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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 16

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1887.

-OF THE-

BISHOP OF KINGSTON ON THE-

Providential Expulsion of Gatho ic children from the Public Schools.

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S.T.D., by the Grace of God and favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Kingston, to the Faithful of the City of Kingston.

DEARLY BELOVED IN CHRIST:

The Bishop of a diocese and the flock intrusted to his care are one in Christ, bound into unity of spirit and organic life by the action of the Holy Ghost, who "abides with the Church forever" (John xiv. c. 16 v.), and distributes its offices (1 cor. 12 c.), and supplie: His graces abundantly to all, the rulers and the ruled, that in them may be forever fulfilled the prophecy and prayer of the Redeemer uttered on the night of His passion; "that they may be all one, as thou, Father, in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me" (John XVII). Tae little ones of the flock are the dearest to the heart of the good pastor. If the world despises them, or seeks to injure them or allure them into dangerous pastures, the zeal of the shepherd, who would imitate the example of the Prince of pastors, is instantly aroused in their behalf, at every risk of his own and safety he will extend a.c to them his special protection. Each one of them has been purchased at the price of the Blood of the Son of God; and for each, as for all, the Bishop must give an account before the tribunal of the Supreme Judge. The loss of the least of those little ones would be a loss to the fold; and when danger threatens them, the whole fold is disturbed, and the hearts of all, the shepherd and the flock, are stirred by a common sympathy for them-of grief for their peril, and yearning for their rescue, and joy for their return to safety and peace.

Wherefore We invite you to repeat with us to-day the inspired Canticle of Zachary, the elect father of Christ's precursor, sung by that aged patriarch on the Archangel's anliberation from the primal curse and fatal blight of centuries had at length come; "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, because he hath visited and wrought the redemption of His people salvation from our enemies and from the hand of all that hate us." (Luke I.)

PREDICTED RESULTS HAVE BEEN ATTAINED. For, in the fulness of our heart's gladness and gratitude to the God of mercies, we announce to you that the helpless little children of our flock, herstofore abandoned to the guardiauship of the most bigoted enemies of their faith and their church, with imminent peril of their soul's salvation, have, by an extraordinary interposi-tion of Divine Providence, been delivered "from the hand of them that hate us," and restored to the salutary care of their spiritual mother, the mystic spouse of Christ. The Norman decree, whereby the Public School Board, or rather the eight trustees who voted for its enactment, sought to stigmatize our inoffensive and helpless little children, whom they had previously welcomed to their schools, and disgrace them in their own estimation and in the eyes of society throughout the whole course of their lives by branding them as "oxpelled," was directed indeed against a particular section only of Catholics, so far as the external sense of its terms would seem to indicate. But, reading it according to its spirit, and having regard to the preternatural malignity of the words selected and obstinately maintained by the Board at the instigation of the legal luminary who rules their counsels; likewise to the declarations boastingly made, that this ornel vengeance upon the Catholic obildren was meant for a spiteful challenge to their Bishop, it is evident that the whole weight of insult and religious hate fell upon each and every to be specified by the could not get their names on the roll." (Kingston Daily News, 11th of February, 1887.) It was a relief to Us to get something definite out of the In-Catholic pupil in the school, upon all who bear the Catholic name and own their allegiance to the Bishop as accordingly proposed the following question their divinely-appointed pastor and father in written form to the highly honorable and and guardian of their souls' welfare. The universally respected City Clerk: adamantine bond of Catholic unity displays its strength here. Cruel treatment of one member of the family is an offence against all, more especially when it is proclaimed to be an attack upon the father. Thereforedid We

in Our former Pastoral Letter unhesitatingly

deliver to you this prediction :- "The Public School Board, who adopted the revolting

ukase, have been foiled of their iniquitous

tinies of the Catholic Church, and have been

made the unwitting and unwilling in-struments of our good children's protection

against the irreligious and demoralizing in-

fluence of a system of education dominated

by men who were not ashamed to approve a

decree so unjust to helpless little children, so

unchristian in its violence, and so shockingly

uncharitable to their fellow-citizens," And

We explained to you the reason of Car pre-diction, as follows:—"Thank God, the de-

cemvirate, or the majority of them, have at last drawn the line beyond which

parent, even the most

purpose by the Holy Spirit, who rules the des-

tion and reverberated through the Board | tions, and the statement of the Inspector, "Yes, 'expelled' was the proper shall serve for a perpetual ing to them and those who shall come after them, to give ear to the precepts and admonitions of the Church of God and abhor the very thought of risking the faith and salvation of their offspring by withdrawing them from the holy influence of religion, and placing them under the care of men notorious for their hos-

tility to the Catholic name." And so it has come to pass. Parents and children, who his best or have been connected with the Rudio bohools grathered around Us with alacrity this, week von our return from visitation of the missions, and professed their loyal obedience and ready submission to the Church, that is, to the Bishop; whom withe Holy Ghost has set to rule the Church of God, whick He has purchased with His blood," in this diocese of Kingston (Acts xx.,) and on whom the command is laid to "watch as having to render an account of their souls" (Heb. XIII). The Catholic pupils, children of Catholic parents, resident in Kingston city or its township, and nitherto attending the Public Schools, have

all, without a single exception, been transferred this week to the Separate Schools. The Catholic pupils, born of mixed marriag, and having Catholic fathers, resident in Kingston city or its township, and hitherto attending the Public Schools, bave likewise been transferred, one and all, from the Public to the Separate Schools this week. Several children, some of them Catholics, and some Protestants, whose fathers are Protestants, resident in Kingstou, and who have hitherto been attending Public Schools, have also been happily transferred to our Separate Schools. Others of this class will probably be transferred to the Separate Schools at or before the expiration of this term. Certainly their Catholic mothers will fulfil their duty in this respect to their Catholic offspring, unloss they be corred contrariwise. This is a blessed result. It is the fulfilment of the law of faith delivered ty the Apostles before the Caristian Scriptures were written, and expressed by St. Ignatius, an intimate disciple of St. John the Evangelist, and successor of St. Peter in the See of Antioch, in these pithy words, "whoseever belong to God and Jesus Christ, these are with the Bishop." (Epistle to the Philadelphians).

ORIGIN OF THE QUARREL.

A year or more ago, when all was peace between us and the authorities of the l'ublic Schools, a statement was made in the daily papers in the name of the Public School Inspector of this city that "an unusually large number of Roman Catholica" were applying for admission to the Public Schools that year. On the following Sunday, the Rector of St. Mary's Cathedral called the attention of the congregation to this statement, and declared that it could not possibly be true, because "not for years had the Separate Schools boen so largely or so generally attended as since the opening of that year, and "in fact the number of pupils attending the schools at that time was very nearly one hundred above the attendance of the previous year." A copy of the Canadian Freeman containing this denial of the Inspector's statement was forwarded by mail to him, and the passage formally challenging him to proof of his assertion was heavily marked in the margin. He did not dare to accept the challenge. By Our direction the clergy made diligent inquiry in every quarter of the city, but failed to discover the multitude of Catholic children referred to by the inspector. For prudential reasons We remained silent and awaited practical developments.

INSPECTOR KIDD. The foregoing statement of the Inspector was made in the month of September, 1886. About five months later Mr. Kidd, nothing daunted by the official contradiction of what must be called his injurious accusatious against the Catholicity of St. Mary's Catholic congregation, made bold to speak as follows at the meeting of the School Board, on the 9th of February, 1887: "Mr. Kiddsaid that quite a number of Catholics wished to take advantage of the Public Schools, and that several parents had applied to the City Clerk to have their names placed on the assessment roll as Pablic School supporters, but they stated that their request could not be complied with. "They were willing to pay the spector's mouth, that could be verified or proved false by unambiguous testimony. We accordingly proposed the following question

To M. Flanagan, Esq., Oity Clerk:

Is it true that "quite a number of Catholies," wishing to take advantage of the Public Schools, applied to you on or before the 9th day of last February to have their names placed on the assessment roll as Public School supporters, and that you told them that their request could not be complied

with?

+ JAMES VINCENT CLEARY.

Bishop of Kingston. ANSWER: I have no recollection that any number of Catholics called on me at any time for any such purpose. Had they made the demand referred to, I possessed no power to alter the "assessment-roll, without authyrity. from the Court of Revision. I would, how-ever, have given them instructions how to proceed in pursuance of their purpose, but have no recollection of having been asked to do so.

M. FLANAGAN. Mr. W. S. Gordon, City Commissioner, was likewise interrogated whether applicaagain. The adoption of a rule of Catholic exclusion from the common schools of the city,
were it concluded in terms wholly inoffensive, City Clerk.

would suffice to prevent the most mean. spirited of them from soliciting readmission THE USE MADE OF THE INSPECTORS, STATE-

eagerly ventilated through the city. The journals set down the number of Catholics in the Public Schools at "fifty or sixty." Per haps the Inspector has been wisled by public rumors of this kind. At all events his statement suited admirably to the exigencies of the time as a special inducement to Protestant ratepayers to reconcile themselves to the heavy bill of expenses. The rule adopted by the Board insisting on payment of a monthly fine by every Catholic pupil whose parents were not Public School supporters, looked like a virtual affirmation of the Inspector's story. For, if that class of

doubtless believed by him to be true, regard-

ing the unusual influx of Catholic pupils, was

Catholic pupils were not presumed to be very numerous, it would be hardly worth while for the Board to a lopt this new and, at least in respect to the two Separate School supporters, distinctly illegal method of creasing their resources by the levy of a small impost of 50c per month from them, which they reduced to 25c for the children of soldiers. Accordingly, we deemed it high time to settle the question of numbers. The task involved many difficulties. Reference to the assessment-rolls did not supply Us with exact information, since there might have been children in those schools whose parents' names do not appear as rate-payers, but who pay the monthly tax of 50c. There might also have been, as there were, some persons who had come to reside in King ston after the assessment had been officially registered, and others who, have ing been assessed as Public School supporters at the beginning of the year, had subsequently transferred their children to the Separate School: There might also have been, as there were, children of mixed warriages, really Protestents and regular atterdants in the Protestant churches, whose father would be Catholic registered on the Put-lic School assessment roll. And, finally, there might have been, as there were, some papils, children of soldiers, residing in or about Fort Henry, in the township of Pitsburg, whose names would appear on the school roll, undistinguished from the residents of Kingston, whilst their parents names would not be found on either of the assessment rol's. Nothing therefore remained for us but to adopt the one effective and strictly legal method of ascertaining the number of really Catholic children of really Catholic parents, residents of Kingston, in attendance at the Pablic Schools. We accordingly sent Our four assistant priests to the several Public Schools on a certain day to take the their parents are and where they reside. At the same time we placed in the hands of each

RECULATIONS REGARDING THE READING OF THE BIBLE AND PRAYER IN THE PUB-LIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

the Department of E lucation among which is

the following:

No. 7. "The clergy of any denomination or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each schoolhouse, at least once a week, after the hour of closing of the school in the afternoon."

With pleasure We bear testimony to the courteous demeanor of all and every of the school teachers. We regret our inability to say the same of the Trustees, a number of whom, on notice of the priest's visit being given, hastened to the school to obstruct him in the discharge of his duty. One of those men misbehaved in grossly offensive fashion by frequently interrupting, carping, contradicting and in divers ways worrying the young and timid clergyman, whose gentle remonstrance and final appeal to his rights under the Regulations of the Department of Education, (the copy of which he produced) was met by the legal bravo's answer:-"That's only an electionsering sheet; we don't acknowledge it." Such are the good manners, such the reverence for the "higher powers," and such also the amount of legal knowledge respecting the Public Schools Act, that qualify the Trustees for directing and controlling the education of two thirds of the youth of Kingston! We take the liberty to inform the Trustees that the Regulation (No. 7) of the Honorable, the Minister of Education's Circular concerning the right of clergymen of every denomination to accertain the names of the children of their respective congregations at-tending the Public Schools and then assemble after the regular hours of school and form them into a class for religious instruction has been a standing order since the year 1859 adopted, and from time to time republished and persistently enforced by Dr. Ryerson and the Council of Pablic Instruction. It may be seen embodied and more precisely defined in the General Reguations of the Conneil issued in 1874, as follows:--

WEEKLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION BY THE CLERGY OF EACH PERSUASION.

No. 4. "In order to correct misapprehen sion, and define more clearly the rights and duties of Trustees and other parties in regard to religious instruction in connection with the Public Schools, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction that the olergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representa tives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school-house at least once a week,

Very Rev. Father Hand, Vicar-General; pontifical costume, arm with the king his utmost to restore order, but without affect. Many of takes whose bodies have to colly of the corder for the restore order, but without affect. Many of takes whose bodies have to colly of the corder for the restore order. The Public School Board, were then end was made in the public School Board, were then end was with the greatest difficulty that the death and count of his travels in Ireland and Italy, gation Sara!— Will it be an account of his travels in Ireland and Italy, gation Sara!— Will it be an account of his travels in Ireland and Italy.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

Spain will send 30,000 pilgrims to Rome, headed by the noblest families in Madrid, The Archeonfraternity of Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, has 1,061,885 members. They are found in every part of Christendom.

Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, the Very Rev. G. A. Rouxel, of New Orleans, received from Rome all the faculties as Administrator scde vacante. Revs. B. J. Bekkers and A. Peters, of the diocese of Natchez, Miss, who lately made a pilgrimage to Lourdes, have arrived at

Dr. Weiland of Weisbaden, Germany, has been elected Bishop of Fulda, to succeed Bishep Kopp, who has been transferred to

Two new parishes are being organized in St. Paul, Minn., St. James' for the English speaking, and St. Agnes for the German speaking Catholics. Cardinal A. Pillegrini died Nov. 4. He was

born in Rome Aug. 11, 1812, and was created cardinal deacon of St. Mary Aquiro by Plus IX. Drc: 28, 1877. The Mother-General of the Sisters of St. Mary at Namur, Belgium, has appointed Sister Annasia, Superior of one of the convents of the Order in Texas, to the office of reverend Mother

of the Order in America, with headquarters at the convent in Lockport, N.Y. She fills the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mother Mgr. Thousier, an Italian missionary, was

lately offered by the King of Italy the cross of commander of the order of Saints Maurice and Eazarus, in recognition of the missioner's success in effecting the release of M. de Savoiroux from the Abyssimian tribes. The offer was decliced, Mgr. Thousier claiming that he coly did his duty as a missionary.

Before leaving Ireland, Mgr. Persico paid a second vis t to the great ecclesiastical college at Maynouth, Ireland, where 520 aspirents to the priesthood—a larger number than any other college in the world can show—were assembled to great him. Mayrooth is just 92 years old. It ites trained hundreds of priests, not for Ireland alone, but for America, Augtralia, and other distant parts.

At a recent audience granted by the Pope to Bishop Flood, of Trinidad, the latter presented a piece of white popula sent by Mgr. Wordlock, of Arlagh, with the request that His Holiness would wear the soutane made from it at the celebration of his Jubilee Mass. The Holy Father, who has always had a great personal esteen for Bisnop Woodlock, whom he himself cons crated in the Sistine Chapel, in 1879, willingly promised to comply with the request. At the meeting of the Bishops, held at Holycross College, Concliffe, Ireland, on Oct. 18th and 19th, the following appointments were made to the staff of Maynooth College:—The names of all the Catholic pupils from each Rev James Donnellan, of the diocese of Tuam, school roll, and after the termination of to be Bursar, in place of the Rev. A. Boylan, regular school hours to inquire of them who resigned. The Rev. Edward Grean, of the their parents are and where they reside. At diocese of Meath, to be Dean. The Rev. Thos. E-ser, O.P., B.C.L., D.D., D.Dh., Vienna, to clothes and everything possible was be Professor of Higher Philosophy. priest a printed copy of the Regulations of

Our priests and other spiritual:leaders have been again and again teaching,—nay, more, anxiously exhorting us not to enter into mixed marriages. No matter what the wealth is; no matter how evenly tempered the pair may be—each think! And thoughts are the seats of action. The husband thinks this spiritually, and the wife thinks that. True, the husband, when he got married, promised that he would permit his wife to follow the True Faith, and gave her permission to brine up her children in her faith, tut still the old heresy is rancoring in the husband's mind. He never loses his thoughts; she never loses her's, and there is one, only one, result. Our priests and other spiritual:leaders have ic mother took it to a priest to be baptized, the father in a rage beat the mother, out the child's

throat, and committed suicide.' Cardinal Gibbons has appointed a committee to prepare for a proper participation of American Catholics in the coming Golden Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. The American Church will be represented in Rome at the Jubiles by half a score of Archbishops and Bishops, by more than a hundred priests from various parts of the United States, by delegates from every reine United States, by delegates from every religious community in the country, besides great numbers of the laity. Copies of all American Catholic bookstand newspapers, engravings of our principal Catholic churches, and illuminated addresses to the Pope, will be borne to Rome and presented to the Pope by delegates, both might and catholic

and presented to the Pope by delegates, both priests and secular, from various Catholic societies throughout the country. The American students in the College of the Propaganda at Rome are also making extensive preparations to honor the most American of Popes.

Speaking or the forthcoming Jubilee of the Hely Father, Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, recently alluded to the Church in the United States in these words: "The navigator from Genoa, the Catholic discoverer of this continent, came here in his bark of the Constitutinent, came here in his bark of the Constitu-tion before the pilgrims from England in the Mayflower. The Church that was built on the rock of Petersent her brave children, to this land long before Furitan foot touched the rock of Plymouth. The first standard of civilization planted here was the Catholic cross, and here it shall remain to bless with the berediction of Catholic religion inconsistent with the security of this New World.

There is evidently nothing in the genius of the Catholic religion inconsistent with the genius of fur Constitution, and the present Pontiff must incl. like his predecessor of happy memory, that n no country in the world is he more truly Pope than in the United States of America."

The Monitour de Rome learns that a pamphlet,

due to one of the most authoritative pens of the politico-religious world, is about to issue simultaneously in Rome and in Paris. It will be a philosophical and diplomatic commentary of the letter of Leo XIII, to the Cardinal Secretary of letter of Leo XIII: to the Cardinal Secretary of Sate; and will treat the Roman question underall its phases. Its special aim will be to put in relief the "impossibilities" and the "necessities" of the guestion, and to render patent the reason why, for the common profit of the Holy See and of Italy, politicians really worthy of that name should adopt the sole solution which can give satisfaction to the conflict. This pamphlet, which bases its theories and statements upon facts and upon diplomatic doorin each school-house at least once a week, after the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

It shall be lawful for the trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which give fresh; impetus to the great question so a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of this own church, provided to be not during the regular hours of the school."

(Continued on fifth page.)

Very Rev. Father Hand, Vicar-General, west with hy a colored print roughly, executed representing Leo XIII., in ordinary pontifical costume, armin arm with the King welcome on his return from Europe, He gave. General officer, hencathwas the sole interror an account of his travels in Ireland and Italy, gation, Sara!—"Will it be."

An Emigrant Ship Run Into in the English Channel.

Over One Hundred and Thirty Lives Sacrificed - The Description of the Wreck by Survivors-The Captain Dies at his Post-Useless Boats.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The steamer W. A. Scholten, Captain Tast. which left Rotterdam yesterday for New York, was sunk by a collision with the steamer Rose Mary, of Hartlepool, at 11 o'clock last night, ten miles off Dover. The Scholten carried a complement of 230 passengers and crew. The steamer Ebro, of Sunderland, rescued 90 of the crew and passengers and landed them at the Sailors' Home. One hundred and forty of the passengers are missing. One passenger and a child of the party brought to Dover were found dead from exposure. It is hoped that passing vessels have rescued the missing ones. The W. A. Scholten's meats are visible from Dover pler. Boats have left Dover bound in all directions for the purpose of saving life and property if possible. The Rose Mary is anchored off Ramsgate with her hows stove in. Up to this hour (5 p.m.) twenty-two bodies from the W. A. Scholton have been landed at Dover. The W. A. Scholten left Rotterdam on Saturday morning. At the time of the accident a dense fog prevailed. The Scholten was struck on the post bow by the Rose Mary. Immediately after the shock was felt the Scholten's passengers, all of whom had retired for the night, rushed on deck in their nightgowns. The boats were promptly ordered to be lowered, but it was found that only two were available, The three others were useless and were not loweed. The water rushed swiftly through the hole in the bow and a terrible scene ensued. The panic stricken passengers uttered piercing shrieks and many fell upon their knees and prayed aloud. Little children clung to their mothers, who themselves were shricking with terror. The officers were cool and salf-possed, and remained on the bridge to the last. Several persons processed life-preservers and leaped into the sea. Within twenty minutes of the shook the Scholten was engulfed. All those who had put on life belts floated and were rescued by the boats from the steamer Ebro, which cruised around until 4 c'clock in the morning. Many of the rescued lost wives, husbands, brothers and sisters. The survivors were supplied with ensure their comfort.

# THE PASSENGERS' ACCOUNTS

differ regarding the circumstances of the collision, and the reports of the officers of the Scholten clash with these of the officers of port bow. They say it is impossible that the collision could have occurred by the Scholten striking an anchored vessel. The second mate of the Scholten reports that he was an deck when he saw an unknown steamer coming through the fog. Before anything could be done the Scholten was struck in the fore rigging and port bow. The other vessel, which he now presumes was the Rose Mary, backed off and disappeared. Within twenty minutes the Scholten sunk. The captain of the Rose Mary states

# NAMES OF THE RESCUED.

Levenses, H. Fastnor, S. Wilnie, E. Morales, Saran Gentil, Stephney Rooson and I kept to-S. Alpser, J. Sebott, E. Suscarioh, Charles Miles, A. R. Bergstein, G. Appleby, P. Schatmider, F. Wilma, Hencola Reiter, J. Gerung, C. Teske, Mayer Schalsneider, L. Strelole, Bara Sputz, Marie Hopesberger, L. Scholbert. A good lookout was kept, and

Captair ., Tast not only had the ordinary watch Crew.-Moritz, Ayrine, Hulsinga, Kenneon the bridge at the time of the dieaster, but kamff. Meikelbach, Link, Fellings, Meyer, Devreis, Stom, Febert, Wegendon, Onriske, Zeltoven, Guber, Hollman, Barto, Flekyoys, Korig, Bredius, Kabiengen, Mondevooye, Jacob Devreis, Dreisen, Reckers, Nielsen, The : aptain was last seen at his post trying Debie, Bohma, Springemaye, Lansperter. Dagower, Koke.

A HENDRED AND THERTY-TWO MISSING. According to the latest statement there were 210 persons on board the Scholten, leaving 132 drowned and missing. The first mate and fourth engineer have been recog-nized among the dead. The Scholten lise four miles from the Admiralty pier. Har three masts are visible. She is in a position dangerous to navigation. A busy and lights have been placed at the wreck. Among the bodies identified at Dover are those of Mrs. Lebenstein, Henri Blanc, Barstig Friedmann, Soloman Goldschmidt and John Koeule. Of the orew, the bodies of Peter Stellberg, chief mate; Duntt, second steward, and Mrs. Hak, chief stewarders, have been identified. The bodies were distorted, showing that death was caused by violence and not drawning.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS

officer could keep them from jumping and sinking them. Calio was in the water two hours. When taken out he was treatly exhausted, owing to the extreme cold and his efforts to keep afloat. After the vessel pank the cries of persons in the water could be heard for a long time in all directions. George-Moore, a passenger, states that when the crash occurred a general rush was made for the deck. "I was told that nothing arrions had occurred," he says, "but I scored a life belt. There were six English passengers. on board the vessel, and one of these t girl. asked us to keep in a group, that the English might go down together. I was in the water a long time before being picked up. When the Scholten sank the cries were heartrending. The captain of the Ebro, the rescuing vessel, behaved nobly. He had all his deck load of timber thrown overbord, and this judicions act saved may lives. Only two pi the Scholten's boats were lowered. The others could not be got adrift. I do not know whether this was due to any fault on board. The vessel listed over so much that all the boats could not be dropped into the water. The people rushed about in the greatest stateof excitement, all trying to get a place in the two boats which had been successfully launched. The scare and disorder prevented many persons being saved. The water was freezing cold. This hastened the death of many; ren-

dering them powerless." Charles Mills, of Redhill, Surrey, says the life-boats appeared as if they had not been used for a long time. They had to be choosed! away with axes with the assistance of pasengers. "I called out to those on the bridge to fire rockets. It was a long time before they did. The greatest confusion prevailed. The ship was right over on her port side before they fired the rockets. \_ I waited until the water touched the boilers, putting out the fires. Then I got hold of bell, but a Dutch sailor anatched away. We were all mixed together. foreigners and English, clinging to one another in the water. I saw several drowned: in this way and had the greatest difficulty tokeep clear of them. I gave a spar to a woman to hold on to. The Dutch sallors wanted to save themselves, and even thrust women aside. I can swim well and I swam about till I got to the Ebro, when a rope was thrown to me. After the collision I went down into the cabin and woke two Datch ladies, but they were para lyzed with terror and would not get up, dest ite ail entrealise. I heard other complaints a bout the conduct of the Dutch sailors. The confusion warex-

EVERLINGODY SEEMED TE-RROR STRICKEN

This may account for the apparent want of discipline. The frantic p assengers unnerved ing as bravely as they mi ght have dose. The captain did his best to ! catore order. I believe a good outlook was kepts. We had our lights up." Mr. Apple! 19, one of the passen-gers, said: "I was in 1 ny berth, as also were many, others, when the crash came. I imthe Rose Mary. Some of the passengers state | mediacely rushed on deck, followed by a that the evening's meriment had ceased and most of the passengers had retired to their nunks, only a few remaining in the saloon, when a tremendous grash was heard on the the pert bow was stove in close to the riggirg, and laid open for a great space. The passengers soon crow ded the deck, and the cargain and officers should that all the boats be . lowered. The vessel was then settling down by the head, and the excitement was at its worst. I had hardly time to look around me before the vessel listed over on her port side, thro wing the passengers and grew together on that side of the vessel. Most of the boy to were then worthless. Two boats or the port side were swung out and lowered, but the other six were useless. that his vessel was run into will anchored. While the sailors were endeavoring to lower southeast of South Sandhead by an unknown steamer. Finding that his vessel was runing frantically against them. The crewidamaged he preceded to Plover Roady, where the vessel is now docked. The Rose walnable time. When the beats were finally lowered, but the cheer was acrust to get into them. I tried to, but idid not stand a chance. Then, I decided to trust to a life belt. The scene Following is a list of the persons saved and on the deck was appalling. The passengers handed at Dover - And Caroline and orew were crowded together, and the Passengers - Sarah Zuherman, Caroline ahrieks of the women, the cries of children Muller, Carl: Muller, Syet Catsellime, Fred and the shorts of the men were frightful. Stepney, Sara Gold, Maria Stelser, T. Robin- Some of the passengers were on their son, Vandam Eogbrum, Conisjohan Binder, knees praying. When the Scholten sank son, Vandam Eogbrum, Conisjohan Binder, knees praying. When the Scholten sank man, R. Etownhof, Albert Hensler, Madelena beneath our feet there was a struggle in Simiel, Anna. Konig, C. R Andeastie, Judi the loy we ter. Most of as had life belts. Levenses, H. Pastnor, S. Wilnie, E. Bioski, Sarah Geld, Stephney Robson and I kept to-

> to quiet the passengers and get the beats BODES RECOVERED.

> all the officers, who intended to remain there

un'al 'the vessel was fairly down the channel.

Among the bodies landed at Dover are the fellowing:—A woman with a letter addressed "Hurrent, Rue Ste. Gilles, Brussels"; Goldschmidt, a cigar dealer of London, with linen marked "jacket"; A. Jewel, with a letter addressed Lebenstein Hermann, 198 Stanton street, New York; a man with a letter addraused "John Koehnel, Sandusky"; Henry Blarc, of Ohio, the sole cabin passenger; Freedmann, a marchant of Kawal. The other codica are mostly those of females. The engineer, after being in the water threa bours, was rescued and landed at New Haven. A. Genken, L. C. Frielioh and A. Hamerton were saved. The body of Rive Bell hear been identified. The quays at Dover were cowded throughout the day with people who nad come to watch the recovery of bodies. No bodies were recovered during the mouning because the fide was deck in wild confusion. The captain tried his utmost to restore order, but without affect.

The passangers rushed for the boxs, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the death. was with the greatest difficulty that the death

CHAPTER XX. WAR IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. It was a Sabbath morning in the latter

part of Ootober, clear and frosty. The sun part of Cotober, clear and rougy. The sun had risen in a cloudless sky, the wind blew northward in rolling columns, the smoke from the village chimneys, and the leaves but the magnificent forest trees, which surrounded the village on the north, east, and south, had, grown brown and sear; but the great plants. tions of the level valley on the west were still verdant. While on the west, faintly out strange pain at her heart.

lined in the distance, rose the Cumberland

The whole family was brone mountains.

An old man, with a basket on his arm. was walking down the broad sidewalk past the cottages, from which came the fragrant odor of coffee, a sure indication that breakfast was preparing. The old man chanced to cast his eyes towards the eastern part of the town, and paused in amazement.

in a field about twenty acres, as if they had risen by magic, were scores of snowy tents. Sentries were on duty, their burmidbed arms glittering in the sun, and handreds of gray-coated soldiers were passing and repassing, white clouds of smoke from their camp fires rose in the frosty sir.

While the old man was looking beyond the streets and houses at the encampment on the

hill, a neighbor, walking up the other side of the street, halled him with:

"Rather sudden appearance, ain't it?"
pointing to the camp, over which the Confederate flag was floating. When did they come, Mr. Williams?

said the first old man. "last night," replied Mr. Williams, cross ing over to where the other stood. "Can't you guess what's in the wind?"

" was the answer. Williams, a corpulent, smooth-faced man of sixty, amiled.

The boys are strong snough now to take the Junction, and they

are on their way."

"How many are they?" asked the first old man, who was tall and thin, with long, gray beard. He speke evidently with some con-

cein. About three thousand in all, with five pleces of artillery." The cannon and the ammunition wagons were plainly to be seen from the street. "And so they are on their way to fight the Abolitionists at the Junction?" said the first

old man, thoughtfully. "Yes, Mr. Jones, and your son, Hiram, in that crowd and my son, Seth. They'll make it quite lively for old Colonel Holdfast,"

replied Mr. Williams.

'Yes, they will," said Mr. Jones, stroking his gray beard.

The sun rose higher in the heavens, and the frosty air grew warm and genial. By nine o'clock the forces were in motion, the long lines of cavalry and infantry proceeding slowly and cautiously towards the Junction. The good citizens of Snagtown had re-

covered from the excitement, into which the appearance of the troops had thrown them, and the church bells were calling them to worship, when the boom of the cannon shook All was instant excitement. The cannon

shot came from the direction in which the troops had gone. It was followed by another and another, until the roar of artillery shook the hills and valleys for miles around, and then the rattle of grape and canister was borne to the ears of the villagers. Plainly a fight was going on. The firing lasted about half an hour, then it began to slacken, and at last, ceased, excepting an occasional dropping musket shot. The villagers were gathered about in anxi-

ous groups, when a single horseman, dressed in gray, galloped furiously into the village. The men crowded eagerly about him to inquire how the battle had gone.

There had been no battle," he said, "but their advance guard had met the advance guard of the Union troops, and a skir mish had ensued, a battery on either side having opened.

We are falling back to more advantageous ground," he added, "and will be in the village in fifteen minutes."

The excitement, of course, redoubled. There was no service in the church, but the women and children were hurrled away from the village, and the stern-faced who remained, locked and barred their homes and gathered. armed and resolute, in the streets. Stragglers from the army came in first, then followed the infantry and artillery. There was a long em-bankment on the north side of the village, where the earth had been partly washed and partly cut away. This embankment was nearly as high as a man's breast, and a fence ran along its top for a quarter of a mile to the east of the village. Behind this natural fortification the principal part of the infantry formed in lines. The artillery was placed in an orchard, where there was a dense growth of trees to mask it.

The advance of the Union forces came on slowly, and it was an hour after the entrance of the Confederates into the village before the deployed skirmishers came in sight. The crack of a rifle announced their approach, another and another burst on the air at once, and then the balls came rattling rapidly against the houses. ...

The engagement became general, and the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry was dealening. The Sabbath morning, dawning so serene and calm, had been followed by a noon of bloodshed, terror and strife. The neat village cottages were shattered and balls had crashed through window lights and shut, ters. The little stone church had been struck by cannon and shell, and one building had caught fire and burned to the ground.
Finally, the Confederate lines began to

waver and give way, and the bugle sounded the retreat. They fell back, column behind column, in regular order, passing through the village, closely followed by the victorious

troops. No comer had the last column left the village than the frightened inhabitants, who had been hiding in the woods at some distance away, began to peep forth upon the terrible scene.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith, returning, found occasionally, here and there, in the street, a ghastly form. A man lay dead at the gate of Mr. Jones; some were even in the houses, while one was lying across the sidewalk in front of the church. Their houses had been struck with balls, but not near so badly shattered as might have been expected. Two or three cannon balls were lying in the street and fragments of exploded shells strewn on

The occasional dropping shots in the distance told that both armies were moving Colonel Holdfass seemed determined to bold

fast to Colonel Scramble this time.

The struggle we have described in this

their home. During the night I rene had long gallop: Abner would have run over him. been awakened by the rumble of wheele and had not the man seized the former's horse by The state of the s

the tramp of hoofs, and, looking from her bedroom window down the broad road, saw long lines of dark, silent figures marching in the direction of Snagtown. For more than an bour those silent dark figures, with their bristling bayonets gittering in the cold moonlight, marched on and on past her window in seemingly never-ending processionhorsemen, artillery and baggage wagons rolling by. Then the line was less solid and finally broken -an occasional group galloping by to join the army in advance. When day light came not a soldier was to be seen on the

hard beaten road.

Irene knew well what was the intention of the Confederates. She had recognized one form among those hoses that marched by in the moonlight, and at sight of him, had arouched by in the window recess with a

The whole lamily was aroused by the passing troops, and all rightly guessed their object. Through the long morning they sat watching on the verands. Irene, pale and beautiful, leaning against one of the columns of the great porch running about the northeast side of the house, heard the first roar of the artillery, that ushered in the day's strife, and, during the long two hours that the battle raged, she stood motionless, except that her white lips moved in silent prayer. She saw the advance of the column in rapid retreat coming down the great road from Snagtown.

"Defeated!" she murmured. "O, Heaven, is he among the dead? Both may be slain!" Little did she dream how close were the pursuers. One vast retreating mass of troops in gray poured down the hill, and, among the last of the Confederates, she saw the dark face of Oleah. His company was the last to descend the hill, and the rear was not half way from the summit when a line of blue coats appeared on the brow of the hill and quickly fell in line.

White puffs of smoke filled the sir, and rattling discharge of fire-arms followed. Irene, forgetful of danger or too horrified to fly, stood motionless as a statue. She saw one or two of Oleah's company fall, and saw their captain wheel his horse and dash back among his panic stricken troops. He re-formed them almost instantly and returned the volley, driving back the advance of the

Union troops, who immediately rallied and came on again to the conflict. "Come, Irene, come in for Heaven's sake You may be struck dead at any moment, oried Mrs. Tompkins, seizing the poor girl around the waist. "Come, come to the cel-

lar; it is the only safe place." there, in danger of being killed. I can not distance in the second of th go until I see him sale." But Mrs. Tompkins drew her away from

the porch. Contrary to the expectations of Mr. Tompkins and of the whole family, the house was not used as a fortification, and a running fight followed; then the bulk of the Union army swept on down the road in pursuit of the retreating Confederates.

Irene hastened from the house down the driveway. A dead horse lay on the hill, and two soldlers, one in blue and one in gray, lay motionless in the road, but their forms were stark and stiff; no earthly aid could reach them. As she turned away she heard a groan, and, hastening to the spot, she saw lying in a little hazel copse, which had before concealed him from her view, a Confederate soldier with a shattered leg, almost unconscious from loss of blood. One glance, and Irene recognized those pale haggard features. It was Henry Smith. She saw that he was badly wounded and flew back to the house

for help. The troops under Colonel Holdfast followed up the Confederates closely, harrassing them by repeated dashes on their rear, thus keeping up a continual skirmish. It so happened that Captain Abner Tompkins commanded the advance of Colonel Holdfast, while Captain Oleah Tompkins the rear guard of Colonel Scrabble. The men, under each, were from the immediate neighborhood of Snagtown, and, consequently, many in these hostile ranks were former acquaintances or friends. As the advance under Abner was l approaching a farm-house, he threw out skirmishers, among whom was one Jim Moore, who had formerly lived in Snagtown. The house stood back from the road, surrounded by giant oaks, and the skirmishers, fifteen in number, lad by Sergeant Swords. approached slowly and cautiously, warned by ie crack of rifles behind the trees. The trees being plenty, each man concealed him-self behind one of them; they commenced an Indian warfare, Jim Moore, who was behind a large oak, had been watching his chance to get a shot at a Confederate, behind a similar tree, about one hundred yards away. The Confederate was watching Jim the same

time. "I say," called fout Jim, during a lull in the attack, "give a fellow a chance for a

pop. The Confederate thrust out his head for a brief second, and Jim blazed away; the bullet passed two inches over the reckless head. " Too high!" cried the Confederate; "now give me a chance."

"Jim. not to be outdone, thrust out his head and shoulders, and a ball whizzed be-

neath his arm. "Too low!" he oried; "but now, I'll bet a quart o' whiskey you and I have shot together before."
"Your voice is familiar," answered the

man, reloading. "Who are you, any way?" "Jim Moore, from Snagtown, and, if I aint mistaken, you are Seth Williams."

"Right, old boy. We've shot ducks to-gether many a time. How d' ye do?" "Pretty well," said Jim. "How are yer-"Pretty well," said Jim. "I self and all the rest of the boys?" "Excellent. What are you fellows following us for?"

"To keep you out o' mischief." "How many you got?"

"Not quite seventy thousand." "You're lying, Jim."
"Well, I'll take that from an old friend

Seth, but don't repeat it too often, or I'll come over there and thrash you." This dialogue attracted the attention of all the skirmlehers, and not a shot for the last

two minutes had been fired. the Union skirmishers, and the Confederates fortably near our short friend's head. retired through the farm-yard and across the pasture, into the woods beyond. A cackling and a squalling of hens told that they had

fowls. The Union soldiers ran forward and fired at the retreating rebels. The only reply was a chorus of voices, singing "Chick-a-my, chick-a-my, crany crow," followed by reckless yells and peals of laughter.

In the hurry and confusion of the pursuit, Abner became separated from his company. and carer to rejoin it, dashed down a wood land path. Both forces were now between Snagtown and Twin Mountains, in the forest. which spread out for miles on either side of Wolf and Briar cracks, and the constant popchapter is not recorded by most historians, plng of guns told that the sharpshooters were and, if mentioned at all, is only considered a at work. Not a human being was to be seen akirmish, yet the citizens of Snagtown on the forest path Captain Tompkins had thought it the most terrible battle of the taken, but he could hear shooting on all Suddanly he came apon a man standeoldiers, with a cry plunged under the mater.
In a moment more he came up to breathe. No one of the Tompkins family had left ing by the side of a dead horse, In his head-

its haun A grange told Abner it was a Confederate officer, and that he held a naked sword in his hand. In an instant he had drawn his own weapon and leaped from the saddle, to discover that he was confronted by his brother.

"Bo, we meet again," oried Oleah, his oyes flashing fire. "You are my prisoner, sid." " Release my horse, and remember that we are brothers," returning his sword to its soab-bard, "We shall find other foce to sight.

Loose my horse and go."
When Ligo you will go a prisoner with
me. Broothers!" exclaimed Oleah, sneeringly. "In all things you oppose me. You are joined now with my enemies, fighting to rob me of country and home; you have tried to take from me more than life, why not my

life? Defend yourself." Again the brothers blades clashed together, but a tall, powerful form sprang from the thicket into the road and hurled them apart,

as though they were children. "Brothers seeking each other's blood?" cried the new comer in a ringing voice. "Shame! ob. shame! There are enemies enough for both swords without drawing them on each other."

The new comer was the mysterious negro, Yellow Steve. "I know you," cried Oleah; "you have

something to tell me-" "But it is not to slay your brother," interrupted Yellow Steve. "Shame on you both!
Put up your swords, lest I take them from you and break them on my knee. You, Oleah, go, and go quickly. Your enemies

are all around you."
"Hilloa!" oried another voice, "what does all this mean?" and Uncle Dan Martin, the acout, stepped out of the woods, with his rifle, ready cooked, in his hand.

Oleah, hearing others advancing, sprang into the bushes and made good his escape. Abner looked after him for a single moment, and when he turned to speak to Yellow Steve that mysterious person had disappeared. "Who was them uns?" asked Uncle Dan,

hastening forward to where his bewildered captain stood. "One was my brother Oleah, the other was that strange negro, who calls himself Yellow

"Where did he go?" asked the scout "I don't know," answered Abner. "His ways of appearing and disappearing are quite

beyond my comprehension."
"I'll catch him," replied Uncle Dan. "I know the tricks of the tox and mink, and others, and I'll set a trap, which will get him

"Will you?" cried a mocking voice some distance up the path, and looking up, they saw the mysterious black, standing by the trunk of a tree, his arms folded on his breust, a look of defiance in his gleaming eyes. Almost simultaneously with the discovery came the crack of Uncle Dan's rifle. When the smoke had cleared away the black had again disappeared.

The place all about was searched, but no trace of him could be found. "I believe he is the devil," said Uncle "I never missed a squirrel's head at Dap.

that distance in my life." "He is certainly a very extraordinary per son," said Abner.

### CHAPTER XXI.

CRAZY JOE'S MISTAKE, Uncle Dan had long prided himself on his skill in woodcraft, and, to be thus outwitted in his old days. was more than he could endure. He plunged recklessly into the brush, which was so dense that no object could be seen a dozen feet away. He ran several narrow risks, coming two or three times almost into the rebel lines.

"To think that a nigger should get ahead of me that way! It's too much!" exclaimed the old man, as he leaned against a tree, and listened to the occasional shots which awoke the echoes of the forest, "But what do I want with him, if I should catch him? My business is to lead the army through the woods, and not to be following a strange nigger up and down." A orushing in the underbrush told him

that some one was advancing, and, a moment later, Corporal Grimm and Sergeant Swords with half a dozen soldiers came up to where the old man stood.
"Hillos, old boy!" said Sergeant Swords.

"Pausin' to view the land ahead?" "No, I've been trying to git a pop at

nigger," replied Uncle Dan.
"What are niggers doing here?" said C:rporal Grimm. "When dogs fight for a bone, the bone seldom fights."

"The bone is in these woods, but I'll be hanged if I know what it's here for. Let's be moving on." "D'ye know the lay of the land?" asked

Sergeant Swords.

"Every foot," said Uncle Dan.

The long line of Union skirmishers was moving slowly through the thick woods, and the line of Confederate skirmishers was retreating at the same pace to cover the rear of their army. The crack of rifles rang out frequently, but it was seldom with effect. It was evident that the Confederates were making for their stronghold beyond the Twin Mountains. The line of their retreat led by the foot of the mountains, where stood Uncle 1)au's cabin.

With some anxiety Uncle Dan watched the movement of the retreating mass of soldiers. Among them was one short fat little fellow on foot, whose legs were too short to ably execute his prodigious exertions to keep page with his companions; nis little gray coattails were streaming in the air cr whipping wildly against the trees. The officers who were in advance, amused themselves by pop ping away at the fleeing rebel with their re volvers. Still he flitted on among the treesinto the brush, out of the brush, over the logs, and under the lower branches of the trees, straining every nerve to keep up with his swifter companions. The soldiers were gaining on him rapidly, and it was painfully evident that, when he reached open ground, one of these many loaded guns must bring him down. His companions, who were sev eral rods in advance, suddenly turned abruptly to the left, which he, evidently too terrified to comprehend which way he was going, kept straight ahead.

Crack, crack ! went the pistols of Grimm Reinforcements now came up to the aid of | and Swords, and the bullets whizzed uncom-

"Oh, Lordy, Lordy, I know I shall be killed!" he cried in tones so will and shrill that his fear could not be doubted. He made a raid, in passing, on the barn-yard reached the thicket bordering Wolf Creekcrash, crash, tang?—he went through the thicket into the creek. The splash was plainly heard by his pursuers and, in spite of themselves, they could not repress a laugh. In a moment they were at the bank and

beheld a half drowned little man, eneezing and coughing as he struggled to the bank and clung to so pendant vines.

"Hem, hem, or Lordy 1—achew—hem hem.!-oh Lordy, ashew!" he murmured. "I'll-achew-quit this horrible soldier-

schew-business. Oh! Lordy, I know shall be killed! Achew! oh, Lordy. want to quit this, I never was made to be s soldier. "Hellos!" oried Uncle Dan. "Come out o' there, and tell us who ye are."

He looked up on the bank and, seeing the

Come out o' that and don't be playing

the bit with an iron gramp and burled it on unud-turtle," oried Uncle Dan. "Ef I ain't

it really was Diggs, with a vell of recognition and delight, he scrambled up the bank. wit. "O, Uncle Dan, Uncle Dan, Uncle Dan!" he cried, falling almost exhausted at his feet. "Save me, save me, save me !" Save ye from what?" said Uncle Dan.

From being shot and drowned and killed Oh, I solemnly swear that I will never have anything more to do with this soldier busi-ness. It is only run, run, from beginning to end, and then plunging head first into a muddy stream. Ob, I'll quit it, I'll quit it. Heaven forgive me, Uncle Dan !" her cried, vehemently.]
This is sorry business, Diggs. What was

ye doing?" said Uncle Dan, seriously. Running for my life, answered Diggs: "Get up, Diggs," said the old scout,

solemnly. The little fellow arose, looking more like school-boy who was going to be thrauned. "Diggs," said the old man, and there was not the slightest tinge of jest in his tones; what war ye doing with the rebels?"

"If you please, sir, hem, hem-" began Diggs, greatly confused, turning pale as death and beginning to tremble, "I—I—was taken prisoner with these two gentlemen, pointing to Corporal Grimm and Sergeant

"No, you were not," said both at once. "We were never taken prisoners." "Oh, I beg your pardon-hem, hem gentlemen, please hear me through, and I can explain all this to you. I was taken prisoner by the rebels one night, when I went out with these two gentlemen, and they-hem, hem !- I mean the rebels, kept me for a long time until they made me go with them to day, and you found me with them."

"Do you mean to say that ye have been a prisoner all this time?" saked Sergeant "Yes," said Diggs, after a moment's heai-

tation. "Then what was ye doing with a gun in yer hand, when we come on ye and the others?'

scid Corporal Grimm. "You are mistaken, it was some one else, said Diggs, becoming confused.

No, I am not. We all saw you throw it

away and run with the rest," said the Cor-"Well, it was one I had just picked up. was tryin' to escape, when you came up, and I ran with the rest,"

"But here ye are with the cartridge-box belted around you," said the Sergeant," and you have the gray uniform on." Diggs was too much confused to reply, and

his eyes dropped under the searching glance of the soldlers.
"Diggs," said the old scout, with great
earnestness in his tone, "I'm afraid it will go hard with you. You are a deserter and s

spy. I'ts sorry business, Diggs."
"O, Uncle Dan, Uncle Dan, promise me you will not let me be hurt !" cried Diggs. "Come along. You shall be treated as prisoner of war, but I can't say what a court martial may do about your desertion."

"O, Uncle Dan, you won't let them shoot me, will you? Say you won't, and I'll do anything in the world you want me to do. "I'il enlist in your army and fight on half rations."

You've 'listed a little too much already,' said Uncle Dan. "This tryin' to sarve two masters won't do."

"Oh, you surely would not let me be killed. Oh, promise me, you will not let them take me out and shoot me." Poor Diggs broke down and sobbed like a whipped school-'Hush un blubberin'. Be a man, if ve've

got any manhood about ye, and come along.' They now began to retrace their steps back to where the main army had paused. "But, Uncle Dan, you have known me

from a child, and you know my father before me. Say that you won't have me killed!" sobbed Diggs, as he walked along with no raibles "That's beyond my control," replied Uncle

"I'll turn ye over to the authorities, and I can't make promises." Poor Diggs felt his heart sink within him. His very breathing became oppressive, and the soldiers who walked by his side seemed

like giants of vengeance. "Oh, what must I do, I know I shall be killed," thought Diggs. He reflected on his past life and commenced preparing for his

exit from this world. In his mind he opened a double-column ledger account of the good and the bad acts of his life. He tried to think how many times he had prayed. They were few. Only on occasions, like the present, when his danger was imminent. He remembered with borror, now, that when the danger was gone, he had always forgotten his good resolve, and mentally blamed himself for his weakness. The bad column ran up so rapidly that it seemed impossible for the account to

be balanced. "If I ever can get out of this," he mentally ejaculated, "I shall devote my life to the Lord's service. I will be a preacher; I would make a capital preacher; I was meant for a preacher, I know. If the good Lord will only get me out of this scrape, I will not go back on my word, sure."

When Uncle Dan's party came up, they found Colonel Holdfast, Colonel Jones and Major Fleming holding a consultation under

a large tree. "Here is Uncle Dan, the scout, the very man we wanted," said Colonel Holdfast, "But who have you here? Did you find your prisoner in the home of the beaver and

Uncle Dan explained how they captured Diggs, and then the scont was instructed that he was to pilot two of the regiments through the woods to Snagtown, while the other was to follow up the retreating enemy. Uncle Dan understood in a moment how matters atood. There was no danger from the re-treating Confederates, but it was very important that fortifications be thrown up at

Poor Diggs spent the night following in the jail building with several other prisoners. He passed weary hours in prayer, good resolutions and in the firm determination to be a preacher, if the Lord would get him out of this scrape.

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be, When the devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

Major Fleming, to whom was left the task of completing the rout of the Confederate forces, was a bold, energetic man. He pushed forward with no delay after the demoralized and retreating enemy. The science of war was yet new to both sides, and, while bravery and tact was displayed at an early day of the war, there was a lack of the veteran's skill.

The retreat was up Wolf Creek toward the mountains, through a rough, wild region. The advance of the Confederates came. to where Uncle Den's cabin stood. It so happened that Joe, who had so often been Uncle Dan's companion, was at the cable. which he kept always ready for the old man's return. He stood in the doorway and watched the advancing throng, his mild blue eyes

Do you come from the land of Canaan, and is the famine over where my afather A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH 하는데 반지하다

dwells?" he asked of the rough soldiers, who up his hands, reel and fall. "You have hit mistaken, ye are Patrick Henry Diggs, and paneed at the spring to drink.
yer lost."

"Come from Canasa ! No; we come from

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h\_l," replied one, with a laugh at his own "Have you seen my father?" asked Jos, in astonishment.

"No; but we have seen the devil," replied another, "and he is close at our heels," The poor idiot looked alarmed. He vaguely comprehended, that some danger was advancing, and his eyes filled with tears.

There are plenty about here.

"No," said a third, "fight them. Here is, one ray, of light pieroing the dark cloud he agun," handing him a musket. "Take this had so faintly tried to lift; dead, with the and shoot the first one you see."

"Take this had so faintly tried to lift; dead, with the land shoot the first one you see." shone in his blue eyes.
"I will fight no one but the Philistines,"

he said, thoughtfully.

He was stunned and confused, and stood by the spring with the old musket in his hands, as group after group of armed soldiers harried by.

"Hillos, Joe, what are you doing?" said a fimiliar voice, and Howard Jones came towards bim. "I am here to assist Samson slay the Phil-

istines," replied the poor lunatic.
"Put that down," said Howard, taking the gun from him and laying it on the rocks by the spring. "Now run. Go that way," pointing to the west, "and don't take any gun in your hands. If any one says 'halt !' stop

at once. Howard Jones hurried on, hoping rather than believing that Joe would follow his ad-

"Hello, where are you going?" oried an another soldier, as Joe started away.

"Fleeing from Sodom," replied Joe.
"Well, sir, don't you flee. Pick up that

gun and fight the d-d Yankees. Shoot em as fast as they come out of the woods." Joe, always obedient, took up the gun again and remained automaton-like, to obey the last speaker.

"For shame, Bryant!" exclaimed Seth Williams, who came up at that moment. He is crazy. Would you have him expose his life that way, when he doesn't know what he is doing? Put the gun down, Joe, and go that way," said Seth, pointing to the west, "Go to Mr. Tompkins; be wants you." Joe hastened to ovey, and Seth hurried

There seemed to be some fatal attraction about that long line of moving men, with burnished arms and glittering bayonets, to poor Joe. He had not gone a dozen rods before he paused to look back at them. Tramp, tramp, tramp, they went, on and on, and he looked till his weak mind became all confused with wonder. As the dangerous reptile chains the bird it seeks to destroy, and draws it involuntarily to its death, so poor Joe felt involuntarily drawn towards that moving line of gray coats and glittering steel. Who were they? Where were they going? When would that long line end ? They kept passing, passing, passing, to

many men, and to many alike, that poor Joe finally concluded it must be only one man, doomed for some misdeed to walk on, and on, and on forever, never advancing on his endless journey. Joe forgot Howard Jones and Seth Williams, and, pausing, gazed on in mute wonder. But the main body had at length passed Then the line became broken, and only

straggling groups of horsemen and footmen went by; then these finally came at longer intervals, but in larger groups. Joe thought the end must be near. The rear guard of the Confederates paused in front of Uncle Dan's cabin, to check the

advance guard of Major Fleming. " Deploy "Halt!" cried the officer. skirmishers and then advance." "They're almost upon us, lieutenant," said

woods. "Let 'em come," said the first speaker. "Take shelter behind trees or rocks, and make sure of every head that peeps out of

the woods. The men, about fifty in number, sprang to cover. The officer in command, chancing to look around, saw Crazy Joe, still spell-bound

with wonder. "Hey, fellow," he cried, "what are you doing there ?"
"Nothing," said Joe.

comething to do.' Joe obeyed. One look in his face was enough to betray the poor fellow's weak-The lieutenent knew that he was crazy, but, reckless of what the poor fellow's fate

"Well, then, come here and I'll give you

laid on the rocks, and said: "Pick that up, get behind those rocks, and when I say 'Fire !' shoot at the men you ace coming from those trees." Joe knew nothing else to do but obey, lit-

might be, he pointed to the musket Joe had

follow. "What do you expect that crazy chap to do ?' saked a soldier, as he rammed a ball down his rifle. "He can shoot, and his bullet may strike

tle dreaming of the consequences that were to

blue coat." "Brace up and look more soldier-like," said one. "Who greased yer hat?" asked another.

"When was yer hair out?" put in o third. "What we got in the pockets of that great coat?" said another.

"Attention!" cried the lieutenant. "Here comes the enemy. Steady! Be sure of your aim, and fire only when you have

The Union skirmishers advanced cantiously, and the Confederates blazed away, taking care not to expose their own persons to the sharpshooters in the woods below and above. The fire from the woods became deadly, and the lieutenant ordered a retreat just as the Union forces in the woods, receiving reinforcements, made a charge. "Run, run for your livos!" cried the

lieutenant, setting the example. A storm of leaden hall swept around Uncle Dan's low cabin, rattling against the walls and shattering shade trees in front of it. Joe's face was now white with terror. The dread moneter had come. He saw the men about him take to flight, and, in his simplicity,

he threw saide the unused gun and followed them. He had not gone far before he changed his course, running off to the left, down the creek bottom, where the grass was tall and dry. The Confederates kept straight on across the woods, making for the mountain

cabin, and, seeing Joe in flight, the others, already out of range, levelled their guns upon "Hold !" cried an officer, in the uniform of millett Bill a United States captain, as he galloped up Wilkemember, poor, dying sinners, you he

a United States captain, as he galloped up acute the group.

He was too late, before the word was fairly to Remember, sir, you have a head, uttered a dozen rifle shots downed it.

"Great God, you have hit him "crising the players," and if you don't keep to prain Abner, rounds in the same than the players are the players, and if you don't keep the you don't keep the players, and if you don't keep the players, and if you don't keep the you

him, and he was a poor, crazy fellow." In a moment Abner was beside the prostrate form. He sprang from his horse and raised Joe from the ground. A deadly pallor had overspread his face; his blue eyes were glazed.

and he was gasping for breath.

Who is it? Is he hurt? cried Major Fleming, riding up to the spot where the young captain was supporting the dying man

comprehended that some filled with tears.

vancing and his eyes filled with tears.

come of our men have that him by mistake,"

soil Abner, a moisture bathering in his eyes.

tonched a heart of stone.

'The is a poor fellow called Crazy Joe, and

some of our men have that him by mistake,"

said Abner, a moisture bathering in his eyes.

"He may not be hadly him the perhaps he

"Bot while they yet spoke, Joe breathed his

There are plenty about here."

"Is is a poor fellow called Crazy Joe, and

some of our men have that him by mistake,"

"He may not be liadly him the perhaps he

"But while they yet spoke, Joe breathed his

Crazy Joe was dead; dead, without

"No." said a third, "fight them. Here is, one ray of light piercing the dark cloud he
had so faintly tried to lift; dead, with the 

not knowing who or what he was, not knowing who or what he was, musket ball had struck him in the back, passing out at the breast, and he lived but a few minutes after Abner had reached his side; he was past recognition then, and never

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spoke after he was shot, Abner had the body conveyed to his father's house. The troops returned to Snagtown, having orders to pursue the enemy no further than the foot of Twin Mountains.

When Irene beheld the body of Crazy Joe, her resolution, which had borne her up under so many trials, gave way. She swooned, and, when she recovered, her grief so touched Mr. when she recovered, her grief so touched Mr. Tompkins that he had a costly burial outfit prepared for the poor dead boy. Abner obtained leave of absence to attend the funeral, and, early in the morning, he entered the home of his childhood, where he had so often played with the helpless being, who now lay there cold and lifelese. Irene met him in the hall, her eyes red with weeping. "O, Abner," she orled, "it was such a

ornel thing !" " Yes, dear Irene, it was cruel, but it was a mistake, we were powerless to prevent," replied Abner, thinking that it was the suddencess of his death that affected her.

But, O. Abner, you do not understand me. I cannot tell you how strangely the death of this unfortunate being affects me. I loved Joe as we love these whose blood flows in our veins. I knew it all along, but never felt it so forcibly as new. Tis some great instinct, some higher power than human reason, that prompts me. Come, see how peaceful, how happy, how changed he looks.'

He went with Irene into the darkened room. Joe's body was dressed in dark clothes with spotless linen, the hair trimmed and brushed, the eyelids closed over the troubled eyes. A look of intelligence had dawred in death on the face for years expressionless. There was a striking beauty in the face, with its perfect curve, its delicate, clear-out features, and it seemed that there might have been a brain of power behind that lofty brow, on which he perceived the same dark scar that he had seen on his head when a boy. Abner was astonished. He had never thought Joe handsome with the old, pitiful look on his face, and his astonishment deepened, when, for the first time, he observed a striking resemblance between that face and the face of the girl who bent over it.
"It cannot be possible!" he thought. "Yet

it might be; the birth of both was shrouded in mystery."

He did not give his thoughts expression, but he turned with deepening compassion from the white face of the dead to the face scarcely less white of the girl beside him.

# CHAPTER XXII,

DIGGS GETS OUT OF HIS SCRAPE AGAIN. Mr. Diggs' views, in the cold, dark prison, and through iron bars, of a soldier's life, were very gloomy. The first night of his incarceration, for hours, he tossed about unable to aleep.

"I am a failure," he moaned, "a miserable failure. I went into the army, intending to rise to be a general, and only not to be a subordinate officer, riding in from the corporal; then taken prisoner, lost my office. retaken by my own company and treated coolly. No chance of promotion, only kicks. cuffs and bumps all through this cruel world. Others have risen to higher positions. There's Abner and Oleah, both captains. They were never taken prisoner, ducked in a creek, or thrown into a thorn bush; why should I? and now I am to be tried by a court-martial as a deserter, and I know I shall be killed." "Shut up!" yelled half-a-dozen fellow prisoners. Do you intend to sleep, or let any

of us aleap to-night?"
"" We're all going to be led out and shot te-

morrow," whined Diggs.
"Well," is that any reason ye should be keeping us awake all night?" replied one gruff fellow in an adjoining cell. The doors of all the calls were open.

of his companions, and, while wondering how these men could take their coming fate so coolly, fell ssleap. He attributed his own emotions to the possession of finer sensibilities then those of his companions.
"What's to be done with us?" he saked

their breaksast. "Don't know," was the reply, as that worthy set the breakfast on the stand and departed. Mr. Diggs did not have an excellent appetite. oner, "don't eat too much, for these Yankees

are cannibals, and, when they have fattened their prisoners, they eat 'em."

Poor Diggs pushed back his plate, sick at heart, and commenced pacing the hall in front of his cell. Seeing a soldier on guard duty

outside, he went to the grating and called t " Can I speak to you ?" "I recken you can," was the answer.
"Do you know what's going to become

"I think, sir," said the coldier, gravely, that you will be in h-l before morning. "Oh! they do really intend to kill me oried Diggs, and running back to his cell, he

fell upon his knees and tried to pray. "If ever I get out of this," he vowed, I'll be a preacher. I was made for a preacher." "Well, now, who cares if you are ?" said a fellow prisoner, roughly, who was playing cards with three others at the table.

needn't be disturbin' honest men, who her no desire for sich things. Keep yer jaw and yer preachin' to yerself !" How can you be so wicked," said Diggs, to carry on such unholy games, when you know that the judgment awaits you?"

Oh, dry up !-- I'll pass," said one. "Remember, you wicked men, that you have souls to save!" oried Diggs, growing quite warm and earnest in this, his first at ortation.

06 Oh, hush up yer nonsense 1-Order h A detachment of soldiers came up to the up, Bill," said another, abin, and, seeing Joe in flight, the others, "Wou have souls," persisted Diggs. llready out of range, levelled their guns upon "We've got in such thing I—I'll order it." you up and play it alone," replied the or

Diggs was awed into silence by the tones

next morning of the soldier who brought pri the cri

pac mu and right the E

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Nov. 23, 1887

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and to wound as the parverseness and wick sheets of this generation.

I have day massed, the next, the next, and the next without any news from the outside the next. There as Fed the recition one new Diggs asked the soldier, who brought their meals twice a day, at, each visit, what was to be done to him, the soldier on each ocwas to be discovering that he did not know.

Diggs had grown despondent; his round, red face had become pale and attenuated, and his little gray eyes had lost eyen their silly twinkle. He thought of all the imprisoned twingle, and martyred saints he had ever read neroes and he came to imagine himself a hero, or; many mod that when he was released he and describes a book on prison life, relating his own experience. As an author, he cerpinly would achieve fame. If only he could have pen, ink and paper, he would at once behave pour and production, which was to tonish the world. Mr. Diggs thought, if he himself could not be a hero, he could portray heroes with life-like effect. He was half permaded to become a novelist. He would be a preacher or lawyer, a novelist, snything in the world but a soldier; he had had enough of that. As he had not yet been ordered out and shot, Mr. Diggs' hopes began to rise in his breast, and already he felt half ashamed of the weakness he had displayed.

On the fifth day after his arrival at the prison, he was called to the door. It was not nore than ten o'clock in the fore-Half a dozen soldiers, headed by a sergeant, were waiting outside the prison. He was ordered to come out, and once more stood in the open air. He was marched at once to Colonel Holdfast's headquarters in the Court House at Colonel Holdfast, two other Spagtown. Colonels, Major Fleming, and another officer were sitting in the place, which was o cupied by civil judges in times of peace. An awful ilence seemed to pervade the court-room as Mr. Diggs was marched in. A number of soldiers were lounging about on the seats, and several officers were conferring in whispers. What it meant Mr. Diggs was not long in conjecturing. It was the dreadful courtmertial. His hopes sunk, his knees knocked together, and his head swam as he was placed before the terrible tribunal. The orderly placed a seat for him in front of the officers and he rather fell into it than sat down. "Is your name Patrick Henry Diggs?" said

Colonel Holdfast. " [\_\_I believe it is," faintly gasped the ter rified man.

"You are charged with having descried from our army and gone over to the enemy. What have you to say to the charge?" asked the colonel. There was no response. Diggs hung his

head. "What do you say, sir?" demanded the

colonel sharply. "N-n-mot guilty, your honor." "Here is your name as having enlisted in

my own Company B, Abner Tompkins, captain. Is that true? "I-I-I reckon so."

Corporal Grimm and Sergeant Swords were called, and both testified that Diggs had been captured with other rebels in the late encounter; that, when taken, he was armed and fighting in the rebel cause. Uncla Dan Martin also testified that he had been present at the capture of Diggs, and that he was in arms for the southern cause.

There was no jesting this time. Mr. Diggs found it all serious business. The officers were not long in arriving at a verdict. They retired into another room for a few moments consultaton, and returned with their verdict, which Colonel Holdfast read. It was simply the terrible word: "Guilty!"

"Stand up, prisoner, that sentence may be passed," said the Colonel.

The prisoner did not move. He had fainted outright on hearing the vardict pronounced. The regimental surgeon was present and administered restoratives, and Diggs was held up by two strong soldiers. "In view," began the Colonel, "of the

ative and convincing character of the evidence against you, proving you to be a apy, you are condemned to death."
"Oh, I knew, I always knew I should be

interrupted Diggs, in a feeble killed !" voice

( To be Continued. )

TEN YEARS OF TORTURE.

Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., was for ten years a sufferer from liver complaint which doctors' medicine did not relieve After using four bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters she was entirely cured, and states that she is like a new woman again.

THE WORSHIP OF SERPENTS. The small town of Werda, in the kingdom o Dahomey, is celebrated for its Temple of Serpents, a long building in which the priests keep upwards of a thousand serpents of all sizes, which they feed with the birds and frogs brought to them as offerings by the native These serpents, many of them of enormous size may be seen hanging from the beams across the ceiling, with their heads pointing downwards, and in all sorts of strangs contorsions. The priests make the small serpents go through various evolutions by lightly touching them with a rod, but they do not venture to touch the largest ones, some of which are big enough to enfold a bullock in their coils. It often happens that some of these serpents make their way out of the temple into the town, and the priests have the greatest difficulty in coaxing them back. To kill a serpent intentionally is a crime punishable with death; and if a European were to kill one, the authority of the king him-self would scarcely suffice to save his life. Any one killing a serpent unintentionally must in form the priest of what has occurred, and go through the course of purification which take nlace once a year,

A FALSE NOTION prevails with many married ladies that to nurse their own babies is always desirable. This notion is proved false by the improvement, speedily perceptible, produced by Lactated Food in thousands of puny infants that bad mother's milk and worse baby foods have made

NOT BETWEEN THE ACTS.

Wife-This is the night we go to the theatre.

ohn. Husband—Yes, my love. W.—What is the play? H.—A melodrama.

H.—A metodrama,
W.—How many acts?
H.—Four.
W.—Well, hadn't you beter go and see the
men you have to see now instead of going out
at the end of the acts to see them to night?

Voy have three hours before the see them. You have three hours before you in which to do
it. It will be all the more pleasant for you if
you see them now, for you will be able to sit
with me and listen to the music of the orchestra while the curtain is down. I wonder the men you have business with have so little consideration for your own comfort and enjoyment as to follow you to the thearre with their affairs, especially when you have your wife with you. It must aunoy you terribly, dear, to have to go out and see some man at the end of every act. Go right out, John, and finishy our business with

them now; there's a dear.... H. (sheepishly) I I g guess I will.—
Boston Courier.

DRESSES DYED WITHOUT RIPPING. Coloring dresses, and any heavy garments can be done without ripping, by using Diamond of due."

One without ripping, by using Diamond of due."

I watch that won't run do chain.

DOMESTIC, READING. Retreat, silence and dotachment are necessary

to keep us in meditation, When hope is disappo nted and blasted, submission should be a virtue, not a necessity. Fulfil your promises faithfully to God and with a full and complete generosity.

Home is the one sweet thing on earth. But home is built not of stones, but of hearts. Practice solid piety and do not be taken up with short-lived devotions, which are only a fitful blaze. The world is but a huge spider's web, and

man the poor, fluttering fly caright in its meshes. The devil's banquets never pale. God sometimes withdraws from the soul all Bis sweetness and consolation without depriv-

ng it of grace. The world estimates worth at so much per andum; God, by intrinsic values, witnesses it by generous deeds and heroic sacrifices.

A fool can ask more questions than a wise man can answer; but a wise man cannot ask more questions than he will find a fool ready to answer

Courage that grows from constitution often forsakes the man when he has occasion for it: courage which arises from a sense of duty acts in a uniform manner. Macaulay says that propriety of thought and

propriety of diction are commonly found to-gether. Obscurity of expression generally aprings from confusion of ideas. When the devil suggests discouraging thoughts, we must seek help in the remembrance

of the blessings, without number, that we have received from God. The public welfare is too often sacrificed in the interest of personal interests, which are the rich mines, so successfully worked by designing and unscrupulous politicians.

The hero is he who lives in the inward sphere of things, in the True, Divine and Eternal, which exists always unseen to most under the Temporary Trival; his being is in that; he declares that abroad, by act or speech, as it may not in declaring himself abroad. His life, as we said before, is a piece of the everlassing heart of nature her elf! all men's life is-but the weak many know not the fact, and are untrue to it, in most times; the strong, few are strong, heroic, perennial, because it cannot be hidden from

THE BROAD AND NARROW WAY.

When hunters want to trap wild beasts, they make a broad passage to the enclosure, to enter which is fatal. And so far apart are the sides of it at the beginning that a creature is within the boundary before it knows it. And so it is with this broad gate that stands presenting an apparently hospitable but delusive invitation to us all. It is easy to begin a wrong course. There are always temptations strewed upon the threshold which smell savory, and draw us to them. You young men know how wide open stood the gate to your first gross sin when you came to live in the world, away from your fathers and mothers. It is not difficult to begin to be bad, the difficulty comes afterwards. But the gate of discipleship is narrow, because you have to make yourself small to ges in at it, like Milton's angels that had to diminish their size to enter the Council chamber. It is narrow, inasmuch as you have to leave outside wealth, position, culture, righteousness, self-help, everything that is your own, or you will stick in the aperture like a leaded mule in some narrow doorway. You cannot drive through there in a carriage and pair; you must alight and walk. The surest way to get in is to go down on your knees. As in those narryw passages for defence which you find in the prehistoric houses on many a Scotch moor, where there is only a little aperture leading to a tortuous avenue, along which a man has to crawl on his face; so, if you want to get into the road that leadeth to life you have to go down very low, and abandon self, and leave ever so much sh outside, for it will let you in, and it

### BOSTON IN LUCK.

will let nothing in but you.

At the drawing of the Louisiana State Lettery in New Orleans, Oct. 11, three of the big prizes were captured by Boston men. Mr. Jarael Ginsburg, who held one tenth of ticket numbered 13,646, drew one-tenth of the capital prize of \$50,000. Mr. Ginsburg is a young man, nineteen years of age, and lives with his father at 57 Salem street, in quarters that betray a life of hardship and moderate, if not extreme poverty. He is a Russian Jew, a padler by trade, and has only been in this country a few years. To few men, therefore, could the smile of fortune have been more welcome. The morning the lucky numbers were published Mr. Ginsburg looked them, as he thought, carefully over, but failed to discover that his ticket bore the luckiest number of all. When his friend. Mr. Finberg, con gratulated him later in the day he naturally thought he was joking, and it was no easy matter to convince him of his good luck. How ever, the pleasant truth sooner or later dawned upon him, and if he should ever doubt it again all he will have to do will be to visit the Blackstone and Fourth National Banks, where he will find that last week he deposited in them he will find that last week he deposited in them \$7,000 and \$6,000 respectively. The remaining \$2,000 the greeful son presented his father. Little else than Mr. Ginsburg's good fortune has been talked of in the neighborhood of Salem street since the drawing, and it is estimated that over 500 tickets have been sold there for the next date. Mr. John F. Sullivan and another Bostonian each held a tenth o I ticket 58.840, which also drow a capital prize the amount in old cash received by each being \$2,000. Mr. Sullivan is a poor man, perhaps thirty-five years old. who during the past few years has been without any permanent employment, though during the most of his life he was a more or less successful junk dealer. He has been a staunch believer in The Liouisiana State Lottery, and has found it a profitable investment before. The other gentleman, whose name we are not at lib-esty to publish, is the cashier of one of the wealthiest companies in the United States. He has drawn prizes before, though none were so large as the last. He expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with his experience, and considered The Louisiana State Lottery Company as one of the fairest and most honest financia organizations in the country. - Boston (Mass.) Courier, Oct. 30.

WOMEN WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Mrs. John Minturn is worth \$2,000,000. Mrs. Kate Terry is worth nearly \$6,000,000 Mrs. Thomas A. Scott counts her wealth at \$5,000,000.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is worth about \$8,000,000. Mrs. Edwin Stevens, of New York, has \$15,900,000. Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, is worth

about \$40,000,000. Mrs. Robert Goelet, worth \$3,000,000, owes her fortune to hardware.

Mrs. Jayne, the widow of the patent medicine man, is worth \$3,000,0000.

Mrs. Martin O. Roberts is the eight million-

aire widow of a mining king.

Mrs. Martin Bates was left \$1,500,000 which her husband made in dry goods.

Mrs. Joseph Harrison, the widow of the man who built the first railway in Russia, has \$4,000,000.

Mrs. Jana Brown received from her hus band's estate about \$4,000,000.
Mrs. Josephine M. Ayer, who gets her money from patent medicine, is estimated to be worth \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.—N. Y. Mail.

MRS. CHAS. SMITH, OF JIMES. OHIO, WRITES I have used every remedy for sick headache could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Pills did more good than all the . . . . 1

"Yes, my child, yes; dun is the future tense TO THE WAY OF THE STATE OF watch that would run-doesn't need any USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

LADY CAKE -A pound of sugar, oce of flour, a half pound of butter, the whites of sixteen eggs. Rub the butter and the sugar to a cream, add a little of each of the eggs and flour alternately.

GINGERBREAU. -One-half cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one egg, two-thirds of a cup of hot water, two cups of flour, two-thirds of a teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, one teaspoonful of soda.

LEMON CAKE .- Three-fourths of a pound of flour and two ounces of batter rubbed together in a dry state; then, add three-fourths of a pound of white sugar, the juice and rind of one lemon and one egg. Bake in emali cakes on a tin.

Taffy-Three pounds of treacle, two pounds Tairy—Three pounds of treacie, two pounds of moist sugar, one-haif pound of butter, flavor with a few drups only of essence of lemon or of peppermint; boil it one and a half hours, watching all the time that it does not boil over, as it is apt to do if not attended to and stirred now and then.

Fig pudding-One-half pound figs, one-half pound bread crumbs, six ounces moist sugar, six ounces b ef sust, two eggs, a little nutmeg and a cup of milk. Figs and sust to be chopped very fine; mix all well and steam in a mold or steamer three hours.

Milk frosting-Ten tablespoonfuls sweet milk. one and a half cups of sugar; let boil six minone and a man cups of augus, and some utes; take off and stir until quite white; put in a lemon, spra. d quickly before getting too hard, wetting the knife in cold water. Very

White cake-One half cup butter and two cups of sugar, worked to a cream, the whites of seven eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one-third cup of sweet milk, three caps of flour, flavor with vanilla, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Ham croquettes—Chop the ham very fine and season with pepper and mustard. flur in hand, make up small balls and dip in beaten eggs, roll in crumbs of bread or cracker, and fry a light brown in hot lard.

Jelly cake—Two cups white sugar, three eggs, one cup lard whipped with a foak until it is light and smooth, one cup sour cream, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, 3 cups flour. Flavor with essence of lemon, Cookies-Two heaping cups of sugar, one half cup of lard, one cup of buttermilk; dissolve one teaspoonful of soda and two of baking

powder in the buttermilk, flavor with lemon, flour enough to roll easy. Doughnuts—One egg, one cup sugar, two teaspoonfuls melted lard, one-half cup thick milk, same of sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda,

mix soft. Sally Luan gems—One egg, two tablespoons of sugar, two tablespoons of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon of soda. Bake fifteen

Muffins-One cup of milk, three eggs, small piece of butter, two teaspoons of baking powders two cups of flour, one-half teaspoon of salt. Bake in muffin ricgs.

HOW TO BECOME HAPPY.

Some good things are heard now and then in the elevated railroad cars, and the advice of a

noted physician to a young man who complained of nervousness, loss of vision, night sweats and a poor appetite the other morning is one of them.
"Throw away your cigarettes and eat a good "Throw away your cigarettes and eat a good breakfast," said

bowl of mush and milk for your breakfast, the learned doctor, "and you will not need any medicine. Indian corn is essentially an American institution. As the sample food of 'our daddies, it can really be said to have helped to lay the foundation of this great American Republic. With its product, the hog, it was in the not very remote past almost the sole food supply of the rural districts, and the dishes that can be It contains a large amount of nitrogen, has cheap and has great nutritive properties. A course of Indian meal in the shape of Johnny-cake, hoe-cake, corn or pone bread, and much relieved by copious draughts of pure cow' milk, to which if inclined to dyspensia a lime water may be added, will make a life now a burden well worth the living, and you need no other treatment to correct your nervousness brighten your vision, and give you sweet and peaceful -leep."-N. Y. Mail.

### A DISGRACED MINISTER.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A METHODIST CLERGYMAN OF CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16 .- A sensation ha een created in church circles here by the publication of grave charges against the Rev. Thompson F. Hillreth, paster of the Loraine Street Methodist Episcopal Church. A secret meeting of the Official Board of that church was meeting of the Official Board of that church was held last evening, at which the prosecuting witness appeared. The matter was thoroughly discussed and formal charges against the reverend gentleman were filed with Rev. Dr. Hoyt, presiding elder of the district, who has called a committee of ministers to consider them. They will meet in this city on the 29th instant. The charges against Dr. Hildreth, cover his ministerial work on these Hildreth, cover his ministerial work in the State, Michigan and New York city. It is alleged that he has for years led a life greatly at variance with his profession and inconsistent with ministerial work. He is charged with such indiscretions while superintendent of public schools in Saudusky as to compel his resignation. It is also alleged that he was com promised by his associations while pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in New York city in 1867, which necessitated his resignation before the close of his term. In the year following he sought an appointment in Ohio, and the record shows that his character was "arrested" and referred to a committee for investi gation, but the matter was finally dropped. His latest alleged escapade is said to have been at Lakeside, a sort of Ohio Chatauqua on the

at Lakeside, a sort of Onio Chatauqua on the shore of Lake Erie.

Dr. Hildreth is sixty years of age, married and living with his wife. He has always stood very high in this city and is a fine pulpit orator. At the last church conference he was elected one of the four delegates to the General Conference in New York. He denies the charges.

HYMEN'S TORCH.—On Friday, Nov. 8, in the parish of St. Antoine Abbey, took place a very large and fashionable wedding, the contracting parties being Mr. Arthur Beaudin, eldest son of. Mr. Narcisse Beaudin, of Russeltown Flats, and Miss Sarah A McGill, second youngest daughter of Jamey McGill, of Maritana. Mr. J. Dorais, of St. Chrysostome, and Miss Maggie T. McGill, sister of the bride, acted as groomsman and bridesmaid respectively. groomsman and bridesmaid respectively. Eighty carriages escorted the happy couple from the residence of the bride's father to the church. After Grand Mass the party went for a drive and returned to the bride's home about twelve o'clock, where they partook of th wedding breakfast. After justice had been done to the breakfast the party engaged them-selves in dancing and singing. At 10 o'clock p.m. the tables were again laid and over 150 selves in dancing and singing.

p.m. the tables were again laid and over 150 persons sat down. Dancing was again resumed and kept up till after six o'clock next mouning, when the happy couple left for the train to enjoy their honeymoon. The bride was the recipient of sixty-eight handsome and valuable presents; among others were a gold watch and chain from the groom; black walnut bedroom; black walnut bedroom; black walnut bedroom; set, sewing machine, parlor stove, china test, gold bracelets, a quantity of silverware, such as coolers, pickle stands, cruet stands, knives and forks, fruit baskets, a number of beautiful table linens. fancy lamps, alarm clock, glass it to take a Catholic newspaper in every catholic newspaper in every catholic journal that all peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The worn out; waste and policy the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding response to "The bench and the peace delegation." Jas. C. Carter made the concluding the peace delegatio

PERSONAL CHARMS. HOW THE DELSARTIAN THEORY OF DEVELOP-MENT BEAUTIPIES WOMEN

What is the Delsartian method? If ladies can secure cultivation of the voice, so as to read and converse in sweetly modulated yet strong and deep tones, and by the same course of training acquire grace of car-riage and the development of chest and lungs that ensures health and adds to personal

charms, the methods empleyed are worthy in-

So thought our reporter, who called upon Mine. Gray, the noted teacher of Oratory and Physical Culture, at one of our leading hotels. As he entered the room a lady tall but well proportioned came with graceful movement toward him. A well shaped head, crowned with a wealth of iron gray hair, dark, brilliant eyes, beneath nnely arched brows, were noted as she approached. When she spoke it was with a voice sweet and low, yet with a wonderful com-

pass. What is the secret of this power of vocal ex

pression you seem to have?"
"Secret? there is no secret," laughed Mme.
Gray. "Time was when I had one of the Gray. "Time was when I had one of the weakest and thinnest of voices. Any one can accomplish what I have done. It is so easy to acquire a full, resonant voice, that will never tire or grow hoarse. All vocal disabilities may hesitation, stammering, stutterbe overcome, hesitation, stammering, stutter-ing, soon disappear under proper training."

"Does this training affect the physical sys-

tem ?"

"Yes, it will develop the bust to almost ideal perfection. Gentlemen will aid four or five inches chest measurement in as many "It is desirable from a point of beauty,

then?"

"Yes, ledies gain the roundness of waist, taper of arm and hand, and the perfect poise, ease and grace in movement, that add so much to personal charms."

"Health, I should think, would be benefitted,

also?

"Indeed it is. Lung and throat troubles decrease, narrow chests and thin arms are developed, and female weaknesses largely over-

"It seems to be a regular panacea."

"No, I am sorry to say that some organs cannot be made good in this way after they have been injured as mine were by a sojourn near a southern awamp. Before I tried physical culture and Warner's safe cure I was a confirmed, invalid. firmed invalid. I was consumptive in early life, and it is only a few years since I overcame a serious liver trouble. I owe much to Warner's safe cure, and I do not hesitate to acknow-

And the consumption tendency?" "Disappeared after the use of this remedy, and when I had learned how to breathe. Not one in twenty breathe in such a way as to fill the air cells, to expand the strong muscles at the base of the lungs, which should do the labor of expelling air. Hence, if kidney disease pre-

vails, the lungs affected by the kidney poisoned blood soon give way,

"Is not your system the Delsartian theory?" "Yes, and I greatly rejoiced when this grand teacher gave to the world his ideas. They corresponded to those I had long taught, for I rm a pioneer in this work, and have devoted life and energy to teaching the world that women may gaid vocal accomplishments, health, grace and beau'y all at the same time by these method, of cultivation."
"You are yet teaching?"

"Yes, at the School of Oratory and Physical culture at Syracuse, N.Y., a permanent institu-tion, now in very successful progress."

UBITUARY.

At Levis, Quebec, on the 8th inst., after a protracted illues, caused by disease of the bone, we regret to record the death of Margaret Bernardette, youngest daughter of Mr. Patrick Doran, and grandniece of the late Rev. Thomas Walsh, at the age of fifteen years and nine months. She was a young lady of very ad-vanced mind, of sedentary habits, and an exof the rural districts, and the dishes that can be prepared from its various forms are of much by all who had the pleasure of knowing her, more especially by the pupils of the Sisters' wheat. Like Sambo's rabbit, it is good to roast, to bake or boil, and can be fermented and who, on hearing of her death, accompanied by turned into whiskey, but its stimulating qualities are best procured by making it into a mush. residence of her bereaved parents to take a las residence of her bereaved parents to take a last look at the face of their youthful companion, qualities antic natipating, and is easily assimilated. Though originally the poor man's food, faces, tendered to her beloved sister a written it has come to be the rich man's luxury. It is memento of their heartfelt sympathy at the loss of their young friend, of which letter we subjoin

a copy :-"Largely do we share your deep affliction at the loss of your cherished sister Maggie, our loving companion, whom we never imagined would have been snatched from us so soon by that grim messenger death, in the spring time of life, just when she was imparting to others the goodness that filled her noble young heart. The flowers are still fresh on Mary's altar, which was the object of our dear companion's daily care and the witness of her ardent piety, when, like those lively frail blossoms with which she loved to deck Our Lady's shrine, she gently drooped, and after months of painful suffering she winged her flight to the better land, where sorrow is unknown. Our regretted companion possessed every quality that could endear her to our hearts. She constantly editied and to our hearts. charmed us by her great spirit of piety and charity. Long and sadly shall we miss her loving smile. But it is wrong, it is selfish, to wish her back to this sinful world, since her pure soul is now in the enjoyment of that rich reward which we feel certain awaited her in Heaven: Let us then humbly bow before the Divine decrees, and lovingly resign our dear Maggie into the hands of her beloved Saviour, remembering that the separation is not forever, for one day we shall meet the dear one, when will be fully realized the truth of the words: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." THE PUPILS OF THE ENGLISH CLASS.

THE WEIGHT OF WOMEN'S CLOTHES. The modern woman is well ballasted. If she had the wings that go with the celestial qualities the romancers ascribe to her, they had need be of good size and stoutly feathered to lift her and her paraphernalia above the ground.

The writer tried the scales upon her hat and wrap last week. The little jet and lace affair that fits so jauntly over her shoulders and looks as airy and light as the spring morning itself, is no such gosamer. It need weigh next to nothing, but it can and does run as high as 30 pounds. Ten pounds is good average weight for glitter and tunkle enough to make a panoply of sparkling sun points of their owner as she walks the streets looking like a dewdrop and

feeling like a lump of lead.

The long and dignified raglan that covers the figure from top to toe has possibilities in the way of beads that are not granted it for nothing, and it improves them to the full. Forty peunds it is said to weigh; there are fairy tales of lifty, but the writer speaks only whereof he knows. The bonnet hardly knows the meaning of avoirdupois until it makes the acquaintance of that black king jet, but then it weighs down the scales in right lordly fashion. Four pounds is little enough for a glittering, beaded crown, and there are beads that submit to eight and nine without a murmur for the sake of such a regal diadem. Forty-five pounds has a jetted crown been known to weigh; plus thirty for the wrap and five for the bonnet the sum is a nice little total of eighty pounds for the proverbially delicate American woman to carry about with her on her promenades.—New York Mail and Express.

YOUR CATHOLIC PAPER FIRST.

The Bishop of Goulburn, New South Wales, speaking lately at a banquet, said that it was his desire to see a Catholic newspaper in every Catholic home throughout his diocese. It was only in the thoroughly Catholic journal that all

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gion itself, that they should have a Catholic press in their midst, so that the affairs of the Church in the Colonies should be placed properly before the world. He did not object to Catholics taking good papers of any kind; but he would releast his opinion and give it as a piece of earnest advice as their Bisbop, that they should take a Catholic paper and pay for it. His Lordship emphasized the justice and reces sity of Catholics paying regularly for the Catholic paper when they received it.

It was unreasonable to expect that they could go on reading and profiting by their Catholic paper without paying the bills when they were sent to them. It was right that the Catholic press should be supported, for it was doing a great work, and every man that took a Catholic paper should make a point of honestly discharg-ing his financial obligation to those that publish that paper, so that the Catholic press might flourish and prosper as it deserves.

# JOEY'S AMERICAN SPEECH.

His Rep'y to a Toast from the New York Chamber of Commerce-lie Looks for an Amicable Settlement of the Fishery Question.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce held to-night at Delmonico's was a great success. Covers were laid for 212, and among those who attended were the president of the chamber, Charles Smith, who presided, Secretary of the Tressury Farchild, Secretary of the Interior Lamar, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Chauncey M. De-pew, Sir George Campbell, M.P., Halley Stew art, M.F., and a number of gentlemen promi-nent in every walk of life in all parts of the United States. After three hours attention had been given to the menu, President Smith arose and addressed the assemblage. At the conclusion of his address letters of regret were road from President Cleveland, Governor Hill and Senator Sherman. After the toast of the President had been drank and responded to by Mr. Lamar, "The Queen of Great Britain" was drunk standing, and then Chauncey M. Depew responded to the toast of "The United States; with a government by the people and for the people. They are the friends of honest labor and the enemies of Anarchism. On pro-posing the health of Mr. Chamberlain, the president said: "We are very glad to welcome as our guess to-night a gentleman who has always been conspicuous in his friendship for this country. He has come to us representing the Government of Great Britain upon a most im-portant diplomatic service in the hope of settling a question which has been the cause of bad blood between our Canadian neighbors and an important section of our country. It seems to me, gentlemen, that our guest is fully equipped by long business, as well as public experience, to accomplish the desired result. I held it to be a good omen for the satisfactory settlement of the fishery question that Mr. Chamberlain, as Cabinet Minister, as member of Parliament and in private life, officially and unofficially, has shown himself on all occasions to be the strong friend and protector of the sailor. We may be sure that as far as justice will permit his sympathies will be extended to the seamen, who have the largest interest in the set dement of this question. MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "I thank you for the kindly words in which you have introduced

me to the chamber, and I assure you I appreciate the honor you have done me in inviting me to share the hospitality of this honorable and representative institution; and, if I may be allowed, I should like to take this public op portunity to say how much I have been touche by the universal kindness with which I have been met since I landed on your shores. It has deepened the feelings of goodwill and regard I always expressed for the people and institutions of your country. (Applause.) The Eng-lishman will always find much to interest him, much to astonish him in your country, but, after all, the differences between us are than the resemblances (applause), and it is only a new phase of the development of our common civilization, and I am more than ever impressed with the thought in regard to these two great nations, whose his tory and traditions are our joint heritage and pride, that their general amity and good will are the guarantee of the prosperity and pro-gress of the world. (Applause.) I am well aware that the kindness with which I have been received is not due to any personal merit or claim of my own, but it is due to my official position, as well as to the representative and pacific character of the mission I have undertaken. I bring with me also to the fulfilment of my task, I can assure you, the universal sympathy of every Englishman whose opinion is worth having. (Applause.) And in the settlement of the task I feel that neither side will permit any open question to remain which might develop into something which might impair the good relations which have existed hitherto between the two countries, which have now been brought so closely together that old prejudices have disappeared and personal intercourse has given increased respect and consideration and added friendliness, and I do not doubt that we shall be able to settle amicably any differences which may have arisen. I do not look forward to any settlement of the question which we have to discuss which shall give undue advantage to either party. I do not think it at all likely I could gain such an advantage in discussion with the representatives of the shrewdest nation of the world, but if I could I would not do it, for it is not the interest of any great nation to make a settlement which ! not satisfactory to all parties concerned. (Applause.) Such a settlement can be made between business men as will be satisfactory, if we can lay aside party questions which have no refer ence to the question in dispute, and which will only tend to impair and prevent such settleonly tend to impair and prevent such settle-ment. You know what great events from trivial causes apring. Some of the fiercest wars have sprung from petty misapprehen-sions, and it is the highest patriotsm to re-move the cause of friction, which otherwise might cause irritations. I appeal to you, gentlemen, as representatives of the interest which constantly makes for peace, to strengther our hands and assist us in the sattlement of these questions. I have no doubt that the con-sideration of the interest you feel in the settlement of the controversy between Great Britain and the United States will prevent any obstacle arising. These two great countries cannot afford to have any serious differences, for they

are the greatest customers of each other. If you will permit me I will say one word about my impressions of this country. I have seen very little, I have heard a great deal (laughter), but I think it may be summed up in a sentence. am simply amazed at the enterprise and ceaseless activity with which you pursue your avocations. You have carried to the highest point and delopment the science of the production of wealth But that is only one step in a nation's progress, and you are likely to be confronted sooner or later—and if Ldo not mistake the signs of the times it will be sooner rather than later-with other problems important to humanity when you will have to find employment for the wealth which is now being created. In the meantime I doubt that there is any other country where there is such munificence in the distribution of wealth. But your greatest safeguard is your reverence for law-that innate guiding idea of the American people. In my own country I am counted a Radical and Democrat of an extreme faith. I admit the soft impeachment for I hold three things: that the people should make the laws; that the people should enforce the laws, and that the people should respect

Mayor Hewitt then responded to the toas

The state of the s

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your reathing machinery. Very would viul machinery. breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger sir-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities lead-

ing from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their werk. And what they do, they cannot do well.

they cannot do well.

Oall it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be get rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

Let not mistakes nor wrong directions, of which every man in his studies and elsewhere falls into many, discourage you. There is precious instruction to be got by finding that we are wrong. Let a man try faithfully, manfully to be right, he will daily grow more and more right. It is at the bottom the condition on which all; men have to cultivate themselves. Our vary walking is an incessant falling—a falling very walking is an incessant falling-a falling and catching of ourselves before we come actually to the pavement! It is emblematic of all things a man doss. - Carlyle.

PREVAILING SICKNESS.

The most prevailing comp'aints at this season are rheumatism, neuralgia, zoro throat, inflammations and congestions. For all these and other painful \*roubles Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy.

Charity is greater than justice? Yes, it is greater, it is the summit of justice—it is the temple of which justice is the foundation. But you cannot have the top without the bottom; you cannot build upon charity. You must build upon justice, for this main reason, that you have not at first charity to build with. It is have not at first charity to build with. It is the last reward of good work. Do justice to your brother (you can do that whether you love-him or not) and you will come to love him.

GIVE ELY'S CREAM BALM a trial. This justly, celebrated remedy for the cure of catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, etc., can be obtained of any reputable druggist and may be relied upon any reputable druggist and may be relied upon as a safe and pleasant remedy for the above-complaints and will give immediate relief. It is not a liquid, snuff or powder, has no offensive odor and can be used at any time with good results as thousands can testify, among them some of the attaches of this office. Spirit of the Times, May 29, 1886.

Speaking about air, a millionaire is an excellent variety.

Worms cause feverishness, monning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm. Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to purchase it for you.

The following lines are from the album of a The following lines are from the allum of a literary gentleman of this city:—Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection. Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. Three things to delight in—Frankness, freedom and beauty. Three things to be wished for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit. Three things to avoid—Idlaness locareties and fine things to avoid—Idlaness locareties and fine. things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flip-pant jesting. Three things to pray for—Faith, peace and purity of heart. Three things to contend for-Honor, country and friends. Three things to govern-Temper, tongue and conduct. Three things to think about-Life, death and eternity. Now would you, our readers, suspect the friendship of that man, or, rather, "gontle-

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

They love the Irish orphan in America. This is true. A boy named Joseph Welch, eleven years of age, recently arrived at Helena. M.T., from County Armach, Ireland, after travelling all the way alone. He had a tog pinned on his coat, labelled: "Send this boy to Helena, Montana, and be good to him. He is an orphan." Although the boy talks little but Irish, he undorstands English, and at times he would go astray while in transit from the steamer to the railroad and coach to vessel, but his label got him around all right.

A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth writes:
-"I have sold some bundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public 'one of the best medicines they have ever used;' it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, and is worthy of the greatest confidence."

Which is the better lot, to die prosperous and famous, or poor and disappointed? To have, and to be forced to yield, or to sink out of life, having played and lost the game? That must be a strange feeling when a day of our life-comes and we say, "To-morrow, success or failure won't matter much; and the sun will rise, and the myriads of mankind go to their work or their pleasure as usual, but I shall beout of turmoil.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can, with confi-dence, recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the face, Biliousness and Constitution—auch cases having

come under my personal observation." Pliny attributes the invention of soan to the Gauls. If he attributed it to the Turks would be regarded as an unreliable historian. If he attributed it to the Turks he

FURRED TONGUE AND IMPURE BREATH BYO two concomitants of biliousness remedied by Noz throp and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Heartburn, which harrasses the dyspeptic after meals, and all the perplexing and changeful symptoms of established indiges tion, are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood purifier.

Holloway's Pill's. - When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the action of the skin, an alterative is required to compensate the body by means of other channels. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and eafest means of attaining this desirable end with; out weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequently recurring chills or the inhalation of impure air the blood becomes foul and the secretions visited, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleaning the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by an illness.

The rent we make in a horrowed umbrella ooks twice as big as it really is. The easiest way to find out a girl's age is to

NO MORE PILLS!



ask some other girl.

MOTHERS LIKE IT! to CHILDREN LIKE IT!! Because it is agreeable to take. IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT. BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE,

SICK HEADACHE.

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WEDNESDAY ..... NOVEMBER 23, 1887

COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication must be written on one side of the paper only, or they will receive no attention.

Talasan d "Tur Post is honest and consistent."-Otta 1. 3. 4. 3.

wa Citizen. Thank you kindly, brother. Next to being good and doing good, is to feel that we are appreciated.

mand declaring for the Government and against The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road has unrestricted reciprocity. The simple truth is swamped by the Indians, wards of the Govern uniformity will become necessary in connectment, who were given votes for that purpose. Haldimand was carried for the Tories by a rascally trick. That's all.

A GREAT Catholic congress will be held in London next summer of all English-speaking communities in the world, to discuss the attitude of the Catholic Church towards education in general, whether it is possible io arrange for misleading foreigners. He writes that:greater co-operation of the laity in the work of the Church, and to consider what steps should as to the establishment of a commission to inbe taken for the diffusion of Catholic literature | quire into the Law of Guarantees are grossly among the masses.

AND so the Central Bank went up because those who managed it didn't know how to do banking business. The fact is that this bank was run in the interest of a little ring who got all tertained. Whatever deliberations or inquiries the credit they wanted, and when the funds are taking place are for the benefit of the Pope were thus hung up it was unable to meet its and his advisers, and are not intended as suplegitimate requirements and had to suspend. The tightening of the purse strings at Montreal now as always; but is must be peace with justice, and something to do with the trouble. also had something to do with the trouble.

LIBERALS can point with excusable pride to and then only, can there be a reconciliation betwo facts which prove them free from the prejutement the Pope and the House of Savoy." dices of race and religion. The Protestant L majority in the Federal Parliament selected Mr. Laurier, a French-Canadian Catholic, to be Protestant, as their candidate for the Legis-

AGAIN the inherent viciousness of the Canadian banking system has been demonstrated in the closing of the doors of the Central Bank at Toronto. Our great statesmen at Ottawa can find time to pass boodle bills, and provide for "The Boy," gerrymander constituencies, squander millions, and pile up a mountainous debt, but the vital question of securing the people a safe currency and banking system is neglected. Is it any wonder that there are one million two

Score one more for O'Brien. He has, with able assistance, no doubt, been able to secure a suit of tweed, and has kept his word not to wear the prison uniform. If it were not for the fact that his health is suffering, even to the extent of rousing fears that he may not survive the hardships to which he is exposed, the miserable story of his treatment in prison would be a matter of amusement. But it is a tragedy, and is not devoid of the Shakesperian touch of comedy which only tends to speakers at Sunday's National League meatheighten the gloom and horror of the situa-

It is a remarkable fact that not one newspaper in Canada supporting the Government of Sir John Mecdonald has published a word of sympathy with the Irish people in their present struggle against the inhuman policy of Balfour. Neither has any one of them had the heart to express a word of pity for those who, like William O'Brien, are being slowly tortured to death in prison to gratify the malignant hatred of the latter day Castlereagh and his brutal instruments. Yet there are Irishmen in Canada who are Sir John's most beloved followers. His political emergencymen, in fact. Truly, as he has said, "The Tory party in Canada is the same as the Tory party in England." But how can these men reconcile their professions as Irishmen with their practices as Tories?

Our pious contemporary exhibits a great deal are unfortunately too common everywhere. But Bishop Cleary accuses the girls of nothing worse than forwardness and bad manners. Perhaps the Wilness lorgets that it was only the ruin of these mere children. Bishop Cleary Blake, the fervent friend of Ireland, the states made no such vile accusations as that, yet the man sans pour et sans reproche. But should "I came with the intention of making a

To the state of th

Witness is editorially shocked to the extent of half a column, ending with the remark that the "Bishop's bad language with regard to the morals of our school girls is simply and utterly contemptible." What about the Witness' direct acousations - accusations of the vilest type and for which it had not the slighest foundation. Pole See

A CARLE despatch says the Leinster Regiient frantically cheered and shouted ... God Save Ireland I" at Doughty's trial. We wonder if this is the old 100th Royal Canadians, now the Leinster Canadian Regiment. The absurdity of this latter name would make a Provost Marshal laugh at a garrison flogging parade. This regiment is only Canadian in tradition now. It was recruited when it returned home from Canada in the County Cork, and is said to be now as robustly Irish as it was once verigated as the population of the country where it originated.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S nepotism in appointing his own relations to lucrative positions in connection with the Canadian wing of the Fisheries Commission is generally and unfavorably commented on. He has with him his son-in-law, General Cameron, who, by the way, is said to be also selected to succeed General Middleton in command of the militia, his nephew and his zon's business partner Sir Charles has evidently learned the English maxim, "Take care of Dowb."

NEW YORK Legislature has fixed a date for the abolition of the car stove at the 1st of May next. Various substitute methods have been tried, and it is claimed that steam may be successfully used. In anticipation of the limit of time in that State, experiments are being actively had with various systems, and now what is most desired is uniformity of adoption, so that the cars of one company may be coupled with those of another. A meeting of the representatives of several New York roads was held the other day and Tone papers ought to shut up about Haldi- a committee appointed to select a system. got shead of its neighbors by running its first that the intelligent vote of Haldimand was train heated by steam on Nov. 12. But as ing roads far and near, the Rome road may be obliged to change eventually. It will be some time at best before success is obtained mailed to you to-morrow. in uniformity.

> THE Rome correspondent of the Dublin Nation warns the public against false reports sent abroad from that city for the purpose of

wrong in their accounts of what has occurred The Holy Father has done nothing that could be interpreted as indicating a disposition to accept any settlement that would impair the rights of the Holy See in any respect. Of course the anti-Papal journals did not put in this limitation, and by the omission attributed to the Holy Father intentions that he never enports on which the party of the usurpation should build false hopes. The Pope is for peace privileges. When these are conceded, and when the Pope shall be at liberty to walk abroad in LIBERALS can point with excusable pride to his own capital in supreme inviolability, then,

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the Toronto their leader, and the French-Canadian majority | Globe on the social isolation and loneliness of n Shefford selected Mr. Noyes, an English young men and women in cities, and pleading for more Christian endeavor to provide places of rest and recreation for these strangers, relates a story which has a sound moral. He writes concerning the Catholic custom of keeping the churches open on week days, which had been objected to by a Protestant clergyman as having a superstitious tendency." Here is bas seen four men hanged as murderers in accordance with the laws of the people, and yes his story :--

"Might not the Evangelical churches some-times get a useful hint from the Oatholics? A lady friend gave me a suggestive fact from her own experience. Some years ago the came to Toronto to attend the Normal School. Her room in a private boarding house was shared by Is it any wonder that there are one million two hundred thousand Canadian exiles in the United hundred thousand Canadian exiles in the United States?

States?

The young lady was under deep religious impressions and longed intensely for opportunity such as her boarding house did not afford, for private meditation and prayer She at last bethought herself-naturally enough, surely—of the churches. After going from one Protestant church to another, only to find all fast and forbiddingly bolted, she turned her steps to a Catholic one, which she found open, comfortable and, by its solemn seclusion, favorable to self-communion and silent worship."

HON. EDWARD BLAKE IN IRELAND. It was not surprising that the mention of Hon. Edward Blake's name by one of the with a homb." ing should have evoked the enthusiasm it did To-day we reproduce from the Cork Herald a report of Mr. Blake's visit to Glansharrold and his speech there. It tells a sad and impressive story, reading which we do not wonder at the intensity of Mr. Blake's language. Those who know bim will understand how the scenes described must have stirred his teelings. But it is nothing new for Mr. Blake to champion the cause of the oppressed people of Ireland. For many years he has been an eloquent advocate in their behalf in and out of parliament. and when he returns to Canala we trust the Irishmen here domiciled will take occasion to show their appreciation of his friendship and advocacy of the cause dearest to them. A report is abroad, whether well founded or not we cannot say, that Mr. Blake intends to remain in the old country and enter the British Parliament. We sincerely hops this may not be true. Canada needs his services now more than ever. Yet we must background the wonderful strains of Goethe's confess that, were he to shandon Canadian pub. "Unter Allen Wiptela ist Ruh" (under all the confess that, were he to abandon Canadian pubof righteous indignation over Bishop Cleary's lic life for the greater sphere of Imperial denunciations of bold-faced school girls, who politics, our people would have no cause to complain. By submitting to the government of Sir John Macdonald with all it implies, they deserve that a man like Edward Blake should leave them. And there are Trishmen who preother day that it had to eat its own words and tend to be Home Rulers, but who nevertheless abjectly apoligze for accusing Ottawa school submit themselves in abject party servitude to girls of the grossest immorality, at the mame, the most implacable enemy of Irish freedom in time declaring that leading professional and Canada, men who would work and vote for business men of the city were implicated in the a Macdonaldite Tory rather than for Edward engendered by the sad scenes of the day, then

there can be no doubt but that he would o'mmediately take a foremost position. He has the genius and the eloquence to shine in the first rank of European statesmen and though county, who is called Sherff by the brutes in the loss to Canada would be great, the gain to blood of the province and the life and Ireland, to the Empire, to liberty, to humanity, would be immeasurably greater: maident total in

BISHOP CLEARY AND HIS TRAVE We have received the following telegram:-

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 19.—The anonymous communication, dated "Napanee, 10th Nov. published by the Gazette and Witness on the 16th inst. against ma is a foul calumny concocted by desperate men. Kindly publish this telegram; also letter of pastor of Napanee, mailed to you.

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY.

Bishop of Kingston.

We have already remarked upon the attacks made upon Bishop Cleary and gladly publish His Lordship's emphatic repudiation of the slanders. In order that the public may have a clear understanding of the question which has given rise to these calumnies, we to-day publish the Bishop's pastoral to the people of his diocese concerning the recent trouble in the schools at Kingston. As the pastoral is quite a lengthy document we have to hold over the concluding portion till to-morrow. No one can read this very able review of the matter in dispute without admitting the perfect correctness of the stand taken by his lordship. In matters of this kind the Ordinary of a diocese has a very high and solemn duty to perform, regardless of the criticiem of a hostile press and the opposition of sectaries. The letter referred to in the telegram has not yet reached us, but will be published immediately on receipt. The Herald published a telegram from Bishop Cleary, identical with

the above, and observes in reference thereto:— We may say that we expected that the Ga-We may say that we expected that the di-zette's attack on the Bishop was not altogether warranted by fact, and refrained from com-menting on the alleged libel on Canadian girls until there was time to see whether it was true. It was one of those things, not too many in a newspaper office, that could afford to wait, and the Gazette's story characterized as "a foul calumny concooled by desperate men."

In the Gazette we find the following :-BROCKVILLE, Ont., November 19. To the Editor of the Gazette:

The anonymous communication dated Napa nee, 10th November, published by you on 15th instant is a foul calumny, concerted by desperate men. Since you unwarrantably endorsed it and imputed its sentiments to me by editorial comment, I claim with absolute right that you publish this telegram next Monday; also the letter of the pastor of Napanee, which shall be

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
Bishop of Kingston. To this telegram the Gazette appends the fel-

lowing apology :-We have only to say, in reference to Mgr. Cleary's despatch, that the report to which he refers was published in perfect go d faith. It did not originally appear in the Gazette; but was copied from an Ottawa journal, and has been extensively reproduced throughout the Ontario press. As for our editorial comment, it was called for, we considered, by the extraosions in relation to Canadian dinary expres womanhood and public schools, which we at the time had no reason to doubt had been made use of by His Lordship. We are well satisfied to be informed that it would not have been justified by a correct report of the Bishop's words, and most willingly publish h s teleg am that all who read the account complained of may see his an-

### THE ANARCHISTS OF CHICAGO.

At the funeral of the executed Anarchists, Chicago was astonished to see the numerical strength of the party holding the dostrines for which they died. The Herald of that city 88YS :--

"The demonstration has perhaps no paralle in history. Four men, executed for a crime, put to death as murderers by the most shame ul death known to modern society, were peace fully entombed in the same community in which they met their death, with more honors than have been accorded to some of the greatest heroes and benefactors of the race. This is a government of the people; a govern-ment in which, despite all the wild and impotent ravings of discontent, the people, or a majority of them, which are the people, make the laws and execute them. This city, then, terday the windows and housetops looked down upon the hearses of the same four men, loaded with flowers, and escorted to the city of the dead by thousands of followers, marching to the music of bands, and decorated with the emblems of the very principles which the execu plems of the very principles which the execu-tioned aimed to destroy. Never was a quieter procession. A stranger in the city, one un-acquainted with the history of the last few months, would have supposed that the bodies within these four hearses were pierced with wounds received in some of the country's hattles. He would never have supposed that battles. He would never have suspected that there was a livid red and blue line around the neck of four of the corpses, and that the other bore the hideous marks of ignominiously violent and desperate self-destruction. Such a stranger would never have supposed that one of these coffins contained the remains of the typical Anarchist of all time; a hater of all peace, a maker of bombs, a man who carried bombs with him, and loved them as a biblomaniac loves books, or as a numismatologist loves cous, and who finally died by blowing his head to atoms

Elsewhere we read that among the ten thousand who formed the funeral cortege there were a great number of women, wearing red ribbons, sashes and rosettes, draped in black. There were also societies of women Anarchists, who walked in procession like the men, with firm and even tread. The members of one of these societies were dressed in red bodices and carried devices emblematic of Anarchy. The scene in the cemetery is thus impressively reported :-

The dense crowd swayed to and fro with terrible pressure until those who stood in the front ranks of the narrow circle surrounding the biers came near tumbling into the burden of flowers which covered the coffins. Then a blonde man of herculean proportions stepped forward and eyed those around him through a pair of spec-tacles, the glasses of which sparkled in the uncertain light with a weird sheen. The man was Robert Reitzel, editor of Der Arme Teufel (The Poor Devil), a radical periodical published in

Detroit:
"Friends of liberty," he began, in German,
but before he could proceed there came from the tree tops is rest. It was softly sung by the song section of the Aurora Turners, with whom August Spies many a time had joined in the sweet melody in days gone by. The singers stood under a cluster of trees far off, and as the tuneful notes stole over the vast concourse of people in the gathering darkness, the text, as well the surroundings, moved every hearer's heart.

'Soon, very soon, thou, too, shall rest," came
the closing chords, above which could be heard
the soft wesping of women. These was a momentary stillness after the song which had seemingly mellowed the harshness of feelings again heard. "I came with the intention of making a terri-

old accusation, ne oppointed of the considered who in their self-righteonsness to day, rejoice in loud tones that the five men we consign to the dust are dead inot against the hangman of this human disruise, who clamour for the life and blood of the poor; not against the jury who obeyed the mandate of the brutes, but against the workingmen, because they stood calmiy by when five of their best men were foully and brutally murdered. "In the agonies of death these five men expected that the heinous crimes committed against them would be avenged in streams of blood, and they had a right to expect it. Lings, the brave, the heroic, the manly, was right when he said that self-preservation in these days is a crime. Here, in-the presence of these murdered men, awear to it that you will organize to average this crime, to wist it upon those who hate you."

""We swear it," came the sullen grow! from

many. It was not possible to identify any one in the darkness, and the land of the speaker, relemnly, "that we will have blood for blood, We do not grieve over these men who are dead, but we do grieve that in this country murder most foul can be committed under the guise of authority and law. We greeve at ourselves that we did not rise in our might and prevent this orime. Think of the yow you have just made. Do not tremble. Be men! Night is falling fast, and I shall close. In this darkening hou think of the darkness and sorrow which society has brought over those we love. Let me sppeal to you with Herwegh:

#### We have suffered long enough, Now let us bitterly hate.

The harangue caused an irresistable outburst of applause. The untained language was the key which unloosened the pent-up hatred. If that speech had been delivered in the streets of the city, one simple word of command would have sufficed to set free an injuristed mobwhose rage knew no bounds.

Such is the Red Terror as it has appeared in America. What is the world coming to?

#### LANSDOWNE'S DANDYS.

It is fun to read in the Irish papers of the sorrows of Lansdowne's Luggacurran emergencymen. It appears that when the gentle. benevolent, tender-hearted Marquis had no more use for the drunken ruffians whom he employed to desolate the homes of his tenants, he turned them on the parish. We read in the published proceedings of the Athy Union how

the Dandy family fared. Here is the report :-Dandy, senior, wrote stating that he had no house to live in if he were turned out of the workhouse, and his wife was at present in the

The Chairman said the order is made in that Mr. Weldon-Is it not obligatory upon the naster to take him in if he is destitute?

Clerk—He is bound to admit him if desti-

tute.
Mr. Weldon-Where is he to get employ-Mr. Orford-Let him go to Lord Lansdowne. Lord Lansdowne got the flower out of him and

he comes back here then. Mr. Weldon-He went there of his own free will—nobody sent him.

Mr. Whelan—You can scarcely get a man in

the receipt of £1 a week to go back upon 10s ; Mr. M'Loughlin-Let him go back to Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Murphy-To the Property Defence as-

sociation.
Mr. M'Loughlin—How long was he in Lord Lansdowne's employment

Clerk-He was not in Lord Lans lowne's employ—his sons were there.

Mr. M'Loughlin—They were paid £1 per week there, and it cannot be possible that they

were destitute a week after. Chairman—Oh, not at all. Mr. M'Loughlin-The order is made to discharge them, and let it remain so.

This was agreed to and the board adjourned. In the same paper to which we are indepted for this delicious little side-show, the Leinster Leader, we also find something about Townsend Trench, Lansdowne's Valentine McClutchev. It is this:-

Mr Towns morse of conscience for his deeds in Luggacurran, has taken to the pulpit and left the rent office. During the week he has been conducting special services in Methodiat churches in Belfast. As rats desert a sinking ship, so we take it Mr. Trench—prudent man that he is in his own affairs-foreseeing the approaching extinction of the unballowed brood of land agents and their masters, who, vulture like, have devastated the land and impoverished the people, desires to make provision for himself and do penance in a white sheet for his past miscords. Mr. Trench now sees that he has played a losing game at Luggacurran, and both he and Lansdowne would be overjoyed if they got the offer that was made when the Plan of Campaign was

downe to lose in pocket and reputation, and Trench to regret his broken treaties. Sic transit Dandy, Lansdowne, Trench & Co.

adopted. The tenants stand to win: Lans-

# THE GRANDCHILDREN OF BYRON AND CASTLEREAGH.

Lady Anne Blunt, who was so brutally maltreated by the police on the occasion of her husband's arrest, has, on account of boing the grand daughter of Lord Byron, revived the memory of the poet's verses and speeches in chasing of schools of mackerel with purse behalf of Irsland. Added zest is given to these selections by the fact, that Lord Lordand selections by the fact that Lord Londonderry, viceroy of Ireland, is a grandson of Castlereagh, whom Byron so mercilessly castigated. Speaking at a National League meeting recently, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, commenting on the indignities to which Lady Blunt was subjected, referred to the sort of fitness, there was in the fact that the grand-daughter of the freedomloving poet should have been assaulted by the minions of the kinsman of "carotid arterycutting Castlereagh," and quoted the following lines from Byron's scathing verses re that

Till now, when the lale which should blush for his Dirth, Deep, deep as the gore which he shed on her soil, Seems proud of the reptile who crawls from her earth and for murder repays him with shouts and a smile

In another passage he says :-Without one single ray of her genius, without
The fancy, the manhood, the fire of her race—
The miscreant who well might pumpe Erin in doubt
If she ever gave birth to a being so base,

Cold-blooded, smooth-faced, placid miscreant!
Dabbling his sleek young hands in Krin's gore.
And thus for wider carnage taught to pant,
Transferred to gorge upon a sister shore,
The yalgarest tool that tyranny could want,
With just enough of talent, and no more,
To lengthen fetters by another fixed,
And ofter poison long already mixed.

The following epigrams were written by Lord Byron on Castlereagh :-So he has cut his throat at last! He! Who? The man who cut his country's long ago. So Castlereagh has out his throat! The worst Of this is—that his own was not the first,

Lord Byron was a sincere friend of Ireland, as the following passage shows:-

My voice, though but humble, was raised for thy right, My voice, though but humble, was raised for thy right, My voice, as a freeman's, atili, voice the free, This hand, though but feeble, would arm in thy fight, And this heart, though outworn, had a throb still fer thee. On this coincidence the Dublin Nation ob

atrocious attack on Lady Blunt has raised in England, Castlereagh the Smaller bas, in rerenging his relative, helped not a little to unco the work of Pitt's infamous accomplice."

#### ATTACKS ON BISHOP CLEARY.

Two of our English morning papers have

ately made open display of their ordinarily ill disguised bigotry in an unseemly attack on Bishop Cleary, of Kingston. ... It is not long since the Duke of Argyle in the Nineteenth Century Review took Professor Huxley severely to task for certain strictures given to the world on the scientific opinions of the Dean of St. Paul's as set forth in a reported copy of a sermon. The Professor, it was maintained, had rendered himself guilty of an unpardonable breach of the canon that obtains in all 'civilized' communities which shields from public criticism the ministers of religion in the discharge of their spiritual functions. But how shall we find words strong enough to stigmatize the impertinence of the journalist who, hearing a pastoral instruction given by a Bishop in his own diocese and to his own flock, publishes it in a question bears evidence on its face that it is a arrangement, given out for sensation and political clap-trap if not from some deeper and more malignant design. As it read there 'immorality," charged on Canadian women. Canadian women know, that in common with the rest of Eve's daughters, they have in herited some of the weakness of their first were right, as the real Anarchists were the offence when certain defects are brought home He asserted that unless some change is 'made to them or when told they have not yet reached the perfection of the highest pattern relieved of oppression, there will be a revoluof gospel womanhood. They show this good! mense at all times, but especially when advice is tendered by the highest authority they acknowledge in the discharge of its most violated by persons of "at least good social standing," is the following: "Don't retiring, modest demeanor may have ceased in women to-day as it ever was." Where is the offince given or taken? The journals referred to were not such sticklers for Canadian morality when Sam Jones and Moody arraigned them with such sweeping censure ; when they voiced the recent charge of a clergyman that 700 houss of ill-fame could be counted in a certain Canadian city; when they welcome and advertise a man to preach in our midst whose life has been the shame of our common humanity. Evidently Canadian Toryism is fast drifting to the standards of its British counterpart, which is loud in upholding liberty, fair play, freedom of speech, I w and order, while such watchwords fit in with the political interests of the hour : but when the exigencies of party demand, there is no injustice or tyranny it will shrink from. no meanness it will not stoop to, for encomrassing its nefarious ends. There is a liberty high above the reach of human law and human criticism v hich neither has ever been able to check. It is the liberty of the authoritative preacher of God's word. The refusal to recognize it, the attempt to curtail it or ity of His Church, assign its measure, must prove now, as it has ever proved, a work, if not of stolid ignorance, at least of consummate folly. HEAR OUR FISHERMEN.

Gloucester fishmongers have raised such a howlover their alleged grievances that it almost would seem that only they had cause of complaint and were the only parties entitled to a hearing. It is, therefore, refresh should say very decidedly that it would ing to hear what our fishermen of the Mari- not. But this sort of talk from time Provinces have to say regarding the the pulpit is simply foolish. It matters in dispute. In the Antigonish Eastern Echo there is a letter by a Cape the Christianity that attempts to deal with Breton fisherman, who gives the views of his | modern conditions according to the right of class in straightforword lauguage that ought to command attention. He says :-

Firstly, regarding allowing foreigners to fish in our water, i.e., maide the three-mile limit.
This privilege should not be granted on any by the ordinary means and often drives them away from their haunts. Thirdly, thousands of barrels of small mackerel and large fat herring are captured and destroyed by those seeking large mackerel, it being the practice of American fishermen to dip all the fish taken in their seines on to the decks of their vessels, after which they cult them, salting the large mackerel, and shovelling overboard the smaller ones and the fat herring. Thus, not only our mackerel fishery but also our herring fishery is ones and the fat herring. Thus, not only our mackerel fishery but also our herring fishery is in danger. Fourthly, when allowed, under the Washington treaty, to fish in our waters, the American fishermen often hauled up our nets and moorings to make room for their seines, and then tossed them into the sea again all in a timpractical and so did America. But these and moorings to make room for their seines. notable "Unionist." In his poem "The Irish Avatar," Lord Byron thus refers to Lord Castlereagh:—

A wretch never named but with curses and jeers,

A wretch never named but with curses and jeers,

Secondly, as regards the use of our harbors and the purchase of bait. There is a great dif-ference of opinion amongst us as to whether this privilege should be granted them even for the consideration of free access to their markets. One thing is certain, if the American fishermen are allowed the use of our ports, some arrangement must be made such as will render the vessels liable for all the damage done on shore by their respective crews, and also for the boats, oars and boat sails stolen by them.

These are the practical views of men en gaged in the trade, and, though they may appear trivial in some respects in comparison with the greater questions of securing an amicable arrangement between the two nations, they are really of first-class importance. It has frequently been pointed out Toronto preacher to successfully combat this that the careless or wanton destruction of nets, fishing gear, and other property by his own choosing and must either admit the American fishermen is one of the most truth here laid down, or abandon the atannoying contingencies to which the people tempt to justify modern commercialism by of our fishing coast are subject when visited Christian standards. The things pointed out by Americans. In case a treaty should be by the Dabor Reformer are wrong. They made, this matter should be carefully pro- cannot be justified by religion nor by honest serves :- "Judging by the tempest which the vided against in order to provent future business principles. Therefore it appear to ar on the second second

trouble. The Echo, referring to the above letter, shows that at certain seasons of the year the haunts of the fish on our coasts are orowded with the nets and gear of our shore fishermen. It has been no uncommon thing for the American fishermen to sail down among the nets, tearing and destroying them, or even carrying them off entirely, Sometimes fishing gear has been wantonly cut admit to make room to "shoot a seine." Sometimes the Americans have given great annoyance to the people of the porte they visited, by removing or destroying property, A sa lefactory arrangement, which would make the perpetrators of such jokes or misdemeanors amenable to the law and bring them within reach of the law, would go a long way towards cerenting friendly relations with the neighboring republic.

#### THE GREAT PROBLEM.

Rev. A. A. Miner, the well known Boston prohibitionist, preached Anarchism from his pulpit last Sunday, and a large part of his congregation went out of doors before he had closed his sermon. It is difficult to undergarbled report to the world. The article in stand how a preacher of the Gospel can reconcile Christianity with Anarchism, Yet distorted report as to matter, expression and this clergyman is not the only one who sides with the revolutionists. Rev. Hugh O. Pente. cost, of Newark, N.J., is another, and by far the most talented of them all. He was nothing to justify the title head of also preached last Sunday on the same theme, claiming that the hanging of the four Chicago Anarchists was unjust and un. christian and brutalizing. The men, he said. mother and have too much sense to take officials of monopolies and the capitalists in society whereby the poorer classes will be

Many men who are by no means sym. pathisers with the principles or methods of the Anarchists, nevertheless recognize that solemn duties. In a small manual that has the inordinate greed and selfishness enlately been published of rules frequently gendered by the struggle for wealth has placed a fearful weapon in the hands of the red demagogy. We have on recent occasions be loud of voice in public places. A endeavored to show that a return to the practice of the Christian virtues and the to be fashionable, but it is as much a charm infusion of the true Catholic spirit into all the concerns of life can alone stop the spread and finally heal the great social Fore now threatening the very life of society. The religion that is to save the world must be practised at all times, in all places. It must be for every day, not for Sundays only. Its ceremonial observances will continue as they are now, but its principles must guide every action as well in the shop, in the counting room, at the bench, on the market, as in the church. It is because men have ceased to hold this great truth, and have made for themselves an idol of gold, that they are now confronted by the fiend in scarlet. It is a devil of their own raising. If they have made a compact with the Evil One, and he has given them all they desire in wealth and the gratifications it can purchase, they must of course, according to the old story, expect the day of reckoning. The devil will have his due and no mistake. Preachers may preach, teachers may teach. but there is no salvation for the world till mankind shandons its false gods, and returns to faith in Christ, and submits so the author-

> The observations of Protestant clergymen on the social dangers of the times we accept as the earnest expression of a desire to do good, but too often they but add to the trouble. For instance one of these gentlemen declared from the pulpit last Sunday at Toronto that the early Christians were all communists: but he added that he would not say that we should be. He doubted whether it would be practicable in Toronto. We shows, however, the inherent weakness of private judgment applied to biblical interpretation. It is therefore not astonishing that the preacher we have quoted should have been taken sharply to task by the clearthinking, plain-speaking Labor Reformer, who questions the reverend gentleman after this style :-

"If the early Christians, while still the pentecostal fire was upon them, believed and taught and practiced communism; 'Were of taught and practiced communism; Were or one heart and one soul; and not one of them said that aught of the things he possessed was his own; but they had all things common; if this was what they then believed true Christianity to be, and if their belief was not a mere wild delusion, which it could not have been if the story of Pentecost be true, is it not true Christianity, still? And if it be, by what authority wars of Christian ministers say that it is authority can a Christian minister say that it is impractical, and so did Ananias. But these are not the types after which modern Christians are supposed to pattern. 'Whose hath the world's goods, and beholdeth his brother in need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how doth the love of God abide in him?' is a question as pertinent now as ever. Co-existent wealth and poverty; superfluity and want in juxtaposition, are not compatible with true Christianity, however they may be reconciled with that spurious thing which masquerades in many churches as religion. No more now than formerly can man serve God and mammon. He who loves his neighbor as himself will not try to best him in a bargain, nor will he be found to best him in a bargain, nor will he be found among the enrolled members of a coal ring, nor herding with grain or stock gamblers, nor listed in a sugar combine; nay, nor in an unjust Labor combine, either. "Though, in regard to this last, it may be time enough to fear unjust Labor combinations when conce Labor gets something more nearly approaching justice than anywhere now falls to its lot."

It will be difficult, we think, for the argument. He is fairly met on ground of those who have no purpose to serve and only desire to get at the truth, that any transaction which cannot be squared with the teachings of Christianity, which is at variance with the golden rule, is destructive of true religion and inimical to the interests BISHOP OF KINGSTON of society. The men who perform these things may be good citizens, benevolent church members, large subscribers to public charities, but all the good they can do by these means is vitiated through the moral fault which underlies their conduct.

The other day our esteemed friend the Witness defended Mr. Goodernam, of Toronto, from the charge of being a manufacturer of of whiskey. True, he is not now a distiller. but it is also true that he is the possessor more than a million dollars of profits made from a business of which whiskey was the principal part. He has retired with his pile, become religious and a generous patron of the Salvation Army. Perhaps we ought to congratulate ourselves that he devotes some part of his opulence to an institution which mainly seeks to save drunkards from destruction. But if he is truly converted he will do as Christ said to the rich young man. He will don a red shirt. beat the big drum through the streets of Toronto and thus strive to win back to the Lord some portion of the army his distillery has helped to send to the devil.

The same rule applies all round. Men cannot go on forever and

" Compound for sine they are inclined to, By demning those they have a mind to."

The masses of workingmen are close reasoners. They see through the subterfuges of spurious religionists who would enjoy all that wealth can give in this world, and at pupils. It is estimated that there are about the same time secure bestitude in the next. They also see through the business philantrophy, which first makes millions out of debasing humanity, and then subscribes a thousand or two to rescue its victims from the outter.

O, no! Society will never be saved by men and methods like these. We must go down | Public Schools. Decision is invaluable. to the reet of the evil. Each man and woman has it in his and her power to give the world one example of true Christianity. Let each the Trustees, We must promise that all availbegin with himself. He need not wait for able methods have been employed by the Salvation Army to come along and pick him up. Let him pick himself up, and the it was difficult to ascertain. We have gone first place for him to go to work is in his so far as to bid the Rector of Our Cathedral. business. The poor drunkard is not the only who is alse Chairman of the Separate School Board, to communicate with Mr. Savage, one who needs to be saved. Those who are grinding the faces of the poor need the gospel discounted Public School Board; and suppresched to them more than any other class. | ply him with the list which Our examina This is not the first time that words similar | tion of the two assessment rolls and Our to these were spoken to nations that had forgotten to serve God, and we all know the re-

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW October, 1887. Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahony, Publishers and Proprietors.

The October number of the Review opens with a paper by Rev. S. Fitzsimmons, entitled "Has Professor Huxley's Mission been a Failure?" It deals exhaustively with the Agnostic obrections to Christianity and is well and power-fully written. Two other particularly notable papers on "No Actual Need of a Catholic Party in the United States," by John Gilmary Shea, L.L.D., and "The charge of Heresy against Dante," by Rev. Reuben Parsons, D.D. The tribe of other payments are "Parsons, the Sward against Dante," by Rev. Reuben Parsons, D.D. The titles of other pspens are "Peace, the Sword and Arbitration," by A. F. Marshal', B. A. (Oxen); "Protestantism in Spain," J. L. Rodriguez; "Science or Bumblepuppy," Prof. Thomas Dwight, M.D.; "Some Aspects of Private Fortunes," E. W. Gilliam, L. L. D.; "Was the Papacy in Commission?" Arthur H. Cullen; "Excommunication," Rt. Rev. James A. Corcoran, D.D.; "The Inquisition Mythology," Rev. R. S. Dewey, S.J.; "The Sign of the Cross," Ellis Shreiber; "The Last Irish Struggle," Thomas Power O'Connor, M.P.; "Scientific Chronicle," Rev. J. M. Degni, S.J. Received—"Annual Report Board of Managers Buffalo Historical Society." "The Innagers Buffalo Historical Society Glories of Mary" – Volumes I. and II; Ben-ziger Brothers. The Centenary edition, edited by Rev. Eugene Grimm, priest of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer.

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART. Illus trated. Published by The Gesu, Philadelphia, Pa. November, 1887.

The contents of this magazine of Catholic de votion are as follows:—"Garcia Moreno," Frontispiece; "Death and a living Christian Artire;" Illustrations: Where the Pead lie Sleeping, by Meverheim; by Gabriel Max, The Lion's Bride; The Last Greeting, St. Julia. Virgin and Martyr; Our Lord raising Jairus' Daughter to Lite; "The Private Life of Arch-bishop John Garroll," III., (From Unpublished Letters and Documents) with illustration of birtholace; "Garcia Moreno;" President of the Republic of the Sacred Heart; "At the the Republic of the Sacred Heart; "At the Last, Poem (with Illustration Piece); "At Port Tobacco, IV., V. (concluded); "A Polish Prince and Purgatory (with Illustration Pieces); "Twenty-five Years' Work; XII. The Messengers and Sanctuaries of the Sacred Heart; Church of the National Vow, Paris; "Why Reparation is Due," (with Illustration Pieces); "The Heart of Jesus Pleading; "The Invalid's Clock;" "Morning," Poem; "The Reader;" Some Historical Bunders—English Books and American Readers: "General Intentions for American Readers; "General Intentions for November, 1887;" Souls in their Last Agony;" "Apostleship Notices;" Approbation, Recent Aggregations, Correspondence — Treasury— Thankegiving.

"PARADISE." A novel by LLOYD S. BRYCE. Funk & Wagnalls, New York. Paper, 25 cents.

This is a book so well written that we can not help a wish that the author had chosen a better subject than divorce for the basis of his story. It is pleasant reading, and is not without a moral. It shows what a vast amount of trouble a foolish woman may create, even with the best of motives.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

To the Editor of THE POST :

Sin,—The following have been authorized by the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League to solicit and collect subscriptions towards the Anti-Coercion Roll of Honor. The names of Anti-Coercion Roll of Honor. The names of the subscribers and amounts contributed will be published in The Post and True Witness. Persons not called upon by the collectors may forward to Mr. B. Connaughton, treasurer of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League, Grand Trunk street, Point St. Charles: H. J. Cloran, 2354 St. Antoine street; Martin Hart, St. Maurice street; James Donnelly, 88 Young street; James Fitzpatrick, 19 Roy Lane; Jas. Burke, 92 St. Maurice street; James Moaran, Notre Dame street; James Roach, P. J. Daroy, 47 Aylmer street; James Roach, P. J. Daroy, 47 Aylmer street; James Mullally, Papineau Square; B. Connaughton, Grand Trunk street; Jas. Cannon, 8 Murray street, Lists will be Jas. Caunon, 8 Murray street. Litts will be placed in the collectors' hands this week, as soon as received from the Rev. Dr. O'Rielly, breasurer of the L. N. L. of America.

Sec. Montreal Branch I. N. D. of America.

-OF THE---

[Continued from 1st p g .]

In a letter addressed by Us to the public journals two months ago, in defence of the claim of this dioceae to the foremost place of honor in the Province for its zealons sustainment of Separate School education, We referred incidentally to the action of the Inspector and Trustees of the Public Schools in this city and pointed out how ridiculous they had rendered themselves by their unwarranted and senseless boasting. Our remarks seem to have out them to the quick; for it was to revenge themselves of Us, (so they expressly avow) they projected their wicked resolution of defaming and degrading our poor little Catholic children by branding upon them for life the stigms of "expelled pupils." In-telligence of this infamous deed reached Us in a distant part of our diocese the day after its publication, and next morning We forwarded Our Pastoral Letter to Kingston, to be read for you at every Mass on Sunday. asking you to unite with Us in thanksgiving to God's good Providence for having converted the insane fury of the Public School Trustees into an agency of religion for the salvation of our little ones.

STATISTICS OF THE CASE.

In the interval between the publication of the Boards' "expelling" resolution and the issue of Our Pastoral Letter condemnatory of it, the following communication was made to our fellow citizens through the Kingston Daily News, Oct. 22nd, 1887:-

"It is estimated that the resolution passed by the School Board at the recent meeting, expelling the calldren of Separate School Supporters, will not affect over half a dozen forty Roman Catholic children now attending the Public Schools, but the parents of all them, except of about half a dozen, are supporters of the Common Schools."-News, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1887.

Here we have the number "fifty or sixty. as announced on the 5th of last March. brought down to an "estimated forty," of our Catholic children in attendance at the

Before adducing Our table of statistics showing the position of Catholics in those schools before and after Our denunciation of things, which, for the reasons already stated, the deservedly respected Chairman of the diligent inquiries throughout the city had led Us to believe correct; and to request a copy of the Trustees' list in return, for the sake of undisputed computation of the num bers of Catholic pupils in the Public Schools. By Our order a copy of Our list was forwarded together with this request to Mr. Savage on the 28th day of October. He wrote in reply: "I can not at present give the requested information, as I have no memoranda at hand; but I will try to get it to-morrow." We apprehended indeed that he should experience some obstruction in his efforts to procure the required document ing of the Board next Wednesday night. We. at all events, have done our best to insure accuracy in Our statistical tables,

CATHOLIC PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ON 22ND ocr., 1887.

I. Children of parents, both Catholic: From Kingston city... 1 family, 5 children

From the country, but | 5 families, 10 child'n municipal taxation.

From the country, outside Kingston City 1 family, 3 children and Township.

Total-7 families, 18 child'n All those children, without exception, have been transferred from the Public to the Separate Schools since the publication of Our Pastoral Letter on the Public School Trustees

resolution. Oct. 23rd. The parents of the 10 children who reside in the country, within the municipal limits (at G.T.R. depot), have always desired to educate. their children in the Separate Schools. But they had no Separate School nearer to them than a mile and a half, while they had a Public School at their door. Their children, whose ages range from 4 to 10 years, were too young to make the long double journey every day and in every season of the year; and, moreover, it would be dangerous tor children so young to cross the unfenced K. & P. railway track twice daily. The three other children, who reside in Pittsburg Town. chip, have no Separate School nearer to them than two long miles. Accordingly the good and thoroughly loval Catholic parents of these thirteen children have hitherto presumed on Our reasonable consent to their utilizing the Public Schools. But now the Trustees have rendered it absolutely impossible for any self-respecting Catholic to commit his children to their care; and all have consequently been withdrawn from the Public Schools and placed in the far away Separate Sobools. Thanks be to God, whose mercy draws good out of evil. II. Catholic pupils, children of Catholic fathers and Protestant mothers, who attended the Public Schools up to Oct. 23rd were 4, and they belong to 3 families. They likewise have all been withdrawn from the Public Schools and sent to the Separate Schools since the publication of Our Pastoral Letter denouncing the action of the Trustees. III. Catholic pupils, children of Protestant fathers and Protestant mothers, attending Public Schools up to Oct. 23, belong to 9 families and are 14 in number. Three of those families have transferred their children. four in number, to the Separate Schools since the publication of Our Pastoral. The children of three others are distributed between the Separate and the Public Schools; and the mothers of two lof the remaining three families are most eager to transfer their children to the Separate Schools, and hope to be allowed to do so before long. The "expelling" decree of

State of Albert Tiele California

their Baptism ; that, being Catholics, they | the attainment of the former implies "free-

THE BOARD'S CHAMPIONS.

It is satisfactory to observe that the Public Sahool Baard's edict of perpetual degradation issued against a halt cozen innoornt Catholic children, uncondemned of crime and unaccused, has happily awakened no echo of approval in the city or in the Province from any public body, any decent journal, or any individual of recognized public merit or social influence. With regret, how ever. We feel bound to notice a letter addressed to both our local dailies by a person named D. H. Marshall and dated from nowhers. Common belief atttibutes the authorship of this communication to a warlike son of toil who enjoys fittingly the same patronymic and is familiarly known in the city. We have taken some pains to ensure Ograelf of the identity of the writer who has entered the arena in the character of a free and, without any provocation whateve. from Us, has thought proper to assail the Bishop of Kingston and the "Church of Rome" in language of coarse vituperation not unlike the intensate ravings of the No-Popery ranters of the 18th century. To Our great surprise We have discovered that this gentleman is professor of Physics in Queen's University. His position entitles him we shall not deny to respect, and it to him. For he is by his office associated with gentlemen for whom we entertain the most kindly and respectful feelings. It has been a pleasure to Us to hold relations of amity and courteous interchange of friendly regard with the dis-tinguished Principal and several of the able and erudite Professors of the University of which Kingston City justly boasts as her pride and her joy in the present and her hope for the future. God forbid that We, whose lengthy experience of academic discipline enables Us to recognize the latitude allowed to individual professors for indulgence of their nersonal whime in unofficial and private life. should be guilty of the rashness and injustice of charging against the College, its Principal or its professors generally the odium of Mr. Marshall's misconduct. On the con-trary, We take to Our heart with all confidence the public and solemn prononneament of the University in its corporate character, delivered to Eastern Ontario and to all mankind by its honored This is a meed of praise far in excess of Our de-Principal in the official address to Convocaserts. St. Francis de Sales and St. Charles tion read by him, in the name of the Changraduates and the citizens of Kingston, on the 22ad of last April :-

OUREN'S PRONOUNCEMENT VS. D. H. MARSHALL. "We have the most explicit assurance that Catholic as well as Protestant students - Tros Tyriusque -bave had and always will have their religious belief acrupulously respected at all times. Not only so, we give the assurance, dear to every true parent, that DIGNUM PATELLA OPERCULUM. Warfare against our connection with an ancient historical church enables us to surround the University with religious influences of unspeakable value in moulding character."

Wherefore, We may dismiss from Our

mind the painful apprehension which Prof. hand. (2 kings I. c., 14 v. Ps. 104, 15 v.)
Marshall's bilious invectives were calculated Who in Ontario is not aware of the violent to inspire. We must not regard him as an index of the feeling of the University paper for the last eighteen months, against the towards the Catholic youths who frequent its halls. The sentiments to Church, her doctrines, her practices of piety, her civil rights, accompanied always by glaring which he has given utterance are, We doubt not, peculiarly his own.
One of them deserves special attention. "I Board had by their luckless forfeited the chance of slowly and stealthily advocacy of proselytism by means of Public School education in the city of Kingston.

MR. MARSHALL.

But, accustomed as We are to scanning the utterances of men straitened between their nigotry and the laws of honor, We read his lines in their natural sequence and in the spirit of his antithesis of clauses. We cannot suppose Mr. Marshall, a Professor in Queen's University, to be as ignorant of the English language as the Trustees of the Public School, who in their silly apology addressed to the journals, fessor must surely know the meaning of the word "liberal" when applied to children's elementary education 'free' from religious dogmas. Education is the development of the mind's faculties. "Liberal education" is a phrase denoting the formation of the mind in literature and science generally, such as is received at a College or University in Arts and all the higher departments of intellectual training. It does not apply to purely pro-fessional or technical science as such, although theology, law, medicine, engineering, etc. are comprised under this head. Much less is this phrase applicable to rudimentary knowledge acquired by children in the Public Schools, such as reading, caligraphy, volgar arithmetic, physical geography, the elements of science, etc. If it ever be permissible to employ this definite phrase in reference to those initial studies, it must be in an expressly qualified sense, and the qualification must depend entirely on the context. Since Mr. Marshall in referring to the elementary education received by children in the Public Schools, regrets that Roman Catholic children shall no longer have their minds fashioned there by what he calls 'liberal education," we must of necessity scrutinize the context for the qualification | both that will justify the use of the term "liberal," and directly we find it in the sub-joined clause—"free from the dogmas of the Church of Rome." Oh! may Our good God save the Catholic children of Kingston from such "liberal" development

may be good religious and virtuous Catholics, not half-and-half nor neutralized, that is, not half-and-half nor Agnostics, of neither Indifferentiate nor Agnostics, of neither and concerning in the News Public whom, unhappily for families and for society, much more of his mind than he intended by whom, thhappily for families and for sourcey, there are for many a: this side of the referring to the "chances," which he regrets having been lessaned, of the Catholic pupils acquiring, through the Public School lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic, that "liberal" expansiveness of thought which would set them "free" from the restricting bands of Christian "dogma"—the enslaving bands of Rome. Mr. Marshall for Trusteeship is intensest Orange hatred can hardly be unawars that the term of the faith and religion of the Catholic "change" necessarily in all that the term of the faith and religion of the Catholic would set them "free" from the restricting " chance" necessarily implies hidden design, and, by consequence, uncertainty of result. What hidden design of God or men was there in the "liberal e meation" of Catholic children "free from the dogmas of the Church of Rome," which they have been hitherto getting in the public schools of Kingston under Orange administration? And how is the working of that hidden design lessened by the interposition of the Bishop counteracting the revealed plans of the Board ?

All this, We know, is in perfect harmony with the inveterate propensity of bigots of Mr. Marshall's type, who, without knowing what they are saying, inveigh against the dogmatic teachings of Christian antiquity as intellectual slavery. It is an old, old platform cry, repeated through the centuries from the days of the Platonizing converts of the first and second gas of Christianity down to our own. What matters it that he who repeats this pairot-cry, if he be an Anglican, or Presbyterian, or anywise a believer in the ineffable mysteries of the Trinity, the Incarnation and the Atonement, stands self-condemned by the words of his own mouth? It is enough that he words of his own mouth: 12 is sure. thinks he is striking at Catholicism, because it thinks he is striking at the ancient creed "to the faith once traditional to the sainte.

THE SCHOOL BOARD TRUSTEES AND MR. MAR-

SHALL.
The Trustees have little cause for thankfulness to Mr. D. H. Marshall for his interpretation of their pious intentions o for his regrets at their unwisdom. Neither can they feel complimented by his censure upon their downight fatuity. "because they have unintentionally fatuity, "because they have unintentionally given Bishop Cleary a chance of writing" the Pastoral Letter which undid their scheme, and converted their weapons of attack into an armory of Catholic defence and salva-

too of Our little ones.

As for Us personally, We can easily forgive
Mr. Marshall for all the vile epithets he has been pleased to heap upon Us in consideration of the high-sounding panegyric with which he mentions our name in his opening sentence:-"I could not help remarking to myself, "Here is a Bishop to the Church of Rome's own heart!" Borromeo would have been abashed by such cellor, before the assembled Professors and magnificent eulogy bestowed on them, did they believe their panegyrist's opinion worthy of any credit in the estimation of men. No more nob ribute could be paid to the holiest and wises and most self-sacrificing of the Hie archy than this:—"Here is a Bishon to the Church's own heart." We are profoundly appreciative.

THE TRUSTEES AND THE TORONTO " MAIL."

Public School Board is the Teronto Mail.

the Catholic Church, come whence it may, or

as aults, renewed from day to day in that

The only other champion of the Kingston

misrepresentations of her Bishogs, and calun nious reviling in almost every conceivable form? This is the journal that raised the war-cry of "race and creed" havred in the Provincial their action lessened the chances of these children getting a good liberal e ucation, to must be smashed into its original frag. facile, and he will be read. Judging thus, I children getting a good liberal e ucation, tion must be smashed into its original frag-free from the dogmas of the Church of Rome. ments (cic)" in order to deprive Catholics of their For this reason I regret the action of the legal and constitutional right of e theating their Trustees." This sentence, We must confess, cuildren religiously and, as far as residely, to startled Us not a little. We understood it render life unbearable to the Irish and French at first, and We still interpret it, as an expression of rearest that the control of the Protestant electors Trustees." This sent-nce, We must confess, startled Us not a little. We understood it at first, and We still interpret it, as an expression of regret that the School sixths of the entire constituency, responded to the Province, who, being five as Michael Stautton did of Mongomery Marin's work years ago, by showing that it was Clarke, ex-Senator James Fitzgerald, Captain Mail and its desperate p-rtizans by their silent and determined outrage at the pulling booths on the third day after Christmas, that they do educating our Catholic children in their on the third day after Christmas, that they do schools with that "liberalism" which is not want a war of races, and will not join in synonimous with "freedom" from the dogmas religious strife, nor will they "smash confederation the Church of Rome. According to the action into its original atoms" for the gratification of the Church of Rome. cepted rules of language it seems capable of of a band of literary anarchists. The appeal of no other meaning. To be sure, Mr. Marshall ou. Public School Trustees to such a journal to has so arranged his phraseology as to save one Public School Trustees to such a journal to himself from the charge of open and direct exhibition of their conscious guiltines, rendered sort of a case in their behalf is a pititable almost lunicrous by the editor's empha-tic rebuke of their stupidity in having by their method of action "so ably seconded" the Bishop's policy. When the advocate slaps his client on the face in open court his case is confessedly gone. It could not be expected of Us or any other Bishop to write in defence of Our official acts in the pages of the Toronto Mail. nor include to hald controversy on any subject with its editor in chief. He is therefore perfectly safe in the indulgence of his unnatural taste for vilification of the Church and her consecra of dignitaries. We say "unustural," because it is not nature's instinct that impels a it is not nature's instinct that impels a man born of Irish Catholic parents in the heart man born of Irish Catholic parents in the heart of Commandia, the most catholic of Irish Catholic parents in the heart of Commandia, the most catholic of Irish Catholic parents in the heart of Commandia, the most catholic of Irish Catholic parents in the heart of Commandia, the most catholic parents in the heart of the most catholic parents in the heart of the ministry of the altar, and transferred by Episcopia less criminal language. The learned propal kindness to the College of Proparanda in fessor must surely know the meaning of the ment of his mind and heart in the highest truths of wisdom and best lessons of virtue, to turn around after his abandonment of the priestly candidature, and, for hireling's pay, strike his venomous darts into the bosom of the mother that reared him. We will content Ourself with the following analysis of the three editorial articles written by that gentleman on the subject of Our defence of Our little ones against the inhumanity of the Public School Board of Kingston: 1st. The one and only issue existing in the case between Us and the Public School Board, which We plainly and definitely stated in Our Pastoral Letter delivered to you this day fortnight, and which We repeat to day by two quotations from that Pas oral in the second pwagraph of this one, has not been presented to the readers of the Mail, formally or virtually; in any paragraph or sentence, nor is the remotest allusion made to it throughout the three editorial articles published on the subject in that Journal on the 25th, 26th and that Journal on the 25th, 26th and 28th of October. False issues are raised to blind the eyes of unintelligent readers; but the complaint made by Us against the Board, and studiously limited to a single point, is nowhere stated or anywise referred to. 2nd. It is un-true that in Kingston there are any children sent to the Public Schools because their parents, both being Catholic, "know their children would receive a better education in the Public Schools than in the Separate Schools" (Mail, Oct. 25th). On the contrary, every such parent in Kingston has distinctly and with repeated assevera-tion declared to Us their absolute and unqualified preference for the education imparted in the Separate Schools, and their regret at the

trary, thereare thousands of our little open in this the fact and concurring in it. Were Public Schools PER SE "dangerous alike to both religion and morality," it would be Our duty to take steps at once for the withdrawal of Catholic pupils from the gravestof all dangers. Happily for the Catholics of Ontario, the Public School attended by them are not generally, nor any pupils, and whose cruelty of disposition towards them has been strikingly, and let Us add, providentially, manifested in the ferocious edict of Wednesday night, Oct. 19th, marking them with the stigma of everlasting disgrace for no offence of their own, but simply for the gratification of spite against their Bishop, the Pastor of their souls. 4th. It is not true that We ever said or wrote a word directly or indirectly at variance with the proposition. "It is only just that those who contribute to the support of one class of schools should not be entitled to use freely the other" (Mail, Oct. 28th); and consequently the following comment of the Editor-in-Chief is unwarranted and viz.:-"How any individual,

sible to conceive.

Dearly beloved in Christ, this quarrel is tees against the lambs of the fold, whom the Pastor of Pastors has charged Us in a pecial manner to protect against the wolf. We have the response of Our conscience that We have fulfilled Our duty, and that God is pleased with Our work. He has blessed it with most happy results, such as We and you never had expected to witness in this city. Our chil-Let us rejoice in humble thankfulness to God, who has always drawn good out of evil, and pray always for the conversion of our enemies, recalling to mind the admonition of the Apostle St. Paul to the Romans:— Be not overcome by evil, but overcome evil by (Rom. 12 ch.) The blessing of Our Lord Jesus Christ be

upon you all.
Given at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston this 18th day of November, the Feast of Our Blessed Lady's Patronage, in the year of Our

† James Vincent Cleary, S.T.D., Bishop of Kingston. THOMAS KELLY, Secretary.

PROFESSOR GULDWIN SMITH AGAIN.

(N. W. Review, 9th Nov. 1887.) This crabbed exile has again been giving vent to his strong anti-Irish sentiments. He is generally recognized as a writer of elegant Engish and is possessed of a clear though erratic What he writes will therefore renerally read. His most recent utterance on riend ex. Judge Ryan with an occasion for supplying the antidote to Mr. Smith's poison in small but powerful dose, as he has done in the following letter, which appeared in the last saue of The Week, and which we gladly reproduce :-

To the Editor of The Week: SIR,-Your number of the 6th ult. furnishes further proof of Mr. Goldwin Smith's determined opposition to Ireland's nationality, and to Mr. Gladstone as its carnest a tvocate the former gentleman recommended that the Irish people should be deperted "to a Crown Colony to fit them for the exercise of political nower (Nineteenth Century, June, 1883), his words as to the character and wants of that people have desire to notice the kind of support he brings to Dr. Ingram against Mr. Gladstone on the question of the so-called Irish Union, which. Martin's work years ago, by not history, but the merest partisan pleading. But how does Mr. Smith aid Dr. Ingeam? The chief point in dispute is Pitt's conduct. Mr. Gladstens terms it "blackguardism," and gives proof. Mr. Sm th would seem to deny the existence of a certain "con-piracy" which involve the chame and dishenour of Pitt, and broadly states that the distinguished auti-Unionist writer of the day, Sir Jonah Ba rington, did not believe in the "scandal." Now, Sir Jonah lise and Fall of the Irish Nation, which I read forty years ago, is the most reliable record of the worthy Baronet's knowleds of the accursed proceedings of the period. In that we read:—
"The means by which the Union was carried were so fi gitious and treasonable that for the sanctioning of them Pitt should have lost his

How far does this passage aid Mr. Smith in his desire to discredit Mr. Glad tone? Our great states in has been provoked, "after two generations have passed away," to produce fur ther proof of the atominable conduct of the Irish Government, directed by the English Government, of 1800; but for the purposes of the argument of the present day it was really not needed. Henry Grattan, whom no one now disbelieves, few ever did, heard Castlereagh de clare: "Half a million, or more, were expended some years ago to break an opposition; the same, or a greater sum, may be necessary now. "This he said," continues Mr. Grattan, "in the most extensive sense of bribery and corruption; and the threat was proceeded with, the peerage sold, the calliffs of corruption were everywhere: in the lobby, in the wera street, on the steps, and at the doors of every parliamectary leader, offering titles to some, offices to others, corruption to all." If further evidence were necessary, Chief Justice Bushe could be cited as having spoken thus: basest corruption and artifice were exerted to promote it; all the worst passions of the human neart entered into the service; the most deprayed ingeauity of the human intellect was tortured to devise new contrivances of fraud."

Is it to be woodered at that Lord Jeffrey once wrote (Edinburgh Review): "The Union in short much have been as the contribution of the in short must be made equal and complete on the part of England, or it will be broken in pieces and thrown in her face by Ireland?" MATTHEW RYAN, Windiner.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

CEREMONY AT THE PROVIDENCE CONVENT. A grand religious ceremoney took place at the Providence Convent, on Saturday, when the following ladies tock the veil: Maximilienne Laurin, of Valleyfield; M. Alexina Doyon, of Montreal; M. Zenobie Beauchamp, of Massachusetts; Philomene Esther Nolin, of Standard bridge; Eugenie Mailloux, of Ste. Anne, Illi-nois; Julienne Fusey, of Ste. Ursule; Azilda Anny Saucier, of Louisville; Eugenie Dupuis. of St. Simon, and Veronique Trudel, of Nicolet. Rev. Father Faubert, chaplain of the Sisters

of Charity, officiated.

In the same institution His Grace Archbishop fartin only, and it was not enforced against them on the last vows of the following in the selection of a piano to the two manufacturers who have heard the impossibility of availing themselves of it for their children because of the distance of their children because of their children because of the distance of their children because of their children because of the distance of their children because of their children because of their children because of the distance of their children because of their children becaus Fabre received the last yown of the following

BY A PATRIOT'S BIER. FIVE THOUSAND IRISH NATIONALISTS AT THE FUNERAL OF JOHN J. BRESLIN. [New York Herald, Nov. 21st.]

Irish nationality had a marvellone representation yesterday at the bier of John J. Breslin. Five thousand men went thither to look their last on the dead patriot. All feuds were hushed in that solemn presence. It was a wonderful scene.

There were men in that sorrowful multitude who had worn chains for Ireland; men who had stood in the shadow of the gallows; men who had fought like tigers in the day time and were hunted like wild beasts in their own native land at night. Two of the mourners were patriots who had killed in-

Canal street was filled with the multitude, and from daybreak on a long line of people passed by the bier-an endless human chain "It linking strange personalities together. There were soldiors and lawyers and journalists to be seen on all sides. Here stood John Devoy, who suffered im-

prisonment for his country; there stood Thomas Clarke Luby, one of those on whom say nothing of a Bishop, can think it reasonable that the money should be taken by one School Board and the work for which that School Board and the work for which that ledges by another, it is impossible. Then there was General Thomas Francis Bourke, who was sentenced to be hanged in 1867; William F. Roan'ree, of of our making. It has been forced upon Us Philadelphia, the chief organizer of Fenian-by the cruel action of the Public School Trus-ism in the British army who served fine ism in the British army, who served five years in prison; Daniel Byrne, the warder of the Dublin prison who helped Mr. Breslin to set James Stophens free; James Reynolds, who was the nominal owner of the whaler Catalpa, which was used by Mr. Breslin in rescuing the Fenians from Australia; James Lowery, an old North of Ireland Prodren are safe, thanks be to His infinite mercy testant, and Joseph Kelly, both of whom that rescued them "from the hand of them that helped to rescue the Irish prisoners from the Manchester Prison van; Patrick Walsh, who was released with Thomas Clarks Luby; Gen. Denis Bourke and Col. Kirwin, both of whom were locked up in Kilmainham, and "Bless them that curse you: bless, and curse Matthew Slattery, who was in the rising of not. Render to no man evil for evil. Provide things good, not only in the sight of God, but racks near Dublin; Dr. Wm. F. Carroll, of also in the sight of men. If it be possible, as Philadelphia, one of the leading trustees of much as it is in you, have peace with all men. the national fund, and Augustine E. Costello, who was released by England upon demand of the United States. O'Donovan Rossa, too, paid his tribute to the dead.

> "NUMBER ONE" THERE, TOO. See A dark bearded, soft voiced man moved quietly about in the throng taking notes for a newspaper. It was Patrick J. P. Tynan, the reputed "Number One," who was said to have given the order for the death of Under Secretary Burke, who, with Lord Frederick Cavendish, was killed in Phenix Park.

The five surviving trustees of the Irish Skirmlshing Fund were present and were among the pall-henrers. The dark badges of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood and the Irish veterans could be seen everywhere. The Shamrock Club, of Philadelphia, were in line, so were the Napper Tandy and Sarsfield clubs of the Clan-na Gael, Mr. J. O'Brien represented the Irishmen from Binghamton; James A. Bourke represented Wilmington, Del.; Captain Lawrence Buckley represented the Clan-na-Gael Guards, of Chicago; City Clerk Cogan was in the delegation from Passaic, N. J.; John J. Rossiter headed the Newark representatives, and in the Boston delegation were Internal Revenue Collector John E. Fitzgerald, James A. Fegun and John J. Fannon,

The dead ratriot's two brothers. Neil and Michael J. Breslin, were among the chief mourgers.

Among the other noted nationalists and Fenians were John King, of Passaic; Luke Dillon, of Boston; Colonel Phalen, of Maher's Brigade; gray-haired Garrett O'Shaughnessy, James O'Callahan, the old Fenian Head Centre who administered the oath of patriotism to John Devoy; Patrick J. Hayburn, Edward L. Caroy, Dr. William Dwyer, Patrick Logan, Edward J. Rowe, President Thomas P. Masterson, of the Irish Thomas Costello, Hugh McHugh, Commissioner James Coleman, Judge Brown, of the City Court; Bryan J. McSwyny, Haverty and Civil Justice W. H. Kelly.

On either side of the casket were draped the Irish and American flags. Harps and crosses and anchors and pillows of flowers were heaped about. The inscription on the daskot was:

JOHN J. BRESLIN Died November 18, 1887. Aged 54 years. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Twice old Irish women knelt at the dead form as at a shrine. One of them asked per-mission to have a "keening" in Celtic style. The glass over the face of the body was actually wet with tears, the tribute of Irishmen to the dead.

A NOTABLE GATHERING OF FENIANS, " This is the greatest gathering of Fenians I've seen in fifteen years," said John Devoy. "I have recognized faces to day that I have not looked upon since the old days in Ireland." It was long after the hour appointed for

the funeral when the casket was borne to the hearse, followed by the pallbearers, Thomas Ularke Luby, Dr. William Carroll, John Devoy, William F. Roantree, Luke Dillon, General Thomas F. Bourke, James Reynolds, Daniel Byrne, Austin Gibbons and John King. A great host witnessed the scene. Then a great procession was formed under the care of General James R. O'Beirne. It was met at the ferry by a company of the Sixty-ninth regiment with a drum corps.

They took the dead nationalist to Calvary

Cemetery, where his remains were laid in the receiving vault. Then Mr. Thomas Clark Livoy made a brief speech, recounting the gallant exploits of the dead patriot and eulogizing his services to Ireland.

THE LITTLE PRODIGY PIANIST. The leading musical people of New York are just now greatly excited over the advent of a just now greatly excited over the advent of a musical prodigy, Joseff Hoffman, the boy nianiet, who is shor ly expected from Europe. The Tribune's London correspondent cables that the furore created by his playing in that city has not been equalled since Rubenstein, and that at his last concert the disapprintment was intense, when, on the opening of the house, the announcemement was posted, "All tickets sold."

As usual, there is a bitter contest now being waged between the two leading piano makers in New York as to the piano the little artist is to use at his concerts. As in the case of Van-Bulo and Rubinstein, his agents are restricted in the selection of a piano to the two manufac-

in which it sometimes rises superior to any con-

sideration of physique has only to read Char-lotte Bronte's Jane Eyre. This power is

most always a natural endowment, and to culti-

most always a natural endowment, and to cultivate it is about a hopeful as to cultivate musical or poetical talent where none exists naturally. But I can give the homely girl one pointer even on this subject that will be useful. No one ever knew a slattern or a melancholy wo nan or a solid who ever possessed this indescribable art.

DEEP SLA WONDERS

exist in thousands of form, but are surpassed

exist in thousands of forms, the aurpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address

to Haliett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive

# THE NEW IRISH AVATAR.

[Mr. Wilfrad Blunt and Lady Anne Blunt, granddaughter of Lord Byron, who came on a mission of hope and friendship to Ifeland, summoned a meeting at Woodford county Galway, to express sympathy with the evioted tenants of Clanricade, and to exhort them to patience. For this crime they were set upon by order of the Irish Executive, Lady, Anne was garrotted by the constabulary, and her, husband bludgeoned, arrested and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Let Tyranny tremble and Bigotry grean.
For friendly invaders sweep over the tide.
And Erin no longer is striving alone.
The true heart of England beats warm by her

The wrongs and the woes of the black bitter past
With hope for the future they come to redeem,
Hands, long clenched in wrath, clasp in friend-

ship at hat, And the hatred of ages has fied like a dream. Though England full many a glory may claim Her sword never slumbered at Liberty's call,

From the dark stain of tyrant to clear her own To free her own serfs were the proudest of all. Though defeated, undaunted our own mother-

The long strife maintaining, struck back blow for blow, Fierce in battle, but faithful in friendship her

Two nations fer friendship the great God had

God of Peace, may Tby mandate at length be obeyed, And woe to the tyrants who seek to divide.

You staunch English friends on whose features Our true hearted Irish in gratitude gaze,
You have strengthened our hands and our
hearts for the fray,

Given hostage to hope for the happier days.

For you, even you, of your race are the first Partakers with us in our suffering and wrong, Through the strait bonds of a.d 'racial 'rancour you burst. You stood by the weak and confronted the strong.

Brave Englishman! bravest in this that you dare Brave England herself in the cause of the

Whom vainly Coercion commands to forbear, If freedom and justice entreat you to speak. Brave English lady! whose true heart de

spised The poisonous stab of society's sneer,
You rauged yourself boldly on misery's side,
With a soul full of mercy, that casteth out

Now, curred be the cowards that stooped to A stranger-a woman-the friend of their

race,
Alas! that base, pitiful bribes should prevail
To brand Irish names with eternal disgrace. Our gratitude's tribute may make you amends, A nation's applause as atonement may serve, While we've wrath for our tyrants, or love for

our friends, Your name, Lady Anne, shall our history preserve.

Your ancestor, filled with a genius divine, Poured a lava-like torrent of wrath on our

Less fierce but as kindly a spirit is thine, Your woman's heart melts at the sight of our

In "The Irish Avatar" his soul was on flame, And his passionate scorn, though scathing, was just. When sycorhant slaves made a pareant of their tyrant crouched low

Yet surely our nation may plead at his grave, We mastered his lesson of national pride,

In liberty's name to his granddaughter gave That we'come so lately to princes denied.

### NATIONAL LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZE-WINNING NUMBERS. Tue drawing in the National Lettery of Colonization of Rev. Father Labelle, which was commenced on Wednesday last, at the S-minary Hall, was, yesterday, brought to a close under the direction of the Rev. Messrs. Bonin and Lapalme. The following is a list of the winning number in the first series or the \$1 00 ticket :-Building lots in Montreal at \$300-850,

26568, 43980, 45226, 51589, 62410, 84876, 88907, 3813, 32534.

Bedroom or drawing-room Suites at \$200.—22606, 29406, 36240, 39261, 64684, 72142, 92011, 94486, 27537, 31214, 36729, 48798, 67369, 76915, 92818

Bidroom or drawing room suites at \$100 — 2677, \$127, 20700, 27273, 48273, 60525, 65453, 67108, 6123, 25679, 28112, 52748, 61778, 66156, 91566, 7726, 12258, 27115, 28519, 8184.

28519, 8184.

Gold watches and \$50.—1170, 18124, 25380, 40574, 51871, 69624, 83235, 92341, 2317, 19196, 25687, 40955, 52230, 71274, 84109, 92619, 2340, 19929, 26181, 44257, 52647, 72818, 84417, 93066, 2581, 20125, 26661, 45652, 52839, 74680, 84298, 93171, 7044, 21143, 27014, 46233, 57187, 74785, 86005, 94973, 8024, 23333, 27190, 68146, 68146, 68200 86005, 94973, 8024, 23333, 48532, 57808, 74996. 86146. 48532, 57808, 74996. 86146. 96220, 10269, 10809, 11686. 12205, 14186. 16474, 17117, 23441, 23526, 24103, 24382, 24426 24839, 25039, 30287, 30462, 31317, 31409, 34986, 36312, 40330, 48674, 49237, 49500, 49714, 49700, 50670, 51340, 61877, 63211, 63496, 64770, 65384, 68088, 76732, 77671, 78228, 80142, 81834, 82478, 87912, 88510 88693, 89959, 90640, 91289, 98651, 99077, 99671, 99738, 99880, 98041. 57808, 96220

99671, 99738, 99880, 98041. No. 53784 won the \$5,000 prize, while No. 5714 won the \$2,000 prize.

The 500 numbers preceding and the 500 immediately following No. 53784 have drawn each a \$20 watch, viz.:—Nos. 53284 to

The 1000 tickets ending by 14 have drawn each a \$10 watch. The drawing in the second series, or the 25c ticket, gave the following result:—One real estate at \$1,000—87241.

Real Estates at \$500 -65585, 86540. Carriages at \$250 -34133, 86470, 87928,

98710.
Guid chains at \$40-501, 14278, 26879, 36746, 48189, 62136, 70232, 91915, 4059, 16017, 28176, 38502, 55325, 63458, 71742, 93524, 6792, 18343, 31884, 41202, 55514, 63984, 77009, 94484, 7909, 19507, 34578, 43996, 55587, 66410, 78993, 94828, 12339, 21265, 35265, 44511, 58184, 67638, 79039, 96734, 12401, 26151, 39664, 46062, 58793, 68320, 83740, 97432, 13274, 26404.

The 500 numbers preceding and the 500

The 500 numbers preceding and the 500 immediately following No. 87241 have drawn each a tollet set worth \$5, viz. : Nos. 86741 to 87741. The next drawing will take place on the 21st of December next.

In answer to the casual question, How easy and truthful to tell it's 

**美国工作的** 

BAKER PACHA DEAD.

HIS LONG AND GALLANT SERVICES.

Valentine Baker, in the service of the Khedive of Egypt at the time of his death, was unquestionably one of the most gallant and interpid soldiers of the age. He was bred to arms from early howhood, and has figured conspicuously in the military history of Europe, Asia and Africa for the past thirty years. He was the son of a Gloucesterahire (England) squire and born in 1830.

He entered the army as a cornet in the Ceylon Rifles in 1848, was transferred to the Tenth Hussars in 1852, passed in the same year to the Twelfth Lancers, where he remained until 1856, when he joined the Teuth Hussars as captain, and became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, in which the Princs of Wales was a placed for military education. He went thence to be assistant quarterinester general at Aldershot, a position he held until 1875. He served in the Kaffir war of 1852-53; and in the Crimean war, at the slege of Sebastopol. He was present at the desperate battle of the Tchernaya, and led one of the storming parties in the final assault on the fortress. He wore a medal for the Kaffir war and the Crimean class and the Turkish war medal for more recent services. Kaffir war and the Crimean clasp and the Turkish war medal for more recent services.

It was while holding a commission in the British army as Colonel of the Tenth Hussars that he clouded his career and incurred the enmity of the Quren by an unfortunate escarade with a young lady in an English railway carriage. Cushiered and for a time imprisoned, he resolved to retrieve his reputation by gallant conduct, entered the Turkish service, became a favorite of the Sulian and served with distinction in the Ottoman army.

GREAT BRAVERY IN TURKEY. Baker Pacha entered the Turkish service hand
Clasps freely and frankly the hand of her foe.
Turkish war, in order to organize an Ottoman Gendarmerie, and on the outbreak of the Russermade,
Turkish war, in order to organize an Ottoman Gendarmerie, and on the outbreak of hostilities left the capital temporarily with Abdul-Kerim for Rustchuk as a member of his staff. He returned to Constantinously however taff. He returned to Constantinople, however, staff. He returned to Constantinopie, however, and was not definitely appointed to any actual command until August, 1877, when, after the Russians had crossed the Danube, the Sultan superseded Abd-ul-Kerim by Mehemet Ali, who summoned Baker Pacha to Shumla, together with various other English officers, and, gave him an important command upon the Lom. Baker Pasha peedily became extremely popular with his men, who declared that the "English Pacha" told them to "follow," and not to "go on" like so many of his Turkieb colleagues.

or nis lurgest conseques.

On the Lom he did good service, and was decreated with the Osmanieh for his bravery, in one battle having his horse wounded under him, while he stormed the heights of Ycoikor and while he stormed the heights of Yearkor and with only 200 men and fifty cavalry captured them in the face of two batteries of Russian guns and 8,000 troops. His chief exploits, however, was later on in the war. After Christmass, when the Russians, having captured Plevna and crossed the Bulgans, were in full march upon Constantinople, Baker Pacha and his division skilfully and bravely protected the rear of Chakir Pacha's retreating army. Un December 31, aided by Colonel Allix, he held the rear of Chakir Pacha's retreating army. On December 31, aided by Colonel Allix, he held some height near Tashkesan on the Orkanie and Sophia Roads against the a'tacks of the Russians, who outnumbered his little force some six times, for a whole day, thus enabling Chakir Pacha safely to draw off the whole of his army corps, and to get away his guns.

At the close of this campaign, at the instigation of England, Baker Pacha next carried out rarious reforms in the gendarmerie of Asia

various reforms in the gendarmerie of Asia Minor. At the end of the Egyptian campaign that followed the siege of Alexandria Baker Pacha resigned his post nide-de-camp to the Sultan to accept charge of the task of reorgan-izing the Egytian forces under Hicks Pscha, during the insurrection of El Mahdi, the rebel prophet of the Soudan, Baker was looked to as the main support of the Khadive's authority. HIS DEFEAT IN THE SOUDAN.

It was in February, 1884, that Baker Pacha. It was in reordary, 1889, that Baker Facha, with 35,000 men, met with disastrous defeat at the hands of El Mahdi's forces in the bloody battle of the Teb, fifty miles south of Suakim, near the Red Ses. The European soldiers fought desperately and bravely, but were overfought desperately and bravely, but were overpowered. Baker was ably supported by Colonel Burnaby (author of the famous "Ride to Khiva") and by Colonel Sartorius. For tunately all these distinguished officers escaped. The Egyptian soldiery, who composed the main part of the army, behaved with the most distraceful paltrocnery, and were slaughtered like sheep by the Arabs under Osman Iligna. The slaughter continued as far as Trinkitat, where the fugitives took refuge on an English ship. Over 2,000 were refuse on an English ship. Over 2,000 were killed, including ninety-six officers, of whom sixteen were Europeans. Four Krupp and two Gatling guns lost. It is said that Egyptian cavalry solders even threw their saddles away and turned their horses loose that they might

not be forced into the fight.

Baker Pacha, since the close of the war in the Soudan, has still retained a commission under the Khediye, and was in the prime of life when thitmed any with fever. He will be mourned striken down with fever. He will be mourned by the entire English army and the Prince of Wales, who was always his warm friend, and exerted himself to secure his reinstatement in the Paritich against the British service.

"I DON'T WANT RELIEF, BUT CURE. "I DON'T WANT RELIEF, BUT CURE." is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to the World's Disponeary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., for pamphlet on this disease. disease.

### 1RISH AFFAIRS.

PARNELL'S, WHEREABOUTS — MR. SHEERLEY
M.P., TO ME ARRESTED — DILLON IN SCOTLAND — O'DRIEN'S CONDITION MUCH
ALTERED — GOSCHEN'S PROMISES.

During Nov. 17.—Mr. Harrington, M.P., in a letter published to-day says the Irish members of Parliament always knew where to find Mr. Parnell, who is never absent of Canada and would not lessen their loyalty when Irish politics urgently demanded his to Queen Victoria or endanger British conpresence. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Sheehey, M.P., who failed to appear before the court at Castlersa to answer to a summons.

DUFFERIN'S TENANTS. DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—The tenants, including the leaseholders, of the County Down estate of Lord Dufferin, have asked a 40 per cent. reduction of rents and an extension of time for paying them.

O'BRIEN GREATLY CHANGED DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—Visitors to Tullamore jail declare that Mr. O'Brien has greatly changed, and that he refuses to take nourishing feed. During an eviction near Dungarvan to day four policemen, several bailiffs and twenty spectators were injured. The members of the evicted family escaped from the house by an underground passage.

THE DIFFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—John Dillon, M.P.,
made a speech this evening at Inverness. He pointed out the a surdity of the Unionist pretence that the I we were equal over the whole kingdom. It he were speaking in Ireland to day he would probably be arrested, while in Scotland he was a free man.

LONDON, Nov. 17—Mr. Goschen, addressing a meeting of Liberal Unioniets at Manchester, urged the Unionists to continue in active cooperation with the Conservatives. They need not fear reactionary neasures by the Government. On the contary, the Cabinet's legis-lative programme would command the sup-port of advanced Librals, as it would deal with many questions flecting social and instatute book measures of a truly liberal

your corn stepped up a : As their anything inore delightful than getti grid of it? Holloway's Corn Ocae will do it. Try it and be convinced. plegm.

The state of the s

O'BRIEN IN JAIL

(Dublin Nation.) To-night the farmer safely aleeps by Duhallow's streams; To night on Galtee's storied slopes the peasant calmly dreams; Beneath his roof-tree calmly dreams, and heeds

not storm or hail.
While he who kept that roof-tree there is lying bound in jail!

11.

To night in many a cot and hall, and mansion Wherever beats a manly heart with love of There's scarcely one will seek his rest who, having beard the tale,
Would not exchange his couch with him who
sleeps in youder jail! motherland.

To night where'er the wandering Celt has built himself a home—
In far New York, 'neath Southern Cross, in proud Imperial Rome—
Oh! many an exile fondly prays, "God speed

the passing gale
That waits our loving greetings home to him who sleeps in jail!"

IV. How can we serve our country best, our fond affection prove?

And for our prisoned hero show our wealth of deathless love? Oh! brothers, bravely face the foe! what coward

now would quail? When he who tamed Clanricarde's pride went blithe of heart to jail!

November 1st, 1887.

UNIVERSAL APPROBATION. The medical profession, the clergy, the press and the public alike acknowledge the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters as an unequalied remedy for chronic diseases of the atomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood. Its popularity increases with its years of trial.

VICTORY FOR FREE SPEECH.

MR. SAUPDERS, EX-M.P., IS NOT PROSECUTED

FOR SPEAKING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE. LONDON, Nov. 17 -William Saunders, an ex-member of Parliament, who was arrested last week while addressing a crowd in Trafalgar Square, was arraigned in Court to-day.

He was charged with disorderly conduct in speaking in Trafalgar Square, and thereby causing a disorderly assemblage. He was also charged with obstructing the police. The Crown counsel admitted that the charges were unstatory, and requested that they be dismissed. Mr. Saunders insisted on a conviction. The magistrate, however, dismissed the charges on the ground that a breach of the prohibitive order of Gen. Warren, the police superintendent, did not form a statutory offence. The Radicals are jubilant over the result of the arrest, and may possibly revoke their decision not to meet in Trafaigar square on Sunday. The Daily News. commenting on the case, says: "The Govern-ment has cut a poor figure. Their advisors have landed them in a most ignominious plight. They refuse to prosecute Mr. Saunders in a peaceful test case, alleging that the point can be better raised in the prosecution of Mr. Graham. If this is not a direct discouragement to constitutional methods and a distinct incitement to violence we should be glad to know what is. Sir Charles Warren's problamation is a mere waste of paper. This serious state of things will make the people consider whether a government that blunders so fatally can be supported any longer." At a conference yesterday of the London Liberal members of the House of Commons, it was decided to raise the question of the right of having public meetings and processions im-

Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harrassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam that cures coughs, colds, hronchitis and all pul: nonary troubles.

# COMMERCIAL UNION.

ENDORSED BY A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING OF

FARMERS AT EAST KENT. RIDGETOWN, Ont., Nov. 17 .- A very large and representative meeting of the Farmer's Institute of East Kent, was held here to-day in the Opera House. Mesers V. E. Fuller and Thomas Shaw addressed the meeting at length upon the subject of Commercial Union. Considerable surprise was expressed by the farmers present at the absence of those gentlemen who had been invited to be present and speak in opposition, and who had promised to appear. Mayor Patterson and R. D. Gosnell, of Chatham, were the expected parties, and this is the second time that they have promised to meet Mesers. Shaw and Fuller, and have failed to put in an appearance. Before the meeting broke up a resolution was passed unanimously that in the opinion of the meeting, composed of both political parties, the adoption of Commercial Union or unrestricted reciprocity between the Dominion of Canada and the United States would tend to decrease the distress now experienced by the farmers

# FOR FROST BITES.

There is no better remedy for frost bites, chilblains and similar troubles than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It also cures rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, desfuess and lameness, and pain generally. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally.

ESMONDE'S ANTECEDENTS.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., dates his ances try back to Esmonde or Esmonts who went to Ireland with other Norman invaders in 1164, Ireland with other Norman invaders in 1164, and seized upon large estates along the Leinster coast. The first member of the family ennobled was Lawrence Eamonde, who, for his military services, was created a baron by Queen Elizabeth. He was the first also to accept the Protestant faith. But he married an O'Flaherty of Galway, and she was so ardent a Catholic that she succeeded in bringing up their only son in that religion. When that son grew up, he openly quarrelled with his father. As a result he was not allowed to inherit the baron's title. But because he was a devoted loyalist, he was made a baronet. The family suffered much in the various Irish rebellions, and a couple of generations ago was so reduced that it had an income of only \$250 a year from the remnant of its estate. A marriage with an heiress then restored its fortunes, more than 3,000 acres of the old estates being repurchased, and the family now ranks well in the financial world. and the family now ranks well in the financial world.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for your rundustrial interests and would leave on the statute book measures of a truly liberal spirit.

Is there envising more annoying than having your corn standed by the rest and other truly liberal and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a spirit truly liberal spirit. receand easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid GLENSHARROLD ....

Hon: Idward Blakeon the State of Iroland.

(Cork Veckly Herald, Nov. 168, 1887)

The depytation of English visitors who were present at the great county demonstration, he diverged to day to Glensharrold, the soare of recent evictions, at the instance of Mr. 3. C. Delinege, J. P. The visitors were Mr. Blake, ex Minister of Justice, Canada; Mr. H. J. Wilson, member for Lincolnshire; and Mrs. Wilson, president of the Yorkshire Ladles' Home Rule association; Mr. Bruce and Mr. Day. They were acompanied by Mr. and Mr. Day. They were accompanied by Mr. William Abraham, M.P. for West Limerick; Mr. John Finneane, M.P. for East Limerick; and Mr. Robert Gibson, a member of the Protestant Home Rule association. The deputa-tion was not at Ardagh station, where they alighted, by the Rev. Robert Ambrose, C.C., and a large number of persons, including several of the Glensharrold tenantry, who accorded them a very warm reception. They got immediately on the cars provided for their accommodation, and drove to Glensharrold, the people on the way cheering lustily. The New castle Brass Band and a contingent met the visitors a short distance from Glensharrold, and joined the process ou. The day was cold and showery, and the wild, barren moun ain district, with its bogs and mires, wretched hovels, and cheerless prospect, stood out in all its gloom and misery. Once again the question was asked how human life could be sustained in such a place, not to speak of raising reat. The place was evidently designed for one object—the was evidently designed for one object—the supplying of fuel to the inhabitants of the habitable districts lying around; but man having, by dint of toll and sweat, reclaimed a considerable port on of the bog, and a heavy rackent being fixed upon the land so improved in what all the recent troubles have arisen and is why all the present troubles have arisen, and that public sympathy and support are sought by the poor tenantry in their struggle for jus-tice. Several of the houses in the neighbor-hood of the caves were visited, and there the visitors heard the now well known tale of suffering and rack-reoting, want and misery, which the tenants have so long and patiently endured. Indeed, had not Father Ambrose taken their case in hands and exposed their wrongs to the world they would have continued to bear their heavy load unnoticed and unknown. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Blake entered the upper storey of the gable end of John O'Connor's house and took observa-tions of the window through which it was stated an attempt was made to throw Mrs. O'Connor on the occasion of her eviction. Father Ambrose conducted the deputation to the top of a hill overlooking the dark valley, and a large number of the tenants assembling, all the circumstance connected with the eviction, rackrents, &c.

were fully explained.

Before departing, Mr. Wilson, M.P., who was greeted with cheers, said he was glad he had visited them, but he was sorry to find them in such an unfortunate condition. He was not an Irish tenant or an Irish lawyer, and he did not pretend to understand all about their turbary and houses, but there was one thing he was clear about, and that was that they were not in clear about, and that was that they were not in that position in which they ought to be in. He was glad to tell them that through the exertions of their representatives, the people of England were getting more and more enlightened on the Irish question. The people of England had been about as ignorant of the real condition of the Irish people and of the way they were treated by the landlords and the unjust laws that had been enforced upon them, as people could possibly enforced upon them, as people could possibly be, but that was now changed. Englishmen were beginning to understand the troubles and grievances of the Irish people, and though they had plenty of troub'es and grievance in their own country, Englishmen were saying, "We will first see justice done to Ireland, because the wrongs of the Irish people are greater than ours" (cheers). Let the people follow their own trusted leaders, and victory would soon be theirs

The deputation then drove through the wildest part of the mountain district, and visited the houses of several of the evicted tenants. They were shocked at the sight of a wretched hovel in which a family of sixteen had lived previous to eviction, their present abode being simply horrible. The ruined cabin of the Widow Histon, in which a tall man could not stand upright, was a special object of observation. The visitors saw the poor dying woman of 80, who, since the evicton, was accommodated in the hovel of a neighbor. Since that day she never left her sop on the kitchen floor. The poor feeble woman was overcome by the symmetry artists. woman was overcome by the sympathy exhibit. ed for her by the kind English gentleman and a gentle English lady, each of whom, including Mr. Abraham, placed golden coins in her shrivelled hand. At the close of the long and dreary journey and visitation of sad heartrending scenes of human wretchedness, Mr. Blake, who was received with loud cheers,

said that as a representative of the people of Canada he was glad to have an opportunity of addressing a few words to them. But it was not as a Canadian so much as a brother Irishman that he was there.

He had determined to come across and see for himself what their condition was, not that he had not read and not that he had not heard of their suffering, but he wanted to go among at the people and ascertain their wants, so that he might be able to tell the people of his own happy land what he had seen. He was sorry, and grieved to say that the distress he had found prevailing in the south-west of Ireland was far worse than he had conjectured. It was a shame and humiliation, eighteen centuries after Christ came on earth, to find men-living in luxury while human beings depending on them were in the wretched condition in which they found them that day. Such a thing would call down God's curse that day (obers.) He had nothing to say in reference to their particular form of original and but they was noway. ticular form of privations, but there was no way by which the poor people could ruceed except by standing together. It was easy for each powerful laudlord, by the process of law, to take one, then another, and then a third, and so on; but all his power would be of no avail if, as he had said, they stood together—united they would stand, divided they would fall (cheers). At Ardagh station, shortly before the train left, Mr. Abraham, M.P., addressed a few words to the people, strongly urging on them the necessity and advisability of adopting the Plan of Campaign.

HOW E. STEINER, OF TEMPLE, WON A PRIZE.

Something of a sensation was created yester-day morning by the announcement that a tenth ticket which had won the second capital prize of \$50,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, in the drawing of Tuesday, was held by E. Steiner, of the clothing and furnishing establishment of M. Schram, on Twelfth street. Telegrams confirming the good news were received later in the day, and "Steiner" was the recipient of congratulations on all sides. The lucky ticket was 61,503, a tenth of which he held.—Temple (Tex.) Weekly Times, Sept. 17th.

Archbishop Walsh, Archbishop Croke and all the other leading prelates of the Catholic Church in Ireland, and the Archbishops of Irish birth from other parts of the British Empire have arranged to visit Rome early in January, when conferences will be held, and a founda-stone of a cathedral in honor of St. Patrick will be laid. The stone is to be a block of Irish mar-

MOTHERS! Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable pre-paration, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain cures diarrhos and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

DO NOTSUFFER FROM SIGE HEADACHE & moment Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, on little pill, Small price, Small dose, Small pill,

MAGLOIRE MONPLESIR.

I go for see more les night.

Its give it little spree,
I'm take de car for get dere quick,
Howhve on St. Henri.

Imio dere many of my frien An' shake dat on de han'-Marcile Turcot, dat's drive de hearse, Also his gal Suzanne. Bout haff pass ten, near eight de clock, De musick he'll start play— De compagnie all jum der feet

For dance de reel Berthier. My gal he'll dance it ver well-Its name date Donalda; For ten years mor on cotton mill I'm know him well on des etats.

Its fadder's name dats Paul Lamouche, Shes work on nail factree; Its win good waggis all de tam Wens never drink de white whiskes.

But wen she drink its play de dev., She make de place paint red; She bit de pollice on its bit Ontill its near be ded.

De compagnie, dey make moch joy, An' get some ver ness fun Wen Paul Lamouche shes come home dronk An' bring wit her two gun.

De gal so scare two of it faint Au' come so white like chalk— We take it out for give it brizz— Dats be too sick for walk. I catch de fadder of my gal,

And tel dis on his ear : I'm ver sprized yourself, myself, You make my gal cry tear. He went de door an' tell "Bon soir ! I doan come home some more— I'm drown meself on de canal,

Ver toon dere's crape dis door !" Wen fadders gone, we be very glad, De musick play a dance De compagnie de go like med,

Its be so glad dat chance. My gal he pass some refreshmen, Its make some ness spruce beer, He'll get some tabac, "Telephone," You smell dat yet nex year.

One frien's play de concertin, He's play it ver well, too, Another frien its sing one song Data call it "Pick-a-boo." Donalda's go de pianney,

An' play pert ness you see: She sing good soon data go like dis: "Was some letters dere for me?" I'll have good tam, I'm sure of dis, I left dere haff pass eight— I doan go on my work nex day Because dats be too late.

I'm courage man, I get meddal For fight in Nor-wess war ; Nevair pe die, dats be de motty
Of de sixty-five—dats jamais tard.

My name data Magloire Monplesir, I pass from St. Eustache, Tree year since already so long I grow pert quick one ness moustac' e.

DAVITT'S HOME RULE SCHEME. THE PROTESTANT MINORITIES' RIGHTS TO BE RESPECTED-THE PLACE TO SETTLE THE

JAY JAY EESS.

IRISH LAND QUESTION. New York, Nov. 11.—The Tribunc's Dublin special has the outline of a plan for an Irish parliament, as formulated by Michael Davitt Mr. Davitt declares himself against a double chamber and the principle of voting by first and second orders contained in Mr. Gladstone's hill. He says: I am cartain that Talkatter. bill. He says: I am certain that no Nation alist objects to any practicable provision which will ensure to our Protestant fellow countrywould be more than the minority population could justly claim, but I am sure that this number would not be objected to by the Catholic portion of the community. To ensure also that the Protestants of the south and west should be as fully represented as those of the rorth a scrutin de liste system of election could be provided by aid of the the ablest champions of the minority could be voted for in Connaught and Munster as freely as in the most Protestant part of Ulster. In as in the most Protestant port of Ulster. In a legislature of say three hundred mem-bers the minority would thus have a compact party of 75, comprising the best ability within its ranks, and when what is now known as the Nation-alist or Home Rule party would be ceralist or Home Rule party would be derivided into two or three parties in a National Assembly. It would not be at all improbable to find the minority representative holding more or less of the balance of power. The division of parties in the National Assembly would probably be as follows: First party, a Conservative-Nationalist control assembly active assembly active assembly as a second party a Democratic or Radicalparty; second party, a Democratic or Radical-Nationalist party; sub-divided into two groups; third party comprising the representa-tives of those who are now opposed to Home Rule. The first duty of the new parliament, Mr. Davitt says, would be easily performed:
That would be to make the law and order respected and obeyed.
National sentiment, so long at war with unjust and alien administrations would be with unjust and alien administrations would the laws. combine with national honor to aphold the laws. which would become popular the moment th which would become popular the moment the people's confidence would be secured in their justice and impartial administration, but the first great task which I hope will devolve upon the new legislature will be that which has baffled the effores of English statesmen, a final settlement of the Irish land question. I am aware that the present landlord Government is hugging the hope of being able to pass a measure for the solution of this great problem, but I maintain now intion of this great problem, but I maintain now as I have never ceased to assert during the last five years that it is in Dublin and not in Lon-don that the final settlement of this question must bu made. The next national undertaking, Mr. Davittesys, would be theresuscitation of Ireland's manufacturing industries, conccurrently with the building up of the linen and woollen manufacturers. An Irish parliament could not omit extending an immediate helping hand to the fisheries. No more than 10,000 or 12,000 now find employment around the coasts, where at one time over 60,000 were engaged in harvesting the food treasures of the seas. A system of artificial drainage upon a national scale would have to be one of the first great public works undertaken by an Irish parliament. Mr. Davitt also advocates the abolition of the workhouse system. Colored Completions

THE MAYESTIC CHARMS OF THE

I would like to say a word about homely girls and matrimony. If there be anything that impresses itself on my mind in strolling the side walks of this great city and scrutinizing the thousands of people: I meet every day is that many of the pretitest women do not marry at all. But this simply corroborates what every man of character has found out by experience, that some women possess a power to win men's hearts which is entirely independent of personal beauty, either of face or figure. This art seems to consist in the concealment of their own feeling under the cover of cheerfulness, joyousness to consist in the concealment of their own feeling under the cover of cheerfulness, joyousness and a spice of friendly ridicule and contempt for their victims. At least that is a part of the whole of it can never be told. By means of it many a homely woman has inspired a man with a passion which has led him to regard life or hosor as a recording consideration.

Any homely girl who wishes to read a graphic portrayal of the art of connective and the manner.

portrayal of the art of coquetry and the manner

free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some nave made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. MOZZONI'S COMPLEXION

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At 2 o'clock p.m. PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00

FIRST SERIES: PRIZES VALUE - \$50,000.00 Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES. 15 Bed-room or Drawing-room 20 do do do ... 100 Gold Watches..... 100

do do ..... 10 2147 Prizes - Value, 850,000 TICKETS - - \$1.00

20

1000 Silver Watches....

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4 Threshing Machines worth 250
50 Gold Chains worth 40

1000 Toilet Sets worth..... 1057 Prizes - - -Value, \$10,000 TICKETS - - 25 CENTS

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



Hendache, yet Carter shiftle Liver Pilisare equality valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the live and resulate the towels. Tem if they only cure HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those whe suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find sheet little pills value who once try them will find sheet little pills value to do without them. But after all sick head to do without them. But after all sick head to do without them. But after all sick head to do without them. But after all sick head to do without them. But after all sick head to do without them. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take a One on two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of them. In vials at 23 costs; five all who by druggists every here, event by multi-

#### LIVE IT DOWN.

Nov. 23, 1887

"There is a future for all who have the virtue to repent and the energy to atone."—
BULWER LITTON.

Yes, your fault has blurred your name;
Such disgrace is hard to bear;
Yes for you there is an aim,
Which should be your constant care—
You must learn to live it down.

True the cloud is like a pall;
Error ever weaves such things;
But theaky is over all;
Morn has light upon its wings,
LIf you only live it down.

Yes, I know men look askance,
Dreading any pitch to touch;
Women with a wondering glance,
Feat to pity overmuch;
Still, I tell you—live it down.

Patient be; with spirit meek,
Bear jobuffs a little while,
Till true friends shall kindty speak,
Meeting you with sunny smile,
Seeing you can live it down.

Labor! Oh, the wirth of work, Ohasing bitter thoughts away! Never any duty shirk Which arises day by day; That is how to live it down.

Ask forgiveness-and forgive, Ask forgiveness—and forgive,
Yet indulge not memories dark;
For you still may nobly live,
Though for once you missed the mark—
If you strive to live it down.

Tis not easy. That I own;
What is easy that has worth?
Life's a struggle, hid or known,
Even from the hour of birth;
Yours the task to live it down.

I have cheered you? That is well;

You will pender on my words—
So you say; and I can tell
They have touched some answering chords.
Yes, I know you'll live it down.

Till the wrong may be forgot, Or remembered only be Like a balf erssed blot, Which men de not care to see When indeed you've lived it down!

THE JESUITS AND THEIR METHODS.

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser.) In the wide field of employment to which the Society of Jesus for the last three centuries has devoted its energies the christian education of youth has ever held the prominent place. The course of studies, extending over a period of seven years, is very comprehensive. The work is divided into three departments, and each student is a member of three distinct classes. One hour a day is devoted to mathematics, two One hour a day is devoted to mathematics, two hours a weak to the study of modern languages, and theorest of the time, with the exception of that devoted to lectures, is spent in the principal class of Latin, Greek and English. It has always been the firmly established belief of the Jesuit teachers, and one upon which their method is constructed, that the highest intellectual formation can be obtained only through the medium of the classics and familiarity the medium of the classics, and familiarity with the great masterpieces of the literature of with the great masterpieces of the literature of antiquity is considered an essential in the makeup of the educated gentleman. And yet the vernacular is not neglected. Standard English authors are placed in the hands of the student early in his course, and the budding intellect grows to bloom under the maturing influence of the great masters of the mother toward. grows to bloom under the maturing influence of the great masters of the mother tongue. Translations from Horace, Viril and Homer into English verse, original compositions in Latin and English verse, and especially original poetical compositions in English, are some of the means adopted to attain that which is considered the real tangible end of the merely material education, the ability to talk and write English correctly. The professors of the college impress upon their pupils the truth that they can never hope to thoroughly enjoy and appreciate the gen-like thoughts of the poets until they have placed their own doggerel verses side by side with the masterpieces of the language. Although the course, as has been stated, is of seven years duration, yet the classical formation of the student is in reality completed with his sixth year. The seventh year is devoted to philosophical studies, comprising a course in logic, metaphysics and ethics. The class work of this year consists of lectures and class work of this year consists of lectures and disputations, and unlike the philosophical studies, as pursued at Harvard and in other American colleges, the lectures and disputa-tions are conducted, not in English but in Latin. This requirement, as may be conjectured, calls for much greater fluency in the use of the Latin to gue on the part of the disputant. During this year the theories of Kant, Locks, Darwin and other philosophers are thoroughly discussed, and their fallacies exposed in the light of Catholic philosophy. For the graduate

light of Catholic philosophy. For the graduate of the Jesuit College, there is no choice of a school of philosophic thought. He leaves the college walls, not with a smattering of the theories of erratic philosophers, but with certain well-defined principles of Catholic poilosophy, which are to be his guides in the journey through life. The moral part of education is here considered to be incomparably the most important. Only the good man can be a good citizen, is the reiterated truth constantly instilled into the minds and heads of the pupils. This is alike the theme of the valedictory and the commencement sermon, and it is not strange that the seed sown has produced good fruit. The Jesuit alumni associations in point of brilliancy, mental attainments and moral influence, will compare favorably with any like association of many more highly-favored and richly-endowed educational institutions. Their colleges, though generally abandoned to their own limited working resources, are a power, not alone in the Church, which has received from them some of her brightest ornaments, but in other liberal professions as well wherein their graduates surely come forward and exert a powerful in-

In this article an attempt has been made to give the public an idea of the workings of a sys-tem wherein professors labor not for pecuniary remuneration or worldly fame, but for a higher, bouler motive. Is it a wonder if the pupil imbibes momentated with the desire to achieve something to be a worker, not a shirker!



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

HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE. CLARA BELLE HAS WELL DEFINED IDEAS ON THE

METHOD AND GIVES THEM. Some old doctor of divinity wrote a bock entitled "How to Choose a Wife." The rules that the dear old man laid down would work well in buying a Chri timas turkey, but the essayist knew little of the intricacies of the female character, or he would have realized how easy it was to simulate the attributes which he easy it was to simulate the attributes which he considered necessary for a perfect wife. Tenderness is one of the virtues that any stony-hearted coquette can affect. The ancient divine and evidently waited for a lady to dress, for he mentioned the desirability of expedition in the matter of the toilet. I once knew a girl, continues Clara Belle in the Indianapolis Journal, who would go to her room at two o'clock and make every preparation for elegant street attire—all but putting on her hat. That was because at five o'clock she was going to drive with an ancient adorer whom she wanted to catch. Over all her paraphernalia she put a touching loose wrapper. William Henry would

"Oh! my goodness!" would cry the deceitful one. "I didn't dream it was so late, but I'll be ready in one minute."

I'll be ready in one minute."

Then, to the surprise and delight of the gentleman, she would return in no time, putting on her gloves, and he would subsequently tell his friends that no girl ever lived who could dress as quickly as his Mary Ann. He married her, and dring the honeymoon he discovered the fraud. The mere crimping of the expeditious dresser's hair was the business of an hour.

"Beware of the girl who speaks disrespectfully to her mother, or harshly to her little brother," says Pa Pentacost. Mr. Beau must board in the family to get at the true inwardness of Maria's temper.

ness of Maria's temper.
"Mother, dear, won't you stephere a minute, please?" sings out the gentle daughter, and when the weary old lady shuts the door on the admiring swain, who sucks his cane on the parameter.

lor sofa, he doesn't hear the sweet girl say:
"Now, if you haven't ironed me a collar, you just run down stairs as quick as you know how. The ides of my having to wait, when you knew the was coming. You're enough to provoke a

saint.' Then the gentle sister says to little Tommy, before company: "Here, you blessed baby, come with sissy and get some cookies," and she finishes the sentence in the partry: "Now

Then the gantle sixter says to little Tommy, before company: "Here, you blessed baby, come with siasy and get some cookies," and she finishes the sentence in the pantry: "Now chake yourself, you little beast. If you dare come into the parter again this evening 1'il take your ears off the minute Mr. Pratt roes away," and Tommy steals around and begs Dracon Pratt never to leave the premises, as his life depends on his taying.

If I were a young man seeking a life partner I would introduce the girl of my heart to a score of actors. I would give her flirtatious proclivities a wide opening. It is an awful thing for a man to marry and learn that his pretty little wife will sit beside him and smile and flirt with Tom, Dick and Harry, as I see them in theatres and cars, concerts and conaregations. It is a good plan to examine Maria's mother prettly closely in many ways before committal. The condition of the old lady will let you into the treatment she has received, and if you want to know how your Dulcinea will pan out in ten or twenty years from date inspect the exterior of Mrs. Del Toboso. "Beau inspect the exterior of Mrs. Del Toboso inspec inspect the exterior of Mrs. Del Toboso. "Beauty is but skin deep," but alas! mankind is more given to top fressing than to the solid treasures beneath the surface, and the petty frivolons girl's chances are ten to one against that excellent woman with cross eyes. A friend of mine was engaged to a fine-locking girl whose peculiar formation of face was condoned

by the freshness of youth and the glow of health. The lady's mother was in the country, but one day she got home and Jeremiah lifted up his voice in lamentation. The projecting chin of his lady love, with the hewitching dimils, was a horrible jaw to conbewitching dimple, was a horrible jaw to con-template on the mother-in law. The aquiline and delicate nose of the fair girl was a smeller formidable to anticipate as poked into his do-

mestic arrangements.

"She's a terror," said he to me. "She looks like a nut cracker. To think of that nose and chin on the next pillow for the rest of my life is enough to make me swear I'll never go to bed."

I am fully prepared for a breach of promise
suit against Jer-miah, but if the old lady testi-

fies in person any twelve men will bring in Jeremiah justifiable.

A fractious, ner-ous temperament is denoted by a lanky, lean person. The esthetic lass who can wear umbrella cases for dress sleeves is apt can wear unoreus cases for cress seet as is better to be sour and crasky. As a woman grows older a comfortable july embonpoint is conducive to good looks. There is an algebraic beauty about Susan B. Anthony, but whoever visits a woman's parliamentary convention, with a variable cut-off and full head of steam, will see how superior the plump and pleasing Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is, and realize how she came to be a Mrs., and why Susan will be a Miss to the end of the chapter.

CLEANLINESS THE REY TO HEALTH. It has been ascertained, by actual computa-tion, that there are 2,800 holes or pores in every square inch of the human skin. The number of square inches of surface in a person of ordinary height and bulk is 2,500; the whole number of pares, therefore, is 7,000,000. Each of there pores is the aperture or mouth of a little tube about a quarter of an inch long, called the perspiratory tube, and the amount of these inentire body is 48,000 yards or nearly twenty-eight miles.

Twenty or thirty ounces of perspiration es-cape through their channels daily, and upon evaporating into the air leave upon the surface a residue of animal and saline matter, consisting of acids, alkalies, calcareous earth, etc. It is a curious fact, illustrating the necessity of cleanliness and of keeping the pores of the skin open, that if a coat of varnish, or other substance im-pervious to moisture, be applied to the exterior of the body, death will ensue in about six hours. of the body, death will ensue in about six hours. The experiment was once tried on a child in Florence. On the occasion of Pope Leo, the Tenth's ascension to the Papal chair, it was desired to have a living figure to represent the "Golden Age," and so a child was gilded all over with varnish and gold leaf. The child died in a few hours. If the fur of a rabbit or the akin of a pig be covered with a solution of India-rubber, in naphtha, the animal ceases to breaths in a couple of hours.

breathe in a couple of hours. FOR A MEMORIAL OF MANGAN. A movement has been set on foot to erect a memorial tablet on the house in which James Clarence Mangan was born. It is high time, observes the Dublin Nation, that some effort should be made to show our appreciation of the greatest poets of the age. It is nearly forty, years, ago since Clarence Mangan died in a public hospital, and was carelessly coast into the grays. But, Mangan belonging francy work.

ARUSON & CO. W. Mangan died in a public hospital, and was carelessly coast into the grays. But, Mangan belonged to that land of immortals whose fame takes wing only after death. For all the year and it is marsh fame say poet has been set on foot to erect a memorial tablet on the house in which James. A movement has been set on foot to erect a

wrote, and died should show itself not unmindful of the honor that belongs to it as the birthplace of Mangan. The proposed memorial tablet will be simple and inexpensive, and the funds necessary for its erection should be subscribed without hesitation or delay. Subscriptions may be sent to the Mansion House to the Lord Mayor, or the Rev. C. P. Meehan, who are the honorary treasurers of the fund. To Father Meehan it must afford the sincerest pleasure to take part in promoting this memorial pleasure to take part in promoting this memorial to one whose faithful friend he had been through life and to whose fame he has since ministered so effectively by his editions of some of the poet's works.

"Ma." said Bobby, "you told me to count 100 every time I felt angry." "Yes, Babby." "Well, I've got up to sixty and I'm getting angrier every minute."

Old Ruskin,-(we seldom give the "Mr." to really great men, for we speak without disrespect of Gladstone)—says "It is only kindness and tenderness which will ever enable you to see what beauty there is in the dark eyes that are sunk with weeping, and in the paleness of those fixed faces which the earth's adversity has compassed about, till they shine in their patience like dving watchfires through twilight. UA1



generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a goothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

monly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skiliful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, infammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

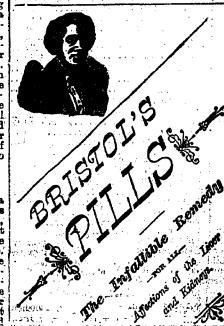
As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription," when taken for these disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small-laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrotulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription:" the only medicine for women, soid by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00. For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.



UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I COVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand single Aumber Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Semi-Annual Brawings regularly every six months (June and December).

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in personmanage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in steadyortisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bonkers will pay all Prizes draw in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented a: our counters.

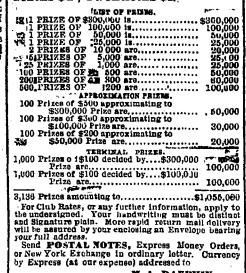
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LIST OF PRINES.

each. Haives \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.



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Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Scrotnious Numor .

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favo. of the us- of "Wilbor's Pare Cod-Liver Oil and Phospha ex." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for tonsur-piton, Asthma, Diphtheris, and all diseases of the Throur-rid Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilnon, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.



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Are pleasant to take. Contain their w. &. Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective? destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of desirable MODEHN houses, from 4 rooms up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely llustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to decorating. Homes adapted to all climates and all classes of perple. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sont by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address

IIMPERIAL **FI**AIR COLORING o. Color. . Black. . Dark Brown. . Med. Brown. . Chestnut. To any one sending us \$1.50 with san ole of hair, we will forward Imperla hair Regenerator with guarantee tha lair which is partially or wholly gravill be instantly restored to its original to the san of the s

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will be instantly restored to its original color and beauty. Abtolutely Harm-less, Odorless PAMPHLET FREE. Imperial Chemies Mig. Co., 54. W. Bird Street, New York. Extraon Paper. 5. Light Chest. 6. Gold Blonde. 7. Ash Blonde. 

NO. 1859, SUPERIOR COURT, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Signora Maria Santa Impini, a wife common as to property of Barmetti Francesco, a laborer, tothuct the City

ST. LAURENT C. \_\_\_ EGE

Near Montres AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERLITY QUEBEC. M FATHERS OF THE HOLI CROSS.

ECourse—Classical and Commercial. Terms: Board and Tuition, per year, \$130; Bed, Bedding and Washing, \$30; Doctor's Fee, \$3. The only complete classical occurse in Lower Canada taught through the medium of the English language. The Commercial Course is also thorough. REV. L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C., President.

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The Re-opening of the Classes will take place on the 1st September Next. L. GEOFFRION, CS.C.

AT FREQUENT DATES EACH MONTH FROM CHICAGO. PEORIA OR DENVER Route C.B.&-Q.R.R. COUNCIL BLUFFS, DMAHA, STUOSEPH, ATCHLOON OR KANSAS CITY.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DROPSY. DYSPEPSIA. FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, OF THE HEAR). JAUNDICE, **ACPOITY OF** ERYSIPELAS, THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM,

DRYNESS HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACIŁ. BOWELS OR BLOOD. 2. MILBURN CO., Proprietors, Toronto



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Md. O. S. Mentica this poer.

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BIN MYER MANUFACTURING CO CONTROL SCHOOL FIRE AVAIM NO DUTY ON CHURCH BRIDS.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

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HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Sourebold Medicine Rank Amongst the Acading Recoses-Those Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are couff dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

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Its Searching and Healing Properties ar Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy, Aparally rub It is an infallible remedy, better an infallible remedy, bed on Neck and Chest, as the meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis. Dr. Colds and even Asthma. For Glandiar wellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Historiatism an every kind of Skin Disesse, has been known to fail

Both Pills and Ointment are at Professor Hollowsy's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 11d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 88s. each; and by all medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

# ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government o CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND United States Mails.

# 1887---Summer Arrangements---1887

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined. Clyde-built laon STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength; speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on

W. Richardson.
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Alex. McDougal Caspian .....3,200 Carthaginian ....4,600 Hibernian .....3,440 Austrian ...... 2,700

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THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

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The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURS-DAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Sociland, are intended to be despatched

FROM MONTERAL

\*Sarmatian, Wednesday, Oct. 12 Thursday, Oct. 18

\*Sardinian, Wednesday, Cot. 26 Thursday, Oct. 27

\*Parisian, Wednesday, Nov. 8 Thursday, Nov. 10

\*Sarmatian Wednesday, Nov. 18 Thursday, Nov. 17

Passengers, if they so dosire, can embark at Montreal Parsongers, if they so dealre, can embark at Montreal after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's sailing.

sailing.

\*These steamers carry belier cattle nor sheep.

Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec:—Cabin,
\$60, \$70 and \$50 (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from
Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Extra Service, sailing from Liverpool and Quebeco or FRIDAYS, and calling at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched. 

arter's j.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's.
\*\*Alling.
\*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.
Rates of passage from Mentreal or Quebec: Cabin, \$50,
\$60 and \$70 (according to accommedation): Intermediate, \$30; Steerage from Mentreal, \$21.75; from
Quebec, \$20.

Norwegian. Oct. 31
Cartinglulan Oct. 31
Cartinglulan Oct. 31
Buenos Ayrean Nov. 7
Buenos Ayrean Nov. 14
Line are intended to be despatched from Montres
for London, as follows:
Nestorian Nov. 2
Pomeranian Nov. 2
Pomeranian Nov. 18
Tho Steamers of the Liverton, Queenstown, Bt.
John's, Hallfax and Hallimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:

FROM ALIFAY
Nova Scoticn

reinded to be despatched as follows:

FROM ALLIPAX.

Nov. 25 despatch.

Nov. 26 despatch.

Nov. 27 despatch.

Rates of passage between Hallfax and it. John's:
Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; bteorage \$8.00.

The steamers of the Clasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow direct: FROM BOSTON. 

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.--FROM PHILADELPHIA. Manitobau.....Nov. 17

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Persons desirous of bringing their friend from America can obtain Pussage Certificates at lowest rates. An experienced reon carried on each vessel.

on each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills, f. Luding granted at Liverpoo. and Glasgow, a. at Continental Ports, to: 1 points in Canalia and the Western States, vi Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow via Baltimore Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris Aug. Schmitz & Co. or Richard Berns, Ant Aug. Schmitz & Co. or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Beamer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queens town; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall street E. C., London; James and Alex. Allan 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Tyronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 251 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1363, St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN.

4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and May 3, 1887.

rence Hall.

# INFORMATION WANTED.

WILLIAM O'KEEFE left New York twelve years ago for California. His sister is very anxious to hear from him, by writing to either Dr. Duquette or Dr. Perrault, Longue Pointe Insane Asylum, Canada.



#### GRATEFUL—COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA.

Barmetti Francesco, a laborer, tothioctha City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, praying to be separated as to property, from this day, of the said Barmetti Francesco Defendant; and the said Barmetti Francesco; described frame. To Service Gazette.

\*\*Service Gazette.\*\*

\*\*Made simply with boiling water on milk the said barmetti Francesco; labelled thug; and the said barmetti Francesco; labell Lormon Evolution strength and wholesomeness. More economical the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in compwith the multitude of low test, short weight, all phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. BAKING POWDZE CO., 108 Wall street, N.Y.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY RESIGN. PRIME MINISTER ROUVIER'S CABINET DE-FEATED IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, Nov. 19 .- Soon after the Chamber of Deputies met to-day the Extreme Left moved an interpellation of the Government on the question of its domestic policy. A motion was made by the ministry to post-pont the debate. Its motion was rejected by 328 to 242. Prime Minister Rouvier im-mediately announced the resignation of the Cabinet. The motion for an interpellation of Government was made by M. Clemenceau. Premier Rouvier demanded that the debate on the subject be adjourned until the 24th the prison. He at once proceeded to Mr. instant in the interest of the measure for conversion of the public debt. M. Clemenceau said it was a singular method of reassuring the holders of public funds to tell them that they could live in peace until the 24th, and to promise that there would then be a crisis such as had never before occurred. The public, he declared, had too long awaited an explanation. There was practically no Government. The ministry was not in condition to guide a republican policy. Parliament was abandoned to the direction of the Right. The law officers of the state and the police were in conflict and the administrative disorder was complete. The division on the Government's proposal to adjourn the debate was taken at the conclusion of M. Clemenceau's speech. Upon the aunouncement of the result of the vote the Chamber adjourned until Monday, amid great excitement. The ministers held a

Are you sad, despondent, gloomy Are you sore distressed?
Listen to the welcome bidding—
"Be at rest." Have you aches and pains unnumbered.

Poisoning life's Golden Cup?
Think not there's no balm in Gilead, and "Give it up." A Golden Remedy awaits you-

Golden not alone in time— Roach, ob, suffering Lie, and grasp it, Health reclaim. There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discomery. It stands alone as the great "blood-purifier," "strength-renewer" and "health-restorer," of the age! The Liver, is regulates, removing all impurities.

The Lungs it strengthens, cleansing and nourish The whole system it builds up, supplying that above all other things most needed —pure rich Blood.

#### A BLAZING CIRCUS. DARNUM'S "GREATEST SHOW ON BARTH NEARLY TOTALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Boston, Nov. 20 .- A special to the Globe from Bridgeport, Conn, says that the main building of Barnum & Bailey's "greatest show on earth" was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. About 10.30 o'clock an alarm was sounded, quickly followed by a

general alarm, and thousands of persons were attracted to the spot. In less than thirty minutes the big building, which was 600 x 200 feet, and two storeys in height, was entirely consumed. The first intimation of the fire was given by the rearing of the lions and tigers, which seemed to realize the impending danger. Next the elephants struggled in their chains, but in an incredibly short time the flames swept from one end of the huge structure to the other. There were six watchmen employed on the premises, but they were helpless to check the flames. One of the men was in the horse building when his lantern exploded, igniting the hay and straw. Five of the watchmen have reported, but the sixth is missing, and it is believed he. was cremated. The upper portion of the building was filled with hay and all the paraphernalia of the great show. Before the first alarm ceased sounding the whole build or physical results account in judging of the moral or physical results accomplished. For exion was enveloped in fire, and none dared to approach the building, being fearful of the caged animals. Three elephants were burned up and thirty broke from their fastenings and very displayed brushes into ink up and thirty broke from their fastenings and dushed through the sides of the burning buildings. Their roars and trumpetings and sounds of torment were terring. Six elephants and a large African hippopotamus rushed about the streets presenting a sicken-ing appearance. Their sides were burned and great pieces of fiesh, a foot square, fell off. Thirty elephants and one large lion made their escape and have started off across country towards Fairfield and Easton. Great alarm has seized many residents in the west end and they have taken refuge in their houses. In the horse room were all the ring animals, trained stallions, ronles, etc.

These were all burned. In the upper rooms

leap across the main building that the Dreleap across the main building that the Bremen made no attempt to save it, but turned their streams upon the chariot building and tyrdom, or was slain with the sword at the City of Ethiopia; in Egypt.

The total loss is estimated at \$700,000, upon which there was but \$100,000 insurance.

WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

DUBLIN, Nov 21.—Mr. Clancy told the meet-limb.

DUBLIN, Nov 21.-Mr. Clancy told the meet ing at Stepaside yesterday that he had seen a letter which had been smuggled from Tuliamore jail written in O'Brien's blood. Mr. Davits condemned the "hide and seek" tactics of Mr. Gyne, the Nationalist member of Parliament, who has shut himself up in his castle in Waterford.

LANDLORDS COMING DOWN. DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of Limerick landlords yesterday, a resolution was adopted favoring dual ownership of land. It is proposed that the State advance money at a low rate of interest to enable landlords to grant insolvent tenants three years' rent as compensation on eviction; the principal and interest to be repayable to the Gov rnment in 35 years. The resolution will be submitted to a large meeting of landlords in this city on Wedleday.

#### BLOOD FOR BLOOD.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.-All the suppressed League DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—All the suppressed League branches in West Clare held their usual meetings yesterday. Prayers were offered in many chapels in behalf of Mr. O'Brien. Mr. T. M. Healy, at a League meeting at Edgeworth town, contrasted the prison treatment of Mr. O'Brien with that of Ellis French and Co onel Baker, and solemnly warned the Government that if O'Brien died there would be blood for blood and life for life. He denoussed Judge O'Hagan as an enemy of the Irish nation,

O'BRIEN'S JAILERS OUTWITTED. THE PLUCKY EDITOR SECURES A SUIT OF

TWEED AND WEARS IT. DUBLIN, Nov. 19 .- Dr. Romayne, of Cork, visited Wm. O'Brien in Tullamore jail on Tullamore jail heard to-day that clothing for the use of Mr. O'Brien had been smuggled into O'Brien's cell and found the prisoner up and wearing a suit of tweed. John Dilion spoke at a large meeting at Galashields, Scotland, to day. He said that a few hours before leaving Ireland he was secretly informed that a warrant had been signed for his arrest. Having promised to speak at meetings in Scotland, he had come to fulfil that promise. He would return to Ireland within a few days. Resolutions expressing indignation at the treatment of Wm. O'Brien were passed, and a testimonial was presented

TOWNED TOWNS TO THE STATE OF TH

Ism. St. James the Less was thrown from a pin-nacle or wing of the Temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Simeon Zealot was crucified in Persia. St. Matthias was first stoned and then be-

St. Barnabas was stoned to death by the Jews at Salanis. St. Paul was beheaded at Rome by the tyrant

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoris,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Mise, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Casteria,

Nero .- The Evangelist.

#### A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

ORANGEVILLE, Ont., Nov. 15 .- At half past eight o'clock this evening the house of Scott Act Inspector Anderson, on Second aveaue, was again blown up by dynamite. The charge was placed on the verandah at the front of the house, and the two front rooms were badly shattered. The verandah is a complete wreck. Thursday. He states that if the present that the prisoner is continued and was sitting beside the stove in the dining room it will cause his death. The governor of the Tullamora jail heard to day that clothing for heard several blocks away. The inspector had just left the house and was only about ten yards away when the explosion occurred. He was stunned by the concussion. A note was found tacked to the fence warning him to desist from his efforts in favor of the Scott Act, and stating that he might congratulate himself that he had not been bown to "kingdom come" before this. Saveral Orangeville hotelkeepers have been Several Orangeville hotelkeepers have been fined for violating the Scott Act during the past week, and it is a notable coincidence that dynamite explosions always occur after the liquor men have been fined for breaking the law. The evening is very dark and intense excite ment prevails in the town. This is the sixth dynamite explosion that has occurred in Orange-ville in two years. The perpetrators are

# Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HONORING POPE LEO.

to Dillor.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The Hungarian pilgrims to Rome to attend the Pope's Jubilee will start for the Holy City on Monday, headed by Cardinal Limor. The Hungarian Aristocratic Ladies Committee yesterday handed Monseigneur Galimberti £24,000 for the Pope. Other valuable presents have been sent to the Pope.

to my hearers how the monopolists all over the world are providing themselves with the best and newest weapons, and from fear of the spread of Socialism among the proletarians are clamoring for more soldiers and police. I advocated that the workingmen should also think of providing the workingmen should also think of providing themselves with the materials of warfare invented by science. At that time I certainly did not think of May 4th. My speech made on the 2nd of May related only to the coming—in a remote future—of the social revolution. On the evening of May 3rd I, through a mere accident, visited of May 3rd I, through a mere accident, visited 54 West Lake street, and attended a meeting at that place. About midnight on May 4, Mr. Waller come to my house and told me what had happened at the Haymarket. He asked me what to do, and I advised him for to go home. That nobody attached any importance to my being implicated in the Haymarket affair or even suspected me of it is easily seen from the fact that the police discharged me after having me locked up for several days and re-arrested me twelve days later. The times found in my possession by later. The tin box found in my possession by the police was transformed by the capitalistic press into a machine for the manufacture of dynamite. It was then that the police discovered my speeches were a crime punishable with death and they determined to destroy me if I refused to become a traitor against my fellow-men. I leave it with the people to decide whether I have not been murdered for making use of the freedom of speech guaranteed to men by the constitution of this country of which I am a citizen. A Government must be in a deplorable condition if it cannot stand criticism by its citizens, and I still maintain that such a Government is not worthy of existence, and hope that the hour may not be far off when it shall perish for the good of all citizens when it sugar pro-of the country. With social revolutionary greetings, (Morned) George Engel.

A SHIFTING STANDARD.—The importance of first impressions upon the minds of young people and of early training and association has been the theme of teachers and moralists from the beginning. Train a child in the way he should go and he will not depart from it. There is no doubt our way in the world is very largely shaped by the circumstances that hedge us around; but there is a curious inconsequence and irrationality about things that are some-times done from force of habit that we seldom are forever dipping mucilage brushes into ink bottles—forever unconsciously thrusting into un-accustomed places incongruous thoughts and unconsidered actions. If the wrong doer must be judged by the quality of the thing done, and not by the incitament or the moral purpose of his action, how is it with the Nicodemuses who have always lived up to the letter of the law? If habitual wickedness be no palliation for offence, does not habitual righteousness lessen the praiseworthiness of g od deeds? If constant blood-letting make it eas r for a butcher to kill a man, does not consta t benevolence make it less commendable for a giver to give?

The good editor, of the Portland (Oregon)
Sentines says that dinduce has converted more
singers than either zeal; elequence or learning.
We do not know him personally, but he is quite These were all burned. In the upper rooms the good converted more were; the tents, poles, etc., for the settine says that kindnes has converted more allowed. In the east room were the survers than either zeal, elequence or learning word in the east room were the bright monkeys, three rhinoceroses, hyener right.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

great excitement. The ministers held a conference, after which they proceeded to the palace of the Elysee and placed their resignations in the hands of President Grevy, and he accepted them. M. Rouvier, upon leaving the Chamber, accosted M. Clemencan and said, "You have relieved me of a troublesome burden. I have now to advise President Grevy to send for you to form a ministry." M. Gollet declared in the lobby of the Chamber that he would not undustake to form a Cabinet. Among those who voted with the majerity on the motion to adjourn the debate were 169 Republicans and 14c Conservatives. The minority included 221 Republicans and 7 Conservatives. The minority included 221 Republicans and 7 Conservatives.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—M. Goblet was summoned to the Elysee palace this evening and requested to form a cabinet. He asked to time to study the situation.

Midnight—Presid in Grevy has summoned M. Clemencoan to a conference at 10 o'clock In the morning.

Montreal, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1887.

The markets to-day were well filled with the fact of the land, and all departments showed marked activity. There were a largenumber of loads of grain, especially of oats, which old at 32 to 38c per bushel, yet the demand did not seem to be active. There was a good call for potatoes, which sold readily at our quotations. Cabbages were in abundance, and did not seem to meet with as ready a sale bearing of an article printed in the Arbeiter Setting to-day. The letter is addressed to the citizens of the United States and is in the debate were 169 Republicans and 14c Conservatives.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—M. Goblet was summoned to the Elysee palace this evening and requested to form a cabinet. He asked for the contraction of the properties of the palary to the hore of time to study the situation.

Midnight—Presid in Grevy has summoned M. Clemencoan to a conference at 10 o'clock in the morning. MONTREAL, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1887.

There is but little to be said on the egg question, only that fresh, homemade are in demand tion, only that fresh, homemade are in demand and meet with ready sale. The markets are loaded with ancient fruit, and the demand seems to be only for something fresh. Parties who have a left over stock of this commodity should either "drop" on prices or wait for a "freeze up," as buyers only call for something new. Old eggs are not wanted, but our quota-

tions are good for the best. Milch Cows.

There seems to be a good demand for good milch cows, but these offered during the week cannot be classed as standards, far from it. A good milch cow will readily sell for \$50 to \$60, but the "crumpled horn" mortal, that reminds you of beet dried on the tone, is passed by with sympathy. Good milkers are wanted and find rendy sale; worthless, dying mortals, are not wanted for any purpose.

Beeves. The yards at Point St. Charles were well filled this morning,, and the stock offered was, on the whole, superior, although the demand was not equal to the supply; butchers wanted the best, and that at bottom figures. We niticed a lot of Ontario cattle for which the owner wanted 4c, but buyers would offer only 31c. The fact that our markets have been flooded with poor stock for so long encourages. butchers to distate terros for good, which offers poor encouragement for friends of good beef.

Butter: The butter market here has undergone no seems to have gone by. For the past few days ordinary lots have found a more ready sale, while a first-class article has been held firm with less callers. It would seem that all the people had at last come to the rescue, and were ready to help clear the market of the poor trash, and while we cannot change our quotations on or-dinary butter we must say that it is receiving some little encouragement, and, we trust, may soon be numbered with the things that were.

Venls. Good yeals seems to be mostly out of date, and there is very little enquiry for the stock offered, as it is in no way acceptable. Now and then a good veal may put in an appearance; yet, as a rule, they seem "too young and tender" to be highly relianed. A healthy, stallfed real sells readily at from 6c to 83c. Just here we would say that farmers having stock they intend for market in this line will find it for their interest to see that it is first-class, and then a first-class price can be be counted on.

Fish All of the markets were well filled, and early in the day business was active. No one seemed to be in style unless they were carrying home some kind of a fish. The stock of fresh cod and halibut was just immense. A little fresh salmon could be found, but the prices were beyond reason for anything in the fish line.

Poultry and Game. The country people were on hand early, and the chicken coops were thick and well filled, so much so that the supply was fully up to the demand, and prices were a little slow, and some old chicks sold low, which materially interfered with the regular meat business. Game is principally confined to partridge and hare; but few wild duck are offered, and they sell quickly at quotations. Among the game offered we noticed some Arctic owls at \$5 a pair.

Choese. This commodity, that has had a black eye for We do not know him personally, but he is quite some time, seems to be convalencent, and there right seems a little better feeling among buyers.

Someyasles have been made at 11k to 11sc. al., though some sales are, reportedly as high as 12c, but those were 'private,' I Distributed the exports for the week spill reach fully 50,000, boxes. The latest from Utica, N. Y., the great head centre of the cheeks market, reports a far better demand for choice lots, and at Ogdens burg several hundred boxes were sold yesterday, at 11c to 11sc, while a large quantity was held at higher figures. at higher figures.

The call for hops seems to be daily on the de-cline, the breweries are well stocked, especially large ones, and the smaller ones are not over anxious to stock up heavily, 12 to 15 cents seems to be the ruling price. It is evident there is quite a stock ready for the market, and holders are watching closely any opening for remujuerative prices. Reports from Central New York show death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged up sgainst a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phyrgis.

St. Bartholemew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached unto the people until he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. John was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simeon Zealot was crucified in Persia.

Just now there seems to be more active demand for potatoes, and, we understand, several orders for shipment to the States have been received and are being filled at about our quotations. The St. Johns, N.B., Chronicle of the 16th says: "Fifty-eight freight cars left St. John on Monday over the New Brunswick railway, 22 of which were loaded with potatoes. About 176,000 bushels were shipped west from About 176,000 bushels were shipped west from points on the I.C. and N.B. railways during October, being about 20,000 bushels more than was exported during October last year."

A State exchange says: "The comparatively high prices at which potatoes have been selling the have led to liberal importations of the

of la.e have led to liberal importations of the foreign grown article. For some time past potatoes from Scotland have been offered in the Eastern seaboard markets, where, after paying freight, 6c per bushel, and duty, 15c per bushel, they can still be sold at a profit to the importer," which would imply that there was a demand for potatoes in the States still.

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QUOTATIONS.	j
BUTTER.	l
Creamery fine	Ĺ
Townships 17 222 Western 15 18	1
Western 15 18	L
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Fine Colored	ŀ
Factory White	Į
Common 8 91	ŀ
WOOD.	L
Soft, per cord	b
Maple 7 50 8 00	ľ
Mixed hardwood 5 00 5 75	ł
COAT	١.
Stove\$0 00 @ \$6 50	1
Chestnut       0 00 6 25         Egg       0 00 6 25         Furnace       0 00 6 25         Coke, American       6 50 7 25	{ (
Egg	1
Furnace 0 00 6 25	1
Coke, American 6 50 7 25	ľ
GRAIN.	١
Oats, per bushel 22 lbs \$0 32 @ \$0 33	1
Peas 0 80	I
Corn 0.55 . 0.65	
Beans	١
Buckwheat	ł
Wheat 0 83 0 87	ŀ
Barley 0 55 0 58 Rye 0 40 0 45	i
	١,
MEAT.	,
Beef, per 100 lbs\$4 50 @ \$5 50	ľ
Beefsteak, per pound	ĺ
Roast beef	1
Beef corned 0 06 0 08	l

	Mutton and lamb, per lb. 0 06 0 10 Venison 0 11 0 13 Veal 0 08 0 10
	Veal
. 1	fish.
íl	Pickerel
	Haddock05c 07c
	Lake trout
	Halibut
•	Salmon, salt
	Mackerel
•	Fresh Cod
	Fresh Cod
,	PORK.
	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs\$ 6 35 @\$ 6 60
	Porksteak, per lb 0 8 0 12
1	Hams 0 12 0 14
١,	Smoked Bacon 0 10 0 12
,	Lard, per lb 0 10 0 12
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	Back pork, per brl 17 75 18 35
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Patent					
Choice superior extra					15
Superior extra	3	85	_	4	00 1
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Extra superfine					
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Oity strong bakers' (140 lb. sks.)					-
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HIDES AND SKINS		1			i
Hides, No. 1, per lb		7	@	}	81
Hides, No. 2		5			7
Hides, No. 3		- 5			51

Tallow, rough..... 2 OYSTEES, LOBSTERS. 

Shell, bush
Lobsters, per lb
SUGAR. Cut loaf@
Cut loaf @
Crushed
Cubes
Powdered 6%c
Granulated
Coffee "A" standard 61c
White extra "C" 53c
Yellow 47c
EGGS.
Freshlaid 23c @ 2
By case 19c
Limed 17c 1
GAME AND POULTRY.
Geese, per lb
Chickens, per pair 0.25
Turkeys, perlb 0.08 (
Black Duck, per pair 1.00
Partridges 0.40
Pigeons 0.35

100

Hare, per pair. 0.35 0.40
Hare, per pair. 0.35 0.40
Teil ducks, per pair. 0.40 0.45
Blue bill ducks, per pair. 0.40 0.45
Suipe, per dozen. 2.75 3.00
Plover, per dozen. 2.50 3.00
Woodcocks, per brace. 2.00 2.25

FULL WEIGHT

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Govornment. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonis, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Caus.

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WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE municipality No. 1 St. Jean Chrysostome, a Female Teacher, holding a first class elementary diploms, in French and English. Apply to J. J. L. DEROME, Secretary, St. Chrysostome, P.Q.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

At St. Albans on Tuesday 30,000 pounds of turkey were shipped for Boston.

It is estimated that there are 360 toos of unsold cheese in St. Lawrence County, N.Y. At Halifax yesterday there were thirty schooners loading with turnips. Price asked

75c a barrel. At London, Ont., there is a large quantity of barley being held, waiting buyers at late prices, but no sales reported.

At Teronto cats are selling at 39 cents per 32 lbs., and hay brings from \$15 to \$17 a ton. Barley sells at 80 cents.

At Milwaukee wheat was stronger, and moved up ‡c, closing at 73½c cash, 73½c December, 86%c May.

At St. Albans, says the Messenger, during Tuesday and Wednesday of last week 12,700 lbs of poultry were shipped for Boston. At Chicago Tuesday there were received 70 846 bushels of wheat, 173,219 of core, and

118,721 of osts. The number of hogs were 36,000. The Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Journal says:-"There are about 360 tons of unsold cheese, on the Canton Board of Trade, remaining to be shipped when sold, besides about forty.

The Halifax, N.S., Chronicle of Saturday says: \_\_'There are thirty schooners in the Market Slip to-day. Several are from St. Andrews, and are loaded with turning The five tone of creamery butter."

price asked for turnips per barrel is 75 cents." Taesday, the stock of wheat in Chicago showed an increase of 131,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and a decrease of 6,635,000 hushels compared with the same time last year. Corn shows an increase of

15,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and a decrease of 2,362,000 with last year. At Halifax the coal trade from the various mines is reported as active. The Sydney mines have shipped about 140,000 tons, the International about 98,000 tons, the Reserve mine 65,000, and the Gowrie mines at Cow

Bay 108,000. At Quebec potatoes are selling at 50 cents a bushel, and the Telegram says householders will do well to buy in their winter supply without delay, as owing to the demand in the United States potatoes are being bought up by the car load in that city and a further ris is early predicted.

"Saturday," says the Lindsay, Ont., Post, was one of the biggest days in grain this season, the deliveries, chiefly barley, being immense, and teams coming in from far and wide attracted by the good prices and honest dealing of Lindsay market. Prices for barley are somewhat lower, in sympathy with general decline of a few cents.

Yesterday's St. John, N. B., Globe says "The market to-day was fairly well supplied. Fresh pork is plentiful and so is the supply of chickens and turkeys. The stock, how-ever, is not very choice." That paper quotes: Butcher's beef, per quarter, 5c to 6 c; mutton 5c to 7c per lb., butter 18s to 20c, roll 22c, potatoes 60c per bush, cabbages 60s to 803 per doz., beets 903 per barrel.

At Little Falls, N.Y., yesterday, the sales of cheese were 1,240 boxes at 10½c, 820 boxes at 103c, 310 boxes at lic, 115 boxes at 111c, 360 boxes on commission, 690 farm dairy at 90 to 111c, and 80 packages dairy butter at 18c to 22c. The sales of cheese on the Utica market were 800 boxes at 10c, 1,326 boxes at 10½c, 350 boxes at 10½c, 230 boxes at 10½c, 300 boxes at 10½c, 1,390 boxes at 11c, 760 boxes on commission.

A Liverpool cable of yesterday says:
"There is a good demand for finest Septembor cheese at 58s to 60s, fine qualities sell briskly with prices tending up, secondary firm but not active." There is no change in this market, which remains quiet. Exports to date were 1,067,900 baxes, against 891,965 in 1886, 1,076,601 in 1886, 1,076,601 in 1886

Singe, per dozen 2.00 2.25
Woodcocks, per brace 2.00 2.25
Potatoes, per bag 575 @8 90
Colery, per doz 30 40
Colery, per doz 30 40
Colery, per bush 50 40
Carotis, per bush 40 50
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Parenips, per bush 40 50
Conse, per bush 50 40
Conse, per bush 50 40
Conse, per bush 60 50
Conse, per bush 75 85
Beets, per bush 75 85
Beets, per bush 75 85
Apples, choice 25 50 8 25
Consequence 25 50 8 25
Conseque

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

THE CHANGE of weather has caused a great change in dry goods builder. S. Carsley's dress goods department has been crowded all this work.—Witness:

THE MAGNIFICENT plush and velvet combina-tions which can be seen now at S. Carsley's cause the admiration of all. We advise ladies' to examine them.—Witness. BARGAINS are the order of the day. S. Carsley is now offering several special lots of colored dress soods at much below wholesale prices.

-Copied.

S. CARSIEY has just received a splendid selection of ladies' real hand-made handkerchiefs, very fine goods, suitable for holiday presents.

An Appropriate Toast.—At a banquet given in honor of a dramatic author, a guest stood up and preposed the following toast: "To the health of the author; and may he live to be as old as his jokes!"—Tid-Bits.

### SPECIAL NOTICE!

Special Sale of Stylish Walking Jackets, now offered at a great reduction for next S. CARSLEY.

LONG LONG LONG	DOLMAN DOLMAN DOLMAN	ULSTERS ULSTERS ULSTERS
LONG	DOLMAN	ULSTERS
LONG LONG	DOLMAN DOLMAN	ULSTERS ULSTERS
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TOVA	DODBIAN	OTIOTERS

Special Sale of Long Dolman Ulsters, made up in the very latest Styles and Newest Materials, to be sold at a great reduction. S. CARSLEY.

Magistrate (sternly to tramp): "The address you give as your place of residence as a vicant space of ground."

Tramp: "Yes, your henor, that's where I sleep at night."—Tid-Bits.

MORE NEW CLOAKINGS AT \$1.5 MORE NEW CLOAKINGS AT \$1.5 MORE NEW CLOAKINGS AT \$1.5 MORE NEW CLOAKINGS AT \$2.2		BIORE HEN CLOARINGS AT \$4.10	MORE MORE MORE MORE	NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW	CLOAKI CLOAKI CLOAKI CLOAKI	NGS NGS NGS NGS NGS NGS NGS	ATT ATT ATT ATT ATT	486 956 \$1.10 \$1.30 \$1.50 \$1.80 \$2.25
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A large variety of Cloakings to select from, in all the leading colors at the above prices. S. CARSLEY.

CHAWLCVET
CAMELS' HAIR
QUEENSLAND
HIMALAYAN
CHUDDA
ANTIQUE
HONEYCOMB

' in stock, se VELVET

There is nothing more unpleasant to an in valid than to wake up in the morning feeling splendidly well, and then suddenly remember

MATS	AND	RUGS
MATS	AND	$\mathbf{RUGS}$
MATS	AND	$\mathbf{RUGS}$
MATS	AND	RUGS
MATS	AND	RUOS
MATS	$\mathbf{AND}$	RUGS
MATS	AND	RUGS
MATS	AND	RUGS

A most complete assortment of Rugs and Door Mats, now offering at exceptionally low prices Just opened, a new line of Cocoa Fibro Mats for outside wear, also a beautiful line with Wool

S. CARSLEY.

PATENT	BRUSSELS
PATENT	BRUSSELS
PATEFT	BRUSSELS

The patterns and appearance of those Goods are in every way equal to best Russels, and the satisfaction expressed by those who have used them is most encouraging, prices from 46 to 58 cents per yard. S. CARSLEY.

A Young DIPLOMATIST.—Art patron (meeting title daughter of a painter): "Well, how is

Inttle daughter of a painter): "Well, how is your papa?" "Oh, he's past living with just now. I wish you would come around and praise his pictures up a bit."—Tid-Bits. CARPETS TAPESTRY TAPESTRY TAPESTRY CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS TAPESTRY CARPETS
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TAPESTRY CARPETS
TAPESTRY CARPETS

The most magnificent Fall selection Tapestry Carpets ever shown. A beautiful line of Best Goods with Borders to match, also special low line from 30c to 36c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

