope to secure that representation to which their numbers on the Irish Catabolics ever hope to secure that representation to which their numbers on the Irish Catabolics ever hope to secure that representation to which their numbers of the French Canadians. His people have read that speech and leaders of the House of Commons have almost invariably bed second rate statesmen or actual failures in critical invariable that it is time, and leaders of the House of Commons have almost invariable the second rate statesmen or actual for the good of the country, and they are pretty failures in critical in the interests of the Conservative party and for the good of the country, and they are pretty failures in critical in the interests of the Conservative party and for the good of the country, and contains, since the free his being work down Ottawa. The Government from what I can gather both Sir Charles and calcumstant and the proposition than the Government. From what I can gather both Sir Charles and calcumstant and the country feature is being worked from Ottawa. The Government feature is being worked from Ottawa. The Govern

the House of Commons. This is an art which, in the leader of a great popular assembly, is worth more than genius; for men of undoubted genius have utterly tailed to acquire that commen of undoubted mend even when obtaining votes of confidence. Without muliplying which any reader of parhamentary history will remember, I may observe, as equally, or perhaps, more to the point, in considering

THE POSITION OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD,

in the words of the historian of "The Opposi-tion under Geroge III," that—"In the old bad days of corruption the men who bribed the highest were not the most stable and powerfuleaders." Sir John has parliamentary tact in high degree, his genial manners among friend is proverbial, and Welpole or Fox were not more lavish with the money of the State than he has been. Yet, with all these arvantages, he has never commanded that absolute confidence which could have relieved him from the necessity. sity of such odious expedients to retain power as open falsehood, secret intrigue, perryman dering and the Franchise Act infamy. That Sir John is a mere parliamentary tactician is fur ther demonstrated by his last move to secure a further lease of power. No true statesmar would dream of raising a race and religion cry in a country like Canada in a sceptical age like this as a bid for popularity. The story of his own success should have taught him that it was that very cry which placed his great opposent, the late Hov. George Brown, in

HOPELESS OPPOSITION for many years, and effectually destroyed that leader's chances of ever becoming a govern-mental success. Another profound mistake was Sir John's attempt to get control of the franchise through the action of partisan Revising Barristers, or, as The Mail would say, by "capturing the unione." All experience of government in constitutiona countries goes to prove that there is no safety for any leader, no permanence of power for any party that seek by any act of legislation to smother the voice of the people. Whether such acts be direct legislative interference with populat literty, as in the case of the mannon "Treason and Sedition" Acts, which called for h the passionate denunciations of fox, or such insidious attacks on electoral freedom as such institutes attacks on the control of the the Gerrymander, they have ever led to the countail of the minister who project them, and to the defeat and expulsion of the party and to the defeat and expulsion of the party

I have been led to those reflections through the information which ceached me this making which, if correct, points to

A CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME contemplated by Sir John. I learn from a re-I able source that his visit to To out has conat the present time would be to sign the death warrant of his ministry and nvite the atter do struction of his par y. It is, therefore, quitte probable that he will tace another session as a less disagreeable alicenative has a dissertation. As my informant argues, he may be able to tough it out for eight months lower, it is the hope of the storm blowing over and fair r weathere ming before the natural parliamentary

At any rate, anything is better than dissolution with THE CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT

But, however he may decide, and nobedy knows what may occur to alter his determin-John wil use every mean urgent. Sir. John wil use every means within reach of a man of iofinite resource and after mescrapulousness to save houself from and utice mecrapulsusness to save hunself from defect as deconsequent destruction. He is perfectly aware that his conduct towards the Opposition has deprived him of all claim to gentle treatment at the hunds of his opponents, the it also aware that they fully appreciate Mr. Mackenzie's to by in not using his power to acciditate as Macdonaldite monster when the popular mandate was issued to that effect. Having out his safe authors to the of ordinary Having put himself outside the pale of ordinary consideration in the conflicts of party; sland ing, as he knows he does in the cs imation of all Liberols, as an enemy of constitutional freedom as well as houest government, he will stop at no expedient, however despetate, to prolong his p wer. Giving these considerations their full weight, and remembering that he has ever been the most dilatory of procrastinators, the changes would now seem to be in favor of his braving parliament admit and hanging on to the last moment allowed by law before

GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

But time is more likely to benefit the Opposition than the Ministry. Mr. Blake will come to Ottawa at the closing session with the minimuse prestige of frequent and recent victories. He will be armed with a terrific indictment against the Government and its ollowers. He will have at his command a vigorous, aggressive Opposition.
On the other hand, the Ministry is unserably
weak. There is not one of its members avowedly representing powerful sections of the population who commands the respect or confidence of the prople they presume to speak for. Every one of them has r ceived notice to quit from those on whom they have hitherto relied for support. Their followers,

WITHOUT A BOND OF UNION

nave Boodle, which is sure to become a cause of dissention and disruption when the Government is in difficulties, is distracted in the presence of the advancing enemy, and, to fill the me sure of their discomfine, they are utterly destitute of a fact or argument wherewith to defend themselves against the charges on which they are arraigned before the country.

Nover was a ministry in a more doleful plight.

Whatever they may determine the Opposition can accept with the critiness, knowing that the end, at farthest, cannot be far off. There will be more time for organization, more opportuni-ties for public instruction, another and a splendid occasion for showing up the corruptions and abomination of Macdonaldism in Parliament and before the world.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY

will receive a rousing welcome at the Capital. The tickets are going off like hot cakes. All those who heard the Orange delegates, Kane and Smith, are anxious to hear the other side. for the people of Ottawa are by no means behind partizens. They may be largely guided in some partizans. They may be largely guided in some quarters by their projudices, but they like to hear both sides of the question. This arises from their familiarity with parliamentary debating. Otherwise everything is quiet here.

OTAWA, Nov. 10.—A full Cabinet meeting was held yesterday afternoon and remained in session till late on in the night. A great amount of business in arrears was doubtless transacted, and among other things the agreeting of disco-

and among other things the question of disso-lution was con-sidered. There is no authorita tive announcement to-day of the decision arrived at, but everybody seems to be under the impression that the general election will take place in January. A short session may be held, in order to give the members their \$1,000, which is the grand object most of them on the Tory side have in view, to be followed by an immediate appeal to the constituencies. The leading fact of the situation is Sir John's failure to induce either Sir Charles Tupper and

Sir A. T. Galt to enter the Cahinet. It is well from that the Premier brought Sir Charles from Lubin d with the express object of STARNGTHENING THE MINISTRY for the campaign. But that gallant knight positively declined the offer of the leadership in the House of Commons, and declared he would

rather retire into private life altogether than rather retire into private life altogether than undertake the task of reconstructing the Tory party out of the demoralized and discreditable mob into which it has degenerated. Sir Charles was too astute to assume a responsibility at a time when an ignominious defeat is plainly impending. Sir John then turned his attention to Sir A. T. Galt but from him he received will re-Galt, but from him he received a still more positive refusal, with the unpleasant intimation that Sir Alexander's sympathies were more with the Opposition than the Government

arrived at the same conclusion which all sensible men have reached, that he has become a governmenta impossibility. Sir John must therefore make the best of the material he has at hand. He is now suffering the results of his policy of suppressing or driving appears his ablest seller results of the suppressing or driving appears his ablest seller results of the suppressing or driving appears his ablest seller results of the seller resul or driving away his ablest colleagues, and must be content with the imbeciles he has gathered about him. Cabicet changes, however, seem to be expected. Fighting men are wanted. But where are they to be had? The fact is the Tory party has gone to seed, and does not possess a single rising man with character sufficient to command respect or bring strength to the ministry. Therefore, whatever shuffle may be made well be of very little consequence.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT s hanging on, un er instructions from Ottawe, till after the general election, in order to give what help it can to the Tory party. At least it can prevent the presence of an actively hostile administration in the province. But it is doubtful if this unconstitutional proceeding will be of much real service. So far it has only exasperated the Opposition who see that the intention is to present a Tors we thin the intention is to prevent a Tory rout in Quebec, with the hope that should Sir John obtain a majority in the Dominion, the Ross machine may find a way to secure the support necessary to continue its existence. But I know that the reports furnished to headquarters here by Conservative agents in Quebec are EXTREMELY DISCOURAGING.

The money estimate of what is required to make even a show of resistance to the rising tide of popular disapproval of the federal ministry is so rething enormous. And I am teld that the usual sources of co.ruption are by no means running the barre's full that were sup-posed to be on tap. This I take to be another and pretty significant sign that the men who have been called upon to bleed regard the operation as furile in view of the evident im-possibility of turning the tide with money. Besides they have discovered that though a great many voters are willing and anxious to be bought, they won't stay bought, but have a very discouraging proposity to vote as they please in the secrecy of the hallot. And again, the men who are chosen to dispense the boodle con-sider themselves the most worthy by a large majority of the lion's share. This placing of the bribery fund

"WHARE IT WILL DO MOST GOOD," is also more likely to fail in its main purpose is also more likely to fail in its main purpose in the face of an Opposition advancing to victory. The distributors say to themselves, "What is the use of throwing money away when we are going to be licked anyway." So they hang on to all they can and make up with noisy prefence for lack of expenditure. Thus, whichever way he turns, Sir John is confronted with difficulties and coast make up his mind to reget the and aust make up his mind to accept the doctrine he has so long condemned—that the people have the inherent right to say who shall govern them, and that the man who would force his rule by inequity is sure to come to grief. But, fike all statesmen who have long been in office, who have enjoyed the intextration of power, and who for a time have pined in the colden desci Opposition, Sir John Macdon id is reliverant to cease being a dispenser of patron-age and a ruler of men. He consults his own ambition, not the will of the people, whose objections to his Government he seeks to over-

come by resorting to "CORRUPTION IN ALL ITS PROTEAN FORMS. Exulting in his subline belief in himself, he dees not be state to imperil interest, in com-purison with which the greenst services he could render are as nothing. As the head of a ministry in which, save himself, there is no great administrator, no commanding orator, and which, without exception, is composed of mediogratics. He has bad to undergo the humiliation as we have seen, of making overtures to Tupper and Galt and endure rebulls from Loth. bringing his ministry into the e-adition of decility which he mest favored Sir John has acted in the same manner as litt, and his past-tion may be described in almost the exact words of Sheridan's famous (arrasm. He is in offic alone; but, lest the Government should become too full of vigor, he has gathered to him some available weakness in the shape of collectues. He seems to consider his administration like spirits above proof that requires to be diluted; that, like gold refined to a certain degree, it would be unfir for use without a certain n.ixture of alloy; that the administration would be too brilliant and

is crosping upon him, while feebleness of expectly is the distinguishing characteristic of his Cabinet. He may take conflort, however, in the reflection that the salvation of the country does not dep nd on his government, and that it would cer-tainly be secured in the best way were be und Like all men who flatter themselves that they have a right to govern, and who feel that the

end justifies whatever means he may employ, Sir John approaches the close of his care-r amid difficulties personal to himself, but amid difficulties personal to himself, but of very lit le roal consequence to the ration. It may be a metural result of his egotism to imagine that his own success is bound up with the welfare of the country, and to regard those who do not think as he does as encoines of the commonwealth. He cannot take the view of himself and his conduct that others take, but, like many others similarly situated, who have gone between her sin ilarly situated, who have gene before, he will soon be compelled to recognize the ki ling fact that he himself is the one obstacle whose removal is the very thing needed for the settlement of all the troubles, anxietics and dangers that beset the government of the

Ottawa, Nov. 11 .- Never was a political situation so vague and unvatisfactory. Nobedy knows anything, but all are standing on the tip too of expediation. Nearly every member of too of expectation. Active every mention of parliament supporting the munistry has been here and closeted with Sir John. They all appear grumpy and dissatisfied. Evidently things are not to their taste. I had a conversation with a friend from Quebec, who is in a good position to know the feelings and intentions of the Guerraguat, parks. He gives the fellowing he Government party. He gives the following

as the Koss programme.

"They intend to fight to the bitter ond.
They will not resign. The plan is to delay calling the House togother to the last possible moment, and meantime use every possible means to secure the pretence of having a major-ity. But should they become convinced that they cannot get a working majority.

noss WILL RESIGN, and another Conservative will be called in his place to meet the views of the National Conplace to meet the views of the National Conservative. Should the new man succeed in forming a Cabinet, and secure the election of its members, the new Premier will meet the House. Then should he be defeated by an Opposition vote, he will ask for a dissolution. Should Mr. Masson refuse to grant a dissolution the generative but the conservative the government will have no alternative but to resign and allow Mercier to be called in. Ross will not meet Mercier, because if he does he will be beaten on a square vote of want of confidence and the Governor must call upon Mercier. This would put a sure stop to all in Reference that would put a safe soop to an intriguing. Therefore, you may be satisfied that Ross will step down and out. What the wire-pullers are working for is to form a new combination which will catch sufficient votes to keep the government in the old hands under a same A shuffle is therefore cortain to be new man. A shuffle is therefore cortain to be made before the House meets. They will call upon Judge Angers, Judge Matthieu in fact, on anybody they can get to form a Cabinet Thereare any amount of rumers floating about The Lieutenant-Governor refused to sign money warrants, but Ross assured him that he had a majority. It was only when he declared his intention of summoning a session and consented to meet the House at an early date that the Lieutenant-Governor consented to sign the warrants. The whole plan of proce-

people on the race and religion cry, they have The entrance of Mr. Patterson, of Essex, is looked upon as quite improbable, because Sir John has reason to think that were he to make the change now Patterson could not be re elected and the defeat of a minister on the eve of a general election would he disastrous to the Government. His oppenent would be Mr. Cleary, who has been Mayer of Windsor for several years consecutively, an Irish Catholic Liberal, and perhaps the most popular election Mr. Cleary is likely to carry the seat in any case. Mr. Patterson is urging the ap-pointment of Dr. Casgrain to a sect in the Senate. This he thinks would gain him the support of the French-Canadians who are a pretty strong element in Essex But the sonatorial district covers three parliamentary ridings—North and South Essex and Kent. The members for South Essex and Kent, Wigle and Smythe, are opposed to Dr. Gasgrain's appointment and erourging the claims of Col. Itm kin, who is now here pushing for the place. I think he is not unlikely to succeed, because the appointment of a French Cauadian to a senatorship in Ontario would knock the wind out of the anti Freuch-No Popery programme of the party as laid down by the Mail. For these ressons I think l'atterson may be set down as out of the race.

THE WORKINGMEN'S VOTE is an object that Sir John is striving to attain, and I should not be surprised were be to pick up a leader of that class and run him with a view of taking him into the Cabinet and thus strengthening himself in a new direction. There are those who trink he will also try and induce governor Rebinson to join the cabinet. He is about the most respectable man available, and is a good par liamentary fighter, and would be a strong candidate in west Toronte.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LECTURE last night drew the largest audience that ever assembled in the Opera House. Every part of the building was crammed. The fecturer was given a perfect ovation when he appeared on the stage with Mr. Dow-in, president of St. Patrick's Literary seciety. Az you have heard him in Montreai, I need not enter into the merits of his discourse. His candid and impartial manuer of dealing with the Irish question made a very good impression on several among the audience who are not friends of Home Rule. The banquet after the lecture took place at the Russell Hense, and was attended by several hundreds of our leading citizene. Mayor Mailongs II occupied the chair. An address from the St. Petrick's Society was read by Mr. Murgan and drew from Mr. Metasethy a feeling and elogical response. Good speeches were noted by prominent gentlemen present in the will we late hour before the party disperse lab gibly delighted with the events of the evening. Yourday Mr. McCerthy were shown the sight, or the city and was a rejured to many gentlemen who seized the occasion to express their admiration for his wo head their firm achesion to the cause in wat I be is engaged. Quite a number of Protection Reformers were present at the look and barques, and vied with their Cathella Liberal friends in expressions of sympathy for the Home Rule movement.

SIR JOHN AND COSTIGAN have gone to Pembroke, where they speak to-day. Mr. Peter White, member for North Renfress, who feels his sent very thakey, arranged for the meeting with a view to strengthen himself for the coming contest and counteract the improseion made by Mr. Blake in his recent visit to the riding But Peter may do his test. He cannot, let Sir John and Costigan say all they can, counteract the damning effect of the amendment to Blake's Home Rule resolution. The Irieh people of North Renfrew feel the same as the Irish everywhere feel, and that feeling amounts to Mr. Poter White's dis-DAZZLE THE PROPEE,
unless he called up some mist and feg to render
it to erable to the eye. But great as Sir John's
abilities undoubtedly are, the feebleness of age tion and presentable candidates.

THE BEST COMBINATION.

The best combination of blood cleansing, regulating, health giving herbs, roots and barks enter into Burdock Blood Bitters-a purely vegetable remedy that cures discasses of the blood, liver and kidneys.

DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 9 .- The Dantzig Zeitung predicts terrible distress during the coming winter. It says trade is paralyzed. Work is failing everywhere. The authorities of the state dock yards discharge men weekly, and in the arms factories there are also many hundreds idle,

A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

The popular remedy, Hagyard's Yollow Oil, is used, both internally and externally, for aches, pains, colds, croup, rheumatism, deafness and diseases of an inflammatory nature.

THE TIMES ON SALISBURY'S SPEECH. LONDON, Nov. 10 .- The Times says Lord Salisbury's language in regard to Bulgaria is the same as Gladstone might be expected to use. The most significant passage, however, is that in reference to the agreement to support Austria. The only necessity new is for Count Kale oby to make known that Austria is determined to oppose Russia's ambition on terms that en met be misinterpreted by Russia.

A COMMON EXPRESSION.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, tried mary remedies, but never found any that has done me so much good as Burdock Blood Bitters." James Higgins, East Templeton, P.Q.

PROTECTION WANTED TOWN LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mr Chaplin, Conserva-tive, in a speech at Lincoln last night advo-cated an import tax on foreign manufactured articles. He said that of all the Chancellors of the Exchequer England had had for many years ford kandolph Churchill was most likely to pay attention to this subject and to take the necessary steps if public opinion should be favorable to the scheme.

Those unhappy persons who auffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Litt herve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous. Open pile tull ters. Price 25 cents, all druggi its.

"You know something shout moste don't you, Joggins?" "A little, Shooper." "Then what does this paper mean when it speaks of the higher kind of music?" "Must mean upper-attic, I think."

Indignant boarder - Mrs Winks, when I returned last night I found no lamp in my room, and this morning I saw that the new novel I was reading had disappeared Mrs. Winks—Yes, sir. You see I noticed the gri forgot to put the lamp thore; so I thought you wouldn't need the novel. It's a very interesting one, sir.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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Free for the balance of this Kear to parties subscribing now,

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THE TRUE WITNESS is undoubtedly the cheapest and best weekly paper published in Canada, and should be in every Catholic household. We trust our agents, readers and friends will interest themselves in spreading the circulation of a paper calculated to edify and interest affording pure pleasant and entertaining struct, affording pure, pleasant and entertaining reading. Our patrons can assist us in advancing the circulation of The True Wirness by intro ducing it to their friends in their respective localities; and we shall be pleased, on applica-tion, to sand sample copies for free distribution amongst those who are likely to subscribe.

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WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 17, 1886

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to The Post and TRUE WITNESS, and we earnestly trust that our patrone receiving these accounts will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness at an early date. The TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper. The subscription rate when paid is advance, being only one DOLLAR. The amount due by each is accordingly very small, but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands, and these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive, and an entertaining newspaper, such as the TRUE WITNESS is to-day.

evidently a very liberal body. At a solemn meeting of its district conference, held at Ontario, in that State, recently, the following resolution was unanimously passed by a standing resolution on the motion of the Rev. Herace Place :-

Resolved-After listening to the able and aloquent address of our brother, the Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, of Ashland, upon the cause of Ireland, that we, the members of this district conference, do heartily endorse Home Rule for Ireland, and we also thank most sincerely the grand old statesman, William E. Gladstone, who is crowning his long and Mustrious career by devoting his last days to the amelioration and to the freedom of

THE election of Prince Waldemar in sucpession to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was only what has been expected. Brother to the Czarina, the Princess of Wales, the King of Greece, and the son of the King of Denmark. he certainly presents in his person what some may suppose to be a very strong family com bination, and it has even been suggested that The tair lady who shares the Russian throne has been one of the Bulgarian conspirators with the object of bringing about the election of her brother. But, at the present time, Samily arrangements of this cast do not go for very much, and nations whose royal personages are intermarried are as frequently as not indulging in the loud clamor of war. The election may, however, prove a happy pretext for the suspension of Russian designs on The Balkans, at least for the present. Possibly that power will now concentrate its efforts in the direction of Afghanistan.

THE Reform demonstration in Toronto anpears to have been a very magnificent affair. One of the most striking and significant features in it was the re-appearance on the public platform of the veteran Hon. W. Macdongall, who will, no doubt, occupy a prominent position in the new Government. Mr. Blake's programme as exposed was an exhaustive resume of the policy of the party, and contains nothing that has not already been fairly understood to be that of the coming administration As opening the campaign in Ontario the Toronto meeting was both significant and successful. The most noteworthy point in Mr. Blake's speech was perhaps that portion in which he referred in clear and unmistakable terms to the workingman and his relations to trade policy. It is not difficult to see from his remarks that the interest of the working orders should cause them to give their support to Mr. Blake and his friends,

The sublime egotism of Mr. Goldwin Smith was brought into great prominence in England during his recent visit to that country. But it shone with equal light at the Toronto gathering a few days ago, when he accepted the fulsome tribute of a few of the Irieh haters of the city of Toronto. We are pleased to note that even in that centre of Orange bigotry there is at least one Irish Protestant who repudiates the self-imposed unportance of Mr. Goldwin Smith. With reference to the speeches made in connection with the subject, "Irish Protestant" writes as ollows to The Globe :--

I respectfully affirm that the speakers in the respectivity amir that the speakers in the Temperancs Hall, on the occasion alluded to, are not in accord, I am happy to say, with the sentiments of this Canada of ours, in reference to giving the Irish full control of their own affairs; and further, that Goldwin Smith's letter to Mr. Ghastone in no wise represented a tithe of the opinion of the people of Canada, I thank The Globs the people of Carada, I trank The Globs or its liberal advocacy of Irish Home Rule; and I trust the good time is coming when this cause will be crowned with final victory. And, I bolieve, Canada, having final victory. And, I bolieve, Canada, having of what he said. Mr. McCarthy wished to convey the idea that in all communities seen, and already, what its probably is made it to convey the idea that in all communities seen, and already, what its probably is made it to convey the idea that in all communities seen, and already, what its probably is made it to convey the idea that in all communities seen, and already, what its probably is more proposed. Already tenants and the League. These have slowed our people. Were the flower proposed and the League. These have slower people. Were the flower proposed and the League. These have slower people. Were the flower proposed and the League. These have slower people. Were the flower people. We then flower people

OUR PATRONS prayers, until her deliverance comes—not in shape of senaration—but in the line of the lin shape of separation—but in the line of fair dealing and common justice.

> In accordance with the auggestions of Mr. Blake the workingmen are about to put some of their best men in the field for the coming elections. It is to be hoped that in doing this they will avoid the errors that have always marked the course of workingmen's efforts in the past. From the time when Sir John Macdonald affected great sympathy for he workingmen, to the time of the Globe printers' arrest, downward, the cause of workingmen in Toronto has always fallen into the hands of a clique which has merely used it as a tool to promote selfish interests. Whatever Labor does in the direction of promoting representation on the floor of Parliament it ought to do thoroughly, and with the intention of winning an independent battle. We have no doubt that if Labor puts its candidate fairly before the public, the sentiment of the latter will be all in sympathy with the cause, and will deal with it on its own merita entirely.

MGR. STRANIERO, the Papal Ablegate who brought the Beretta for Cardinal Gibbons. has given willing testimony to the extraordinary growth of Catholic sentiment in the United States. He went to the country, it appears, with the idea that the Catholic Church was unpopular and not strong. He leaves with the impression that the "signs of the times point, with unerring hand, to the prevalence of Catholicity." So far from there being any great prejudice against the Church, the Ablegate says that, on the contrary, "intelligent people of all sects acknowledged the great debt the country owed to Catholicity," and tais feeling, he thinks, is due to the fact that "to Catholicity, and to Catholicity alone, can assaults of Socialists and Ausrchists." The development of the Church in the United States during the past half century has certainly been phenomenal. Though at times assailed with all the virulence of bigotry and faction, and the hatred Knownothingism displayed towards it, the Church has advanced all-conquering and irresistible. That the pubagainst social disorders is, no doubt, true, but the secret of its success lies much above that level. Its great onward march was well in progress before socialists or anarchists began

THE principle of protection is rapidly grow-

ing in favor in England. A statesman who boldly grappled with the subject would probably be surprised at the strong feeling to suppose. on the subject he would find in existence. This growth of popular sentiment was amply proved by the action of the Manchester Chambar of Commerce a few days ago, when a vote in favor of action in the direction of protection was rejected by a plurality of one vote only. And Manchester is the very hotbed of free traders. Yet when the late Mr. Justice Byles wrote his "Sophistrics of Free Trade" he was denounced as an enemy of his country. To day it is said his little book is will meet her needs and with which alone she the most sought for in libraries. it is clear that in one quarter there is no conversion-no change of sentiment. The Standard (Mrs. Gamp as it is profanely called) will have nothing to do with tariff restrictions. Like the fossilized clientele it supplies with diurnal literature it does not seem to learn what is passing around, So the Standard sees in free trade a panaces for all the ills the political world is heir to. Nova Scotia finds her present position unsatisfactory, and her recent action in consequence is not unknown to the world. Free trade, says the Standard, will cure it all, We question whether Nova Scotia will accept the advice in anything like the same spirit in which it is given. It will, at least, need some more conclusive argument than the mere assertion. But probably Nova Scotia knows that free trade would not benefit it, and it may probably also arrive at the conclusion that secession would not do so either. If that step was practicable, free trade would not give it free trade with the United States, and it would find its market with the Upper Provinces seriously interfered with at a corresponding loss to itself. If Nova Scotia wishes to restore her debilitated condition, of which she complains, the recent trade arrangements with Spain point the way to her opportunity. But the Standard's advice ought to be, as it, no doubt, will be, treated with indifference.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The Star makes a deliberate and wilful attempt to misrepresent the position of Mr. McCarthy in connection with the recent presentation of addresses to that gentleman at the Windsor. It endeavors to convey the announcement of policy. Such it has proved impression that the action of the various political clubs represented was an attempt to make political capital out of what was really a spontaneous expression of respect and good will to an eminent man. The Star further says that-"Under many honeyed words Mr. McCarthy in effect told both clubs that he would have neither or either of them. If there was any triumph at all it was perhaps on the side of the Conservatives, for Mr. McCarthy said he could not see why Reformers might not be Conservatives, and he evidently took no stock in the cry raised by the Liberals anent the Blake and Costigan

resolutions." A more outrageous piece of misrepresentation could not have been penned. Mr. Mc-Carthy did not say a word of the nature implied, nor did he allude to having either or none of them. Again, the statement that he

of Car Joseph and Chart Guardy to Brighton's first had his one or

formers in such cases would necessarily be ment in the manner in which the The lowering of the landlords' flag, even with Sir Hugh Allan properly rested on Sir conservative. As to the Blake and Costigan resolutions, it was not even mentioned. But perhaps the Star will state whether or not Mr. McCarthy and his party has taken "no stock" in the matter in England, and whether the act of inferential treachery to the cause Mr. McCarthy advo cates was not thought a very great deal of, indeed, by the Irish. But Mr. McCarthy, his cause and his mission alike, are not likely to be much harmed by such insignificent attacks as that referred to. At the same time have been proved completely groundless. the reason for them is not at all evident.

DIRECT TAXATION.

Mr. Blake, in his recent speech at Toronto, hints very strongly at direct taxation in his own province and suggests various schemes of readjustment of taxation. He sees in the existing system of inequalities corresponding injustice to many in the community and asserts that the burden of taxation is great and the distribution of it unjust. So far as direct texation in the Province of Ontario is concerned, in all probability it will have to come scoper or later. It is manifest that no progressive conditions can continue with the present fixed revenue, a large portion of which, derived from the timber on the Crown lands, 18 rapidly passing away. Then, direct taxution, in order to raise the necessary funds for the administration of public affairs, will have to be imposed. Mr. Blake in his allu-

sions to this subject said :-"If we were attempting to pay direct taxes in Ontario, I should strongly favor a succession tax, under which realized capital upon its descent should pay a tell to the State, thus yielding at the period most convenient of all some portion of the increment. Therefore, if we were attempting to lay an income t x here, I should advocate a graduated tax upon such a scale as they look for a sure defence against the we might fix without creating, what is the serious difficulty, too great temptation for the fraudulent evasion of that easily ended tax And, therefore, I maintain the justice of the exemption from income tax of the smaller incomes, and would gladly see the lim traised, so that the reasonable earnings of wage-carners would remain untouched."

After all there is no dauger of direct taxation unless the necessity is great, and then in all probability, the necessity will cause THE Methodists of Mansfield, Ohio, are lic regard it as a great safeguard and bulwark the borden to be lightly felt. And direct taxation has an advantage over the present system, inasmuch as it would cause greater public interest to be taken in the disposal of public funds and prevent a local assembly their operations on the soil of the United from playing ducks and drakes with the people's moneys. Mr. Blake has referred to what is a coming subject of moment to his province, and has pointed the best and safest way of dealing with it. After all, direct taxation is not so great an evil as some seem

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

very little more concerning Ireland, than

he is reported to have said, was expected

from the lips of Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House last night. Meagre as the reported words are, they are probably about all he said, and there can be no doubt that Ireland will obtain no concessions of that exceptional character which alone can be satisfied from the present Cabinet. The now almost stereotyped stories concerning the improved condition of affairs and the rapidly increasing offection between the landlords and tenants were of course duly paraded for the edification of the assembly. But while these constant assurances may be believed in certain quarters, perhaps even the Marquis of Salisbury bolieves them himself, for all that they are not true, and it is hard to see what good can be done the British Empire by a process of self deceit. It may be noticed that Lord Saliabury's references to the foreign affairs in which England is so deeply interested show how pressing is the necessity for a prompt settlement of the Irish question. The Premier spoke decidedly and boldly both on the affairs of Egypt and Bulgaria. As to the former his words were a direct defiance to any power interfering with the position England occupies at present in that country. With regard to Bulgaria he was equally emphatic. But how, it may be asked, does Lord Salisbury think that Great Britain, single handed, is going to maintain a perhaps double attack from Franco and Russia with dissatisfied Ireland on her hands. It is true that so far as Bulgaria is concerned, Lord Salisbury clearly shows that an alliance and understanding with Austria exists between the two countries, but the strength of an alliance is as nothing by the weakness caused by such an incubus as suffering Ireland. That must first be removed ere Great Britain can move freely. Lord Saliabury's speech was certainly a most important one, and was looked for as a special to be, but the two main features stand in marked contrast. Hopeless weakness at her own doors England has. A bold front which must be maintained abroad. Are the two things compatible? In all probability not, and it was with a statesmanlike foresight that Mr. Gladstone endeavored to remove by his wise and concil: atory measure the weak--- to sease to roinforce the strength to meet the storm now lowering, and which he doubtless has long anticipated.

UNITED STATES.

According to the last report of the Civil Service Commission of the United States, the new law seems to be working well despite the vituperation of the Boodlemen,

knowledge that the office-holders only occu- render, and the act shows that the victory is Mr. Mitchell, accepted their share in it after. pied it during the dominance of a particular practically already won, The story is told wards; thus the Consequative party shouldfaction necessarily put the idea of duty in that on one occasion General Grant was ad- cred the responsibility, and, in 1878, the anbsidiary to other matters of self-interest. or was captured with t'n days rations on a great industrial depression, condoned the On the whole the United States Civil him, and he said that all the garrison wrong by restoring the Scandal Ministry Service Commissioners report that the had been similarly supplied. "Those power, gloomy anticipations of those who men are not going to fight," said the saw nothing but evil and national disaster in the adoption of the merit system oity fell an easy prey to his assault. It is invariably produce pational punishments, One great objection raised, for example, was that the enforcement of a merit system of office would "impair the legitimate and salu- affect to show consideration for their long, ural consequences of popular error. Did tary activity of parties." What that rounded persocuted tenantry. The latter must take Conservative leaders and the Conservative sentence means may be easily imagined. The influence of the civil service in the United States elections is a matter of notoriety, not accepting the bill of Mr. Paraell. They and the "salutary activity" has, of course, always been a very potent factor. Consequently the establishment of the new system was anxiously looked for during the last elections. The commissioners report | ment is over. that " No thoughtful man surely can desire a more vigorous antagonism or more earnest work on the part of the great parties than was exhibited in the last campaign. The barter and prizes of partisan politics but are but material for discharging public duties were thus withdrawn, party contests would be on a higher plane, and the merits of their caudidates for election, and the soundness of their principles, would become more than ever before the conspicuous and decisive issues, in the presence of which selfish influence would be less powerful and mere demagogues would become contemptal le." The report proceeds :-

Obviously the best men of every party are those who are most active for principle and the worst men are those most active for spoils. If these 14,000 places were now offered as so much patronage and spoils to the dominant party, we can not think its harmoney or power would be greater, but it is certain that whatever may be venul and vicious in it would be greatly strengthened. The influence of statesmen would certainly be as much diminished as that of manipulators and patronage purveyors would be increased. If patronage in such places could keep a party in power, or is indeed favorable to its purity, vitality or strength, it would not be easy to account for the accession of a new party to power during the past year, especially when the reform issue was so prominent in the contest.

Their conclusions are of course self evident, On the whole the establishment of this avetem of Civil Service Reform seems to have removed one of the most mischievous elements in American politics, and the party who instituted the movement are entitled to the gratitude of their fellow citizens. It is a reform wholesome in principle, and, as proved, effective in its result, and if, as there seems an inclination to do, the two great parties in the United States unite in nominating Mr. Cleveland for another term it will be due, in some measure, to the firmness he has shown in connection with this subject. The commissioners refer in the report to the Australian and Canadian evatam with approval.

THE TENANTS' POSITION.

United Ireland is a more trustworthy authority on the affairs of Ireland than the Marquis of Salisbury, and when we contrast the picture of its condition as shown by the noted journal with that briefly eketched by the Prime Minister at the Mansion House, his inconsistency, or want of information, is brought into striking relief. He spoke to his hearers of better relations springing up between the landlords and their tenants. If it be so, and the picture as drawn by United Ireland week by h ld out. At least, however, he speaks himself week is truly limned -and who can doubt it? -there can be no doubt that all the vocabulary would have to be exhausted ere words could be found fitly to describe the condition preceding the improvement. It would be hard to find words to adequately describe the present, much less the past. One point there may be in the contest which makes the position, possibly a little better than the present to the few, and to capital, by watered stocks and unjust profits, by toll and tribute levied under law for the benefit of the real and fictitious capital, by speculative holdings of the public domain, by too burdensome a load of taxation, and by unposition, possibly a little better than the contest which makes the position possibly a little better than it was before, so far as the relations of the landlord and tenant are at stake, and that is the fact that the critical moment has come. Oace and for all, the question must now be settled upon a right. sous and satisfactory basis. Upon the cast now made the Irish must depend, but there is little fear of the result of the hazard of the die in the game. As we are truly told, the tenants "are shrewd enough to see for themselves that the fortune of the battle has changed—that victory is on their side at last. They are fighting the last round now that must settle the question of the Irish Agricultural Championship once and forever between the landlords and themselves. The enemy is on his last legs; his backers are in despair; one short, fierce rally and the sponge goes up, and the fight is over-for ever. The Irish tenant has had a bad time of it in the past. His enemy has fought foul and - thuck beneath the belt. He has borne terrible punish in his day, and borne it like a nan. The time for patient endurance is over: the time for square stand-up fighting, for hard hitting, straight out from the shoulder, has come at last, thank God. - He has got the ball at his own hop. Let him kick it." CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE The advice is good and more than justified by the position of affairs. Truly, the situation may be improving, but we are inclined to the opinion that the improvement is the result of forces very different from those which men power of the chief conspirators engaged in it, who speak in the Salisbury style have in their seems to have demoralized the public conwhose prey public office and the spoils of mind. All the improvement is due to me science, and debased the whole character of than a mere struggle between parties in the whose prey puone office and one sports of minute and the League. These have slown our people. Were this not a melancholy approaching political campaign. It is felt

there was much to be conserved, and that re- more important, an equal improve. Next comes the enforced reduction of rents. debauchery. The edium of the transactions General, "they are for retreat" So the preparing for the inevitable when they make ernment that have disgraced and burdened advantage of the moment. The i-nallords press non believe that the public sense of are now doubtless cursing their own folly in | righteousness and justice had become debased have made, by their action, the tenants the hardihood to defend transactions which in masters of the situation, and this means, we England or the United States would bring trust, a satisfactory solution of the matter ruin upon the men charged with them. But, before the next session of the Imperial Parlin- though Sir John and his apologists may have

MR. BLAKE ON THE LABOR QUESTION

The full reports of Mr. Blake's speech show taking more than 14,000 places out of the applications of the laboring orders were of more continue the same course in future. impo tance than the first brief statements indimakes it clearer than before that if cated. It is clear Mr. Blake has given the subevery place where political opinions ject his earnest thought, and there can be no doubt that when he returns to power at an early or later day, as he certainly will, this world embracing question will not be among the last to which he will turn his attention. But, in company with the majority of thinking persons, Mr. Blake does not attach much have at last brought the Conservative party importance to the recently established Bureau of Statistics as a proof, at least, of sincerity of purpose on the part of the Government. He very reasonably points out that the step was be made to divert attention from the misdeeds taken rather late; at an inopportune time, and, of the government by raising false issues and what is specially significant of the hypocrisy of the movement, on "the eve of an election." The Conservatives at Ottawa have always displayed very tender solicitude on behalf of the working classes at such a time. It was so in 1872, and has been so on subsequent occasions, and probably will continue to be so to the end of time if the electors are so false to the interests of the country as to continue to ernment, and downright shameful abuse of keep in power the present muladminstration led power. To attempt to divert consideration by Sir John Macdonald.

to the elections of 1878, Mr. Blake himself ad- the French Canadians, is a proceeding so danvocated the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics, but was unable to take steps for its establishment, owing to the cost. But, as he

"Since that time—since the year 1880—we have had an overflowing treasury, and, it is said, a flourishing condition of affairs; the income was there, at any rate, though created by an enormous taxation. And during all that time, no talk, no thought, no proposal of a bureau! A deficit comes, an election appolitical prudence, Sir John Macdelald must upon the horizon.

Nor does Mr. Blake appear to be in any way impressed with the sincerity of his opponents by the appointment of a Royal Commission, and very reasonably so. We have already pointed out the usclessness of collecting a mass of evidence, the substance of which would be of a their common sense is stronger than their character to throw no new light on the subject. prejudices; and that, if they have one prein-Mr. Blake is more practical, and very reason | dice stronger than another, it is in favor of ably points out that remedies for present evils toleration and non-interference with relimust be sought from other channels. Repre- gious affairs. But, apart from that, sentation of Labor on the floor of property has taken alarm. Men, who is Parliament is the first step that he ordinary times give little heed to the quarrels advocates, and he pays a high but not undeserved compliment to the advocates of must result from the attempt to divide the labor, who appear in the ranks of the working people on religious lines. All classes, men. It is true, unquestionably, as Mr Blake says, the public could "find in the ranks of labor many a man who would put to the blush a good many more pretentious members gress and development of the country, feel that

of Parliament." On the relations of capital and labor Mr. They cannot afford to let it gather strength : Blake is equally firm, and he expresses the pro. | that interests infinitely more important than foundest regret that on this all-important sub- | the existence of a Ministry are at stake, and ject. Sir John Macdonald, while affecting to must be preserved even at the expense of nose as the workingman's friend, had no sug- political associations and principles. It gestion to make, no hope of amelioration to

with no uncertain szund. He says : "The power to rise is a great incentive to in dustry, fragality, and the orderly advance of humanity. It keeps us at work. But it shou'd not be impaired by artificial advantages given justly distributed taxation. I want to see this power to rise left and kept as unimparted as possible. The problem of the division between capital and labor of the fruits of their co operation is a most serious one. That division has not been lost in the past—and conflicts of a grievous character have arisen in the effort to readjust it. Combinations between employers combinations between workmen, strikes by the workmen, lockouts by the employers—a state of affairs resemb ing nothing butcivil war. Cannot some remedy be found for all this? Surely we must try! It is the question of the day. (Great applause.) Now, I frankly confess to you that I believe the couplets remedy is largely cut of applause.) Now, I frankly confess to you that I believe the complete remedy is largely out of the pale of law. I believe it is largely out of the pale of law. I believe it is largely to be found in the growth and in the exemplification in our daily lives of the Gospel precepts—"Love thy neighbor as the self," and "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even and them." If we believe these precepts to be realities, we must live them; and it they influence our lives we should see fewer instances of manufacturers grinding the faces of employes, and of the merchant and distributor of production.

The workingmen will probably arrive at the conclusion that from Mr. Blake and his friends they will be most likely to obtain that substantial justice at the hands of Parliament they so manifestly need, as far as Parliament and Ministers can afford it.

THE DEGRADATION OF PUBLIC LIFE All persons acquainted with political his ranks of large classes heretofore on the other tory of Canada must observe with pain the deep degradation of public life since the expopure of what is known as the Pacific Scandal. The brazen justification of that disgraceful episode, and the restoration to minutes of property more the engineers with such a second of secon

public work is done. In past days the though it be a very little, is a sign of sur- John Macdonald. All his colleagues, except the background, and made its performance vised not to attack a certain city. A desert. people, under the unprecedented affliction of

But one of the most trite of historical admonitions warns us that national sins much the same with the landlords. They are and we may see in the afflictions of mirgov. some concessions, however unuil maiy, and the country for the last eight years the nat. and corrupted, they would not have the had some reason for the degrading estimate they formed of popular virtue and intelligence, they made a mistake in presuming that the forgiveness extended to them that his remarks upon the present condition and in 1878 was not a carte blanc to The people were willing to endure much and fargive a good deal in the hope of bettering their condition through a change in the fiscal policy of the government. But that endurance and that forgiveness did not contemplate the series of governmental crimes and the wild saturnalia of corruption which face to tace with judgment. But it is evident, from the course taken by

the ministerial press, that every effort is to carrying the war of parties into regions altogether foreign to the ground where the battle ought to be fought Electors must therefore keep constantly in view the fact that the circumstances on which the Tory race and religion crusade is projected were the direct results of neglect of duty, misgov. of these things by assailing the Catholic Years ago, when in office, and just previous Church, abusing the Irish, and threatening gerous, so unwise, so likely to lead to most distressing consequences, that we are at a loss to understand its true meaning. If Protestant feers should be excited by the recital of alleged clerical aggressions, so must Catholic apprehersions be aroused on the other hand. In taking a course so strangely at variance with ordinary and straightway the Bure in dawns | be aware that he is calling into dangerous activity forces that can only produce misery

and disaster.

We think, however, that he has grossly misjudged the people, and that he will find them wiser than he thought they were; that of parties, see with dismay the evils which especially those who have capital invested, and whose welfare depends on the orderly prothis new infamy must be sternly suppressed. would be a cause of profound regret and a deadly menace to the institutions which all Canadians are bound to maintain and defend were any considerable body of the people, Catholic or Protestant. to be wrought upon by the inflammatory appeals of the Conservative press and speakers to range themselves on the lines indicated. Such mistaken conduct would inflict en Canada the curse that has desclated Ireland,

material, social and moral well-being of the whole population. Unfortunately the anarchical efforts of the Conservatives to create religious discord show no signs of abatement, and may, therefore, be regarded as a settled policy from which they will not be diverted. It would slso seem to indicate that they feel encouraged by some show of success or they would discontinue the game. Should this really be the case, the duty of sta-ping out the fire and punishing the accendiaries becomes all the more im-

and produce results disastrous alike to the

perative When the Conservative party adopts hatred to the Catholic Church as its leading principle and we see the Liberal party conducted on the highest and broadest principles of tolention and equal justice to all religious, Catholics everywhere are compelled by the irexorable facts of the situation to throw their weight against the bigots, and work to: the preservation of the liberties which are as much in danger to Protestants as to them-

The solidarity of the Opposition under Mr. Bake is assured, and strengthened, as it is sute to be, by wholesale secessions from the side, there can be no reasonable doubt of the outcome of the general election.

A GRAVE ORISIS.

People in all parts of the country recognize that there is something far more important shape the moral constitution of large classes must submit to either rule or ruin at his

hands ! Men whose personal happiness and materia welfare are bound up with orderly progress and honest methods of government form the his mean ambition. great mass of Canadians, for we have really no class in this country analogous to the Proleteriat of Europe. It is, therefore, quite natural that wide-spread alarm should be felt at the open and oft repeated threat of the chief organ of the Conservative party, to plunge the country into an inter pacine strife of race and religion rather than threatening is, every day brings proof that it general election to has failed in its inlended purpose—that purpose being to frighten the people with the idea that they must put up with whatever he will find, written on the door of the alternative of a rebellion under Sir John. But, as a homely proverb says, Canadians have lived too long in the of the unavoidable necessity that demands a presence of an outraged people. change.

Like buccanaers, who carried on their dcpredations on the high seas under false colors, Sir John and his piratical following have preyed upon the people of Canada while flying the Conservative flag. But their true character can no longer be concealed, and, discovering that they are found out, they imitate their exemplar Captain Kidd, and run up the black flag to the peak, and crowd the bulwarks with their outthroats, Thus the people of Canada perceive that they are face to face with an enemy who acknowladges no law; to whom defeat means ignominious death, and whose victims must accept permission to live in slavery as the greatest mercy they can expect. These being the conditions of the conflict, scabbards are flung away, and the battle between honest men, defending their lives and property, and rogues fighting for plunder, has begun.

A superstition, connected with the annals of nations, has been crystalized into the say. ing that "history repeats itself." This is especially true as regards the history ten. They areof many men of commanding ability who have risen to eminence, but who. lke Sejanus, blind to omens, deal to admonitions, tempted their fate too far and fell, like Lucifer, never to rise again. The same fatality of conduct marks the careers of all such men. To preserve their popular rights, and, though they succeeded for a time, wrongs, perpetrated to bolster up errors of oppression, accumulated beyond endurance and then came the crash. These were men, like Sir John Macdonald.

"Who at heart curso the race Of the San through the skies, And who look in God's face With a lie in their eyes."

These are the sort of men who realize Goldwin Smith's ideal of the only Government fitted for Canadians-: yranny based on corruption! But the political knave, as well as the interloping Professor, will discover ore long that the Canadian people have a higher ideal of government, and though they may have been as patient under Sir John Macdone ld as those of old were under him,

"Whose tyrant soourge the passive Roman broke," they know how to preserve their liberties and punish tyrapts.

Men who look upon government as a practical affair of the first importance, not a machine to be worked in the interests of a dique, plainly perceive that the raising of the Race and Religion cry renders the continuance of Macdonaldite admir. istration impracticable. No party can govern this country that makes the overthrow of a particular form of religion professed by nearly one-half the population, and the subjugation of two such powerful peoples as the French and Irish, the distinguishing features of its policy. The lunacy of this last resort of Toryism furnishes another illustration of the saying which attributes to the Gods certain mode of procedure in dealing with those they intend to destroy. It is crediting the people with very little wisdom to imagine they are willing to go to war with their neighbors concerning differences of religious faith, because Sir John Macdonald is likely to lose a few seats in Quebec by reason of his ill-treatment of the French half-breeds, or lose the Irish vote on account of his opposition to Home Rule.

ficial observer must be convinced that the the organs of the Macdonaldite party has only be set at rest and future tran-Sir John Macdonald from power. His defeat plunder with impunity. will mean the re-establishment of harmony and good will among all classes, place among the sections in which our population is di-

t the term to be a first mile to the parties of the terms of the terms

the country is to be saved from disruption dantisl motives, can take, the overthrow of m do on the Cathotics. No question has been jovial. Mr. Pette country is to be saved from disruption dantisl motives, can take, the overthrow of m do on the Cathotics. No question has been jovial. Mr. Pette country is to be saved from disruption dantisl motives, can take, the overthrow of m do on the Cathotics. No question has been jovial. Mr. Petter country is to be saved from disruption dantisl motives, can take, the overthrow of m do on the Cathotics. No question has been jovial. Mr. Petter country is to be saved from disruption dantisl motives, can take, the overthrow of m do on the Cathotics. the country is to continue the Catholica. No question has been and Confederation from collapse. Institut Macdonaldism appears the grand necessity raised in parliament to indicate that any evil and Confederation from collapse. and Content are firmly embedded in the of the time. The despairing politician arising from religious differences has disturbtions whose fibres extend throughout who invokes the demons of anarchy ed the country of late. No wrong is comthe social fabric, beliefs and sentiments that to keep himself in office is the per-plained of. All sections of the community sonification of an infamy which must are getting along amicably together. Yet and give character to Canada as a nation, are be crushed if the country is to be saved. and kind all threatened with convulsion by one man, This is not a question for Catholics or Proteswho has declared, in effect, that the country tants to decide singly. They must unite, as they did in Chambly and Haldimand, in common cause against a party and a leader who would stir them up to enmity, destroy their happiness and ruin their country to gratify

Somebody has truthfully said that Sir John Macdonald's path through life has been marked by the tombstones of those who believed and trusted him. Does he contemplate that the last monument he will erect shall be over a whole people who have believed and trusted him? His recent conduct Bir John Macdonald should cease to reign at would seem to indicate some such purpose. Oft. we. Stepid, seditious, disloyal, as such But, we think, that when he comes after the

> " Look along the columned Jears And see life's riven fane,"

sort of government the Macdonsldite party legended tomb closing the dreary avenue the may graciously supply, or accept the name "Macdonald," not "Canadian Confederation."

Whether the appeal to the people be made now or in a few months hence, the danger words to be frightened by an owl. They do which a continuance of his rule implies, the not doubt the willingness of the Boodle disunion and disaster it is sure to entail, rigade to go to any lengths rather than be must be avoided by snowing him under such driven from their favorite occupation of an overwhelming storm of ballots that he and plundering the treasury and robbing the his boodlemen, tigots and bribers will never country, at the same time they are convinced raise their dishonored heads again in the

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Everything points to a speedy dissolution of the House of Commons and an early appeal to the constituencies.

There can be no doubt that this course was decided on by the Ministry as the only means open to them for avoiding the indictment in preparation for presentation should they hold another session.

But the Opposition press and the Liberal leaders, who have been holding meetings throughout the provinces, have laid the queetions of the day fully before the people.

The arguments in support of the demails for a change of government are unanswerable. In fact, the ministerial press and speakers have not attempted to answer them, for the simple reason that they are taken from the records of parliament. Never was such a damning record of gov. ernmental rascality and imbecility laid before the people. Four words contain the text on which whole volumes exposing the misdeeds of the Government could be writ-

Debt! Deficit!

Rebellion! Secession!

The state the country has been brought to after eight years of Tory Government is depicted with terrible truth in Mr. Blake's power they resorted to crimes, involved speech delivered at Guelph :- "The situa-"tion of our country is such as calls for an earnest struggle. This is the time at which " the people exercise in act their power of selfgovernment. This is the time at which they are enabled to decide what shall be "their policy, and who shall be their rulers " for the long term of five years; and there is much for which to struggle. Look at the situation of our country; weighed down by an enormous debt; loaded with a grinding and unjust taxation; groaning under an appalling expenditure; staggering beneath a tremendous deficit; saddled with railway monopolies, with land mo-' nopolies, with manufacturing monopolies ; misrepresented through an infamous gerrymandered Act, a vicious Franchise Act and a corrupt disposal of the public resources; misgoverned by an effete and irresponsible Senate, a corrupt and dependent commons, and a false, incompetent, neglectful, and in-"adequate administration; all the bright they gulled us are broken and faded; the pledged term of ten years unexampled pros. nerity hardly opened before its evanescent glory faded into gloom, its expansion became contraction, its exaltation depression."

To this fearful indictment there is no answer. All that the chief organ of the government can find to say is abuse of the Cutholic Church, insults to the Irish, threat, against the French-Canadians.

It is cheering, however, to know that the end is near. The attempt to raise a religious war, in order to obscure the true issues of the compaign, has failed. The people see that to sustain the Tory party in this outrageous proceeding would be to strike a blow at the peace and prosperity of the country which it would take many years and much suffering class or party in the country from Catholic influence, it does not arise from Catholic unity to overcome,

But, it is the solemn duty of all men, who desire to keep politics tree from the acrimony and danger of sectarian strife, to exert themselves as they never did before to crush this hateful moneter of intolerant bigotry. Sir. John Macdonald, through his leading organ No matter what happens, the most super and his colleagues, has declared war on onehalf of the people of Canada. Let him get fear and distrust which the course taken by a counterblast in return that will wither up late provincial elections as an indication of their him and his party like a burned scroll, and planted in the breasts of large classes, can put a stop forever to the machinations of those who would precipitate a desolating conquility assured by the expulsion of flict on the country they can no longer

. We do not appeal to Catholics alone to do their duty at this most important orisis in the history of our country, but to men of all idea provided by The Mail. vided, tuture tranquility and the preserva forms of faith who value the liberties we tion of tree institutions. These not re enjoy in common. Attacks made upon ligious strife, civil war, the smashing of con- the rights of Catholics must refederation into its original fragments, coil upon Protestants, for no class rederation into its original fragments, coil upon Protestants, for no class as he remarked in a note recommending a man will result from the impending change, can be injuriously affected without for employment on the Hill, he "may need Viewed from every aspect that men all others suffering. And there is really by and by ... He is a very pushing fellow and is about all the time, secting on up of common sense, business habits; prushing to justify the one laught that has been for the boys and making himself generally

we are forced by the incendiary action of the Conservative press and leaders of the Conservative party to put forth our best exertions in defence of religious

Other questions affecting our national and social welfare demand, and ought to receive, our best attention, but, till the issue forced upon us is decided, we are compelled to give them but scant attention. But we would ask all reasonable men to search the records, not to be led astray by false cries, and deliver judgment against a government that has made corruption a science and would make fanaticism a ruling principle. This country is as much Catholic as it is Protestant, and the two great sections can only get along tagether by mutual toleration and good will. In reality there is no quarrel between Catholics and Protestants in Canada. The whole cry has been got up by designing Tory partisan, and must be silenced if the country is to be saved from destruction.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Political Quack's "Twa Prenciples"-'Laudamy and Calumny"-How he Applies Them-Soothing Syrup for the Tors, Blisters and Boluscs for the Liberal-Catholic Lufluence and Toryism-A Fatal Weakness-The Contest at Ottawa-Recraiting the Dande Ion Brigade-The Elections.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.-Like Jamy who set up as a medical practitioner in the Highlands on the strength of the "twa prenciples," the organ of boodledom at Toronto applies exactly the same treatment to politics. The Highland quack's two sheet unchors in all cases were

"LAUDANT AND CALUMNY." So is it with The Mail. Its whole political pharmacopay consists in the application of "Laudamy" to the Tory and "Calumny" to the Liberal party. Its diagnosis of all questions is, that the Tories need building up. Therefore it prescribes neurishing diet, good wine, ease, comfort. It must not be worned. Its life is too valuable. Give it copious draughts. There must be no noise. People must not speak too loud. It wants nursing, care, attention, quiet, or the poor thing may get worke, perhaps die. The chance is too awful for conperhaps die. The chance is too awful for contemplation. Therefore give it lots of "laudamy." AS FOR THE LIBERAL PARTY.

He is a bruce, with a stomach like his conscience. Having never abused either, he does not know that he possesses such things. political quack, you see, knows enough of the human subject to be aware that he never discovers that he has a stomach or a conscience till he abuses them. The Liberal party being thus ignorant must be enlightened. It is too robust, too full of blood, too bumptious altogether. It wants taking down. Therefore, give it "calumny," per souintum infinitum. The patient to be well shaken before the does are taken. And, as the Ousek declares, if it doesn't cure him, it ought to kill him certain. Singular to say, that, while the Tory takes what the doctors orders, the Liberal positively kicks and refuses to submit. Nothing daunted, the Quack ordersa "calumny" nlister a la Francaise, a "calummy" bolus of Irish stew, and "calummy" No Popery pills. All to be given daily and continued till further

HERE IS A SPECIMEN OF THE TREATMENT copied from to-day's Mail. "Mr. McCarthy, we are bound to assume, is fully satisfied that the leading Irish Catholic Nationalists, and the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, would treat the minority with scrupulous consideration. Mr. McCarthy will find, however, that the large majority of the Protestant population in Canada, which has had some experience of Roman Catholic rule, is haunted by very grave doubts on that subject.

This is a No Popery Pill. But is it ery strange that The Mail never discovered the terrible doubts that haunt the Protestants till after it became itself baunted with doubts as to Catholic confidence in Tory Government? If the Catholic Church has become as influential in politics as the organ pretends, it must have gathered its power and secured its immunities UNDER TORY AUSPICES

and with Tory consent, for Tories have been in possession of the Governments of Ottawa and Quebec with slight intercuption for many years, These Governments were practically omnipotent. We have convincing and very tangible proofs of their capacity and willingness to do what they pleased. How is it, then, that they never discovered the dangers of Catholic influ ence in public aff irs till now? Why was it that they allowed this institution to usurp prerosarepromises and glowing predictions with which tives so dangerous to the State as the Mail they gulled us are broken and faded; the alleges them to be?

THE ANSWER IS VERY SIMPLE.

Because the Tory party has lost a very considerable portion of the confidence and support which the Catholics of the country heretofore And so the organ turns round on its gave it. And so the organ turns round on its former friends, for whom it used to have nothing but admiration and adulation, and howls about "grave doubts" about Catholics giving Protestants "scrupulous consideration." Ignorant fanates may be tickled by this sort of writing, but sensible, intelligent people will entertain "grave doubts" of The Mait's sincerity, and the purity of its motions. Surely the alleged danger to Protestant liberties was not less great when the majority of Catholics supported the Tories than now that they are supposed to be favorable to the Liberals?

THIS IS THE FATAL WEAK SPOT in the coat of Mail which the Tory party has assumed for the election campaign. But, as a matter of fact, if there be a danger to any one as Catholic per sc. It arises from the false, wicked, seditious, attempts of the organs of the Macdonaldite party to raise a war of races and religions in order to draw off Protestant support

from the Opposition. If the Church has decided to give its support to the Liberals, it is very strange that it has given no sign to that effect. All the instances of clerical interference that I remember were favorable to the Tories. The French laity of Quebec have seemingly condemned the party led by Sir John Macdonald, if we may take the sentiments. The Church certainly

HAS NOT INTERFERED.

Similarly the Irish Home Rulers of Canada have turned away from the Tories on account of their opposition to Irish autonomy. The Church nothing to with this change of feeling Some ecclesinatics have taken up n themselves to speak concerning the Riel affair, but their words were the roverse of encouraging to the

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY. Intense activity pervades the Tory ranks in this region. Mr. Mackintosh is busy recruiting the Dandelion Pickers Brigade with men: who

But he has a great deal hand as a canvasser, to learn in that basiness, Mooching round like *anding ginger beer a Mormon missionary and a way to capture for one at a time is not the . Nor is the votes in this great capital city. hold forth Panama Canal a burning subject a upon to an Ottawa audience.

Of course there will be a convent Mackintosh knows how to manage that in a way that Perley never dreamed of. if he comes down with the boodle, he may Charley a shaking. After all, however, to nomination will go pretty much as Sir John directs. To select Perley would necessitate provision for Mackintosh, and Sir John has hear enough of played out politicians on hand

THE ELECTIONS

Nobody now doubts that the general election will take place at an early date. The only question is what day will be fixed for the con-fl ct. Some say it will be before Christmas, others nottill the middle of January. I think the letter time more probable, because the interim is too short to allow of preparation by the Torie themselves. Sir John may, however, be riding for a fall. In that case he will not bother him self much about the time. At any rate, his supporters are deeply annoyed at the decision issolve. A great many of them know they will be beaten, and they want their sessional allowance and the patronage for another year. The Quebec Tory members are particularly savage with Sir John, and talk right out what they feel. But as they have made their bed they must lie on it.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS TO MAKE IT A SUCCESS.

\$25,000 Wanted-A Supreme Effort to Make it the Grandest Ever held in Montreal -Classitving the Interests.

The Carnival Committee have set to work energetically on their onerous duties to make the coming Carnival an affair of surpassing grandeur. They invite citizens of all classes French and English-to give them a cordial and generous support, and with this end in view the following circular was issued yes-

terday: Sir, -The value to Montreal of the winter carnival has been thoroughly established, and the committee appeal with confidence for the means necessary to carry that of 1887 to a

The committee feel that it is of the greatest importance to preserve to Montreal the reputation of being the pleasantest winter resort on the continent of America, and to that end that a judicious outley in popular attractions will be capital well invested.

With this object in view, it is estimated that at least \$25,000 will be required to make any appreciable improvement on former efforts; and in order to facilitate the work, the committee venture to classify the interests most affected by the influx of visitors, and ask for the amounts appended, viz :--

Railways, express companies, cartage companies.... \$ 5,000 Hotels and restaurants. Skating rinks and theatres...... Brewers, distillers and wine mer-nist..... Farriers, etc..... Dry goods.... 2.000 merchants, trunk manufacturers, 1.000

1,000

cheese merchants. Rolling mills, iron and hardware merchants, sewing machine com-

Butchers and fishmongers..... Jewellers, etc..... Paper manufacturers, books and stationery, printers, publishers, engravers, photographers, music and

and furniture manufacturers..... Chemists and druggiets....... Dentists.,.... Liverymen..... Coal and wood merchants..... Hairdressers.....

And of those indirectly benefited it is to be hoped that bankers wil give not less than..... Brokers will give not less than Insurance companies will give not

Licensed carters (1000 at S1 each ...

give not less than

Which, if realized, will place the committee in a position to act with energy, and in a manner worthy the leading city of the Dominion. All citizens are, of course, invited to subscribe; but real estate owners and capitalists, nut otherwise reached, are especially requested to aid with their contributions.

The committee also beg to suggest that if each of the above-mentioned interests were to arrange for the purpose of considering and promoting the collection of amounts specified work would be greatly lightened; and in such case, that a representative, nominated from each, will be gladly added to the executive committee.

Finally, the passenger agents of the rail roads, bearing parties to the carnival, meet in Montreal on the 17th November inst., and it is of paramount importance that the committee know by that time how far aubscrip. tions will justify the programme of attrac-

Joseph Hickson, President,

THOS. TRIMBLE, Chairman of Finance Committe. Montreal, November 11, 1886.

The following is attached to the circular Mr. Thomas Trimble, Chairman Finance Committee, Carnival, 1887, P.O. box 1718,

Sra,-You may enter my name as a subscriber to the Carnival fund for 1887 for the dollars. sum of

Mr. Thomas Trimble, secretary of the

Finance Committee of the Carnival, in conversation with a reporter, sta ed: "We will

Name, Address,

endeavor to make the coming Carnival a great success, and we hope to get the residents in East End to join us with enthusiasm. The intention is to place attractions in the East End, and indeed the idea now is to place all the attractions, except the ice palace "down town." Victoria square, Jacques Cartier square, Champ de Mars and Place d'Armes square will be occupied. We will leave nothing undone to induce the East Ead people to join with us. I feel convinced that the arrangements will satisfy people in the East End that they can do better united to the general committee than if they had a carnival on their own account the same as

reley, who is his rival for the SUMMER MORNING WALKS AROUND It is said that one man alone caught nine is also trying his 'prentice' MONTREAL.

PART FIFTH.

BY JOHN FRANCE, MONTREAL.

No. 29.

Knox's Mills, where we closed our fourth Summer Morning Walk, is about six miles om the city of Montreal, and near by the five mile post on the Lower Lachine road, just a coing the Lachine Rapids.

The h te William James Knox, a young Irish gent eman, possessed of considerable means. Abo. the year 1835, then a member of the firm on Begly, Knox & Co., of Mon-treal, purchased from the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. & upice all the mills and the milling privileges owned by them on the Lachine Rapids.

Besides the Seminary property Mr. Knox purchased the farms of Archibald Ogdvie and Villiam Hannah. He also purchased a part of the priest's or seminary property bordering on the River St. Pierre.

This purchase of the Ogilvie and Hannah farms and the seminary milling property, was made for the purpose of growing flax and for the establis ment of mills for the manufac ture of linen.

At the time Mr. Knox made these purchases there were in active operation there, Mr. Lachspelle's flour mills, Mr. Weaver's carding, spinning and weaving mills, Mr. Cutter's nail factory and Mr. Goudie's barley and oatmeal mills. These mills then did a large and profitable business.

Somehow or other those parties were all driven from, or, rather, were forced to close up their mills and leave the place. The reason at the time-assigned for this was Mr. Knox's desire to get rid of them so as to afford him acope or room for his intended flax mills Be this as it may, they all left-leaving Mr. Knox sole master of the situation to carry out, uncontrolled, his then grand schemes,

These grand schemes all failed ! or, rather, were never entered upon, whether this was caused by the disastrous times in commercial circles during the troubles of 1837 and 1838. We know not. But the mills were all closes and the millers all left for other parts, leaving this then promising manufacturing place gra-dually to fall into decay! and to present to the eye, as it does to-day, nothing but wreck and ruin! A deserted place!

COUNTRY VILLA RESIDENCES.

A stranger from the United States remarked one day to the writer that it was singular there were so few villa residences on the Lower Lachine Road, and added-If such a river shore were within ten miles of the city of Boston, it would be studded with neat country homes, surrounded with flower gardens and orchards.

Two obstacles have operated against the growth of this river side. The first was, and is, the semi-annual floods, spring and fall, inundating the land as far out-and even farther—than the River St. Pierre. The second was the building of the Grand Trunk Railway, the track of which crosses the road leading out, making a carriage drive a rather dangerous enjoyment at certain hours of the day.

From the two mile up to near the six mile post on the Lower Lachine road is the most inviting spot to select five to ten acre lots on which to build country villas now or at some future day. The bank is sufficiently high and dry, being fully ten to fifteen feet above the highest known floods.

This part of the river bank is not unlike, in height and appearence, the Canadian bank 500 of the Niagara river from Chippewa up to old Fort Erie, and no more charming retreat can 500 be found in the whole of Canada for quiet 500 summer residences than this, having excellent fishing spots; the land, too, is of the best quality for the making of gardens and planting of orchards.

The only drawback at present are the roads, the Grand Trunk track, as above referred to, having interfered with the carriage drive but the day is coming when a rail track will be laid upon the embaskment to be made, up to Knox's mills, thence to connect with the St. Lawrence bridge, three miles further up. Besides this railway by the river shore,

there will sooner or later be made a carriage road on the north bank of the Aqueduct, all the way out to the entrance of the "new inland cut," to connect at the city limits with the Atwater avenue running up to Sherbrooke street. When such connections are made this river front will become the most tavorite summer resort for the citizens of Montreal,

SAILING UP THE LACHINE RAPIDS.

Most travellers know what a sail down the Lachine Rapids is, and thousands from all narts of the world have, at one time or another, enjoyed such a sail. But to propose a sail up the Rapids would he a novelty. would be denounced as an impossibility, it would be laughed at ; such, however, was of frequent occurrence, a common thing, in the old days of Batteaux and Durham boat sailing up this river shore.

In the old days the Durham boats, when not in too great hurry, moored below the Rapids, waiting for a favorable strong easterly wind to hoist their sails to sail upwards And the writer has it upon the authority of Mr. Alexander Somerville, who was born opposite the Rapids in 1812, and still lives there, to state that he had often seen as many as a dozen Durham boats passup in one day under sail and continue their course up to Lake St. Louis, except such as them as had to call at the King's Posts to complete their

SHAD FISHING.

Shad fish may not be a novelty, but shad fishing would be to most of our readers. About four acres above the Knox mills, directly in front of the Somerville House, is the spot where the shad is caught, not killed, the term which most people use now a days for catching fish; we presume to say that when fish are taken by a line and hook or by a net, they are caught—not killed; but when speared or shot, as some people do with their rifles-they are then "killed."

The shad pass up here within ten to fifteen feet from the shore, during the first week of June, some years a week earlier or later.

The fishermen, the Frenchmen living along the river front, watch the time of the passing up of the shad; then with their nets, made of twine gomewhat in the shape of a twobushel bag, fixed on poles about ten feet long, take their positions, standing to about their waists in the water, and make a sweep of their nets, immersing them so that they reach the bottom, scooping along down with the stream, then hauling in, sometimes empty, at times one, two and three; we have seen six taken in one haul. This is unusual.

The passing up of the shad was first noticed about ninety years ago, in 1796. They were then noticed by the people living near by. The shoal then passing up was so great that the fish forced themselves out and whove the water. They would not take the hook, and pails and tubs, etc., were used to catch them.

hundred in one day, but two to three hundred was a common day's catch. We have known them in a plentiful season to be sold as low as two dollars for one hundred fish. This was in the old time.
The question is: Where do nese fish go?
They created the point. They certain.

They certain.

They care as time to return to the nese fish go? -a set time to return to the ocean whence

they came! By the way, we found the old fishermen this year bitterly complaining by being compelled to take out a license to fish. This should not be! They have had this right undisturbed for one hundred years! And, again, the Seminary of St. Sulpice when selling their property, provided in the deed of sale that the right of fishing should not be interfered with.

THE SOMERVILLE HOMESTEAD.

The Somerville Homestead is close by the five mile post. The late James Somerville died about a quarter of a century ago. He was widely known all over Lower Canada and highly esteemed for his intelligence He was a well read man; there was hardly a subject of the day but he was familiar with. He was at home in the history of this country and of his native land, Scotland. He was one of the Government Appraisers of Lower Canada. Peace to his memory !

THE 2ND COMPANY OF THE LACHINE BRIGADE,

We had almost forgotten to note that it was in the Somerville House the second company of the Lachine Brigade was organised, being the first "new company" of volunteers to receive their arms during the Rebellion of 1837. This was on the first Monday in Ac-vember, 1837. The neighboring farmers and farm servants met there that day. The farm servants were mostly composed of Irish Roman Catholics, being then in the employ of the late Charles Penner,

Thomas A. Begiy, an Irish Catholic, afterwards secretary of the Board of Works, was then manager of the Knox mills, was proposed by Mr. Somerville and the other officers of the militia to be the Captain of this new company. This was accepted by the Irish laborers as a special compliment to them. The men marched to town (Montreal) the next day and received their arms. The writer joined this company, and he believes himself to be the only living member of it, unless Mr. Begly be still living.

HERON'S ISLAND.

This island is in the middle of the Rapids opposite Verdun; it can be reached by water at its lower end.

The thought struck us as we passed, of which we made a note, that this island would be a suitable place for the manufacture of explosives, such as gun powder, dynamite, &c. It would also be a safe place for the storage of such material, far away from far n buildings and farm houses. It is midway in the St. Lawrence, and the water power in and around it could be utilized for any such manufactures, therefore, we throw out this hint.

THE DEVIL'S ISLAND.

This island is in the roughest part of the Rapids and can only be reached from the Lachine shore when the Rapids are frozen over, or rather jammed up. This seldom happens. The last time we remember was about thirty years ago. We then saw three venturesome young men, namely, James Somerville, Richard Robinson and Daniel Garmichael, (the latter two are now dead) run over to the island. They were thankful to get back, but really terrified at the risk they had run. The ice bridge gave way half an hour after their return! They described the island as cold and as barren as "Greenland's joy mountrins," having none of the warmth associated with the fiery abode of His Saturic Majesty !

THE LA SALLE COMMON.

It is recorded in history that Robert de la Salle-then seigneur of Lower Lachine (about 1666)—had set apart 420 acres of land for a homestead for himself, we refer our readers to our account of the Canadian Home of Robert de la Salle, which has been printed in most of the papers of Canada. He also net spart 200 acres of land, near his home, as a common. The eastern boundary of this common was just where the six mile post now stands. It had a frontage on the river of about three-quarters of a mile, between the six-mile post and the entrance of the new

inland cut of the Montreal Water Works. This common ran back to a narrow point to the high land in the rear-something in shape like a half-moon. This was the pas turn land for the sheep of the several farms

for about a mile above and a mile below it. It was a common thing in early days to see 1,000 to 1,500 sheep feeding there during sum. mer. It is singular how few sheep are now to be seen on this road. Not as many now on the whole road as could then be found on one farm.

This common was parcelled out in 1835 among the neighboring farmers, and is now covered with small cottages and all planted with orchards.

THE KING'S POSTS.

The day is far spent and the shades of evening are gathering around us as we reach this old apot—the home of our youth! This was an important position during the war of 1812.

The writer feels it a duty to state what he remembers of this old post and of the buildings standing there, sixty years ago, at the time of its evacuation. This may induce others having additional or corroborating facts to place them before the public.
At this old place, near the home of his

youth, the writer will close this the fifth part of his Summer Morning Walks.

A NOVEL OUTFIT.

THE CLEVER MEANS BY WHICH A CHICAGO AD VENTURESS PLIED HER TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A young woman giving her name as Mary Fitzpatrick, but having any number of aliases, was arrested on the North side for wholesale swindling. She plied her trade by means of an arrangement of dress employed by so-called lightning change artists. When arrested she wore a black cashmere dress, a tight bodice of the same color and material, and a hat with a wide brim. A swift displacement of hooks eyes and buttons; a deft adjustment of unseen fastenings here and there; a crushing squeeze of the hat, and the lady stood with a brown woolen dress with corded front, bodics and a neat little turban upon her head. Another set of manipulations and the dress was transformed into a gown, the turban gave place to a coif, a chaplet gave place to a girdle, and the woman atood arrayed as a brown nun. Once more, a tug of the skirt, a yank at the coif and waist, a flash of hands everywhere and at once, and the nun was transformed into a young lady of aspiring fashion in bright-colored alpace and the original wide-

Brother Jonathan : "I thought after tak. ing Bulgaria you intended to bag Austria," Russia: "We did, but we can't." "What's the matter?" "Our uncle won't let ue." What uncle ? Rothschild.

brimmed hat.

At the presentation of addresses to Mr. McCarthy at the Windsor, on Tuesday, Mr. McCarthy at the Windsor, on Tuesday, Mr. McMaster, Q. C., made the following graceful and happy remarks, the various allusions being all cordially applauded:—

"I regret that the great Scottish race has so feeble a anolosman on this occasion.

so feeble a spokesman on this occasion. Of my countrymen, Mr. Mercler has said some kind things, but intimated the contingency of our having an Irish Premier after next election. Well, that was a contingency, and we Scotchmen could afford to be generous, as office. That high office had been filled by John Sandfield Macdonald, a genaine Highlander. a genaine Highlander, who was born in and represented Glengarry, the typical Highland county of Canada, which I now have the honor to represent. Then we had the other Macdonald after John Sandfield and before him too, and we have him yet, the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, who is the foremost British statesman outside of the British isles. And then, too, we had as Prime Minister the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, who, born in Scotland like Sir John, came to this country with nothing but his Scotch principles and Scotch integrity and perseverance, and with this capital rose to the first position under the Crown in Canads. Mr. Mackenzie was now suffering from ill health, which all deplored, but there was but one sentiment from one end of the country to the other, that the chief of the Liberal party should be restored to health and vigor, and that his time and energy might be long given to the Canadian people. As Scotchmen had long ruled Canada, we could not be so un-gracious as not to allow Irishmen to rule Ireland. For my own part, Mr. McCarthy, I have long known you, in your books and your speeches (applause), but I was proud to | sire to relieve human suffering, I will send meet you and see you in the flesh last even- free of charge, to all who desire it, this reing. My pride and pleasure at meeting you cipe, in German, French or English, with and seeing you were, however, exceeded by my admiration for the eloquent and temperate sentences, the incisive and unanswerable logic, the historical and scholastic learning, the pathos and genuine patriotism, which you accumulated in your grand appeal for the trish cause. Sir, I speak not in the language of vulgar compliment. I was thrilled with these atterances and my heart went with my head in unstinted admiration of that magnificent sequence of thought, and that appositeness of diction with which you electrified us all. Sir, last night was not a night of obstruction, it was a night of instruction and education. I am, sir, not unfamiliar with your face. I have locked upon you in the Roglish House of

Commons. There even enjoyed that privi-

lege of the hoi polloi-in viewing the greater

animals-and looked in upon you at your

moals at Westminster. West, you might

say, as you did last night, you were not " cast

down" when on the home rule resolution you marched into the labby of the English House

of Commons 311 strong, with William Ewart Gladstone at your hear, but preuder still

must be in retrespect those nights when, a

little band but six or seven or eight in all,

you marched into one grand and desolate

lobby, the entire mass of British and Irish members arraying themselves in the other.

That was the morning and the midnight of

the fight which promises to be crowned with legislative freedom for Ireland. As one

of the little hand firmly adhering to what you

deemed best for your country, I honor you;

as the matured and elegant litterateur I admire

you; as the accomplished historian and tem-

perate, logical, thoughtful writer, I worship

you. Yours, indeed, is a remarkable career. But yesterday you were writing "The History of Our Own Pimes"; to-day you are

making the history of our own times. In the

name of the Celtic race, from which you and

I are aprong, in the fuluess of my personal

You have stated it with a wisdom, truth and

clearness that overbear opposition and gain

adhorents. There is no man speaking the English tongue who could expound to British

governed and liberty loving sister peoples

the cause of Ireland with so much truth,

moderation and impassioned elequence as

Justin McCarthy.

SALISBURY SPEAKS ON IRISH AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT THE LORD

MAYOR'S BANQUET. LONDON, Nov. 9 .- Lord Salisbury, speak ing at the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night, said the Conservatives occupied a position on Irish affairs which it was impossible to misinterpret. Their business was to legislate in favor of the integrity of the Empire and to force laws which had long been neglected and trodden under fcot. He believed the Conservatives could claim that public confidence was somewhat restored and that the relations between landlord and tenant were better than formerly. Foreign affairs, he continued, were at present of high importance, the affairs of Egypt being of special interest. The stay of the English in Egypt had been upheld by politicians of all parties as one of limited duration. That limit was not a time limit, but a limit of work which England was bound to accomplish by pledges so distinct and so often repeated that she could not retrest. English could not leave Egypt until that country was secure from foreign oppression and until order had been restored in domestic affairs. The Government was encouraged in this task by growing proofs of advancing prosperity in Ecypt. Her finances were more promising than they had ever been, although they had not reached a point that would enable the thevernment to declare its task ful filted. Further, England could not leave Egypt until the latter's independence of foreign interference had been secured.

Referring to Bulgaria, Lord Salisbury said

the sympathies of the English people were aroused by the spectacle of her struggle for independence, and that the language of diplomatic menace used toward Bulgaria by a European state had caused the deepest regret. European state nad caused the despest regret. A midnight conspiracy, led by men debauched by foreign gold, had hunted Prince Alexander from the throne of Bulgaria and outraged the sentiment of Europe. The injustice of this deed was aggravated by foreign diplomacy saving the conspirators, an act of interference which caused earnest reprobation throughout Europe. Bulgarian rights were assumed by the Berlin treaty, on which the salvation of Europe depended. English interest in that treaty was not an isolated interest. Other powers also were interested in the vindication of the treaty. He was sure that if a majority of the signatory powers recognized the fact that it was the duty to enforce the treaty, England would not be found backward in co-operating with them. (Cheers.) If England's individual interests only were affected England would ask no counsel and would seek no assistance, but would defend her interests with her own arms. But in this instance she would not accept the responsibility stance she would not accept the responsibility of isolated action. The Government's policy work is progressing on the part of the central was shaped in harmony with that of Austria. He trusted that the peace would not be disturbed, and that under the influence of public as the frest is out of the ground.

A SCOTCH TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN Mc-| opinion the infant liberties of Bulgaria would not be impaired.

Lord Salisbury, in proposing the toast in honor of the Lord Mayor, said he believed the municipal institutions would last as long as other British institutions. He congratu-lated the Lord Mayor upon his being the dis-penser of the city help to relieve the distress of the poor, whose prospects he hoped the reviving trade would brighten. The Lord Mayor, responding, promised to enquire immediately into the extent of exceptional distress, and to endeavor to discover the best remedy for its relief. Speaker Peel, responding to the toast "The House of Commons," congratulated the members upon the fact that a third session in 1886 would not be needed. Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, replied to the toast of the "Navy." He said he hoped a naval reserve would soon be formed that would be equal to all emer-

self. We congratulate the Tories upon their abandonment of the 'jinzo' policy. They preferred accepting the evidence of plaintiff's will perhaps in time come around to Mr. daughter, and added that there was a moral will perhaps in time come around to Mr. Gladstone's opinions on the Irish question.'

COMSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchicis, Catarch, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful cutative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a defull directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 140 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. [11-19eow]

SAVED FROM FLAME AND SEA.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF A BARQUE'S CREW FROM THEIR BURNING HABITATION.

Sr. Pierre, Miq., Nov. 11 -The burning chip that appeared off this island on Monday proves to be the British barque Caspar, of Swansea, Captain Roberts. The captain and his crew had a very nerrow escape from death. They had reached the island in rafety, and their story, as told by Captain Roberts, is as tellows:—The Caspar sailed from Miramichi, N.B, on the 20th of October, laden with deals for Swanzea. Fire was discovered in the cargo forward on November 7. How it originated, the captain cays, he has not the remotest Means were at once taken to suppress it. Holes were bored in the deck and volumes of water were poured through them upon the bizzing masses of lumber in the hold. The with official sauction, says France maintains efforts to extinguish the flames were in vaio. Then every aperture was closed, and as fully as possible all air was excluded from what cented at the permanent occupation of had now become literally a turnece. Still the Egypt by England. The neutrality guaranfire raged, gaining in volume, to the eminent teed by the powers is desired by France. peril of all on board.

THE SHIP CLOTHED WITH FIRE Finally the flames burst their bounds, esting their way through the decks and running with great rapidity through the rigging "They wrapped the ship in splendor wild."

She was a mass of flame. To add to the ter-ror of the occasion there was prevailing a southeast gale that tossed the buining vessel about upon waves that the captain says were mountains high.

To remain upon the ship was certain death.
To leave her in the long boat, the only alteradmiration, I now render you homage. You native, was to brave a fate almost as certain. are here as the ambassador of the Irish cause. It seemed but turning from the devouring It seemed but turning from the devouring flames to the devouring sea. Captain Roberts had sighted land about twenty miles distant, and it was resolved to trust to the mercy of the waves. Into the long boat went the thirteen men, eager for life and nerved by their desire to live for an almost hopeicas

struggle with the angry waves. A LONG, DRAVE STRUNGLE

The tiny craft with its ifving freight was buffeted by the raging seas through twelve long hours. Every moment the men expected to be awamped, but their boat rode the waves as though conscious of the value of her burden. It seemed almost a miracle that she should live in such a tempest, and there was consciousness of an overruling power in the hearts of the thirteen min whom, in the midst of the darkness of a stormy night, she landed scie and well on the shores of Miquelon.

The effort of ine authorities here to save the Caspar by firing cannon shot through her has proved a failure. Five shots pierced her side yesterday, but she still continues to be like Holy Willie, a burning and a shining light. Evidently nothing will be left of ship or cargo to-morrow.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debitity, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by ad dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Murshall, Mich.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUSHING MATTERS REGARDING THE GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL STATION.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.-The Department of Agriculture, now that the Colonial exhibition. which engrossed so much of its time this summer, has closed, is taking up the question of experimental farms, and will have quite a mass of valuable information on this important subject to submit to Parliament at its next session. Professor Saunders, director of the Central Experimental farm near Ottawa, returned lately from a trip to the Maritime Provinces, which he visited with a view to select the best localities for a Government form in each, and he is now preparing a report on the subject. Last night he left for Manitoba and will proceed through the Northwest to British Columbia, selecting the most favorable sites for the establishment of farms in these provinces. The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Carling, is evidently alive to the importance to the agricultural classes of the establishment of these experimental farms, where careful and thorough tests will be made of the best varieties of cereals and fruits most suitable to the various localities where they are located, and next session it may be expected that he will push

SEARCHING FOR TRUTH. CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON'S DIFFICULT TASK IN A SUIT BETWEEN TWO EVANGELISTS.

TORONTO, Nov. 11. The Civil Court was occupied the greater part of restorday and to-day in hearing the case of Cook vs. Baxter. Plaintiff was Rev. Jonathan Cook and defendant Rev. M. Baxter, president of the Gospel union and commander-in-chief, of the Gospel army. Plaintiff sued detendant for salary due him as an evangelist at Fergus and salary due nim as an evangens: at rergus and Elora, and to his daughter, who acted as his lieutenant. Judgmont was given for plain-tiff. In delivering judgment Chi f Justice Cameron said: "I regret the contradiction of witnesses shown in this case. It in matters of religion we cannot have the truth, it is difficult to say where truth shall be found. We have two Gospel army cflicers on each side swearing to directly opposite facts, and this brings a soundal on the way in which gencies. The usual toasts followed.

The Daily News commenting on Lord
Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall banquet
last evening says: "Lord Salisbury's remarks on foreign affairs are such as might have been delivered by Mr. Gladstone him—themselves, Mr. McCiellan, a wirness, being the market of the server dieted by two other officers. flatly contradicted by two other officers. He obligation to keep the case out of court.

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send heir Colebrated Voltaic Balts and Electric Appliances o thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous debilli y Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope with full particulars mailed free Write them at once.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

FRIENDLY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PORTE RESUMED-WHY FRANCE DESIRES EVACUATION.

previous to the recent French agitation for evacuation. The basis of the fresh underetanding will be the joint report on the condition of Egypt, to be made by Moukhtar Pasha and Sir Heary Drummond Wolff, the special Turkish and British envoys respectively, who have been for some time investigating Egyptian affairs. Their report will deal with the workings of the present Angle-Turkish convention in Egypt and make suggestions as to how referms in military, civil and other departments of the Khedive's Government, specified in the convention, can best be carried into execution. FRANCE'S FEELINGS.

Paris, November 11.—The Journal des Debats says cordial negotiations are proceeding between England and France in the direction of a triendly sattlement respecting Egypt.

LONDON, November 11.—The Daily Tele graph says: A French diplomat, apparently centimertd and commercial interests in Egypt and though desirous of peace is in-

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Honsrond's" is on the wrapper. None are gequine without it.

GLADSTONE'S APPEAL

FOR UNITY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY BECAUSE THE CONSERVATIVE IRISH POLICY IS NOT DEFINITE.

LONDON. Nov. 11.—Mr. Gladstone publishes a letter inviting the Liberals to reunite. He says: "After reading the Marquis of Salisbury's speech it seems to me that we Liberals really desiring Liberal union, Wo have no right to demand when the Government have produced their plans, that they shall pursue an altered course upon them, but we have already tolerated a long delay in the production of these plans. The beginning of new delays in February will vir taily be making indefinite the production of the plane. I am unable to understand how anybody promoting or inviting such delay can be said to desire the reunion of the Liberal party."

"By medicine life may be prolonged, Yet dezon will seize the dector, too."

True, all must die, yet few must auffer while they live. Stop pain and prolong life, by taking Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," a cure for consumption (which is scrible of the lungs), as well as for coughs, colds, brenchitis, catarrh, and a specific in liver complaints, scrofula, and all blood and skin diseases. Sold everywhere.

A CANADIAN DEAL.

IMMENSE TIMBER ARREARS IN NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA SECURED BY A DOMINION SYN-

DICATE. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 11. - Colonel Platt B. Wulker, a prominent lumberman, says a syndicate of Canadian lumbermen, with partners in this State, have acquired the title to about 500,000,000 feet of pine timper in northwestern Minnesota, and are arranging to gobble up the rest of the vast timber belt of the northern slope, an area including one half of the entire starc. He charges that the clause in the sundry civil bill providing for a commission to treat with the Indians now occupying these linds for their removal to White Earth agency was secured directly in the interest of this Canadian syndicate. Col. Walker adds that if these treaties should be made and confirmed, \$10,000,000 worth of Indian pine will certainly go into the hands of a foreign syndicate, and \$15,000,000 worth of lumber that Dakota and Minnesota will shortly need will be owned by the same pool.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

"I suffered with eruptions on my face for over two years. I determined to give Bur-dock Blood Bitters a fair trial. After taking four hot:les, I can say it was the best invest-ment I ever made. Jean Clausy, Beausejour, Manitoba.

DIED LIKE TRUE MEN.

FOUR HONDURAS FILIBUSTERS PREFER DEATH TO ABANDONING THEIR CAUSE.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9 .- The Times-Demoon the 18th of October of General E. Del-gado, Lieut. Colonel Indalecco-Garcia, Commander Miguel Cortez and Licut. Loyano. They were shot at Comayuza for leading an expedition against Honduras. The four officers were lodged in the small prison of Comeynza. Gen Delgado's wife was there

say that if he would promise never again to take up arms against Hondurss he should receive pardon. The soldier refused to accept his life on these terms and Ben; back word that he would see Hondurss in even a more tropical climate than she now sujoyed before he would accept his pardon on such a pledge. On the morning of the exccution the men were taken to a point near the church of Comayuga. Four coffins were placed rear the well and the four condemned Lien were lod to them. They appeared to be unconcerned and not a face was blanched nor a nerve quivered. Gen. Delgado asked and received permission to order the guard to fire, which he did, first requesting them not to shoot him in the face, but in the breast. There was no rattle, no scattering reports, but one sharp, stunning report, and the four men for a half second remained in an apright positition, as if still undurt, and then fell limp and dead. The soldiers had complied with Delgado's request, and three balls pens trated his breast.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT. There is no one remedy offered to suffering humanity whose use is so universally required

as Hagyard's Yeilow Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deatness, croup, lumbage and schee, pains, lameness and soreness of all kinds, when internally and extermally used,

THE COLINDERIES CLOSE.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION ENDED -- CANADIAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS SOLD.

LONDON, Nov. 11 .- The Colonial Exhibition which succeeded the "Inventories," closed on the 9th of November last year, was closed yesterday without any special ceremony. The Queen and the Princess Louise CONSTANTINGPLE, Nov. 11.—The pending seach purchased a Canadian piano. Hon. negotiations between Sir William White Edward Stanhope, the colonial accretary, and the Porte relative to the Egyptian quest purchased a Canadian harmonium, and cevetion will now, it is stated, be completed ral harmoniums were also purchased by the forthwith according to the instructions given Governor of Madras. At the close of the exhibition, the spirited Canadian national air, composed some time since by Sir Arthur Sullivar, was played. The total number of visit is since the opening was 5,550,749, an average of 83,816 a day.

THE RIGHT WAY.

The only proper way to cure a cough is to loosen the tough mucous or phlegm that clogs the bronchial pipes. This is why Hagyard's Pecteral Balsam is the most successful remedy for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A CIGAR FACTORY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 -An explcsion occurred in the ciga. box manufactory of Henry H. Shelp & Co., on Randolph street, this afternoon, which blew out the rear wal!, badly injuring a number of young men, women and girls, and imperilling the lives of over 100 more. One girl is missing. Ail the injured are more or less badly burned.

rear of the eiger box factory, were blown out as most cheering and hopeful. John Dillen, by the force of the explosion. In Trully's in a speech to-day, accused the O'Connor Don place some fifty sleights and carriages were of treating tenants with harshness. crushed to atoms, and a number of carriages were ruined in Creswell's building. Shortly after the fire had been extinguished, the body of Carrie Bruner, aged 30, an employe, was found in the third story of the factory, buried under steam pipes and heavy timbers Her body and clothing were but slightly burned, and her death was, in all probability, caused by the heavy timber falling upon her when the explosion occurred. Fifteen persons were more or less injured, but it is thought that none of the injuries will prove fatal, with the probable exception of Annie have arrived at the testing situation for all Wolfiner, aged 23, who received severa burns about the face and body, and also suztained injuries from flying timber. The injuries of the others were burns and bruises sustained in jumping or falling from the upper stories,

> Women with pale colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's fron Pille, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

AN IOWA WIGGINS.

"MOST DESTRUCTIVE STORMS" PREDICTED FOR DECEMBER NEXT.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 10 .- Prof. Foator, the meteorologist, will publish to-morrow his prediction of a great storm period extending from December 4 to 17, during which will occur some of the most destructive winter storms of recent years. These sterms will be much of the same nature as the great blizzards of last January. Heavy mow and high winds will greatly impede railway travel, and he advises the railways to prepare for a blockade that will occur in the Western States about December 5 and reach the Eastern States on December 9. These storms will break up the drought in the Southeastern States. There will be energetic electrical disturbances that will affect tele graph and telephone lines. He suggests that many lives and much property can be saved from loss by making preparations for the severe wanther of this storm period.

Holloway's Ointrient and Pills. - As winter dvances and the weather becomes more and more inclement the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked and removed, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, quinsey, influenza, chronic cough, bronchitis and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing the ocoling Uintment into the skin as nearly as practicable to the seat of the mischief. This treatment, simple yet effective, is admirably adapted to the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive morvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies which have wonderfully relieved many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

DYNAMITE BONBS AND CAPS FOUND ATTACHED TO A TRAIN.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11.—Upon the arrival at Dubois, Pa., of the mail train north on crat publishes an account of the execution the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg rail-on the 18th of October of General E. Del way to day the car inspector discovered three dynamite bombs and caps fastened under the aprings of the rear coach. The bombs were carefully removed, and there were many pale faces among the passengers when they learned the terrible fate they had so parrowly escaped. The train starts from Puuxsutawto plead with a wife's tears and a woman's new every morning, end it is undoubtedly devotion for her husband's life. It was the ut that place that the bombs were placed desire of President Bogran to spare his If , under the springs, as It only makes short Lachine.

if possible, and any pretext would have been | stops between there and Dubois. It is twenty readily seized upon to give him his liberty. miles from the place of starting, and how it The president sent a messenger to him to was possible for a train to run that distance. was possible for a train to run that distince over short curves with that amount of dyna mite and caps under the springs is a mystery. Thir y-four persons were in the coach, and, had the accident occurred as intended, the loss of life would have been very great.

AN ASSURANCE OF INCORRUPTIBLE

INTEGRITY. The presence of Gonl's G. T. Beauregard of Lu, and Jubal A. Early of Va., at the drawngs of The Louisiana State Lettery Company, in entire charge, is regarded as a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity. Auy advertisement or offer to guarantee any par tiality would expose the cleven heef of the swindler. Remember that the next (the 199th Grand Monthly and the Extraordinary Quarterly) Drawing takes place on Dec. 14th, when over half a million of dollars will go flying about the world, trying to fall into some one's pocket. For any information address M. A. Dauphin, New Oricans, Lt. Sure you are right, go ahead !

THE VATICAN INDIGNANT.

ROME, Nov. 9.—The Vation is collecting evidence concerning the details of the meeting at Mentana last Sunday, at which, it was reported, speeches were made attacking, in the presence of the Government's officers, the elleged pretensions of the church to temporal power.

Prople who reside or sojourn in regions of country where fever and ague and bilious remit! tent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the periodic malady. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyepeptic Cure is a valuable safeguard against the malarial scourage. It is acknowledged. malarial scourge. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in the market,

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

BAD FOR THE HUNTERS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9 .- Two hundred farmers to day tried to prevent the Galway Blazers bunt. With police protection the hunters were enabled to start, but they soon met with more formidable opposition and were compelled to withdraw their hounds.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs on your lungs, and you will so m be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure, by using Bickle's Auti Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has rever been known to fail in medicine that has rever been known to fail in medicine that has never been known to fail in earing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

THE IRISH REPRESENTATIVES. Dublin, Nov. 9.-Thomas Sexton, in a speech at Sligo to-day, aunounced that he had elected to sit as a Parnellite in the pre-LATER,—The name of the firm is Henry K.
Shelp & Co. The fire was gotten under
control after having destroyed almost the
entire building. The livery stables of J.
M. Trully and A. C. Crosswell, adjoining the
scribed the present position of the Irish party scribed the present position of the Irish party

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelara, P.Q., writes:
"Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rhecmatism after I tried many medicines to na purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it
—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or
the most painful at ack of neuralgin—you can
check a couch and heal housed or brack or had

THE SOCIALISTS AND THE POLICE. The London News says the police under their new leader showed firmness and tact yesterday, and that the Socialists did not come well out of the affair. They made a serious mistake by their paltry attempt to seatch a public holiday from its legitimate uses.

Thomas Meyers, Bracebrige, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eulectric O.l is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it.'

FRED. ARCHER'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—At the inquest in the case of Fred. Archer to day it was proved that Archer had sustained no losses in botting, and that the cause of his discouragement was typhoid fever, aggravated by weak ness, due to the restricted regimen which he had adopted in order to reduce his weight, A verdict of suicide while insane was rendered. It is reported that Archer leaves \$1,250,000.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual Worm Killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? I has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have

DIED.

CALLAGHAN.—In this city, on the 8th inst., William Alexander, aged 1 month and four days, beloved son of Lawrence Callaghan. McMULLIN—In this city, on the 8th inst., Daniel McMullin, aced 20 years and 4 months, son of Peter McMullin.

James Cloran, sged 71 years, a native of County Sligo, Ireland. SULLIVAN.—In this city, on the 6th inst. Eilen, aged 3 years and 3 months, youngest daughter of John Sullivan.

CLORAN-In this city, on the 8th inst.

SAVAGE.—At Quebec, on the 4th instant, John Savage, who was killed on board the steam ship Vaccou er, aged 48 years. O'RORKE.-In this city, on the 8th inst.

Michael John, aged 9 months and 23 days infant son of John O'Rorke. BURNS.—In this city, on the 6th inst., Bridget Callaghan, aged 38 years, beloved wife of John Burns,

MURPHY.—At the House of Providence St. Catherine street, Montreal, on the 7th inst., Margaret Murphy, (in religion, Sister Mary of Mount Carmel), aged 32 years.

REYS.—In this city, on the 10th instant, Elizabeth Quain, aged 71 years, a native of Kilkenny, Iralaud, beloved wife of James Keys.

MARRIED.

WARD-MOOARTHY.—On Menday, the 8th instant, at St. Gabriel's Church, by the Rev. Father Fahey, Mr. J. M. Ward to Miss Nellie, daughter of R. McCarthy, of this city. RYAN-MoLAUGHLIN.-At Lachine, on RYAN—MOLAUGHLIN.—At LEGDINE, on Tuesday, 9th inst., by the Rev. Father Piche, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Kelly, of St. Mary's, James Ryan, second son of Captain John Ryan, of Cote St. Paul, to Annie Ellen, second daughter of Thomas McLaughlin, Esq., of Lichine.

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Rolal Baking Powder Co., 100 Wall St., N.Y.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only proparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the deci ----ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR----

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be paimed off on you.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beastiful Imported Birthday Card sont to any haby whose mother will send as the rames of two or more other basics, and their parents' addresses. Also a handsome Dismond Dye Sample Card to the me "er ziet much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

Illustrative Sample Free

HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and french your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, ombracing all the vegets in the Pharmacopois, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatize, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid.

tealed in plain wrapper,
ILLUSTRATIVE BAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send new or cut this out, for you may never soo it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER 4 Bulfinch st., Poston, Mass. 49-G

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mx readily with flour and retain its virtues for a

long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

he package. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Mrs. Mary Ann Dassault, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Gingras, undertaker, of the city of Montreal, said district, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff in this case has instituted an action in separation as to properties against the Defendant on the 18th of October last

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Olive Landry, plaintiff, vs. Jean Emmanuel Viger, lumber merchant of Montreal, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff, in this case, has instituted an action representation as to properties against the Dein separation as to properties, against the De-fendant, on the 18th of October last, Montreal, Nov. 6th, 1886.

J. T. R. LORANGER, Attorney for Plaintiff. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps 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 diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tongency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maindless are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—" Civil Service Gazetts."

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

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMBOPATHIO CHEMISTS,

As propared by M. H. BRISERTTE, of New York and on the sexos and of all ages. Debilitated persons should ask for its deake no other.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FEEDING HORSES.

A great diversity of opinion prevails as to the best method of feeding horses, and mistakes are frequently made by neglecting to give suitable attention to the matter. We have known farmers who were accustomed to throw a lick of hay to their horses several trees during the forenoon or afternoon and times during the forenon or afternoon, and when not at work the horses would be kept eatwhen not at work the horses would be kept eating nearly the whole day, consuming much more hay on such days than they would require when at work. This practice cannot fail to injure a horse seriously if continued any length of time. Horses are frequently injured by overfeeding. A horse should no more have all the hay he can eat than a child should have all the bread or fruit he can eat. Regularity and mo eration are as important in Regularity and mo eration are as important in the one case as in the other. Driving horses Regularity and mo creation are as important in the one case as in the other. Driving horses are sometimes fed on cut straw and meal without any hay, or very little. This is a good food for horses, as has been proved in many instancer. Some believe that six or eight quarts of meal per day, with fifteen to twenty pounds of good hay, is enough for almo t any horse, and better than more. Of course a horse that works all the time needs more food than one that does but little. Some horses consume and seem to need more food than others doing the same work. The hay should be cut, or mostly so, and fed with meal, wet. Cracked corn to be fed with oats a part of the time is recommended by some. Sincky hay is especially liable to induce a cough, and should be carefully avoided. If hor ea are fed mostly on hay it should be of good quality, well cured and fed in moderate quantities three times a day. But it is the opinion of those best acquainted with horses that they can be kept in good condition cheaper by feeding some grain than by giving them hay aloay, and if horses are in constant use grain in some form is a necesare in constant we grain in some form is a necessity.—Record and Farmer.

Sheep will eat more, be more contented and thrive better on a new than on an old range. Frequent change of range for them is important at this season of the year.

Keep all the suckers that start from the roots of trees remeved. They not only make the tree unsightly, but will injure its growth. Remove them carly and often.

merinos on locations not at all adapted for the

The best drug for poultry is carbolic acid. Get a pint of the crudest for fifty cents, put ounce in one gallon of water, and sprinkle it with a broom all over the chicken house and its furniture once a month.

Ducklings—the young quacks—that are not allowed to run to ponds where frogs and tadpoles abound, must have meat. Unlike chickens, milk will not suffice. The duck will not thrive on an entire vegetable diet. The small Yorkshire is an excellent breed of

hogs for crossing on common stock. They are white in color, mature very early, and make a large proportion of pork for the amount of food

The careful shepherd varies the feed of his flocks to suit their condition and appetites. On cold, clear, days his stock will cat nearly twice as much as on warm, wet days, and the amount of feed should be gauged accordingly.

J. S. Grinnell, a Massachusetts farmer, treated an old mowing lot in the following way: His "piece" was ten acres of turf-bound, worn out land. Through this he constructed two tone drains seventy-five rods long, ploughed up the field and applied 500 pounds of artificial manure per acre, wheel-harrowed it in, and in the fall sowed it with eight quarts of herd's grass seed and eight of red top and rolled it in. The next spring he sowed five pounds of red clover and in July cut a crop of two tons per acre of the first quality of hay, and later a second crop. The whole expense of the improvements, including drains, cultivation, fertilizers, seed and harvesting was \$218, and the returns—reckening hay at only \$12 per ton—was \$218, and the permanent betterment stood him in just nothing. treated an old mowing lot in the following way terment stood him in just nothing.

One of the patrons of a cheese factory in this vicinity attributes the red spots in cheese, here-tofore spoken of in these columns, to the use of acids to make the milk coagulate. It is well known that no rennet is now used in cheese known that no remet is now used in cheese made at factories. Acid has entirely superseded rennet, and is detrimental to the cream qualities of the milk. The more acid used the quicker the casqula ion takes place, and the more the cheese is damaged. Our informant says that he bought cheese from the factory to which he took his milk twice during the season on purpose to tast it, and found that it was filled with the baking as well as when fresh. red spots, and rotted and stunk in a few weeks. He is emphatic in the belief that unless rennet comes into use again, and more time is taken in the congulation of the milk, the factory system of making cheese will be seriously affected .--Ogdensburg Journal.

CHARACTER IN HAIR.

"It is a fact," said the barber, "that a better idea of character is oftentimes ex-pressed by the beard than by the countenance. The art of reading character by the beard is taught as a science in Paris, under the name of 'philography,' and I under-stand a book is shortly to be published in which the principles of this science will be given in detail. Did you ever-notice that people of very violent temper have always close growing hair? It's a fact that every man having close growing hair is the owner of a decidedly bad temper. It is easy enough for me to note at a glance how a man's hair grows. Then I know how to handle him. Men of strong temper are generally vigorous, but at the same time they are not always fixed in their opinions. Now, the man with coarse in their opinions. Now, the man with coarse hair is rooted to his prejudices. Coarse hair denotes obstinacy. It's not good business policy to oppose a man whose hair is coarse. The eccentric man has always fine hair, and you never yet saw a man of erratic tendencies who at the same time had a sound mind that was not refined in his tastes. Fire that was not refined in his tastes. Fine hair indicatess refinement. You may have noticed that men engaged in intellectual or especially in esthetic pursuits where delicacy is required, have invariably fine, luxuriant hair and heard. The sugar, small piece of cinnamon, tour cloves same men, as a class, particularly painters, are always remarkable for their personal peculiarities. The brilliant, sprightly fellow, who, by the way, is almost superficial, has generally a curly beard. If not, his hair is a squeze of lemon juice may be added. Now curly. It's easy to bring a smile to break two eggs into a basin and whisk them the face of a man whose hair is until well mixed, stir to them gradually half curly. He laughs where colder natures see nothing to laugh at. But that's because his mind is buoyant and not deep enough to penetrate to the bottom of things. There is good deal of difference between coarse hair or ust and put in them first a little of your and hair that is harsh, though it requires an apple pulp and cover this with a layer of the expert to distinguish it. For example, a egg mixture. Bake in a moderate oven until man's moustache may be as fine as silk and of a fine goldan brown and serve either hot yet cannot be trained to grow into a graceful or cold, as preferred.

Our cold, as preferred.

Our cold, as preferred.

Our cold, as preferred.

The Rural New York following:—"Houseker is difficult to rouse their feelings. In men of time and strength by this disposition the hair on their heads is generally, in act almost always, of a shade darker than their beards. When their beard phuric acid."

bad at keeping appointments. Think over your acquaintunces and see if the man who is habitually slow has not a moustache, or beard of a lighter, shade than his hair. It's always the case. These are the men who come in late at the theatre, and get to the station just in time to miss the train. But philography is a science. It takes years to study, and observation to acquire it. From long practice and a natural liking for the art, I have attained considerable skill in discrning character."—Household Words.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Editress is prepared to answer all questions of matters connected with this Department.

OLD DOMINION SAUCE.

Bring the juice poured off from the can of peaches to boiling point. Dissolve one table-spoonful of corn-starch in half a teacupful of cold water, add to the juile and boil two nibutes. Then add a small teacupful of sugar, and, if wine is not objected to, one glass of sherry or Madeira. The sauce may be strained, but does not require it. In all cases where wine is mentioned as flavoring it is of course optional, many persons regarding its use as sinful. Moreation or conviction will govern here as clicewhere. In most rules where wine is spe-cified as flavoring the juice and grated rind of a lemon will be, so far as sweet sauces are concerned, a pleasant substitute.

BAKED HALIBUT, CREOLE STYLE.

Put a halibut steak, weighing about a pount, in the middle of a pan; sprinkle it with salt and a little onion chopped fine; then spread with tomato enough to cover the fish; then cover with bread-crumbs. Add s little butter and salt; then garnish the dish with more tomatoes, and bake twenty minuter. Better to bake on dish to serve on. LEMON WHIP PUDDING.

Soak an ounce of gelatine and the thin rind of two lemons in a pint of cold water for an hour. Take out the rind, then set the water and gelatine on the fire, and when the latter The merino is hardy and, being active and industrious, does not require that care which is often necessary for the larger breads. Hence the farmer is enabled to make a profit from the former better that the care which is of the farmer is enabled to make a profit from the former is enabled to make a profit from the pour out the mixture and lat it can be considered. until it is cold and beginning to set. Beat stiffly the whites of two eggs, add them to the mixture and beat the whole for about half an hour till it becomes of the consistency of sponge. Pile it lightly in a glass dish, leaving it rocky in appearance. Pile fresh lady-fingers around the base, and serve with boiled custard poured around it on the pud-ding plates. The custard is to be made with the yolks of two eggs and one whole egg.

> BROILED MUSHROOM. Peel, wash and drain twelve fine, fresh mushrooms; put them in a pan with two tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, seasoning with pepper and salt, and let them remain for an hour and a half; then broil them on both sides. Arrange them on a dish with melted butter, minced paraley and chives. Sprinkle with lemon juice and serve with buttered

toast. STAINS FROM LACE. Cover a hot iron with several folds of linen : then lay the lace on it and moisten the stain long after that Prince Gortschakoff, when con-

warm water. HONEY SPONGE CAKE.

One large coffee-cupful of honey, one of flour, five eggs; beat yolks and honey together, beat the whites to a froth; mix all to-gether, stirring as little as possible; flavor with lemon juice or extract.

CHEESE SHOWS.

Equal weight of cheese, butter and flour mix all into a paste; if too stiff add a little water, roll out into thin paste, cut into thin etrips, butter the tins and bake for a few

FRUIT CARE WITH HONEY.

Four eggs, five cups of flour, two cups of honey, one teacuptul of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two toaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, one-half pound of citron, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmegs. Bake in a large loaf in a slow oven. This will be nice months after

CHOW CHOW.

Mince half a peck of green tomatoes, half a peck of small onions, one peck of tiny cu-cumbers and six green peppers; mince the seeds; to these add three medium sized heads of cauliflower, broken in small pieces; of cauliflower, broken in small pieces; man's future than ever. Russia had need of a sprinkle salt over all and let them stand friendly vassal in Bulgaria when Alaxander for twenty four hours. At the end of this kicked over the traces. Waldemar is a time drain the many standard traces. time drain the mass well and cover with vinegar. Put three heads of celery, out in small pieces, one oupful of grated horseradish, half a pound of ground mustard, half a pound of mustard, two ounces of ground black pepper, two ounces of brown sugar, half an ounce of brown sugar, half an ounce of kan penjayala take pratty much their own ounces of brown sugar, half an ounce of ground cloves, and half an ounce of turmeric into enough cider vinegar to cover and boil for fifteen minutes; then pour over the pickles. Put in glass jars and keep for a month before using. It improves with age.

BAKING FISH.

Perhaps the least troublesome mode of cooking fish is to bake it. Any fish in slices, or of small size, can be so served by putting it on a well-buttered dish with herbs, lemon juice, vinegar, mush-rooms, a glass of white

AUNT ELEANOR'S TARTLETS.

Prepare half a pound of apples, as for a tart, and put them in a stewpan with a wine-glass of water, four ounces of preserving and two small stripes of lemon peel; stew until the apples are quite tender, when pass them through a seive and set them aside to cool. Should the apples not be rather sharp, a stale penny sponge cake and one ounce of

TO SCOUR ZINC. The Rural New Yorker is authority for the following:—"Housekeepers will find that zinc may be scoured with great economy of time and strength by using either glycerine or creesote mixed with a little diluted sul-

MODELN SHAMS IN SOCIETY.

Nothing is so clearly apparent to the intelligent observer of modern society as the many deceptions and the false glitter which it contains. There are social circles into which one may enter where the false and deceptive find no place, but these are in the minority. Glance at the average society of to-day, and there is but little in it that is really what one supposes it to be. How often is it that we find men and women carrying impressions of wealth and station far beyond their real in-come! Dignity is found to be only pretension, refinement an artificial gloss, and intelligence but a verbaldisplay. White satin dresses are were where the plainest muslin is scarcely within the wearer's income; broadcloth, where the simplest business suit, if honestly paid for, would almost be a draft upon the revenue received. Flowers are worn in profusion, jewelry loaned, and carriages hired by those to whom the acquirement of the necessities of daily life is a struggle. Society, in stead of being made a great compact designed to promote the good of man and woman, is used only as a cunning contrivance to palm off unreal virtues, and give to the unsophisticated wrong and injurious impressions. Host and hostess share in the general deception with their guests, although neither is conscious of the other's deceit. The china on the table of the hosters is admired and its possession envied by her guest, while the former in return is driven to a maddening inward jealousy at the gorgeous garments of her guest. The guest knows not that the china is loaned, the hostess is ignorant of the unpaid bill of the dressmaker. The furniture, heavy particles, and expensive draperies are examined with admiration, and so fixed becomes the attention of the guest upon the embellishments of the home of her hostess that no room is left in the mind for a suspicion of a plan of purchase commonly known as the "instalment." The young man, with only a cursory knewledge of the cost of feminine apparel, regards what is only inexpensive silk or satin as the richest goods the market affords. The young lady, in turn, silently calculates her chaperon's in come by the flowers he sends, the liveried carriage in which he essorts her to the reception, and the full dress suit in which he is arrayed. Her untrained mind knows not the existence of places were a lunch may be had by a modest indulgence in beverage, and establishments where clothing is sold for night. Brooklyn Magazine.

THE HOYAL HOUSE OF DENMARK. Close observers who have watched the ambitious career of the Dunish Queen and know how intensely the mother's passion for ruling is reflected in the character of the brightest of her daughters, the wife of the Russian Czar, have a shrewd suspicion that the hands of these two have moved the secret springs of the Bulgarian business. In diplomatic circles in the old world capitals it has long been an open secret that the Czarina is often the real prompter of Russian moves on the political chess-board of Europe, and credit is given her for a consummate feminine tact that has more than once coped successfully with the shrowdest statecraft. Her influence was felt before she had been fairly installed at court as the bride of the Zarowitz. It was not with oxalic acid and at once place it in luke- | gratulated by the foreign diplomats on the successful issue of some particularly brilliant stroke of policy, refused to accept the com-pliment for himself, and openly gave the credit to his imperial mistress, by whose counsel he had been guided. The Czarina brings to the task of ruling more than her pride and ambition. With all the beauty and grace of Alexandra of Wales added to her mother's bright wit, to which her English sieter is a stranger, she possesses the power of Josephine in Napoleon's best days to charm all she draws within the circle of her personal influence. She fairly be-witched the old Kaiser at the last meeting of the Emperors, and even cast her spell, it is said, over the grim Iron Chancellor, to the promise of friendship and peace. And a husband-lover, headstrong, easily managed with tact, and the autocrat of all the Russias, and all the elements of successful plotting are at hand. The incentive is not wanting. There is still a Danish Prince to be "placed." Queen Louisa has been scanning the political horizon for years for a favorable opening for her youngest son, Waldemar, who was recentaly married to a Princess of the House of Orleans. Since things have been a little shaky at home she has been more concerned about providing for the young kan peninsula take pretty much their own course, sure that they would come out right in the end. It would cause little surprise in European courts to find the name of Prince

> "My boy," said a parent not long since, who still believes in the old-fashioned virtue, "remember that you will never lose by politeness." "But, father, I have," contradicted the boy. "Now, what did you ever lose by being polite?" demanded his parent. "My seat in the tram car," sogely returned the youth. Instruction was discontinued for the rest of that morning. the rest of that morning.

Waldemar shortly appear in the canvass for

the Bulgarian succession.

An anarchist at Chicago is named Sokup. That's what they all do when they have a

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ARNPRIOR.

darker than thir beards. When their beard is full, covering the entire tace, the color varies from a dark shade near the roots to red, which colors he ends of the hair. These men have very rardy a good memory. They forget ensily, and ften leave a cane of an overcoat behind then in a barber's shop. If a post murdering anything but the Engineer are great pregratinators, and are like language.

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the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, to
obtain a bill of divorce from her hushand, William
Manton, of parts unknown in the United States of
America, on the ground of desertion, and because the
said William Manton having obtained a divorce from
the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the
State of Massachusotts, one of the United States of
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18th September, 1886. Duhamel, Rainville &
MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Dame Suzan Ash.
7 27

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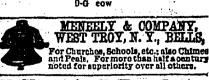
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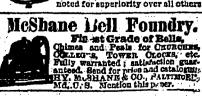
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ONLY A CHICK PATER OF THE ICE OF

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (80 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Romani Ostholic Church Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris! TERMS LAST.

Particulars at COMMISSIONER, STREET

1,000 or 100 to 100 to

The control of the co

(From our own Correspondent.)

The mission of Langavin and Caron to Qua-bec has failed. What that mission was I do not exactly know, but it has failed, lament ably failed, and the two ministers will return to Ottawa discomfited men. There was, as you know, a Cabinet meeting on Friday. All we know about that meeting is that it was a stormy one: that Ross refused to resign: that he would not recommend the Lieutenant-Governor to send for Angers or any ontsider: that Lynch and Bianchet offered to surrender their portiolies: that Ross would not accept them: that Langevin suiled to carry his point in likely to be in favor of the opp cajoling or bullying the Premier, and that it was decided to call the House and settle the time will prove. question of Who is Who in a constitutional This is the way our information runs, way. This is the way our information runs, and I think you will find it pretty near the It will rejoice because it has a Premier who will not be forced to act illegally, trickly, is, if they were not tied neck and c truth. And, if true, the Province will rejoice. and endanger the constitution itself by a violation of its spirit. Now, look at the question this way—Hero is a man who has been held up a paragen of political perfection by all his party friends. He has been described as a good man, an honest man, a loyal man, and one whose sense of honor was declared to be keen and touchey. He leads his party to the polls and is beaten, and yet these same men, who rang the welkin with his praises before the election, now attempt to treat him with cold ingratitude because he failed to lead his party to success. If it be a higher rirtue to deserve success than to command t, then Premier Ross, according to his friends, has deserved it and those friends should now stand loyally by side. And if they only look at the situation and all its difficulties they cannot but come to the conclusion that the Premier is acting wisely in determining to support the spirit, and as well the letter.

public opinion have to overcome:-

leader. If it is Mathieu, they must give him the independent Irishman, the m \$40,000; if it is Angers, they must give him free to do as he pleases, will give as much more. Well, let us suppose that turn the traitor out. The iri money is no object, and that they succeed in prefers his political Tory chief t

In the third place the new premier must form his government. This would be a difficuit task also.

In the fourth place the members of the government, if new members, would have to be elected. Here again there would be thorns in the way.

In the tifth place, could this new premier,

after overcoming all these difficulties, command a m jority in the House? If not, would either Judges Mathieu or Angers leave the beach to become the leader of an Opposi- pipes and smoke it. tion in the Legislature?

And in the sixth place, will Lieutenant-Governor Masson consent to all these schemes and endanger his reputation as a constitu-tional statesman by lending himself to a course that public opinion cannot but regard as dangerous, illegal, and inimical to the public service. No one here excluded the service of a Catarrh remediate the service of the service believes that he will. I know that he has said that he will not be forced to and square dealing. public service? No one here seriously act unconstitutionally at the command of Ottawa. He has been heard to say, that come what will, he will act up to the spirit, as well as within the letter of the law and constitutional urages. And I am disposed to believe that Premier Ross and Lieutenaut Governor Masson thoroughly understand each other on that point; that they to the constitutional practice, and that they will thus earn the esteem of their political opponents, as they have already. will thus earn the esteem of their political Official Gazette, and will show as fo opponents, as they have already won the respect of their supporters. This is the complexion of the political situation as we understand it to day, and it goes to prove that the Premier and the Lieutenaut-Governor will not sacrifice "all for the party and nothing

IRISH FRENCH-CANAMANS.

'I was travelling in the county of Nicolet a short time ago. I was going to a place where there is an Irish settlement, or, rather, where the French Canadians and Irish are about equally divided in the parish. As we approached our destination I saw a man on the road, and as I was somewhat shaken by the continued jestling and bumping of the buckboard as it thumped along over the road, I thought I would get down and have a walk, and a chat with the pedestrian who was heading in the same direction as myself. And I was soon broadside with him, and bidding him "Good-dav" in Brench, he half sturned his head, and, exhibiting a bright, genial Irish face, he said to me, in a brogue as rich as I ever heard on my native heath, Good-day, kindly." That phrase struck home, and, coming as it did with all its rich. deep music in its tones, as mellow as ever uttered beneath the shadow of the Galtees or on the banks of the Barrow or the Ban, I felt its influence with electrical force and complacent self-assurance. There could be no mistake about it. There was the face as Irish as ever beamed on the fervid; countenance of a Gallowglass. Of course I telt at home at once, and turning to my newly-found acquaintance I said, "Ah, I see you are, like myself, un Irishman. There are so few of our people in these parts that it is refreching to meet a son of the sod." And then that Irish face was turned and a good one too at that." "A what," I asked in astonishment, "a French Canadian! But surely your father or your mother must have been Irish, or, in the name of all the sainty, where did you get that rich Irish brogue of yours, a brogue which makes me, as an Irishman, Isan towards you in national sympathy just as naturally as water runs down kill." And then he said. "Well, you uq, sir, I have lived here all myllic. I have up, sir, I have lived here all myllic. I have up, sir, I have up, lish neighbors. Sy have retained the old accept in all its pan (1) It has not been contaminated iro a may outside source. As the Irish set tenent here is in a great measure cut off from all other English speaking people, they speak in the same way now as the day when It Ireland, and, as a matter of course, d "we French-Canadians speak the English as we near her spoke." And so I remarking what a fodlish appearance such a I found i. in other cases when I reached my contour gives an individual. When you see destination to for the French-Canadians, with a lack of rounded sweep or projection of the what in mt sie is called "a good ear," spoke back of the head above the neck, you will English with an accent which I had often find with it a low order of intellect. The heard in Don. "gol.

CONTESTATION. The National lets and Liberals are going to any of the exploded propositions of phrecontest five sea to in this electoral district,
These five are Bellechasse, Temiscouata,
Beauce, County of Quebec and Montmorency. In each constituenc Vitis claimed that there

and corrupting the constituency. I will give you one instance that came under my notice in that county. There is an English speaking settlement named Valcartier about eighteen miles from the city of Quebec. At the last election, during the polling hours, a man went into the room in which he was to mark his ballet, after doing which, instead of putting the into the box, he went to the door presence of twenty or thirty men, there is my ballot, and I will not box until I am paid what was prowing this he ad Tory agent by name, and give you the incident, as one in a little of the control of the contr prove that corruption was ripe plenty among the Tories. You upon it that the contestations en in favor of the Government, an

AFRAID TO OFFEND THEIR Personally, no doubt, Curran, Greevy, and the rest of the Irish is, if they were not tied neck and oparty they would do their duty o Rule question like other men. O I do not believe there is room to it becomes another matter when orders them to close-haul on tion. It becomes a horse of an when Sir John the Trickster say trim your sails, and, without dec selves hostile to Home Rule, you as not to offend my Orange s Party first; Ireland afterwards. way the Tory Irish "Home Revoted. There can be no mistal Curran did it, and he will be rem Montreal. Bergin did it, and he membored in Cornwall. McGreand he will be remembered They may subscribe to the League if they like; they and talk and talk until black in the face; but the mask and they should sink out of sight of the constitutional practice. Just look at the obstacles the men who wish to override Henry and O'Connor Power have the obstacles the men who wish to override fore them in the Old Land. I kn In the first place they must get rid of Premier Ross. Well, let us suppose, for the sake of debate, that they succeed, which I hold is most unlikely. Well, then:—
In the second place they must find another leader. It is Mathieu they must sind him. prefers his political Tory chief to cause should, and, I believe will be men be voted into political obliv Irishman who is free to do as he who reads the Irish Canadian pa TRUE WITNESS, Kingston Free Canadian. Tribane, London Re other Irish Catholic paper in Ca day for Blake, the champion of and the enemy of its enemies Orangemen of the Dominion. Th

Deficit.
The revenue shows an increase The revenue shows an increase of \$4:7,142 over last fiscal year, but falls about one million short of what it was estimated to be, the shortage being accounted for, partly by the shrinkage in the value of goods imported and partly by the falling off in excise, caused by the large 53372, withdrawals from bond early in 1885 in anticity 20368, patton of an increase in duties. These two 54609, parton of an increase in duties. These two 54609, parton of an increase in duties. causes account for the revenue not reaching the figures anticipated by the Figures Minister in making his budget speech. It ascribes the in-crease in the expenditure to the North-West recellion, and while admitting that the deficit is the largest Canada has ever had claims that the National Policy period as a whole shows a sur-

THE "NOBLE FOREHEAD" FALLACY.

plus of nine millions.

It is popularly supposed that the high forehead is essential to a good brain, and intellectual superiority is usually associated with the conception of a "two-storied brow." Dr. Wm. H. Mays ably combats this idea in the Western Lancet. He says: "The size of the forehead depends much on the line of growth of hair that limits it. A man may have what is called a low forehead; but if the hair could be removed to the height of four or five inches, the same individual would present a fine specimen of the traditional noble forehead us could be wiebed, u perfect 'dome of thought,' particularly if the frontal sinuses happened to be large or protuberant. Again, a low fore-head has ever been held as a sign of beauty in woman, and has certainly never been regarded as an impeachment of her mental capacity. The truth is, the front part of the brain has very little to do higher faculties of the mind are associated. Gower assigns to the frontal lobes, excepting their lower and hinder portions, a negative position as regards physical importance. Galy man possesses rosterior or occipital lobes; they are the latest achievements in the long line of cerebral develop-ment. In the higher apes they may be found in a very rudimentary condition; the lower mammals possess frontal or anterior lobes only. In the lower savages, and in congenial idiots, the occipital lobes are often ill developed, approaching the firsts type, giving a flattened appearance to the back of the head. In the Stockton Asylum ter. Grocery orders have fallen off slightly, are several interesting idiots, some of but dry goods dealers are satisfied with the whom while possessing quite respectable amount of business doing, which is better foreheads, show a striking deficiency than previous years. The movement in iron of back head. The neck and back and metals is fair. Remittances are fair. of the head are in one line, and it is worth idea that a high forehead is, taken alone, the index of mental superiority is as baseless as nology, with which pseudo-science it deserves to be classed.

A BIG CLAIM

in the first and second series :-

80824, 63294, 90501,

honrs, a man went into the room	85599	18256,	89531,	45089,	30068,
in which he was to mark his ballet, after do-	65338,	52529.	64788	32237,	11110,
ing which, instead of putting the ballot paper		84357.	15972,	8889	67625,
into the box, he went to the door and, in the	6246,	50353	76292,	71617,	22556,
presence of twenty or thirty men, said "Now,	46347	41737,	57407	74670	37202,
there is my ballot, and I will not put it in the	29903.	86846	26497,	16839	19859,
han wait I am maid what was promised ma."	4513.	40867,	20071,		
box until I am paid what was promised ma." While saying this he addressed a	56560.	69431,	34886,	40553	79343,
T amin	20398	89864,	59103,	29901,	36523,
Tory agent by name, and I only give you the incident, as one in a hundred, to	40755.	4 122,	70468,	S6415,	45186,
prove that corruption was rips and money	91679.	29854	80385	04604,	14502,
plenty among the Tories. You may depend	30922	88489.	26867.	4314,	45421.
upon it that the contestations are far more	21078	53319	76758,	5697	13995,
likely to be in favor of the opposition than	61645,	16280,	34435,	54132,	54239,
in favor of the Government, and this fact	58979,	35798,	74005,	\$6852,	35240,
	76683,	57644,	77973,	7433,	32798,
time will prove.	68083	67776	87755,	9963,	84423,
AFRAID TO OFFEND THEIR CHIEFS.	99984,	45722,	62452,	58136,	84429,
Personally, no doubt, Curran, Bergin, Me-	53410,	13111,	24767,	29102,	59738
Greevy, and the rest of the Irish Tory M. F. B.	7£26.	65333	31220,	11915,	35734,
are in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. That		18382,	54172,	9561,	99891
is, if they were not tied neck and crop to their	83480,	19679.	49920,	15261,	47503,
party they would do their duty on the 110me	31978, 17669,	74408.	S6256,	11234,	38167,
Rule question like other men. On that point	25988,	13154,	34679,	58722	27886,
I do not believe there is room to differ. But	89965,	724.	76701,	10522,	34830
it becomes another matter when their chier	78574,	65729,	59614,	57148,	56385,
orders them to close-bank on the quest.	289,	74893	77588,	3902,	74083,
tion. It becomes a horse of another color i	98425	20700,	14851,	26789,	98110,
when Sir John the Trickster says : " Now, !	49:345	23841,	82692	17435,	78546.
I trim your sails, and, without declaring your-	22495	57597 ,	96261,	7525.	71,
l selves hostile to Home Rule, you can vote so	85909,	14515.	85876,	21465,	14030
las not to offend my Orange supporters.	36540.	22382,	37047.	18004.	97569.
Party first : Ireland afterwards. Inst is the		97238,	47566.	17188,	82284
way the Tory Irish "Home Kule" M. F. N.	25890, 57664	90169,	26439.	32947	50574,
l voted. There can be no mistake about it.	57664,	30027,	7532,	26194,	75704,
Curran did it, and he will be remembered in	14957,		95530,	34707,	8277,
Montreal. Bergin did it, and he will be re- I	84050,	69177, 549 0 5		S1006,	12622
membared in Cornwall. McGreevy did it, I	24954,	54895, 97050	17450,	34189,	45831,
and he will be remembered in Quebec.	47927,	87050,	810, 64480,	75248,	12460,
They may subscribe to the National	14922,	35529,			21757,
League if they like; they may talk	49693,	63262,	85446,	7698,	
and talk and talk until they are	10127,	85228,	16055,	83681,	42466,
black in the face; but the mask has fallen,	23728,	90536,	35347,	63228,	51150,
and they should sink out of sight, as Mitchel	67461,	69206,	23575,	50210,	98840,
Henry and O'Connor Power have sunk be-	76082,	6629,	54927,	49097,	78303,
fore them in the Old Land. I know that in	59705,	90425,	53537,	61748,	67556,
Quebec West McGreevy's sun has set. The	81939,	56206,	15297,	53022,	67720,
Irishmen who are Tory politicians above all	92017,	91856,	93767,	90175,	15695,
things will support him on public grounds.	55582,	92182,	7021,	58605,	26299,
He will buy others; the influence of the	1931,	91496,	56466.	00070	20000
Government will get him a few more; but	12137,	93057,	60711,	99850,	68066, 1
the independent Irishman, the man who is	79534,	84647,	40594,	99765,	36892,
I done he do no be manage will also his worte to	120,01	33271,	60708,	87783,	13648,
free to do as he pleases, will give his vote to turn the traiter out. The frishmen who	34259,	8744,	77195,	6443,	35500,
turn the truitor out, the Itiannen who	48777,	58825,	19441,	\$1482,	19053,
preiors his political Tory chief to the Irish	74461,	S9517,	28626,	97411,	61384,
cause should, and, I believe will be, by Irish-	57151,	36850,	50279,	66205,	1140,
men be voted into political oblivion. Every	34959,	71993,	51588,	59609,	68051,
Irishman who is free to do as he pleases, and	.35975,	54695,	94552,	20483,	50187,
who reads the Irish Canadian papers Post,	21539,	84584,	48061,	S5703,	86019,
TRUE WITNESS, Kingston Freeman, Irish	21820,	18381,	99426,	30453,	99540.
Canadian. Tribane, London Record, or any	65919,	69708,	12046,	63 567,	68962,
other Irish Catholic paper in Capada, is to-	SS509,	62226,	40202,	29213,	54580,
day for Blake, the champion of Home Rule	43500,	69067,	85402,	13217,	40711,
and the enemy of its enemies, the Tory	56248,	95192,	52954,	22012,	81868,
Orangemen of the Dominion. That is just as	78278,	43271,	48577,	1882,	25691,
sure as God made little apples, and the Tory	30575,	49120,	5591,	10428,	\$7902,
Irish "Home Rulers" may put that in their	90851,	5 25 6,	36261,	92000,	66736,
pipes and smoke it.	3218,	83179,	17293,	16969,	47625,
Montgomery.	41270,	46682,	13527,	71553,	81349,
	80743,	15169,	57131,	95491,	27550,
A GREAT REMEDY FOR CATARRH.	34116,	1985,	64451,	96573,	44466,
In another column of this paper will be found	14879,	46146,	5832,	49238,	15495.
an advertisement of a Catarrh remedy, of which	5752,	36764,	91330,	13062,	20386,
a sample is sent free to any sufferer of this	90923,	78175,	28158,	45523,	70643,
terrible scourge. B. S. Laudenbach & Co.,	53828,	39 3 96,	10568,	34449,	41502,
the proprietors, are a responsible firm, and those	92856,	54188,	85835,	65716,	40137,
who write them will receive prompt attention	82982,	92392,	70033,	67328,	66236,
and square dealing.	48142,	61092,	73852,	96155,	78002,
	26961,	8005,	85812,	46188,	73230,
A CONSTRUENT AND	43992,	61386,	74993.	25296,	65245,
A GOVERNMENT'S DEFICIT	38565,	67586,	60158,	39974,	72820,
ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S	30275,	28629,	32301,	22957,	21544,
ORGAN ITSELF.	22140,	91573,	71317,	23514,	75226.
The Gazette this morning makes the following	9902.	38738,	22971,	94388,	98 \$4 3.
official statement:—	78852,	76442,	47079,	682,	14488,
The statement of revenue and expenditure	20766,	47826,	35223,	5417,	72228,
for the fiscal year ended 30th June on account	14839,	24529,	72510,	15937,	12906,
of the Consolidated fund, will appear in to-day's	5181,	66158,	44795,	75731,	26970,
Official Gazette, and will show as follows:	38368,	92431,	71671,	74529,	91971,
Revenue	19003,	24358,	77619,	41540,	58721,
Expenditure 39,176,973 Deficit 5,864,553	95648,	88461,	56765,	35440,	60185,
Deficit 5,864,553 The revenue shows an increase of 84:7,142	12146,	14410,	23986,	16299,	72384
over last fiscal year, but falls about one million	54819,	90035,	75946,	16517,	61902,
short of what it was estimated to be, the short-	2620,	29997,	7044,	67382,	63083,
I age being accounted for, partly by the shrinkage	74680,	59429,	18730,	8247,	59672,
I in the value of goods imported and partly by	84643,	26272,	94250,	22876,	71615.
the falling off in excise, caused by the large,	1 53372.	46136,	32206,	7909,	25189,
withdrawals from bond early in 1885 in antici-	ł 26368.	92820,	90199,	31104,	40252,
pation of an increase in duties. These two		26340	39450.	13795.	9403.

	09472,	- 5000 T;	JOUGU,	00312
2.5	63856,	10311,	485	63879,
	61805	90487	53672,	92529,
	17957	71616	75847	71613.
	36031.	95613.	6903,	95474,
	10243.	79186.	•	
	,	• • • •		7 .
	51	COND SERI	œs.	
	15317,	37973.	76181,	25345.
	77704,	77704	517,	98517,
	96508.	47446,	84633.	18200
	49686	44968,	45736.	43686.
	25491,	86877,	94156.	\$3594,
	2800.	48119,	56187,	20831.
	80166.	87542,	70219,	13053,
	2952,	35402	79487.	57961,
	7219,	453,	6784.	29516,
	66125,	38478,	90810.	18712,
	91558.	50661,	25734,	15882,
	3883,	48353	75560,	95058,
	26062,	33216,	26005	\$3370,
	3707,	21998	2132	33687.
	78130,	32118.	6561	36637
	,	====;		,

39450,

26938, 50945, 18229,

90591,

13795

29819

68938

20758,

62626

49944

90301

23008

78132,

92820, 26340,

26925,

83571,

12840, 89472, 63856,

88516.

47339,

60981,

78356.

7023.

10540,

68132,

51207.

47962 13745,

90185

14870,

68763.

52522, 31691,

At the conclusion of the drawing, Father Labello announced that, although less than half the tickets issued had been sold, he had with the intellectual process. It is the decided to pay the prizes in full. However, posterior lobes of the brain with which the should be only one grand drawing, all the prizes being put up at once. The next draw-ing would take place about the 20th April.

25701.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. - The past week has been a quiet ose as far as spot business is concerned, although a protty fair movement has been going on in through shipments to Eastern points. Sales have taken place in Superior at \$2.90 to \$3 95 as to quality. Extras have changed hands at \$3.75, but there is very little of that grade offering. Spring Extras are offered at \$3.50, with sales at \$3.50. We quote: Palents, Hungarian per bri, \$5.00 to \$5.50 ; do There were about 7,000 to \$5.45; Strong Bakers' (American), rather quiet, Mocha 225 to 255; U. G. Java Tallow continues dull and neglected.

New York, Nov. 14.—A suit has been brought \$5.00 to \$5.45; Strong Bakers' (American), rather quiet, Mocha 225 to 255; U. G. Java Tallow continues dull and neglected.

New York, Nov. 14.—A suit has been brought \$5.00 to \$5.45; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), loc to \$25; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), loc to \$25; Rio 9]o to 110; Jamaios 10c to \$1.55; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), loc to \$25; Rio 9]o to 110; Jamaios 10c to \$1.55; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), loc to \$25; Rio 9]o to 110; Jamaios 10c to \$1.55; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), loc to \$25; Rio 9]o to 110; Jamaios 10c to \$1.55; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), loc to \$25; Rio 9]o to 110; Jamaios 10c to \$1.55; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), loc to \$1.55; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), loc to \$25; Rio 9]o to 110; Jamaios 10c to \$1.55; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), loc to \$25; Rio 9]o to 110; Jamaios 10c to \$25; Rio 9]o to 110; Jamaios 10c to \$1.55; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), loc to \$25; Rio 9]o to 110; Jamaios 10c to \$1.55; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), loc to \$25; Rio 9]o to 110; Jamaios 10c to \$2 American do, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do Ontario do,

CURÉ LABELLE'S LOTTERY.

\$3.55 to \$3.60; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.15; Fine; \$2.25;

The following is a list of the final drawing n the first and second series:

| The following is a list of the final drawing n the first and second series:
| The following is a list of the final drawing n the first and second series:
| The following is a list of the final drawing n the first and second series:
| Some of the larger shoe houses are preparing for stock-taking, so that the month will likely rule quiet. We quote:
| Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 240 to \$1.55; do (superfine, \$1.50 to \$1.55; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$0.00.

| Spanish sole B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2 do, 20c to 23c; No. 2 do, 20

lated is quiet at \$4.30 to \$4.50. In bags, we quote \$2.00 to \$2 10 for ordinary, and heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; \$2.15 to \$2.25 for granulated. Moullie is Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c very quiet, and prices range from \$20 to \$23 per ton. Cornneal \$2.45 to \$2.75 per brl.

Bran.—There is no material change, sales

Bran.—There is no material change, sales

SOJ: Instation French (Calfskins, 50c to 85c; burner by no made at \$12 to \$12.50. In one large sales because I injure. Bran.—There is no material change, sales having been made at \$12 to \$12.50. In one or two instances the inside figure has been shaded for Western stuff. Small quantities are quoted higher. Snorts, \$13 to \$15.50 per

WHEAT.-There has been some business lately for export account, the sale being reported of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 hard Da-Manitoba hard is quoted at 87c to 883, although some ask more money. We quote: luth 87c to 88c, and No. 1 Manitoba hard 87c

on spot, and prices are nominal at 48c to 49c

lbs afloat.
OATS.—Sales during the past week have been made at 28 to 28 to per 33 lbs afloat. In

car lots, I to 1 lc lower.

BARLEY.—The market is by no means brisk, although a few cars have been placed at 58 to 620 per bushel for fair to fine malting grades. Reeding descriptions 50c. KYE, -Prices are purely nominal.

BUCKWHEAT. - There is still an absence of demand, and prices are depressed at 40 to 42c per 48 lbs. MALT. -Sales have been made at 72 to 750

for Oatario, and at 90 to 930 for No. 1 Mon-SEEDS. - We quote timothy \$2 25 to \$2,40 per bushel. Clover is quiet and nominally quoted at \$6.50 per bushel, Alsike \$7 and

flax seed \$1.25 to \$1.30. HAY AND STRAW.—Sales of loose hay have been made at \$12 to \$1250, which is about \$1 higher than a week ago. Medium to fair qualities have sold at \$9 50 to \$11 50 per 100 to \$100 to \$

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c -Mess pork sales of the past week have footed up a fair aggregate. Prices have been shaded in some instances. Lard is quiet, with lest sales at 940 in pails. Canadian is unchanged at 9s. In smoked meats there has been a little more doing at within quotations. Tallow still remains very low. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$00 to 00; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$15 00 to 15 25; Mess pork, Western, per hri, \$13 00 to 13 25; India mess beef, per tee, \$20 00 to 22 00; Mess beef, per bri, \$12 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 12 20 to 13c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and fianks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9hc to 950; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 1b. 9c to 000; Bauon, per lb, 10 to 11 to; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tailow, common refined, per lb, 42c to 54c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eggs. -- Sales have been made as low as 170

during the week, but the quality was not fine. Good to strictly frash in barrels and cases are quoted at 18c to 20c. -Beans -- Very little can be reported either

in way of new prices or new business, quotations ranging from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel. HONEY. -There is a fair inquiry, and the aupply is fully equal to it, sules of choice

11c as to quality. In comb there have been sales at 12c to 15c as to quality. Imitation horey is quoted at 8c. Hors.-Sales of choice Eastern Townships

have transpired at 20s, and we quoto 15c to 20: as to quality. POTATOES-The market remains quiet but

steady at 600 to 650 in car lots, and 753 in iophing luts. GAME-A few venison saddles have been

soliat S: to 10s, and carcasses at 7s to 74c. Partridges have been disposed of at 201 to

40c per trace as to quality.
Ontons—Further sales of Canadian onions are reported at \$2.50 per bbl. for red and yellow. Sales of 1000 crates of Spanish onions have been made at \$1.25 per crate, ASHES-First pots have been sold at \$3.70 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs, being about the ruling figures a week ago.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Figu. - Under a fair enquiry the price of green cod is firm at \$4 to \$1.23; Dry cod is also steady at \$2.80 to \$3.00 per quintal. Labrador berings are quiet but steady at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per brl, and Cape Breton are quoted at about the same figures. Salmon remains firm at \$16 to \$17 per bri for Newfoundland, and at \$14 to \$15 for British Columbia. Figu Oil -The strength in the market for

seal oil has increased since our last report with sales of round lots at 50c, showing a further savence, and some holders are asking 2c. In cod oil, pure Newfoundland is firm and quoted at 42c to 43c and Haliax at 35c to 374c. Cod liver oil ranges from 50c to 70c as to quality.
Overves - There is a good demand, and as

stocks are not excessive prices are steady with sales reported at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 as to quality. STEAM COAL—The market is very firm, the

late advance being well manutained. We quote Cape Breton \$3.75. Pictou, \$4 to \$4.25, and Scotch at \$4.50 to \$4.75. FURS-Receipts of raw have been free

and the quality has improved. Prime skins are commanding high prices. We quote:—Beaver \$3.50 to \$4; bear \$12 to \$14; oub do \$5 to \$6; fisher \$5 to \$6; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.10; lynx \$3 00 to \$4.00; marten \$1 to \$1.25; mink 75c to \$1; muskrat 10c; raccoon 50 to 60c; skunk 40c to \$1 as to quality; otter \$8 to \$10. GROCERIES. —Country orders are now com-

ing in freely. Payments are satisfactory. Sugars continue easy at last week's figures. Molasses are firm at 330 for ordinary lots of Barbadoes; Trinidad 280; syrups in good demand, but the supply limited. Teas of finer grade rather quiet; Japans from 16s to 19s are in good demand; there are no changes in values. Dried fruits are moving freely; rates.

Valencia raisins range from 53c for ordinary fruit to 7c for good; no Elemes in the market yet; currants 54c to 7c as to quality; Malaga fruit as quoted last week; prunes are low, Friench being quoted at 4c to 44c, Turkigh done in hides is fairly good, stocks being 15c; figs in good demand. Splees as before, Rice steady at \$3.25 to \$3.35 for T. & B. qualities; Patna scarce at 4c to 54c. Coffee quotance at 4c to 54c. Coffee quotance at 4c to 54c. Coffee qualities; Patna scarce at 4c to 54c. Coffee quotance at 4c to 54c.

OATMEAL, &C.—The market remains quiet. to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c For car lots, ordinary oatmeal may be to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.50 per obl. jobbing No. 2, 19½ to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. lots bringing from \$4.10 to \$4.25. Granu-1, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto, Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30s to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c;

Pobbled Cow, 12c to 154c; Rough, 13c to 28c;

Russet and Bridle, 540 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—The movement
in these lines is not so brisk, still there is a fair amount of business doing. Local prices are hardly altered in any particular from ported of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 hard Dulth at 86, but more is now asked. No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted at 87c to 883, although some ask more money. We quote:—Canada red and white winter wheat 81c to 830, and spring wheat 80c to 823; No. 1 Dulth 87c to 88c, and No. 1 Manitoba hard 87c to 88c, and No. 1 Manitoba hard 87c to 88c.

Corn.—There is no business worth quoting on spot, and prices are nominal at 48c to 49c in bond.

Pass.—Sales have been made at 65c per 66 lbs affoat.

are hardly altered in any particular from those of a week ago. We quote:—Summerlec, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Gartsherrie! \$17.50 to \$18.00; Gartsherrie! \$17.50 to \$18.00; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15.00 to \$16.50; Calcer, \$17.50; Bar Iron, \$160 to \$16.50; Best Refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.30 to \$2.35; Penn and Pontpool, \$2.50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoul, lbs affoat. \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$1.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c to 70, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6\(\) 6\(\) 7, No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and hands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$2.25; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3\(\) c per 1b; Ingot tin, 250 to 26c; bar steel, 3 to 3 c per lb.; Ingot tin, 250 to 280; bar tin, 270 to 280; ingot copper, 12 to 130; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.40 per 100

twelves 470 to 490; factory filled \$1.15 to lity. Straw is quiet but firm at \$4 50 to \$6 50 pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's per 100 bundles. WOOL .- There is a fair demand for

the season, and values continue firm. Stocks of all grades are light, and no further cargoes are expected till January. quote: -Cape 183 to 21c; Australian none; A super 28c to 29c; B super 28c to 24c; unassorted 210 to 233; fluece, 235 to 25c.

FRUIT, &c.

APPLES. - There is very little lite in the market, and apart from a few sales on Lower Ports account, there is not much doing in the way of spot business. Am nest the sales reported in this market of winter fruit are 2 Cars at \$2.00, 2 cars at \$2.05, 2 cars at \$2 10. 1 car at \$2 15 and 2 cars of choice selected fruit at \$2.25. The sale was also reported of a c-r of medium winter assortments at \$1.85. EVAPORATED APPLES .- Sales amounting to

1000 boxes are reported on p.t. and re-sales at 9s. Dried apples quiet at 3s to 5s, as to quality and quantity.

Pears.—Sales of a few of the last of the

season are reported at 75c per basket. Bble are quoted at \$3.00 to \$7.50 as to quality.

Grapes — Almeria grapes continue to sell at very low prices, sates being made at \$4 to \$4.25 per keg. Concord 55 to 65 per lb, red and white sell at 6c to 10c.

CRANBERRIES.—The prospects are that prices will rule very low during the coming season, owing to the large crop of Eastern, Cape Cod and Wisconsin perries. Prices here from \$6 to \$8 per

ORANGES -Apart from a few sales of Brazilian and Jamaica there is very little doing Quotations range from \$3 50 to \$4 50 fer Brazils in boxes, and \$7 to \$8 50 for Jamaica in bals.

LEMONS. -The market is quiet with a few sales of Malaga reported at \$3 75 to \$4 per bux, and at \$8 to \$3 50 half chests.

COCOANUTS .-- There is no material change in this market, prices being firm at \$6 50 to \$6 75 per 100.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. A moderate amount of business is being done. Grocers seem satisfied with the orders while remittances are considered fair.

BOOTS AND SHORS .- During the past few days the orders received at the warehouses have been mostly for rubbers and overshoes and all hands have been needed in their despatch. Early next week travellers will sylvania and British Columbia papers please have been mostly for rubbers and overshoes start out with spring samples; this, in some | copy].

Cases, is three weeks ahead of last season.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—No improvement is is discernable in the flour trade. Superfine is held at \$3 45 to \$3 50; extra, \$3 35 to \$3 40, and epring wheat extra \$3 05 to \$3 10. There is no superfine offering and our quotation of \$3 is nominal. Oatmenl meets with a fair enquiry at \$3 60 to \$3 65; cornmeal has changed hands at \$2 90 to \$3. Bran is

dearer, say \$11. (A. GRAIN.—The market for wheat shows signs of weakness, and prices of are shade casier. There seems to be very little wheat moving, the purchasers being, for the most, local millers. We quote for No. 1 fall 76c to 77c No. 2, 751 to 751; and No. 3, 71c to 720. The same figures apply to spring wheat. Sales of barley have been quite plentiful, but as the closing of navigation approaches the price shows sign, of lowering. For No. 1 bright, we quate 62c to 63c; No. 1, 59c to 60c; No. 2, 550 to 560; No. 3, extra, 510 to 520, No. 3 .45c to 47c. Aye hear of no transactions in peas. Oats are in good demand at 31c, with

moderate receipts.

GROCERIES: — With some houses trade is much quieter than a week or so ago; others report a fairly brisk movement. Filatra currants in cases are reported at 64c, in barrels, 640. Teas are enquired for to a fair amount Purchases of sugars may be made at figures which ruled last week. Mclasses is also scarce, and is held at 26c to 28c. A brisk demand is reported for all descriptions of canned

goods.

HARDWARE AND METALS.—Since our last
Cattle exports continue shead of the record very full report of this market nothing of The total to date is 62,037 head, as increase marked importance has shown itself. Stocks of 1,275 head over 1885. Exports of sheep to here are pretty well reduced and supplies date were 86,974 head, an increase of 48,495 coming forward will be dearer owing to higher over 1865. At Point St. Charles cattle yards rates of freight, which show an advance of business in export cattle was quiet, sithough five shillings per ton over and above ordinary | the offerings were fair. Prices were stead

MILLINERY!

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BONNETS BONNETS HATS S. CARSLEY'S MILLINERY IS THE BEST.

STYLISH HATS

CHILDREN'S HATS A GRAND DISPLAY. REAL JET ORNAMENTS SILK PLUSH HATS LOTS OF WINGS EVERY COLOR TRIMMINGS YUM YUM HATS SEE OUR ASSORTMENT

MOURNING GOODS INFANTS' HOODS LEAVE YOUR ORDERS. LADIES' DRESS CAPS INFANTS' HATS NATURAL FEATHERS EVENING FLOWERS ROSES AT ALL PRISES YOU SHOULD CALL.

INFANTS' BONNETS SILK POMPONS

THE NEWEST STYLES. HOLIDAY DECORATIONS EVERLASTING FLOWERS

BEADS AND PEARLS EVERYTHING CHEAP. SEA GULLS' BREASTS THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

S. CARSLEY'S MILLINERY IS THE BEST



BIC OFFER. To introduce them, we will cave Away 1.60 Solf-Operating Washing shadines. If you want one send in your name, P. O. and express office at onco. The National Co., 23 Dep 81., E.Y.

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ARRH Sample FR Journal to our falls we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mad enough to convince, free. R S. Lauderbach & Co., Newark, N. 15-1Scow

UPERIOR COURT, DISTRICT OF MONTH REAT, No. 947. Dame Exilda Thimens, duly sutherized to ester on justice, wife common as in property of John Albert Baunders, trader, of the Cuy and District of Montreal, has instituted an action against her husband for separation as to property. Montreal, 15th November, 1880.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU,

Attorneys of Pigintiff.

DIED.

DAIRY PRODUCE. ROLL BUTTER-Rolls have commenced to

placed at 15s to 17c as to quelity. BUTTER-The market is firm for choice dairy and creamery, but dull for anything below fine. In creamery there have been sales in the country at 23c for October make, and in one or two instances a shade more has been paid. For choice lots of Eastern Township 20c has been realized. Kamourasks is

come in and several lots of Western have been

quoted at 14c to 14c. CHEESE-The firm character of the market as reported last week, has been fully main tained and prices have been slightly increase in sympathy with the advance in Liverpoo of 1s per cwt. Sales have been made on this market at 12c to 121c for fine to is noy colored and at 11fe to 12c for fine to fancy white We quote prices as follows: -Finest Fall colored, 12c to 12ic; finest, do, white, like to 120; fine, 11to to 11to; medium to lak 10 to 11c ; lower grades, 9 to 10c.

LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended November 1981 ber 15th :- Oattle, 2,266; sheer, 3,399