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VOL. XXXIX. -- NO. 11.

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# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1888.

#### PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

# MONSIGNOR FARELLY

Presented with a Mussive Gold Chain and Matter- Cross by Bishop and Priests of the Blocest of Klugston-A Stirring and Touching Reply from "The Gand old Priest" - His Lordship's Maguificent Bonation to the Tentimonial Fund.

The ceremony of the blessing o St. Michael's Church, Belleville, afforded an occasion to the priests of the Diocese of Kingston, of testifying priests of the Diocese of Angeton, of testifying to their esteem and admiration of the many terling and truly distinguished qualities of sterling and truly distinguished qualities of Monagnor Farrelly, who, during the late absence of the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, in the sheence of the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, in the Eternal City, administered the Diocese with credit to himself and honor to our holy religion. When Bishop Cleary returned from Europe in June last, some of the priests who were present at his public reception, mentioned that it was the fifth time that Mgr. Farrelly had administered the offers of the Diocese and that this the fifth time that Mgr. Farrelly had adminis-tered the affairs of the Diocese, and that this would be a fitting time to present him with an address, expressive of their esteem and appre-ciation. The idea was at once taken up by all the priestr. With the address, it was resolved the priestr. me prieser. The the sources, to was resolved to present some valuable testimonial that would

A LASTING AND PERPETUAL MEMORIAL

of their just admiration of his great administrative ability and priestly aharacer. A committee of the priests was then appointed to prepare tee of the priests was then appointed to prepure an address and secure a suitable testimonial.

After much discussion it was resolved to purchase the best gold chain that a uld be obtained. To this chain, which is of old English pattern in Roman gold and manufactured by W. S. Welker, of Montreal, at a cost of two hundred dollars, is astached a beautiful and artistically wreight Maltese cross, bearing the following increasion: in-cription:

Presented

RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR FARRELLY, on the Termination of His F fth Administration of the

Dioceso of Kingston. † by his brother priests, † October, 1888.

When His Lordship the Bishop heard that the priests of the diocese were preparing to make the presentation, he, wishing to express his high opinion of Monsignor's administrative ability, contributed fifty dellars towards the testimonial. It was at his Lordship's request that the blessing of the new church, a time when it would be in his power to preside, was made the occasion of the presentation. So in response to the invitation sent out by Rev. Father Standard Smith's Falls, secretary-treasurer of the ton of Smith's Falls, secretary-treasurer of the committee, the following priests of the diocese assembled on Mon lay evening last at the Presbytery, at Belleville -

Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, Perth ; Very Rev. Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, Perth; Very Rev. Dean Gauthier, Brockville; Rev. M Mackey, Marysville; Rev. C. B. Murray, Cornwall; Rev. T. Kelly, S. c'y, Kingston; Rev. J. Brennan, Picton; Rev. M. Stanton, Smith's Fells; Rev. M. O'Donoghue, Carleton Place; Rev. T. J. Speet, Wolfa Lilend; Rev. T. Livie Medica. Spratt, Wolfe Island; Rev. T. Davis, Madoc; Rev. E. Welth, Trentou; Rev. W. Walsh, Frankfoul; Rev. P. Bartigan, Centreville; Rev. J. Fleming, Tweed; Rev. J. McGrath, King-ston; Rev. T. Quinn, Madoc; Rev. J. O'Gorman, Belleville; and Rev. T. McCarthy,

The following rev. friends of Mgr. Farrelly The following rev. friends of Mgr. Farrelly from the neighboring diocese of Peterboro were present:—Very Rev. J. Browne, V.G., Port Hope; Rev. E. Murray, Cobourg; Rev. D. Casey, Campbelliord; Rev. F. McEvay, Chancellor of the Diocese, Peterboro.

Rev. Father Murray read the address and the venerable Father Mackey presented the testimonial.

testimonial.

# ADDRESS.

To the Right Reverend Monsignor Farrelly, Belleville : Monsignon, -The occasion that has to-day

called us together, following as it does so closely the end of your fifth term as administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, is one which we can-not let pass without uniting to assure you of our appreciation and esteem.

We are not unaware that the position you

have thus repeatedly held in the Diocess de mands of its occupant a rare combination of persual force, untiring zeal, and unswerving devotion to duty. You prought into this important office all these eminen qual fications and crowned them by your winning graces of manner. Yours must be now a twofold guer don-the approbation of your course by the attendance at this presentation of our beloved Bishop, himself the first and most generous con tributor to it; and that concentration of feeling which has gathered round your name to-day the gratitude, friendship and respect of your brother

Your long and faithful service of seven-and thirty years in the priesthood—all spent in this Docese—has time and again been distinguished by marks of trust and honor from your eccles astical superiors. Our former and present ullustrous bisheps in entrusting to you the cares of this extensive Diccese, on the several occasions of their respective visits to the Chair of Peter—occasions which include events of such importance and interest, as the Varican Council and recently the Golden Sacerdotal Jubiles of Pope Leo XIII.—manifested an appreciation of your merits and your fitness for the charge, which your brother priests were glad to find so fully in accord with their own hopes and wishes. Hence it was with the sense of a personal pleasure that each one of us learned some eight years ago that the present glorious Pontiff had, inrecognition of your signal services, elevated you to the dignity of a Domestic Prelate. Regarding you as we do, we felt then as we feel now, that the distinction raid you shed a lustre upon a diocese of which you can truly say : "QUORUM MAGNA PARS FUI," and whose aplendid traditions, both in your various pastorates, and in the wider field of diocesan administration, you have held and prized with a deep and changeless love. Upon you we look as a link of that golden chain which binds us to a memorab'e past, and which has ever held in unbroken harmony and affection the bishops, priests and people of this grand old diocere.

We down the determinant of the control of the control

We deem it a duty we owe no less to ourselves than to you, Monsigner, that on the close of the fifth term of your administration of our deep life term of your administration of our dear old diocese, we should join in an expression of our respect and esteem for you, appreciative of your unselfish labors in that xelted position, and indicative of the warm

regard in which you are held by your brother priests, individually and collectively.
We beg, therefore, your acceptance of this address and accompanying testimonial as a taken, however inadequate, of our appreciation,

onfidence and esteem. God grant to you continued success in all your future labors. God grant to you many happy years, is the fervent wish and carnest prayer of your devoted friends and brother priests of the Diocese of Kingston.

Signed in behalf of the priests of the diocese A. MACDONELL, V.G. O. B. MURBAY, M. J. STANTON, J. H. McDonagh, M. O'Donoghue, J.S. O'CONNOB, V G, C. H. GAUTHIER, V.G, M. MACKEY, T. FITZPATRICK. J. BBENNAN.

#### A TOUCHING REPLY.

Monsignor Farrelly was much affected dur-ing the reading of the address, and on rising, it was easily to be seen that the praise of his fel-low-prests was dear to his heart. His voice trembled with feeling as he read the following repl**y:-**

MY LORD, VERY REV. AND REV. FATHERS:

The kindness of my brother priests, whom you have voiced in this beautiful address and by the presentation of this charming fift, com-ing, as they do, not from a few, but from all, shared in and sanctioned by the Ordinary of our beloved Diocese, is to me the cause of inexpressible pleasure. I must avow it is to me a source of wonderment also, not because of your kindly sympathy, which I have of en experier c d, but because of my own unworthiness of so great a Javer and so distinguished an honer
To be the recipient of so much kindness, and

to be addressed in words of such tender and brotherly esteem after an intercourse of over thirty-seven years, is a favor of which any priest —no matter how exalted his position—may well be proud. I hold myself, to-day, the most honored priest in Canada.

In all humility, I am constrained to ask my-self: Why am I singled out for this great mark of rep ct, this singularly unique favor? How comes it, that I see around me on this, the most happy day of my life, the chosen representatives of my brother priests, with my superior, our worthy Bishop presiding, and true emphasising their action? What have I done to deserve this exceptional demonstration of their affection?

Having been selected and called upon by my superiors on the several accasions to which you indulgently refer, to administer the affairs of the Diocese, I endeavoured to perform my duty c nacientiously, to see that good order and pro-per discipline prevailed. They did prevail. But, re t'emen, to you and to you alone is due the praise, to me is given the pleasure of thanking you. You have always held the honor of your Dioceso as personal to yourselves. On those Dioceso as personal to yourselves. On those occasions you have exercised, if anything, more than ordinary vigilance to sustain the unblemished honor of our q od old Diocese. My office was, truely and in the highest sense, a sinecure. My duty was the agreeable one of merely seconding your efforts.

Here, Rev. Fathers, I recognize a pleasing coincidence, which is no matter of mere chance, the but which adds much to the joy that your address and testimonial bring me. The address

dress and testimonial bring me. The address has been read by my friend, Father Charles Murray, nephew of the late good and holy prelate, Dr. Horan, of happy memory, who first summoned me from a country mission to his Council and appointed me his Vicar-General. Father Mackey, my trusted friend of forty years and more, has made the presentation. The Lord Bishop of the Discess, who so lately brought me from the Holy Father my highest dignity—that of Domestic Prelate to His Holiness Lee XIII., has kindly presided.

What privileges! What honors! What an undersation of the labours of an humble priest!

Had I, gentlemen, a any time, sought earthly reward for my att ahment to or missionary labours in our well-1 loved Diocess, I should, to-day, feel more than a thousand times rewarded by his generous demonstration of your esteem. Well might I say in the words of Holy Simeon—"Nunc dinititis servum tuam. My pure of ion is filled to overflawing, and my heart cup of joy is filled to overflowing, and my heart rejoices in this pronounced approbation of my

o labourers and Bishop.
What shall I say to your testimonial? You have bound me with the massive chain of gold to a constant love of you, and to an undying remembrance of this auspicious day. Your gift is most beautiful It is most costly—and most gracefully do I accept it, as the most precious offering of my brother priests and of my Bishop, who has so graciously contributed to

"Out of the fulness of the heart," we are told, "the mouth spacketh." My heart is too full to say more. Accept, then, dear Bishop and kind onfreres, my humble assurance that I shall wear this gift as long as I live. I shall ever cherish it as a precious link between the memorable past and the present. Ish ll always look on it as an emblem of the charity and good feeling that have hitherto united us as brethern. Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum habitare fratres in unum! This brotherly love has assembled you here to do me honor to-day, and will, I trust and pray, descend to those who shall come after us, to whom it shall be given to guide the destinies and perpetuate the honorable traditions of our grand old Diocese of Kingston.

# JAMES FARRELLY.

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE
After the presentation His Lordship wished to add in an explicit manner his appreciation of Monsignor Farcelly. It was his delight to have his priests respect one another, and testify to that respect on suitable occasions, such as the present. He esteemed Monsignor Farrelly most highly. He did not wish to flatter him. It was his greatest pleasure to see his priests around him, and he would now testify to the piety, learning and sacerdotal spirit of the clergy of his diocese, and congratulate Monsignor on having their love and esteem.

Monsignor Farrelly entertained the clergy with his usual hospitality.

Monsignor Farrelly in his reply said that he was proud of the love and esteem of his brother priests. Well may he be, for he has erected in their hearts a monument more lasting than brass, monumentum aere percunius. During his long sacerdotal career he has been a most faithful laborer in the Lord's vineyard. He has ful laborer in the Lord's vineyard. He has ever been a good shepherd, watchful over his flock, instructing and leading them in all that is good. Nor has he been unmindful of priestly vocations. He has always encouraged them, wherever he has found them, and to him more than to any other after God, do not a few priests owe their sacred calling. It is this truly sacerdotal spirit which has ever governed his actions, that has attracted the regard of his fellow priests. For almost forty years he has been a priest in this diocese, and never has he injured any man. His kind and charitable heart could not say may! where good was to be done.
Such is Monsignor Farrelly, the faithful

white-haired priest of Bellaville-beloved of his people, esteemed by his brother princts, and honored by his Bishop.

'HE GIVETH SONGS IN THE NIGHT." Songs in the night of sorrow, songs in the night Balm to the heart of the stricken is this comfort

ing refrain, Soft as an angel's whisper, sweet as a mother's prayer, Listen, O troubled, fainting one, 'tis Jesus standeth there.

"O weak and heavy-laden, sad and sore орргева, Come to me, He whispers, 'and I will give you rest.

Songs in the night when Satan doth press thee hard and sore, The song of Faith, which has conquired, will conquer evermore, Triumphant and enduring Hi+ promise, sure and

strong; Listen! O tried and tempted one, to this the To him that overcometh a Father I shall He on my throne with me shall sit, and reign

eternally." Songs in the night of loneliness, when no earthly friend is near,
A song divine of undying love, our drooping
hearts to cheer;
Uplifting and inspiring us, to onward press and

win, To count all earthly loss as gain, if it brings us nearer Him.

"My peace I leave with you, O do not be I shall not leave you comfortless, my Spirit still shall aid."

#### THE MEXICAN MESSIAH.\* WAS HE AN IRISH SAINT?

In the G ntleman's Magazine for September there is an acticle by Mr. Dominick Daly, which s of curious interest to students of the history of Ireland's missionaries. It is entitled "The Mexican Messiah," and is written with the pur-pase of suggesting the identification of the legendary character of early Mexican history, Quetzatcoati, with our Irish St. Brendan. The suggestion is not put forward with any great confidence, but there are a certain number of facts to support the theory of identity, and, in the absence of any satisfactory explanation of

the absence of any fatisfictory explanation of the legendary personality, it may be indeed u-e-ful to indicate a line of history. Quetzaccati is one of the most puzzling char-acters in history. When the Spaniards landed in Mexico they found among the people a most curious tradition, and arising out of the tradi-tion a curious mixture of Christian-like beliefs and morality with a degrading paganism. The Christian element was altogether connected with the traditions concerning Quetzacoati. Those traditions related how, ages before, a white man standardons related now, ages octore, a white man came across the ocean in a boat with wings. He stayed many years among the Toltecs and taught them a new religion. While he stayed there was plenty and peace; but he was at length driven forth by a malign influence, and he left, promising to return or to send another beacher in his stead. When the Spaniards landed their landing was for a time accepted as a fulfil-men of Querzacoati's promise, and their power was easily established.

An examination of the teachings bequeathed by the strange visitor, and surviving through changes and corruption, for century after century, goes to show that the source whence the doctrines were derived was a Christian source. The virtues ascribed to Quetzacoati were chasti ty, austerity, temperance and penance. Side by side with the worshap of the god of war—the worship established by the Aztocs, who partly supplanted the race taught by Quetzacoatithere was a worship of a supreme God, the Creator and Rules of the Universe, and the source of all good. A devil was believed in, a paradise, a hell, and, atraugest of all, a purgatory, or rather They believed in a common limbo. mother of men, and that "by her sin came into the world." They believed in a universal deluge, in the Trinity, Incarnation, and, apparently the redemption. They honored the Cross, and said that "One more glorious than the sun had died prom the Cross. They held the doctrine of original sin, and practised infant Baptism. Confession, Absolution and Penance were also practised. And, strangest of all, the doctrine of Transubstantiation and of Comin one kind was also held. these beliefs suggest at once a Christian origin. These Spaniards believed that St. Thomas had preached there; because they thought at first that Mexico was a part of India, which, according to a pious tradi-tion, that Ap stle had evangelized. Some of them, owing to the corruptions which the Aztecs had introduced, beld the religion to be of infernal origin. But the traditions concerning Quetzacoatl prove that the religion was plante at a period later than apostolic times, and sug

gest at once a European origin.

Mr. Daly, after an examination of the history of the Tolbecs, holds that the era of Quetatl must fall somewhere between 500 A.D. and 900 A.D. He points out that the sixth, seventh, and eight centuries were periods of great missionary activity. Ireland was the most active of missionary countries at the time. Moreover, it is the most Western part of Europe; and if any European missionary crossed the Atlantic during the permissionary crossed the Atlantic during the period ascribed to Quetzacoati. it was prima facie most likely an Irish missionary. Under the circumstances, the story of St. Brendan's voyage in the middle of the sixth century is, to say the least, cur ously coincident with the Mexican tradition. The story of that voyage was once widely diffused through Christendom. Versions of it exist in old French, Romance, Datab. Gasman Italian Spanish and Postn. German Italian, Spanish and Portu-as well as in Irish. "In respect to guese as well as in Irish. epoch, personal characteristics, race, reli-gion, direction of coming and going, the Mexioan Quetzacoati," writes Mr. Daly, "might well have been the Irish Saint. Both were white men, both were advanced in years, both crossed the Atlentic from the direction of Europe, both preached Christianity and Christian practices, both returned across the Atlantic to an insular home or Holy Island." Further than the possibility of the identity, Mr. Daly does not press his theme; but after a review of the whole subject he concludes "that we know all we are ever likely to know of the history and personality of the Mexican Messiah, and what we do know is this—that he was a Christian missionary from Europe, and is more likely to have been St. Brendan than any other European of whom we have knowledge. other European or whom we have knowledge, It would certainly add a new glory to the history of missionary Ireland if the contention could have been established; but there is satis-faction at least in the fact that that history is

such as to more thoroughly harmonise with such an armition of renown than the history of any is magnificent in every detail. It has a splendid other Caristian nation.

To Mexical Messiah, By Daninick Daiv, Gentletaer's Megazine, Sept mber, 1885, Boaten: Charto and Windus.

#### BELLEVILLE'S BEAUTIFUL CHURCH.

Pedication of St. Michael's New Church at Belleville A Venerable Pastor's Devotion and Popularity.

On Sunday, October 7th the Festival of the Most Holy Rosary, the magnificent new Church of St. Michael', Belleville, was blessed, with all the solemn rites and ceremonies of the Roman Pontifical, by His Lordship, the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, S.T.D., Bushop of

Kingston.

About half-past ten and even earlier the good citizens of the City on the Bay began to assemble about their newly erected church, which, for ages to come, will be a monument of the zeal of the Catholics of Belleville, and of the devotion of their venerable gastor, Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, V.G., as it is, to-day, the pride of our illustrious Bishop, who, but little more than a year ago, solemnly laid the corner-stone, and has now dedicated the almost completed structure to the sublime worship of the only true God, under the patronage of the glorious Arckangel, St. Michael.

The new church is situated a little to the south of the old one. The style is pure Gothic, 140 feet long and 65 feet wide. The centre of the nave ris s 70 feet above the floor. The spire, which is placed at the south-east corner, will not he finished at present. It is to be of ornamental stone work to the very cross, which, 200 feet above the street, shall point to heaven. High over the main cutrance is a large rose-window. with carved stone mullions of most beautiful design, which receiving the light of the morning sun sheds a glory throughout the whole interior. Above the altar and on either side are placed similar windows, equally beautiful, though much smaller. The clere story is one of solid maconly and supported on marsive countries will are allers. and supported on massive granite pillars—gifts of individual members of the congregation. The bases and capitals are of Ohio freestone, as yet undressed, but which are to be richly sculptured. The ceiling is to be finished in wood. The arches are graceful; the moulding chaste; the coloring of the wall tasteful; the whole interior presenting in its simple neatness and grandeur of conception all that is to be desired. It is the fulfilment of our idea of what the House of God should be. This is truly a House of Prayer and we are led to cry out: 'It is good for us to be here.'

Old St. Michael's, which is at once to be removed, was built in the early days of the set-tlement of Canada, when Churches were few and Catholics scattered, when the pioneer priest of Belleville district was the only priest in four counties, when the diocese of Kingston included all Ontario. It was long looked upon as one of the finest Churches in the country. Many old residents felt and, indeed, when they beheld the dismantling of the graceful gains as dismantling of its graceful spire, so long the pride of Belleville. The memory what the old Church them gave it a new sacredness in their eyes. was built in the days of their fathers and grandfathers: there they had been baptized: there they had received their First Communion and were confirmed; there they had brought their tales of wee and sin and obtained consolation and pardon; there, too, the Libera had been sung over their dear departed friends. The memory of the past hal cast a veil of sadness over their souls, as now, for the first time in their lives, the good old Catholic people of Belleville passed by its door on the way to Mass.

When they had entered the new St. Michael's and while waiting for the commencement of the ceremonies, they feasted their eyes on the many beauties that surrounded them, the sorrowful memories of the past became hushed. They felt that Belleville had, at last, a becoming House for the Incarnate God, whose delight it is to dwell with the children of men, and a Church worthy of themselves and their Holy Faith. How lovely are thy tabernacles, O Lord!

A little before twelve o'clock the procession of A little before twelve o'clock the procession of alter boys and visiting clergy approached the main entrance. His L rdship the Bishop of Kingston, robed in full Pontificals, assisted by Rev. Father Kelly, secretary, and the Rev. Father O'Gorman, of Belleville, proceeded to bless the new Church. After reciting the prayer according to the ritual he sprinkled with hely water the outer walls, making the circuit of the building. Returning the procession entered and proceeded up the nave to the Sanctuary, while the Litanies were being chanted. Afterwards the Bishop sang the special prayers appointed for the Blessing of Churches. He sprinkled the inner walls, and on his return to the alter concluded the ceremony with the beautiful closing prayer, of which the following is a translation:

"O Gad, who dost sanctify places to be dedicated to Tay name, pour out upon this house of prayer Thy grace that the assistance of Thy mercy may be felt by all, who here invoke Thy mercy may do lett by all, who here haveke thy name. Through Our Lord &c."

The Very Rev. Dean Gauthier, of Brockville, assisted by Rev. W. Walsh, of Frankford, as deacon, and Rev. E. Walsh, of Trenton, as sub-

#### A MAGNIFICENT CHURCH. DEDICATION OF A COSTLY CATHOLIC CHURCH EDIFICE AT GUELPH.

deacon, celebrated High Mass.

Guelph, Oct. 10-The Church of Our Lady Immaculate, the main part of which has been in process of construction the last four years, was dedicated to the worship of God this morn-

Among the many churches recently built or in progress few will surpass in size, and certain-ly none west of Montreal in the magnificence and purity of its architecture, the temple of worship which now towers aloft on the Catholic hill, with its stately gables and lofty pinnacles. The magnificent building which now adorns the hill was resolved on, and the foundation stone was laid on July 5th, 1877, by Monsignor Coproy, the Apostolic Delegate, who visited Guelph specially to perform this work. With him were the late Archbishop Aynch, Toronto; the late Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton diocese; Bish p Walsh, of London, who will preach the

Bish p Waish, of London, who will preach une dedicatory sermon; the late Bishop Jamot, of Peterbore, and a large number of priests.

Dasigned in the Gothic style, which obtained in Europe towards the close of the 13th century, that splendid period of ecclesiastical art, it takes

organ.

A grand level plateau will be Isid around the church, following its general cruciform outlines, and the hill around will be formed into grass and the hill around will be formed into grass and the hill around will be formed into grass and the hill around will be formed in the same land. rraces, with broad flights of stone steps lead ng no to the plateau, while trees and flowers rtistically arranged, will also add their charm.
The cost of the church, when completed, in-

cluding the spires, altars, frescoing, statued glass, organ, peals of bells, church furniture, etc., will probably reach \$200,000.

### THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Sublimities are 100 often numbled on thoughtless lips. The power of invocation is great indeed. A single prayer may address itself with selemn directness to an omnipotent God and call upon infinite potentialities. There is a power of pathos in the ordinary petitions that Christians recite daily but fall to appreciate. In the Lord's prayer great rhetoricians have found passages that run the gamut of every beauty and feeling and eloquence. An aneedote told of Booth, the tragedian, is illustrative :-

He with several friends had been invited to dine with an old gentleman in Baltimore, of distinguished kindness, urbanity and ploty. The host, though disapproving of theatres and theatre going, had heard so much of Booth's remarkable powers that curiosity to see the man had, in this instance, overcome all scruples and prejudices. the entertainment was over, lamps lighted, and the company reseated in the drawing room, some one requested Booth as a particular favor, and one which all present would doubtless appreciate, to read aloud the Lord's Prayer. Booth expressed his willingness to do this and all eyes were turned expectantly upon him. Buth rescallowly and reverently from his chair. It was wonderful to watch the play of emotions that convulsed his countenance. He became deathly pale, and his eyes, turned tremblingly upward, were wet with tears. And yet he had not spoken, The silence could be felt. It became absolutely painful, till at last the spell was broken as if by an electric shock, as his rich toned voice, from white lips, syllabled forth: "Our Father, who art in heaven," with a pathes and solomnity that thrilled all hearers. He finished. The silence continued. Not a voice was heard or a muscle moved in his rapt audience, till from s remote corner of the room a subdued sob was heard, and the old gentleman, their bost stepped forward, with streaming eyes and tottering frame, and seized Booth by the hand. "Sir," said he, in broken accents, "you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole fu'ure life will feel grateful. I am an ollman; and every day from my boyhood to the present time I thought I had repeated the Lord's Prayer : but I have never heard it never!" "You are right," replied Booth; "to read that prayer as it should be read has event. caused me the soverest study and labour for thirty years: and I am far from being satis fied with my rendering of that wonderful production.

Thousands of Christians who thoughtlesely utter this grand prayer every day would profit by studying its passages. It is well named, "the Lord's prayer,"—Milwankee Citizen.

RUSSIA'S CHURCH STATISTICS. The total existing number of conventual tablishments in the empire is 684 of, which 484 are monasteries and 200 convents. There are in these religious houses at present 6,813 monks and 5,769 nuns; besides these there are attached to these monasteries 4,133 lay brothers, and to the convents 14,199 lay sisters. The number of Orthodox churches is given at 43,907, exclusive of 19,484 chapels or chapels of ease and prayer houses. During the past twelve months there was erected 439 new churches and 164 prayer houses The total number of the Orthodox clergy in Russia at present is 82,466.

—[Odessa despatch to the London Daily News.

# A SAINT'S DETACHMENT FROM

EARTHLY GOODS.
Princess Christina of Piedmont, baving ap pointed St. Francis de Sales her almoner, pre sented him with a handsome diamong signet-ring, requesting him to keep it for her sake.

"Madame, I will retain it with pleasure," he answered, "until the poor need it." "In that case," said the Princess, "give it only as pledge, and I will always redeem it for you. "I fear, Madame," the holy Bishop replied it will have to be redeemed so often that would appear an abuse of your benevolence. Not long after, Christina met his lordship a Turin and observed that he did not wear th liamond. Easily divining what had become o it, she sent him another, of still greater value with a message not to do with this as he had done with the first. "I cannot even promise that, your Highness," replied St. Francis. "It seems that the possession of costly articles does not become me." not become me.

An Imposter.-Information has been re ceived here to the effect that for some time past a young man, representing himself to be the Rev. Father Birtz, of Cote St. Louis, has been imposing himself upon the thinly settled districts above Ottawa as a missionary, saying mass, attending to the spiritual wants of the settlers, and taking up a collection at the end of each service. He is said to be accompanied by a small boy, who does duty at the altar. The police are investigating the case.

THE ANTI-SLAVE CRUSADE.—The Catholics of Belgium are acting on Cardinal Lavigerie's suggestions in an energebic and business-like fashion. An exclusively Belgian organization has been formed for the protection of the African population subject to the rule of Leo At Brussels a general council has been established, and in connection with this body three special committees have been appointed —one at the capital, another at Liege, and the third at Antwerp. At its first meeting Central Committee had much difficulty choosing a hundred volenteers for Tanganika, awing to the number of applications for the service. Nor is there any lack of funds. King Leopold himself has given a contribution of seventy-five thousand fraces, and has undertaken Nor is there any lack of funds. to pay half the cost of an armed cruiser to be placed on Lake Tanganika. From the Catholics of Holland Cardinal Lavigerie has received half a milion france for the anti-slavery camof the splendid period of ecclesiastical art, it takes of molland Cardinal Lavigerie has received generally the form of the Latin Cross, and is half a milion france for the anti-davery camomposed of spacious nave and chancel, boldly palgn. His Eminence seems to be nearly as defined transcepts, north and south aisles, baptistry and chapels with great twin bell towers, up enthusiasm.

#### POPE LEO'S HISTORY.

ROME IN THE MIDDLE AGES THE THEME.

An English Protestant Journal's Views of the Period Covered High Character of the Histori n

It will be good news to the historical and arche logical, says the London Telegraph, that the world is not to lose the benefit of the Pope's acknowledged literary gifts through the absorb ing duties of his office. Leo XIII. has found time in the midst of political cares and preoccupations to pursue those studies for proficiency in which he had distinguished himself before his elevation to the Holy See. For years past he has been engaged in the collection of materials for the work which he contemplates, and which, with the help of the Abate Paputo, to whom he has confided the editing, is now approaching its completion.

ROME DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. The mere mention of its subject will serve at once to convey a sense of its value and importance, and to foreshadow the high interest with which it will be received by the learned world. It is no less an undertaking than a history of the Eternal City during the Middle Ages—a continuous record of the Couble life which Rome has led from the early days of the Christian era until, we presume, the close of the lifteenth century. The twofold strands of unident and fortune which are intertwined to make the thread of history for the period era sufficiently indi-exted in the title of the forthcoming pontifical

It is to be styled a "Codex Diplomaticus, Ecclesiasticus et Civilis, Urbi," and will, it is to be supposed, trace down to the commencement of the modern era the wonderful career of the seven hilled city which has been, by turns or concurrently, the axis of European politics, the "cathedra" of a world wide bishopric, and the central shrine of devotion for all those who venerate the relics of the art, the literature and the statecraft of the ancient world.

THE "CODEX DIPLOMATIOUS." Rome has in truth lived so full, so rich, so bundant a life that its records must embarrass with their or piousness. The "Codex Diplomati-cus," or collection of documents—for it is in this older sense of the word "diplomatie" that the title is to be understood—will have a strring and eventful story to set forth on its "civil" side, no less than one of profound bearing on the development of human faith and merals in its "ecclesiastical" branch. Taken in conjunction they constitute an "abstract and brief chroni-cle" of European civilization from its earliest beginnings down to the eve of that great religious upheaval which shook, without overthrowing, the Roman Church, and which, like one of the kindred convulsions of physical nature, transformed the spiritual face of Europe, and got the current of the belief of Christendom flowing in two channels where before these bad been only two channels where before there had been only one. It was inevitable that Rome should, alike politically, ecclusive interior and civily, less a considerable parties; of its former importance after the Relognation. If these anticipations of the Pope's historical undertaking be correct, the project of the proj

half a century or more before that opech making BONIFACE VILL'S TIMES. Politically speaking, the decline in the importance of the Eternal City had set in a good deal more than a century earlier. We must indeed go back close upon two centuries to find a Pope who was masterful enough to declare in the language of his great predecessors, that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms," and to make good the beast of laying France and Denmark under interdict. Yet this famous vaunt of Bonitace VIII, was but a few years old when the Catholic world was rent by the great schism which drove Clement V. to Avignon, and for more than half a century divided the house of

Peter against itself.

the period covered by his work will terminate

A NEW RRA.

When the rightful lines of Popes returned to Rome it was to resume a power which no longer held temporal thrones in awe. In exile they had learned to lean upon the fleshly arms of princes, and the era of pontifical statecraft and subtle diplomacy applied to international politice and succeeded to that of arrogant domination. Thenceforward there were to be no more attempts on the part of the papacy to control the secular policy of Euroto control the secular policy of European potentates by the weapons of anathema and interdict. The course of events throughout the fifteenth century, which brings the work of Leo XIII. presumably to a close, was not favorable to any effort to re-assert the pretensions of Hildebrand or of Inno-cent III. Minor schisms were of frequent occurrence. Three anti-popes make their ap-pearance in little more than fifty years. Pon-tificates as a rule were short and troubled, and in two instances within the first decade of the ntury were brought to an end by abdication or dissolution.

A VOLUME OF UNEXAMPLED INTEREST.

The civil pertion of Leo XIII.'s Codex will not be among its least interesting conteuts. Its whole idea, however, is a felicitous one, and if it has been executed as the Pope and his coad-jutor might well execute it, unless reasons for reserve suggest themselves, the promised volume should be one of unexampled interest to the historian. The archives of the Vatican must contain "diplomatic" treasures of incalculable value, documents that may throw light upon political acts and characters into contemporaries and posterity have alike failed to penetrate, and events of which the secret springs have been regarded as irrecoverably hidden beneath the dust of ages. THE SOMBRE AGE OF THE BORGIAS.

THE SOMBRE AGE OF THE BORGIAS.

If Leo XIII. has pursued his researches, as we gather that he has, to the period of the Borgias, into what dark chambers of sinister mystery must he have made his way! There is no era in the history of pontifical Rome—few, perhaps, even in the annals of the imperial city, which so abounds with unsolved problems, with sombre enigmas, for which the acutest and most industrious inquiriers have been unable to find a key. Many such, we doubt not, it will be in the power of the Peps to explain to the world, if he should see fit to do so. That his communications should be absolutely That his communications should be absolutely without restraint is hardly to be expected. Unless the great personages of fifteenth century Rome have been cruelly belied, there was much in their lives which could not be now revealed to the road without grave sendal to the to the world without grave scandal to the Church. In cases of this kind we may expect an exercise of the editorial discretion.

HIGH CHARACTER OF LEO XIII. Leo. XIII., however, is liberal and en-lightened beyond any of his later predecessors nightened devote any of his later predecesors—
a scholar and a man of letters, who, except
under a sense of positive duty to his position,
would be unlikely to keep back anything that
might contribute to the advance of historical learning, and we may look, therefore, with much hope of valuable result to the completion of his work,

### TASTE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Taste is one thing. Display is another. It is not pleasant to right thinking people to have a man continually telling his neighbors how rich and lucky he is, either by his way of dressing his house, or himself, or his family. The need of greater simplicity is apparent in many of the belongings of the nouveau riche, not, of necessity, in the way of smaller expenditure, but through harmonizing the unrelated and discordant elements of his december. of his decorations. Those people who put everything that they possess on show in their parlors succeed in making those apartments look like shops, and the eye tires with the jumble of objects and confusion of tints. There should be restful spaces of comparative bareness or of subduing shadow in every room that is much occupied, for it is better that there should be too little decoration than too much. One would not wish to see his wife always attired in her most expensive and uncomfortable costume, and wearing all her jawels at once, yet there is a similar impression of unrelieved display in not a few domestic interiors. It is wiser for the house. holder to entrust a professional decorator with the task of beautifying his house than for him to undertake that work himself when he has not the aptitude or training for it. Speaking to tris point, Elmund Russel, the artist and lecturer, says:

"Din't emblazin your front door with armo.ed knights and rampant lions, because they don't belong or grow here. Don't put your laitials or your name over everything you possess, so that people who pick up a fork or look at a pillow sham will read 'John Smith book at a pillow sham will read 'John Smith, my property.' It's all right to make things of use in some such a way, but not things of beauty, and if you must so mark them make the letters small and put them on the back of the object, not the front. The lady who wears her initials in diamonds on a brooch is vulgar. The man who prints his monogram on his china does a useless thing, for nobody is going to run away with his dishes. Don't assert too much at the table. Don't be too showy and complex. Don't make your napkin rings too emphatic and obtrusive. Put flowers on the table, but place them loosely or in glass, for if you put them in china or any other opaque substance you conceal half their beauty-namely, their stems. Don't entirely cover your wall with pictures, and when you have a picture don't let the shopkeeper kill it with a big gold frame. Try bronze or something that will make it stand out like a big shiny spot of color and gilt gingerbread.'

#### THE LATEST IN STYLES.

The most elegant winter wraps are long cloaks of the new cloths, matelasse, plush or

Some of the latest dress goods shown are damasks, matelasses, finely-powdered royale, and brocades in great variety.

Flat fronts in plaits from belt to foet, or long draperies nearly covering the lower skirt, are seen on the new dresses.

Cord passementeries are the fashionable trimmings. They have knotted cords in loops for epaulets and for dankling fringes.

A pretty hat for autumn wear is of shirred poppy colored tulie. It may be worn with a coatume of cigar-brown cheviot with good

effect. For evening dresses and mantles there are tiny dotted royale grounds with stripes like soutache work on reseda pomme, tilleni, rouge, and light brown grounds.

Dresses made in strictly Empire style have the skirts becomingly draped by catching up the front breadths slightly on each side just below the walst and gathering them to the belt.

The Empire designs are prim and formal with straight lines, fluted Greek columns, stripes of branching feathers, and medallions brocaded in light colors to stand out on dark grounds of peon de Suede, an undressed silk closely twilled, but without the glowing luster of satin.

A very pretty autumn gown is of smooth-faced hunting-green cloth and has a green sash of rich, soft gros grain that is tied in loops and ends that fall nearly to the skirt's edge. The full, long draperies are drawn high up on the sides very far back, and on the edge is set a broad band of the heavy cutwork that is imported for such purposes, The sleeves are tucked and rather full, being gathered to a deep cuff, which, like the col lar, is covered with gold cut-work.

# MISCEELLANEOUS HINTS.

Use a warm knife in cutting warm bread and A paste of whiting and benzine will remov

spots from marble. A salt ham should be soaked over night in

plenty of soft water previous to boiling. Fruit stains on white goods can be removed by pouring boiling water directly over the spots.

A creaking hinge can be cured by the use of a black lead pencil of the softest number, the point rubbed into all the crevices of the

For cleaning brass use a thin paste of plate powder, two tablespoonfuls vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of alcohol. Rub with a piece of flannel; polish with chamois.

Be very particular about disinfecting the kitchen sink. Washing soda, two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of boiling water, make an excellent wash to pour hot into the sink at night after you

have finished using it. All sorts of vessels and utensils may be purified from long-retained smells of every kind, in

the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and water. We have removed the very worst ink stains

them with skim-milk, and when they are almost effaced, washing them with a cloth wrung out in boiling water without soap. Then cover the place with a dry cloth, and let it remain so for a day.

# NOBBY FALL STYLES.

Hata will be worn upon the head, as here-Shoes will come down to a fine point, so as

to serve as tooth-picks and paper-cutters when disabled. Gloves will conceal a full hand, as usual. The fashionable colors are spades, hearts,

clubs and diamonds. Jewelry, as a rule, will be plated. Only hotel-clerks, plumbers, drummers and editors

can afford the real article. Collars and ouffs, a la Chinese, are warranted to tear at the first washing, Collars will be higher than last sesson, and are

meant to serve as ear-caps. Cuffs will con-tinue to be used as memorandum books. Neck-gear will, as always, cause the tor ture of dudes and dukes. The fashionable

colors are mahogany-brown, pickle-green, caterpillar-yellow, probosois-red and widow-black. Styles and shapes according to Eng-

Suits for men will be dear, according to the generosity of the tailors. Discount allowed for payment within six months. For women, prices will range from a thousand to a million dollars. Velvets and plushes trimmed with diamonds are the correct

Shirts show amazing effects in gridirons boil the table linen.

and geometrical figures. Flannel shirts are worn only by miners, reporters and bunco-

Fall dress shirts come puffed and frilled and have a generally haunted look. Stockings for men be darned! For women, they vary according to the neatness of the ankle; they are clocked and of course watched. Further than this, only the ballet girl

know the woes of hose. Pockets are made deep, but are worn sarcastically empty. They are depths that need no fathoming.

A FARMER'S REVIEW OF RELIGION. This argufyin' useless points

As where Cain got his wife, Was Jonah swallered by the whale?
Is death the end of life? Is jest the devil's Eden plan That caught us long ago.
God has His "shall not" on some things,

Now, where Cain got his wife 's no odds; But will the de'il get me ! Not what I swoller, nor the whale,

Will change eternitee. An' if I live so I can die In peace when death shall call.

The devil, "you shall know."

If dyin' don't end all. Now, I don't argue how the moon Makes taters run to tops; I plant 'em when the sign is right, An' allus raise good crops.

I take the farmin' rules that's plain

I'll die so that I'll live with joy,

An' reap jest what I sow; I do the same with Gospel truth, An' puzzlin' pints can go. -[Omaha World.

PLEASANT WORDS FOR SINGLE WOMEN.

SENSIBLE LADIES WILL DE HAPPY THOUGH THEY ARE UNMARRIED,

If it is possible to be happy though mar ried, almost as much might be said on the possibility of single blessedness. People may admire the marriage state and yet have their own good reasons for not entering it. Under the dying pillow of Washington Irving there were found a look of hair and a miniature.

Who will say that a man or woman ought to marrywho tressures up such memoriale, relate to the picture on the wall and not and thinks of all that might have been? Sume have never found their other selves. or circumstances prevented the junction of these selver. And which is more nonorable, a life of loneliness or a loveless marriage? There are others who have laid down their hopes of wedded bliss for the sake of accomplishing some good work, or for the sake of a father, mother, or sister or brother. In such cases celibacy is an honorable, and may be a praise-

worthy, state. At there are 500,000 more women than men in England, it is obviously impossible that every woman should have a husband. Are all the women who cannot get married superfluous? Certainly not, There are plenty of superfluous women, and of superfluous men also. But you will not always find them among the unmarried. There are superfluous women who give themselves to idle pleasure and morbid fancy, and despise the activities of the age into which they are born; who are so lacking in principle that they will accept any man in marriage—an octogenarian, an imbecile or a rake- if his establishment be satisfactory; who, anchored in the haven of a husband's love, and surrounded by the evidence of his practical thoughtuiness, become steeped in selfishness and make their whole life a hot pursuit of folly and fashion, interested only in the

whim of the hour. Let the estimate of woman be changed as that she may be valued for what she is in herself. If she be worthless as woman, she will be worthless as wife and mother. Let her training be such that, whether married or single, she shall have character, ability to he murmured, stooping and whitpering in her stand alone, with value in herself. Then she ear. 'I know everything, Marion,' he rewill enrich society, and whether wife, mother peated, turning his head so as to look into her or celibate, she will, in no true sense of the

word, ever become a superfluous woman." Many a girl looks on marriage as a voction, who has never thought of the duties it involves: and I think for a woman to fail to make and keep a home happy is to be a "failure" in a truer sense than to have failed to catch a husband. If some of their married sisters make old maids the subject of ridicule, these 'unappropriated blessings' may well ask:—Is it not better to be laughed at for not being married than never to be able to laugh because you are married? An Irish magistrate on one occasion asked a prisoner before him if he were married, Then," replied the magistrate, "it's a fine

thing for your wife." The lives of many unmarried people are unhappy because they have failed to find an object in life, but when they are more fortunate their love and power may be drawn out quite as much as those of the married by interesting work. They are married to some art or utility, or instead of loving one they love all. When this last is the case they go down into the haunts of evil, seek out the wretched, and spare neither themselves nor their money in their praiseworthy enthusiam for humanity. Employment is a " perennial fire-proof joy" that will always make people happy, though single, -From the "Five Talents of Woman.

# WOMAN'S WEIGHT AND HEIGHT.

For a woman of 5 feet 5 inches, 138 pounds is the weight, and if she be well formed she can stand another ten pounds without greatly showing it. When her arms are extended she should measure from tip of middle finger to tip of middle finger just 5 feet 5 inches, exactly her own height. The length of her hand should be just one-tenth of that and her feet just a seventh, and the dismeter of her chest a fifth. From her thighs to the ground she should measure just what she measures from the thighs to the top of the head. The knee should come exactly midway between the thigh and heel. The distance from the elbow to the middle finger should be the same as the distance from the elbow to the middle of the chest. From the top of the head to the chin should be just the length of the foot, and there should be the same distance between the chin and armpits. A woman of this height should measure 24 inches about the waist and 34 inches about the bust, If measured from under the arms, and 43 inches if over them. The upper arm should meassure 13 inches and the wrist 6. The calf of the leg should measure I41 inches, the thigh 25 and the ankle S. Inere is another system of measurements which says that the distance twice around the thumb should go once around the wrist; twice around the wrist once around the throat; twice around the throat once around the waist, and so on ; but the first is the measure used by sculptors, who have gained them by measurements of the Greek statues .- [Rochester Educational

Stains of fruit on good table linen can be removed without injury by using the following with care:—Pour boiling water on chloride of line, in the perpertion of one gallon to a pound, bottle it, cork it well, and in using be careful not to stir it up. Lay the stain in this for a moment, then apply white wine vinegar, and

Gazette.

# GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

BY MRS. HABTLEY.

CHAPTER XXXVII.-Continued.

'A mass lasts how long? An hour and a half—nwo hours? Is this a saint's day or not? What has possessed her to go to church on a week day?' He groaned with impatience, and stamped upon the gravel walk. 'That is the place where they let loose the ferret that day—that mad day.' He was looking at a wild part of the garden now, recalling one by one the incidents of his visit in the spring. There is the ditch where Gertrude and Godfrey saw the hare. Poor Gdfrey! poor boy! How I pity him? Shall able to change-soften-even-his lot? There is the old tree, the very branch,' he cried as her face seemed to rise before his, once more framed among the blossoms. 'Oh, Marion ! Marion ! I have come to-day to keep my word. Where are you?' He paced to and fro in a fever of irritation. The sun accorded the back of his neck and the last his neck and the

dazz'ed his eyes. The sky burned bluer and bluer as the mists all dried off. Not one cloud was visible, and the bronz; and gold of the leaves took metallic reflections as the faint bre-ze moved them.

'Oh heaven! this delay is maddening' The idea occurred to him then of opening the dorr and looking to see if she were coming. He turn ed round impatiently, almost angrily—to find himself face to face with Marion.

She had entered the garden unheard, while

his back was turned to the duor which led down into the ozier swamps.

She stood as though petrified. Every vestige

of color faded from her face. Her eyes seemed to darken, and her little book fell to the Although at every moment up till now her image seemed before him, although his very eyes were strained from mentally tracing her

features, he also was almost stunned at heres. pected yet startling appearance.

They stood for one mement gazing at each other. Marion's heart seemed to have ceased to beat altogether. She felt as if turning into stone. Chichele's temples throbbed as if they would burst-for a moment only. Then with a deep breath of reilef he seized both her hands,

gripping them hard by the wrists.
'At last! at last! he said passionately, almost inaudibly.

She did not attempt to release them, standing passive and silent, hardly realizing yet what had

happened.
I said I would come back; you see, I have come, he said. Why did you not write to me? You got my letters! Why did you not send me a word even? How cruel you have been to me Why do you not speak to me now? Come away down bere.

Holding her by one wrist still, he drew her away down the walk into the thicket of laurels at the end of the garden.

'Now, why don't you speak to me?' He stopped and turned so that they faced each other. There was a deep shade all round them, cast by the laurel trees, and that the sun was not any lorger in his eyes, he could see how pale her face was, how thin-could note the size and brilliancy of the beautiful eyes that were turned on him now with a look of unspeakable sadness and terror to

'I-I must not !' broke from her line. 'Must not!' he echoed. 'Must not! Who says so? Marion, don't say such things to me! I have come to take you away—yes.' He let go her wrists now, and placed both hands on her shoulders. 'Look at me! I tell you to look at me!

She had to obey him, trembling from head to fuot. Every doubt, every resolve melted like snow before the sun in the light that beat upon her from his honest eyes.
'I'll take you away with me, clear out of this

to the other side of the world if you like—you shall choose. We shall be married by Father Conroy. We will take Godfrey and Gertrude and go away for ever.

and go away for ever.

Her color rose now. Bright crimson suffused cheek and brow and neck, then faded away, leaving an ivory whiteness in its stead. Her lies quivered; and from her eyes, glowing and dilated an instant before, two great tears rolled up and overflowing, ran down her cheeks. 'You cannot, Chichele! That can never be!

You do not know—'
'I do know—I know everything, everything,' eyes, in which the tears were glistening still.

The flickering shadows of the leaves ran light as thoughts over her pale face. From a hundred yelet holes in the foliage the blue sky looked down on them both, and with one long slender linger the sun touched her lips and showed Chichele a smile upon them.

# CHAPTER XXXVIII.

About three o'clock of the same day that witnessed Lord Anedale's reappearance in Bar-rettstown, Godfrey not having appeared to breakfast yet, Kitty Macan prepared a tray and carried some food up to his room. Receiving no answer when she tapped at the door, she entered without delay. The blinds were up, the shutters open; the sun poured in a mote-laden flood of golden light. One window which looked out on the front of the house was open, and the twitter of the swallows made itself heard against the drowsy mutter of the weir. Kitty Macan pushed the door with une ellow so as to close it, and adapted the twitter of the weir. vanced to the bedside with her tray. The grey-hound Fly was sitting motionless beside the

bed, his muzzle resting on it and his eyes fixed on his sleeping master's face.

'God bless us I' she ejaculated suddenly.

Godfrey was lying stretched to the full length of his long limbs, and fully dreased. He was lying on his back, and so pale, so worn was his face, that it was no wonder Kitly Macan was reminded rather of some one lying dead than only aleeping. He scarcely seemed to breathe. His jet-black hair was all tossed, and partly covered his forehead, which showed an ivory whiteness below it. The dark semi-circles which were traced round either eye by his long eyelashes looked blue on the clive paleness of his smooth

lmost childish cheek.

Kitty shook her head, noting the travel stained clothes, which he had doubtless been too tired to take off on his return.

'Eh ! but ye are the wild creature, Godfrey Manlever—they may well say it in the town—wild as a hawk. God help ye, child, and send ye sense and your own again !'
She stood for a moment looking at his sleep-

ing figure, half admiring the beauty that was patent even to her untrained eyes, half pitying the forlorn ill-guided lad. 'I'll not wake him,' she muttered presently.

'He can get a bit whenever he likes to wake up himself.' She laid down the tray, and went away in search of a warm rug, which she spread gently over the recumbent figure, and then taking up the tray again returned to the nether regions whence she had come.

It was nearly seven when Godfrey appeared in his grand-aunt's sitting-room. Marion and

Gertrude were there, this last in a state of wild excitement.
'Godfrey! oh, Godfrey!' she cried the mo-

ment he entered. 'I thought you were never coming down. What do you think is the news? Chichele has come back—Chichele—do you hear. that? He said he would. I always told you; and Marion would never listen to me. Now, who was right? And his uncle is dead, and he is a lord, and he has all his uncle's money, and the land and the houses. Tommy Burke the constabulary man heard it all from his valet. They are stopping down there in the police barrack for the day, but they are to go home to the castle this evening for dinner. I met Chichele to day on the road as I came from school, and he ran to meet me, and said he was so glad, and that he had brought me a present from London; but I am not to get it until tomorrow.'

in her cheeks. Children, what is it? Marion Godfrey, my darling, who has annoyed

you ?' Marion, who this time had greeted Godfrey's burst of petulence with a smile only, held up a warning finger, and made haste to the old wo man's side to calm her.

The mercenary odious brutes I mad, oh God I how mad I've been! They'd murder

Don't mind him, Aunt Juliet.' she said. 'It is Gertrude-she has annoyed him. Never mind

D'Arcy's white bandeaux.

'Gertrude indeed!' growled Godfrey, fixing a thunderous look on her; 'I have something to say to you, I can tell you.'

'Aunt Ju, give us our tea,' said Marion. Miss D'Arcy was trembling from head to foot, and looking from one face to another as if in search of something.

search of something.

Marion's whole countenance was transformed. A bright rose tint suffused her cheeks, and her eyes shown with an unwonted lustre. Even her eyes shown with an unwanted lustre. Even her hair looked different. She had turned it back off her brows, and a hundred little black feather-like curls had pushed themselves out, and seemed to palpitate with every breath. She moved more quickly and lightly than before. She took up the teap stand began to pour the tea into her aunt's own cup. This was an encroachment which Juliet never allowed. The moment she saw what Marion was doing she gave her a tap on the arm, which signified that she was to cease at once, and, caimed once more, the old

woman set about fulfilling her usual duties.
'Give Godfrey some chicken,' she said to Gertrude, anxious as usual for him, and not sseing that he was already eating the said chicken with

speaking in a low voice so that Miss D'Aroy could not hear her, 'what have you against Crichele. What has set you against him? Oh,

I do like him so nau-h! 'You are not to apoak to him. If ever he comes here again I shall throw him into the river. What'-Godfrey nearly choked with anger—'what do you mean, you and Marion?
You don't know how to conduct yourselves. I am not going to have my sister's name a byword in Qua's shop. Marion! you are to have nothing to do with him or any one from the Castle. His visits, his thrusting himself upon us, is an insult, and dangerous too. Do you hear me,

both? he questioned imperiously.

Marion stopped him, again holding up a warn ing finger and pointing to Juliet. He as a salently for an instant or two, casting a look of anger and impatience upon them, rose and left

What is this for !' pouted Gertrude, ready to cry. 'Marion, why may we not see him? Why do you laugh?'

Godfrey went up silently to his room, took his little knapeack from a drawer, slung it over his shoulder, examined his revolver, and put it in his breast pocket. Then he descended the stairs noiselessly, and passed out of the ball door. Of late he had preferred this to the window. He entered the mill from the front gate, saddled and led out Harry Cap l's ridingnoise, and in a tow minutes was speeding fact in his way to a secret me, the greatly eight miles

Godiney had been of late in a state almost approaching d speration. The movement into which he had thrown himself with all the energies of his wild and undesciplined nature was crumbling into dissolution. His lieutenants and coadjutore, Cutogan, Ahearne, Fenion, and the Kullys, were all in prism. The battle seemed over and done without a blow having been struck, and the paltriness and ignorant folly of everything seemed revealed to him in all their equalid nakedness, and at once revolved and oppressed him. He set his teeth to keep down the passion that shook him, the impotent rage of contempt that was working in him. He had tent out orders—having stepped into Fenlou's place as chief of the district on the arrest of the lust named—to have all the men available col-lected as soon as it should be dark, on a dry plateau in the Knockstuart Box, intending to march them on the barracks in Barrettstown. Having taken the barracks they would pass on the word to Linerick, and the south and west generally, and hold the place until reinforce-ments should come up.

As he rode he was preparing his address to

the men. He meant to head them in an attack on Barrett-bown police barracks or face death—anything—before moraing, but this shameful

inaction must cease, and at once.

The sultry day had been followed by a breeze at sundown, which was now rapidly rising to a storm. Black thick clouds obscured the sky, and rapidly darkened the lingering remains of the twilight. Great drops of rain were carried on the wind, which soughed and whistled eerily as it swept over the bog reaches. A livid gray streak marked the lough in the distance. Now and again a mysterious cry, as of a bird, sound-

Godfrey's humor suited with the weird desolation of the scene. His practised tye re-cognized all the landmarks; his ear told him the difference between the real bird cry and its imitation, and more than once he polled up his horse and sent a curlew whistle shrilling down the dark wastes in response to wild challenges that were meant for his ear, not

a bird's. He turned off the road presently on to a cart track used by the turf-cutture, and before long was riding on a large turf-bank covered with stacked piles of turf ready to be drawn home. From every heap of sods came a signal or a counter signal. Dark figures appeared siggly, and then vanished to respipear in twos and thresa.' A lanthorn flashed out with electric suddenness. Godfrey pressed on his horse tuwards this beacon, and on reaching it found himself the centre of a crowd.

To call the roll was the first proceeding. Out of a list numbering over three hundred men's names not fifty were present. Not fifty! His head swam. He had never expected so igno-minious a failure as this. Even with this num-ber he would not if not. He would lead them to Barrettstown. Active must be taken. The supreme hour had come.

In a few fiery sentences he exhorted them. castigated the laggards, and declared his de-termination to strike a blow that night that would make itself felt, that all Ireland would respond to. They cheered him and applauded. but there was evidently some counter-feeling in their minds. One man, a mountaineer, ad vanced to the horse's side. 'Master Godfrey's he said, laying his band on the young speaker' sleeve, 'avic, you are young to be running your head in the hangman's knot like this. Leave it to your elders, achora (dear one of my heart). and ride home.'

'Ride home!' said another, proceeding actually to turn the horse's head. 'We'll go widoub you, avic machree. You have the spirit of the Maulevers; we know it. We'll not let harm come near you, sir Shut your eyes and your ears this night, and you'll wake to-morrow in your own place, sir, in Barrettstown Castle, and bloody Tighe O'Malley, the interloper,

and bloody ligue o maney, the interpol, hanging on the door post.

'Aye, sye!' shouted the rest in a fieroe unison.
'We'll se to him, damn him!' they all cried in chous. 'Mr. Goffrey, you will be Mauleverer of Barrettstown, which is your due, before vou are a whole day older.

"We'll march on Barrettstown sure enough, but we'll take the Castle first-he is there tonight as if to dare us-and hang the damned interleper. You'll come to your own again. Godfrey's head was reeling; he nearly fell. The rough voices sounded in his ears like the rushing of some mighty flood. Were they also making, insulting him? Surely they knew All the blood in his body was tingling in his checks now. Did these men think he played a sordid, selfish part, that he only used them, willing tools, for his own ends?

He uttered a cry, inarticulate, choked, with

had turned the horse while they were gazing at him.

never see me again! Ugh! you brutes! you

den start, a faint flush of color spreading itself the crupper, as he passed, and a deep-mouthod disappointment and bewilderment followed nim. He was out of reach almost before they had realised the sense and import of his

God I how mad I've been! They'd murder O'Malley, thinking to put me in his place—me! A burst of maniacal laughter finished the sentence. 'I'll warn him, warn him—then fly the country for ever, and enlist. I'll go abroad to Spain or Germany—a soldier is always walcome—and enlist.'

always welcome—and enlist.'

He urged the horse at full speed, and was soon standing at the entrance gate of Barretts-town. A policeman was in the lodge, and opened the gate at once on hearing the im-perious summons. 'Follow me to the house !' shouted Godfrey, starting off up the avenue.

The gray sinuous drive, just discernible in the darkness, wound before him between the dark aisles of the trees. The storm was tossing their thick-leaved branches, shricking ominously as it tore its way through them. Boughs were snapped and flung hisher and thibber in its course, and the leaves went down before its fierce onslaught like ripe corn before the

Not a light was to be seen in the whole house front. Godfrey dismounted, and fastened the horse to a balustrade on the terrace. His approach had been heard, however, for a window non far from the door opened, and an authoritative voice shouted out loudly in order to be heard above the storm.
'Hallo! who is it? who is there?' The wind

carried the words far afield. Godfrey could but just hear them as if from a distance.

'Come down at once!' he shouted back, throwing up both arms excitedly. There is no time to lose. They are on the road.'

The rattle of the chains and bolts made itself heard almost immediately. The door was opened, and Godfrey leaps across the threshold to find himself in an almost blinding glare of light, while the barking of dogs and the loud-voiced will be the barking of dogs and the loud-voiced the loud-voiced that the lo adjurations of O'Malley, the confused ejaculations of other persons present, helped to dazzle and confuse him, standing as he was in the centre of the great round hall, the cynosure of

all their eyes. Not for long! He passed his hand once across his forehead, and with a strong effort addressed himself directly to Tighe C'Malley.
My business is with you and no one else-I don't object to your remaining.' He added this on catching sight of Lethbridge, who was watching him closely and intently. Lethbridge suspected a trap on the part of Godfrey, and would not have been surprised had he suddenly abot or stabbed O'Malley. He watched him are and hands with paraitant closeness.

his eyes and hands with persistent closeness.
'There's not a minute to be lost,' cried Godfrey, excitedly. 'Make haste l'
Tighe O'Malley, who was stirred, notwith-

standing his efforts to appear calm, raised his hand, and wish a look dismised the bystanders. Chicnele, whom Godfrey had not seen, sprang into a window embrature, and let the servants and policemen file by him towards a door which led to the interior of the house.

Tighe O'Malley pointed to a chair. 'Will you not sit down, Mauleverer?' he said.

Godfrey took no notice of him, and remained standing still, full in the light of the lamp, which Tighe had carried with him from the smoking room on hearing the alarm. He was waiting for the servants to pass out before he

spoke. There is a plot to assassinate you to-night, he broke out as soon as the last one had gone and the hall door had closed. He spoke in a high clear voice. 'It has existed for some time, but I knew nothing of it until to night, an hour sgo. I never dreamed that the men intended to kill you—for my profit, as they fancied. I told them I would warn you, O'Malley. You may expect them here now at any moment."

Why have you came to denounce them-you one of their leaders?' Lethbridge burst out. 'O'Malley,' pursued Godfrey, taking no notice of this, 'you are warded now, at the peril of my own life- it is the least I can do since it seem you are marked out. You will hear no more of

O'Malley, who had seated himself at a table by the wall, groaned bitterly.
Godfrey turned to go. Tighe jumped up,

Godfrey turned to go. Tighe jumped up, stretching out his hand.

'One moment, Mauleverer!' he pleaded.
'Hear me. You have been deeply wronged.
My poorfellow, don't go! D n't run into the jaws of the lion! The park is tull of police, the house is also; the military are under arms in Mallow and Limetick. We knew all; we were ready for them. In God's name, give up this folly, and let me do something for you in reparation for the past! Let me try to make amends to you—for—for—'

O'Malley was deeply touched. The spectacle in the floor, one of the chairs upset and broken or obery, perhaps murder, flashed into the mind. Onick as thought as the pressure of the floor, one of the chairs upset and broken or obery, perhaps murder, flashed into the mind. Onick as thought as the pressure of the floor, one of the chairs upset and broken or obery, perhaps murder, flashed into the mind.

O'Malley was deeply touched. The spectacle her of t e desperate lost young creature risking so much to do an act of what was certainly un merited generosity, was more than he could endure unmoved.

' Godfrey !' cried Chichele, harriedly leaving the window and coming forward, 'step with us, I beg! Den't risk going out! I have a right to ask you-I--

But Godfrey rushed at him with a fierce execration, striking out blindly before him. Leth-bridge ran in between them, and received Godfrey's elerched hand full on his mouth. He shouted for his men and tried to earch hold of his assailant, but he was too quick for them all. He snatched the lamp, hurled it against the wall, plunging them all into darkness, with the other hand unfastened the door, and before they could reach or stop him was again on the horse's back, and caresing wildly towards the gate, not by the drive thi

time, across the open ground. At Lethbridge's shout the men, who had not gore far, all poured in.
'After him! catch him!' he cried.

'No!' thundered Tighe anguly, and stamping his foot. 'Let him alone! let him go! Bring lights here quick! If you had not interfered, I might have done something with him. He'll go home until morning. I'll send some one to meet him at the station. exactly what he'll do. Fasten up all here, and clear out of this again. If those rascals come we may as well be ready for them.' Lethbridge went (if with his men, and O'Malley set to tramp up and down the flor, musing and mub-

traing to himself.

'What a fine fellow he is, Chichele !' he cried after a time. 'What a thorough Mauleverer he locked, poor boy! Poer hunsed creature, his hand against every one, every one's hand against

Chichele was sitting crosswise in a chair, his elbows leaning on the back of i, and his face buried in his hands. Godfrey's sudden attack upon him had stunned him, and he was wonderng what the cause of it could possibly be.

'Tighe,' he said, after a long silence, 'is he in danger of his life. Would the Fenians kill in danger of his life. Would the Fenians kill him for warning you in this way?'

'Not they—never—never! Who would hurt him?' grouned O'Malley. 'What a generous act! and daring too. Oh, I ought to have done something long ago—I ought never to have left that creature there!'

Chichele, who had asked and obtained an appointment with Eather Canada and appointment with the canada and appointment with Eather Canada and appointment with the canada and appoi

pointment with Father Conroy at ten o'clock the next morning, thought to himself that he had a solution of the difficulty. Nevertheless had a solution of the unitedity. Nevertubles, he felt readless and uneasy. He wanted to follow Godfrey to the mill-house, to go out into the park and look for him. Tighe and Lethbridge peremptorily forbade him to stir,

The storm was wilder than ever, and great scattered drops of rain beat on Godfrey's face as he galloped across the open ground. He would save a few minutes by taking that route. He broke through the plantations of young firs, brushed under the great cherry-laurels, scaring birds roughly. The whirling leaves and the rain together nearly blinded him. Before long a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He He uttered a cry, inarticulate, choked, with the place of the place of the cry offectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. He is a wire fence stopped him very effectively. on the horse's back, and turning him round gave him a blow on the quarter, and sent him adrift in the demesne. There was no fear of his

'I'll ride to him now and warn him. You'll. A few minutes afterwards he was at the weir. The me see you dare touch it, hissed Godfrey. His face was livid with passion, and his black brows bent in a fury of wrath upon her. 'Don't speak of him to me.'

'What! what!' cried Miss D'Arcy with sud.

The again! Ugh! you brutes! you fact was at the wair. The rainfall in the mountains was beginning to alayes!'

The rainfall in the mountains was beginning to curticely, and disturbed as she had been by the fact that her beloved mistress had deport himself down, and catching the top ledge to that her case was one apart, unust corambled across, not without difficulty or her maintained that her case was one apart, unust minutes.

A tew minutes atterwards ne was at the weir. The rainfall in the mountains was beginning to curticely, and disturbed as she had been by the fact that her beloved mistress had deport himself down, and catching the top ledge without priestly assistance, ever afterwards ne was at the weir.

Kitty Macan received this rebuke with a deport of the passion, and his kicking the horse's sides and starting him into quantity of water running over. He swucg himself down, and catching the top ledge without priestly assistance, ever afterwards ne was at the weir.

Kitty Macan received this rebuke with a definition of water running over. He swucg himself down, and catching the top ledge without priestly assistance, ever afterwards ne was at the weir.

Check the principle of the passion of the passi

was terribly tired and exhausted, nor wi hour

getting very wet.
'How am I to get back !' he thought; 'and I

'How am I to get back!' he thought; 'and I must cross it again, once I get the money from Aunt Juliet. Then up to Kelly's—Pat Kelly will give me a horse as far as Limerick. I'll get as far as that easily enough.'

It was not yet eleven when he reached the gates of the Quaker's house. The sitting room window still rhowed a light. He opened the hall door without being heard, and stepped into the room where Juliet D'Aroy was sitting. She was preparing to go to bed; her old watch withs diamond cypheronits back lay on her little table, where she had laid it down after winding it. She stared at him, instinctively knowing that there was something wrong.

'Aunt Juliet, he began without delay, 'I 'Aunt Julie', he began without delay, 'I

want money from you—all that you have in the bouse. He nodded at her cupboard where she kept her stores. The keys were hanging in the r still.

oor still.
'Money! this hour of the night! money!
Ohild, what do you say to me?'
'I must go away to night, Aunt Ju,' he
cried. 'I cannot wait.'

She stared at him mutely.

She stared at him mutely.

A violent gust shook the window at that moment. The noise of the river increased; wild voices seemed to call out of the darkness, whit voices seemed to can out or the darkness, and the great pine-tree swayed and strained as the blast caught its topheavy head. From the woods on the other side of the river came a weird sound as though of a gigantic Edian harp fitfully s'irred.

Juliet D'Arcy started violently. Some un-

wonted feeling, some old memory stirred within her. Her cheeks flushed and paled, and she

trembled from head to foot.

'Godfrey! oh, Godfrey! don't go! she entreasted pitifully. 'Godfrey! I beseech you!'

'Give me the money, Aunt Ju! give me the money, and let me go. I am never coming back. I must go. I have to go!'

'Godfrey! oh, Gudfrey!' wailed ballet. Gl

back. I must go. I have to go!'
Godfrey! oh, Godfrey! wailed Juliet. She
stood up. Her syes were dilated and fixed she
was shaking in every limb. Once again the
casement shook as the storm lashed it. The
river without hissed and boiled like some angry

thing.

'Give it to me,' cried he. 'I must—I must go!' He had opened the press door beside her, and was scattering its contents right and left. 'Don't be angry !' he soboed. 'I cannot held

'Oh, Godfrey! the children! don't go, Godfrey dear!' She caught his sleeve and held it. Juliet D'Arcy was in Barrettstown no more. She was in the cottage near the rocks of St. She was in the counage near one rocks of St. Helier's, and it was not Godfrey, but his father, who was standing before her. It was not the storm harrying Barrettatown woods, but the thunderous intermittent sound of the surf that came through the window and filled her sars. Ceptain Mauleverer was stand-

'Let me go! I must go! They'll be watching for me,' cried Godfrey. Oh, let me go!

He dragged himself loose from her hold, dashed through the door, and out into the derk

Juliet D'Arcy fell back, gasping for breath, in her chair. 'I have it!' she cried aloud. 'After all those years—at last. Thank God, at last! Aird's West-Aird's West! It shall not escape me again. Ismay, my poor grl, at last Tears of joy were running down her flushed cheeks. She took her pen—it lay on the little table beside her—and wrote down the name clearly enough, for all her trembling, in several places on a sheet of paper.

I will write a letter to Father Paul, and

said aloud in a feverish voice that echoed strangely in the now silent room. 'Kitty shall take it at six o'clock to morrow morning. Be-fore mass, even before the first mass, we will set this right. Ismay, poor Ismay, forgive

me!'
She began her letter, but before she had written more than half of it, the pen fell on the paper; her fingers had lost their power. She tried to go on, ineffectually. It was as though she had signed her own manumission. The scarlet flush faded from her cheeks. The qui verings of her poor tired old limbs ceased at last, and with a deep long sigh, as it were of re-lief and perhaps thankfulness, Miss D'Arcy [c] back in her chair.

Quick as ti ought locked the door, and taking the ley with rushed out and down the river-ba k until at came abreast with Chapel House. Here by dint of waving her apron and shoating, she soon attracted the notice of the clerk. He was just about to unlock the gate for the people to come in to seven o'clerk mass, and flinging down the large her an accept the standard days of the large her an accept the standard days of the large her an accept the standard days. the keys he ran across the read and down tot

river's edge.

'The mistress is dead?' shrieked Kitty
'Run!' I am just after flading her in a chair
Oh Lord! run and tell his reverence to come once!

She waved her arms and gesticulated like on distraught. Her grief for her old mistress had by this time asserted itself over the surprise and be was crying heartly.

The sacristi-n crossed him elf first, and then

ran as fast as he could up the garden to the door of Chapel House. But he had not reached the foot of the steps when Father Conroy, clad in cossack and biretta, showed his burly form the chapel door.

'Eh, what? Miss D'Arcy found dead in he chair this marning? Peace woman!' he should be s to Kitty, whose figure that moment caught

eye; 'I will be with you now Warn Fath Collins,' he said, addressing the sacristal 'send word to the convent, and get all ready f a dead mass. a dead mass."

Then, picking up his soutane with bot hands, he set his legs in motion, and ran dow the road to the upper bridge, crossed the rive and in a wonderfully little time was at the F House.

Kitty Macan was waiting for him Her twassistants Rody and Judy had run off to tow to bring things rendered accessary by the sale to access the same of event in the household, and above all to acqui the people.
'Where are the children?' was his first we

on reaching the house.
'Miss Marion in dere,' said Kitty, pointing Miss D'Arcy's room, the oder child is putt on her clethes. Fader, dere is writin, dere de table; you should see to it.

He was in the room now, standing close where Marion knelt, sobbing beside the che where Miss D'Arcy's corpse still remained. I laid one hand on the virl's head soothing leaned over her kneeling figure, and looked the half-finished letter to himself, blotted whe Juliet's dying hands had let fall the pen. had not more than understood its purport, wh he uttered a loud cry, and gathered up t

papers hastily in his hand. 'God has spoken at last. God has done the he said, with a great sob in his voice. 'Mariot he said, 'where is Godfrey?'

'Oh, who can tell? who can tell, indeed?'s replied with a despairing burst. 'He went o last night at seven. He may not return un

to morrow. "Listen to me now,' said Father Paul, putt his hand on her shoulder. I am going away it may be some days, this very morning by up mail train from Cork. Marion, Faster lins will see to all that is necessary. I shall back for the funeral. But you will hear fr me. Kitty, you will have to see tu-

'I know, your reverence; I have seal Miss Johnston and Peggy Feelan and M Cadogan. Day's all coming immediately, a we'll lay out the room—and, on Lord! but out Kitty, 'to say she died without her clera 'Nota word of that,' growled Father Pamenacing her with uplifted forefinger. She is

saint in beaven this minute.'

Kitty Macan received this rebuke with a de

ind special. In fact, before night-time, all a paper of the process all the Barrettstown had contrived to impress all the Barrettstown had a papel with the idea that Miss D'Arcy had a papel with the idea that Miss D'Arcy had a papel with the center of laurels obscured the view, but he could see that there was some unwonted stir going on He fancied that he heard voices, and the grade that there was some unwonted stir going on He fancied that he heard voices, and the grade had actually some of the beauty of a Limerick season, and lected her the beauty of a Limerick season, and lected her the beauty of a Limerick season, and lected her when she rode out with her father. Then came the troubles of the D'Arcy's, the Then came the troubles of the D'Arcy's, the the day, to see her. She could come down to the garden to see him for one moment surely. Tighe on his side was mechanically smoking a tivar. The mischief caused by the storm gave him something to think of. One of the finest elms lay right across the deiver.

swenty years of age until when well past earty she made her way to Barrettstown to live, bringing with her the children of Godfrey Mauleverer and her niece, poor Ismay D'Arcy, Father Paul had saen and heard nothing of her. Poor Miss D'Arcy! thought Father Paul compassionately, looking at her with an ineffable piy in his eyes. What pa ient and long-suffering souls some women have! God bless them!

nem: The door that led into her own bedroom was The door that led into her own bedroom was open, and through its window, which faced the east, a long brilliant beam of the morning sun sole in, and lighted up the dead woman's face as with a saintly halo. Her snow-white hair seemed almost turned to gold. The waxen pallor of her face was translucent. Father Paul, suddenly impressed, knelt down and prayed with fervour, the tears running down his grim old face.

old face
'My God!' cried Kitty, struck also by the
'My God!' cried Kitty, struck also by the
sight, 'what a beautiful corpse she'll be!'
At that moment the sound of feet made itself
heard without. The people whom Kitty had
sent for had arrived, and the two mourners retired, leaving the corpse to their ministrations,
it's must leave by the morning mail,' said tired, leaving the corpse to their ministrations, it must leave by the morning mail, said father Connov. She had accompanied him to the gate. 'I'll run up to Dublin and take the mail to Scotland. Before that creature is laid mail to Scotland. Before that creature is laid mit to Scotland. Before th Godfrey eent after. It is terrible—it is frightfol. so it is, that he should not be here at such a moment? Why go to Scotland, Father, now? What

'You had better wait till I come back to ask that,' he replied, in such a tone that Marion felt frightened. She returned to the house, and before long, as he had promised, Father Concy; housekeeper arrived to take the management of affairs, and Marion was left to induke her sorrow undisturbed. She and Gertu is retired to an upper room, and left the nether portion of the house to Kitty and Miss Johnston, who did everything, and wrangled together for supremacy all the time. They laid out the corpie, draped the room in white and lighted any number of wax candles. Miss Johnston made the sacristan bring candinaticks from the vestry. The nuns sent flowers, and two nuns came in person—a tremendous compliment—and repaatis it for?
You had better wait till I come back to ask nuns sent flowers, and two nuns came in person—a tremendous compliment—and repeated the prayers for the dead. Everybody came to the house—Peter Quin and his wife, the doctor, the bank manager, and their respective wives, the hot-I people, and all the congregation of the parish chapel. Each was conducted to the room where Miss D'Arcy lay in quasitate and when there knelt down before the state, and when there knelt down before the little table, on which stood her own ivory crucifix between lighted candles, and said a prayer, after which the visitor admired the beauty of atter which the passed out and into the order of the defunct, and then passed out and into the room on the other side of the hall, where Miss Johnston, attired in her black sik dress, received all the inquiries for the health of the family, and dispensed 'sberry wine' and brandy and whiskey, which last Kitty Macan and Rody bad ordered in unlimited quantities from Quin's shop. Nobody failed to pay this last tribute of

shop. Nobody failed to pay this last tribute of respect to Miss D'Arcy, two people alone excepted, and these two were old Mrs. Ahearne and her husband. They were too broken too wretched and despairing, to care to show themselves. Mis. Ahearne remembered but too well the day that the and Mary Johnston had gone to Fir House to acquaint Miss D'Arcy with the grand match her son was making. She could not, she dared not, enter that house again. Luke was in prison, having that house again. Luke was in prison, having that house again. Luke was in prison, having first requandered the greater portion of his wife's dowery. The lease was sold over their heads. They were to be out of Lambert's Castle before Christmas, and both of them were desperate. The old woman's mind was giving way rapidly, and Ahearne himself resolved to go to America, so great was his bitterness and shame.

Save these unfortunates, every one was present, and only for the fact of Tighe O'Malley being in the Castle, the shops would have closed their shutters Even the beggars who used to sainte Juliet's buth chair as it passed them at Mass on Sundays, collected in a crowd at the hall dorsteps, and prayed to be allowed to

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Tighe O'Malley and Lord Anadale were at

the Market in the small morning room at the Castle. Neither had gone to bed. They had stayed up all night in expectation of the attack that had been promised by Godfrey, and which never came. Both were tired and worn, Tighe never came. Both were tired and worn, Tigne expecially so; his eyes were all bloodshot, his dress disordered. Every other minute he rose, looked out of the window, or walked up and down the room restlessly. Not a word was spoken by either of them. The outer world seemed lost to Chichele.

It was on the stroke of nine when a servant

emered.
'Mr. Lethbridge, sir, sent word to tell you Miss L'Arcy at the Fir House died suddenly last night; found dead in her chair this morn-

O'Malley started violently. Chichele seemed raused into life once more, as if roused by a gal-

vanic shock.

'Trouble on the top of trouble! Oh Lord!'
groaned O'Malley. 'Found dead in her chair!
I wish to heaven they were all dead—I do, in-

'I dont,' said Chichele. 'Tighe, old man,

ilsten to me.

'I'm listening to you; eh?'

'I am going to marry Marion Mauleverer, the sister of that poor boy who was here last night.'
O'Malley jumped up in such a manner that his

chair fell over on the floor.

"I beg your pardon—Anedale, dear fellow! but my nerves are quite unstrung this morning.

Yes, yes—you were saying—,'I have an appointment with Father Conroy, her guardian, this morning at 10 o'clock.'
O'Malley stretched out both hands to their
widest extent, and then clasped his hands at the

back of his head.

I had an appointment with him once at ten 'I had an appointment with him once at the o'clock in the morning,' he said, after an interval spent in walking to and fro. 'I recollect it well. I was at breakfast in this very room all by myself when his measage came. That poor old woman who is lying dead this morning wanted me calmly to take her word for it that these children were born in lawful wedlock, that

I was to abdicate in favor of that young desperado whom you saw here last night. He stopped suddenly, seeing his companion wince. I beg your pardon again. I don't really know what I am saying. Chichele, that coffee is cold, is it not?

'I don't care—I don't want it.'

'Chichele,' said Tighe, 'you have thought this well over, haven't you—eh?'

'No!' was the prompt answer, 'never thought for a minute—never intend to!'
But—Ida? Your people?'
Tighe groaned, and in sheer desperation become and the second of the sec gan to eat. There was a silent interval now,

the day, to see her. She could come down to the garden to see him for one moment surely. Tighe on his side was mechanically smoking a cirar. The mischief caused by the storm gave him something to think of. One of the finest elms lay right across the drive; they had to turn the dog-cart in upon the grass to avoid it. Branches were strewed everywhere, and there was a perfect wilderness of dead leaves. The flower beds were all buried out of sight in them. Arrived at the gate, they could see evidence of similar at the gate, they could see evidence of similar mischief all along both si es of the river. There rad been a flood during the night, which had since subsided, leaving a mud deposit on the green selvages of the banks. All sorts of things were floating down on the current—branches, twigs and long filaments of moss, hay also, shows the terrent beautiful. ing where the torrent had caught some slothful farmer's neglected stacks and swept them off

with it in its c urse. Chap I House was roon reached, and Chichele with a beating heart ran up the steps and knocked. The door was opened by the tacristan.

'His reverence is not inside sir. He is gone away for a couple of days, your honour.'
'Are you sure? I had an appointment with him to-day.

'I amatter leaving him over to the station my own self, your honour, and he will not be back before the funeral '

But—Miss D'Arcy is dead.'
God rest her soul! she is so, your honor, and meself has an idea, do you see, that it is all because of some bit of writing his reverence found lying out there that he is gone this——' Here he put his hand over his mouth, and stopped. Tighe O'Malley was ascending the steps. The sacristan bowed low.

'Away. is he? gone after Godfrey, I'll be bound! Come down to the barrack and see Lethbridge. All I can say is, I have that boy on my brain. If the Fenians murder him, after what he tried to do for me—I—I'll never get over it. I'll have the country accurred by mounted police—never stop until he is found.'

Chichele answered him only by a heavy

sigh.
They entered the sub-inspector's room, and were told that he would be with them p esently.

Tighe threw himself into Lethbridge's armchair, flung the stump of his cigar into the grate, and remained moodily allent. Chichele seated him-self in the window-seat, and gazed out on the strest, hoping to see some one whom he could identify with the Fir House. It presented nothing novel in the way of food for meditation; the same active bodied pigs—he fancied he recognised them—wandered from gutter to gutter, the same speckled cocks and hens, the same flocks of long-legged noisy geese stepping leisurely and tuesteadily over the cobblestones, the same foreign-hooking beggars—and over and above it all, the brawl and murmur of Barrettswater, heard more and more distinctly now that the

s'ripped. The long car from the hotel returned from the railway station, empty save for a solitary commercial traveller and his tin cases. Ohichele's eyes followed the jolting old machine drawn by a pair of wretched sore-backed old jades until it passed beyond his ken. Then he once more fixed his eyes on the Lumerick Road at the other side of the bridge, and speculated whether or not a couple of countrywomen, each with her mass of p-titionats and blue-hooded cloak, exactly shaped like a dinner bell, were

quiet for another instant, and, after a short period of inaction, pulled the bell. A constable answered it.
Does Mr. Lethbridge know that I am here?

he demanded.

'He does, sir,' answered the man. 'You'll

see him in a minute. There's some men with him have brought in some-But at that moment Lethbridge's voice made itself heard shouting out as he rushed up the

O'Malley! O'Malley! Here's a business!

rushed down the stairs, out and into the

group.

There, stretched upon the grassy sward at their feet, his bright young life and all its aplendid possibilities for ever ended, Godfrey Mauteverer lay dead and cold.

(To be continued.)

THE TRIUMPHANT THREE.

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

POISON REMEDY. POISON REMEDY.

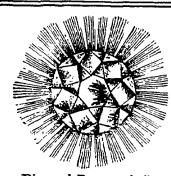
In Italy a living scorpion is dropped into a wide glass bottle which contains a few drops of olive oil of the finest quality. More oil is poured on instantly, until the botte is filled and the scorpion dead. In its struggle to free itlself it ejects all its poison into the oil, and this poisoned oil forms a sovereign remedy for the sting of a scorping.

FOR FROST BITES.

chilblains and similar troubles, than Hagyard's Yellow O.1 It also cures rheumatism. lumbago, sore throat, desiness, and lameness and pain generally. Yellow Oll is used internally and externally.

(St. Catherines News.)
When Sir Charles Cartwright was Minister of Finance he raised \$23,000,000 of revenue and had a small deficit. Under Tory rule the people rinance ne raised \$23,000,000 or revenue and had a small deficit. Under Toryrule the people are taxed to the extent of \$36,000,000, and yet the deficits are larger than in Sir Richard's time. The Tories declared that an expenditure of \$23,000,000 was excessive. They got into power and in a few years increased it to \$39,000,000 a year. 000,000 a year.

Jas. Shannon. Leaskdale, writes :- " For



# DIAMOND DYES

# Brilliant! Durable! Economical!

Diamond Dyes excel all others in Strength, Purity, and Fastness. None other are just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors. To be sure of success use only the DIAMOND DYES for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the DIAMOND, and take no other.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions tor coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cents a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., MONTREAL, P.Q. For Gilding or Bronzing DIAMOND PAINTS Gold, Silver, Bronze, Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS Copper, Only 10 Cents.

FORCE OF CHARACTER.

THE BULLY OR OTHER PRETENDER DOES NOT ATTAIN A MERITOLIOUS POSITION.

[From the Baltimore Sun.] There are two essential elements of force of character seldom possessed by pretenders—self-control and a spirit of fairness. No man can be really strong who has not learned to control himself. He cannot master others, except in a brutal or dishonest way, until he has first mastered, not merely learned how to on ceal, his own temper. In fact the bully or any other pretender rarely ever attains perminently a position in life which belongs to real merit. He is oftener seen in subordinate positions, and is recognized by his propensity to give instead of take directions; to complain when in some exigency more is required of him than in some exigency more is required of him than usual; to criticize when he cannot shirk, and to impose in various other wars upon those around him. Nor can his influence be of a lasting kind unless he is disposed to be fair and houest in dealing with antago nists. He may have these qualities and yet be without force of character; but having them, he is possessed of two primary elements that make up the leader or ruler of men. Con-trary to general belief, then, the man of real force is never a bully, is never arbitrary or unjust, is never passionate, though he may be and generally is aggressive, and may, as occasion re-

quires, give exhibitions of temper that is, never-theless, kept in perfect control. Force of character brings with it self-reliance and an imperturbable manner. Just as the really courageous man remains cool in the presence of danger, the self reliance man kerps his temper under provocation because he feels confidence in himself. The coward grows excited and loud-mouthed to con ceal his real feelings. The arbitrary man, accustomed to force his views upon others, loses confidence in and control of himself when he fails to make his usual impression. It is at such a moment that real force of character begins to tell: it is then that the self-contained and selfrespecting man dictates his terms and asserts his power. But it is then also that he must ex-ercise that forbarance which comes of honest purpose end a spirit of fairness if he must re-tain his ascendency, for reason must approve the terms of peace, else there will be ra-peated revolts. The consideration of what is true and what is the misleading sign of force of character is of advantage not only in en-

THE TELEPHONE INVENTOR AND HIS

RISE IN THE WORLD.

that time he had been teaching a deaf and dumb school in Boston at a salary that brought him a very lean support. He had married a deaf mute with not only beauty, but considerable property,

every bit of which had been sunk in the effort to place his telephone before the public. At

that time they b arded in a shabby looking house on Four-and-a-half street, a little distance

from the Washington jail. Now they live in one of the finest residences at the capital, for which he paid \$125,000, and he and his sweetfaced wife are surrounded by all the luxury that great wealth can procure. Nor has he forgotten his own days of hard struggle nor the early pro-

fession which at one time brought him means to procuse his daily bread. Just across the

street from his house there is a charming little

cottoge, where on three days of every week he gathers a class of deaf mute children, and teaches them the things that will help to

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN.

Attizans, mechanics and laboring men are

liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as

well as painful cords, stiff joints and lame

ness. To all thus troubled we would recom-mond Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and

reliable pain cure for cutward or internal

INJURIOUS INFFUENCES OF CITY

LIFE.

The experience of the Civil War showed that

The experience of the Civil war showed marches like city l.ds, but the Scientific American holds that influences have been drawn from this, tending to belitble their powers, that are

ment) show that the farmers recovered from gunshot wounds quicker than those from big cities—their bodies being stronger and more generally developed In a recent paper W. B. Platt, M.D., F.R.C.S. (English), declares that athletic exercise is essential to insure the health of city men, He finds these as a rule to be absolutely undeveloped above the waist. The nervous system, he says, is injuriously affected by constant noise, and

brighten their silent lives.

abling one to put a just estimate upon men, but because all of us conscientiously or unconscienticusly adopt types which we seek to imitate, and it behooves us not to make the going to the Quaker's house or not.

O'Mailey rose. He could not have remained mistake of following a bully instead of a brave man, of looking up to the everbearing instead of those who are just, self-reliant, persistent, and whose force of character is shown not by the way in which they trample upon other people, and ignore their rights and opinions, but by their manner of obtaining ascendency through the constant exercise of justice, reason firmness and self-control.

stone stairs two or three at a step and burst into

O'Malley! O'Malley! Here's a business! That unfortunate boy——'

'Shot?' cried Tikhe leaping up, his face blanched suddenly. 'Don't tell me they have murdered him? Ah? Eh!'

'I don's know, nor any one clse yet. His dead body has just been found a little below the bridge. They have got it at Carmody's not ten minutes ago. The flood washed it up nearly on the bank. One of the women saw it when she says the New York Graphic, in the phraseology that down for water. I must go down's that hims he had been leaching a deaf and dumb. went down for water. I must go down.

'And I!' cried Tighe, statching his hat.
'And I!' echord Chichele; and pallmell they

Lethbridge, a wiry, active man, led the way. Tighe O'Malley and Chichele ran beside him, over the bridge and down the cart track that led to the reclaimed lands. A crowd that in-creased every minute followed at their heels. They shaped their steps for a group of people who were gathered close to the river bank at who were gathered close to the river bank at the edge of a strip of green land called Carmody's Farm. The meaning and wailing of women's voices reached them from afar.

O'Malley shouldered the people right and left, and they had reached the centre of the

acorpion.

this, tending to belitble their powers, that are searcely warranted by the facts. City lads and men are used to much walking, many heing on their feet all day, whereas in the farming districts it is the custom to "hitch up" if the errand is only a short one, and hence farmers are not up to walking. But one cannot live in the country, especially on a farm, without getting much exercise and development of the arms and the muscles of the upwar much of the head while There is no better remedy for frost bites. much exercise and development of the arms and the muscles of the upper part of the body, while city lads get little or none. The medical re-ports of the war (Surgeon-General's depart-ment) show that the farmers recovered from

UP WENT THE PRIOR

above the waist. The nervous system, he says, is injuriously affected by constant noise, and the brain and spinal cord jarred by continual treading on the stones and brick pavements. He says:—"It there is one general physical difference between the country bred and the gan to eat. There was a silent interval now, which lasted fully ten minutes.

O'Malley,' began Chichele, 'I want you to tome with me to Father Conroy.'

Yes. Let's have a trap round. Ring! I go over telescomehow as if I couldn't walk. I'll go over the less omehow as if I couldn't walk. I'll go over the last of the ground and I'll tell you what, I'll send flowers down, eh! Ring! That's a good fellow!

The prospect even of action was a moment. Before ten minutes had elapsed they was a first of the night, after being was by the rainstorm of the night, after being was by the rainstorm of the night, after being was by the rainstorm of the night, after being with in a few cases, and bruies I ever used.

Jas. Shannon. Leaskdale, writes:—"For many years my wife was troubled with chil-blaint, and could get no relief until about two is allowed with chil-blaint, and could get no relief until about two is allowed with chil-blaint, and could get no relief until about two is allowed with chil-blaint, and could get no relief until about two is almost impossible for a man to live in the size and strength to the muscles of the shoulder and arm. It is almost impossible for a man to live in the country without using the arms has in both men and women an important bearing bould not sleep at night. Your agent was bout men and women an important bearing on the general health, since it increases the could not stop still for a prospect even of action was a sure cure. She Thomas' Ecléctric Oil was a sure cure. She tried it, and judge of her asten shment when, in a few day, the pain was all allayed and in a few day, the pain was all allayed and it is also the beat remedy for burns and bruies in the size of the shoulder and arm. It is almost impossible for a man to live in the city man. This use of the arms has in both men and women an important bearing on the general health, since it increases the could not stop still for a few day, the pain was a sure cure. She tried it, and judge of her asten shment when, in a few day, the pain was al

#### UNREST.

Why are we oftener thinking As the years glide swiftly away, And threads of silver in our hair Are shining whitely here and there, Of that sure on coming Day?

Is it because we knew our span Of life is she reening up, And that the mystery long involved Will to us are long be solved As we drink of the common cup?

It's not the fear of what may come When the Bratman bids us ride With him, o'er the River of Gloom Past the perials of the tomb To the unknown other side.

Is not this unrest sent to us To awaken the desire To take a firmer, stronger hold On the path that leads to the Gates of Gold Where loved ones turn the lyre?

Every heart and every brain, Has asked this question o'er : It's older than aught on Egyptian sands, Or any pile of human hands Or mountain, plain or shore.

The years roll on, and one by one The scholar, rage and seer; Who with their lore had done their best To find whone; came this strange unrest

Pass on, where all is clear. VALUE OF MOUNTAIN AIR. A correspondent writes to the Medical and Surgical Reporter :—"I had in 1883 an attack of chill, which, in spite of anti-malarial treatment, became so chronic as to last four months When I got well of chills, I kept taking cold every time I was exposed, which in turn, developed into chronic bronchitis, I consulted my veloped into chronic bronchils, a consulted friends near me, and, getting no relief, I went to New Orleans and consulted Prof. Elliot, who ling?"

"Do you mean in selling goods?" cough became eventually somewhat asthmatic, and I decided to try the mountains. I went first to El Paso, Texas, and then to Socorro New Mexico From Socorro I went to Magda lena, New Mexico and from Magdalena I West in a waggon for one hundred and thirty miles. At Magdalena, I weighed one hundred and twenty six pounds. I spent about six weeks in the mountains or drifting from one chain to another, hunting. I slept well, and although I had an occasional spell of asthmatic coughing, I constantly improved. My appetite, which was not good when I reached the mountains, and had been variable a long time before that, began improving after a week or so, to such an extent I could eat anything any other man could eat. I never ate so ravenously before, and could eat at one sitting what would have made two or three full meals for me at home; and, strange as it may appear, I never felt as if I had eaten too much, but would feel wonderfully good after each meal. When I returned to Magdalena I weighed 146 pounds, and felt letter than I ever felt before. My mountain RISE IN THE WORLD.

The story of Alexander Graham Bell reads like a romance. A little more than a decade go this man, who came originally from Canada, to this man, who came originally from Canada. ing miles, trudging through the snow, in search of deer, without suffering in any way except for something to eat, is beyond my powers of description. Suffice it to say my cough kept all the while improving while there, and the im-provement has so far been so permanent that I

> ever since my return." A DARO1A WOOD CHOPPER'S

have been to all intents and purposes a well man

STRIKE. Joe. Rivard, who held a part of bloket No. .894 which drew the capital prize of \$300,000. in The Louisiana State Lottery drawing of Aug. 7th. received his money through the First National bank of this city, and left for Canada to purchase a home for his parents. He was a wood chopper in the Homestake camp near Brownsville, Dak., working for day's wages.—Deadwood (Dak) Ploneer, Aug. 26.

A LONDON DETECTIVE'S DIARY.

[From Punch.]
Monday.—Papers full of the latest tragedy.
One of them suggested that the assessin was a
man who were a blue coat. Arrested three blue-

coat wearers on suspicion. Tuerday.—The blue-coat proved innocent. Released. Evening journal threw out a hint that the deed might have been prepetrated by a soldier. Found a small drummer-boy drunk and incapable. Conveyed him to the station-house.

Wednesday.—Drummer-boy released. Letter of anonymous correspondent to daily journal declaring that the joutrage could not only have been committed by a sailor. Decoyed petty officer of Penny Steamboat on shore, and suddenly arrested him.

Thursday —Petty officer allowed to the control of the control

denly arrested him.

Thursday.—Petty officer allowed to go. Hint thrown out in the correspondence column that the crime might be traceable to a lunatic. Noticed an old gentleman purchasing a copy of

'Malwa's Revenge." Seized him. Friday.—Lunatic despatched to an asylum. Anonymous letter received denouncing local clergymen as the criminal, Took the rev. gentleman into custody.

Saturday.— Eminent ecclesiastic set at liberty

with an apology. Ascertained in a periodical that it is thought just possible that the police may have committed the crime themselves. At the call of duty, finished the week by arresting

ARE FREE FROM ALL CRUDE and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain, no griping; no purging. Try them.

SOME OF THE WRITINGS THAT MADE GEORGE D PRENTICE BELOVED.

A Louisville, Ky., man was sitting in the St. James Hotel last night expattating on Kentucky journalism. To his mind few Eastern readers know little of the esteem in which George D. Prentice was held in his day and generation when the Louisville Journal which he illuminated with his genius, was the admiration of the South and West. His witty paragraphs sparkled like wintry stars, and his onemies did not care to measure lances with him twice. His pen was as keen as a rapier, and he knew how to wield it to kill. Yet it was often the messenger of love

centleman, "is the following sentiment ex- | carth. She is five feet three inches around nobler thoughts :-

'It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why these high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels

that obesity is a nervous disorder, and should be treated by avoidance of mental and physical fatigue and a dist of eggs, soup, milk, rice and potatoes.

Dr. John H. Girdner has made an extreme ly ingenious application of electricity in a telephonic bullet probe. The operator covers both cars with telephonic receivers to which are connected two wires. One of these ter minates in a piece of steel, which the patient holds in his mouth, or which may be applied to other parts of the body where a good contact can be obtained. The other wire is attached to a delicate steel probe. Now, when the probe passes through flesh or tissue, or touches bone, nothing is heard by the operator, but when the point of the needle touches a lead bullet, the circuit is completed, and a clicking and scraping is heard in the telephone. The probe may be left in place, and serve as a guide to the knife. The manipulation of the probe is not difficult or painful and is not attended with danger. The invention is destined to largely increase the efficiency of surgical practice in cases of gunshot wounds.

A DELICATE DUTY.

TRYING ON WOMEN'S SHOES A THORN IN THE SIDE OF THE SALESMAN.

"Talking of trying on ladies' shoes," said clerk in a prominent shoe store : 'it is one of the most delicate and arduous duties that falls to the lot of a salesman. Why, the most innocent remark may be construed into an affront, and the clerk may find himself called to account. Have you ever noticed that a boot and shoe man does very little talk-

"Yos. Some years ago a clerk in a New Orleans shoe store lost his life for paying s ady a compliment about the size of her foot.

"Are Montrel ladies as sensitive fon the subject ?" "It requires very nice discrimination to know when to pay a lady a compliment on the size of her foot. We have some ladies come in here who have remarkably beautiful feet, and it would be worth my place if I were to make any remark about them. Then others —just as fastidious in all respects—will expect a little well directed flattery, in fact will challenge it by deprecating their feet. Then some ladies will not allow us to put their

boots on, while others will treat us exactly as if we were loot stools or button hooks."
"Are ladies hard to please?" "Well I should just say so. Their feet are so tender they want to wear a loose shoe, and they always buy a tight one. Then they always try thom sitting down, and it is the hardest work to get them to stand up and step around. Sometimes I am nearly distracted trying to get a good fit and one that will not have to be returned. But ladies are more sensible now about their shoes than they used to be. They wear the common

sense and low heels, and have more comfort. JUVENILE HUMOR.

Tramp (looking over the Republican platform)

—They've got a free whiskey plank and a free tobaco plank; what's the matter with a free lunch plank?—Cartoon.

A little boy had been to church and came home crying bitterly. "What's the matter with you?" inquired his mother. "Parson says I'm to be born again, and I'm 'fraid I'll be a girl next time."-Troy Times.

"Dimple, have you been at the preserves?"
"Oh, mamma," was the faint answer.
"But they are all over your face, child!"

"Den, mamma, I dess zo preserves 'ave been to me," replied the little miss, promptly.— Detroit Free Press. "Mamma," said little Edith, "do people what get drownded ever go to heaven?" "Why, what put that idea into your head? Of

ourse they do.' "Well, mamma, I s'pose you know, but it al ways says in the paper when a mangets drownded that he "sank to rise so more."—Boston Tran-

script. A five-year-old boy of Auburn, Me., was to spend the afternoon at the house of a young woman who, he heard his mother say, had been married four years. He was advised to take some playthings for fear he would not be contented, and his answer was:—"Well, if her husband could stand it to live with her for four years, I guess I can stand it one afternoon."—Lewiston Journal.

This is unhapply an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

The foundation of success in life is good health; that is the substratum of fortune. Then how important it is to study the law of health, which is but another name for the laws of nature. The closer we keep to the laws of nature, the nearer we are to good health. Tobaco and rum should be shunned. No matter how bountifully a man may be blessed with intelligence, if the brain is muddled and his judgement warped by intoxicating drinks, it is impossible for him to carry on business successfully.

Mr. J. R. Allen, Upholsterer, Toronto, ends us the following: "For six or seven sends us the following: "For six or seven years my wife suffered with Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Inward Piles and Kidney Com-We tried two physicians and any number of medicines without getting any re-lief, until we got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. This was the first relief she got, and before one bottle was used the benefit she derived from it was beyond our expectation."

pressed as only Prentice could express his the waist and three feet six and a quarter inches around the arm above the elbow. At present her weight is given at 632 pounds and she washes clothes for a living.

REMARKABLE CAVE FOUND.

NEAR LAKE MINDEMOYA, ON THE MANITOULIN ISLAND.

glorious aspirations which leap like angels mfro the temples of our hearts, forever wan dering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off to leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory?

"And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Altice torrents upon our hearts? We were born for a higher destiny than earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that pass before us will the beautiful beings that pass before us will stay forever in our presence."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A French scientist advances the theory that chesity is a pervous disorder, and should broken arrow-head, a shell ornament and a large quantity of fish scales. It is situated on the farm of Martin Buck, second concession of the township of Co. township of Carnaryon.

> THE THIN CANNOT GAIN IN WEIGHT IS they are troubled with dyspepsis, because the food is not converted into the due proportion of nourishing blood which alone can furnish the elements of flesh. But there is no reason, when this wearing, attenuating disease is conquered by Northrop Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, why there should not be an appreciable gain in weight, which in-deed is usually the case. It is a peerless remedy also for Constipation, Liver Con-plaint, Kidney troubles, and roots out all im-purities from the blood.

#### GENIUS.

What little specks we are after all ! We think What little specks we are after all! We think we are great and we die and some one immediately springs up to take our place. No matter how gifted we are, others will follow to gather the same laurels. And yet how beautiful it is to cultivate one's self, to improve and to grow strong mentally; it is the only thing that permits people to grow old gracefully and acceptably. After all the only nobility is that of intellect. The Prince of Wales, even, recognize this when he is in the presence of genius; no man bows sooner to it than he.—Lotta. no man bows sooner to it than he .- Lotta

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its lange in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot svoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consump-tive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fall in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

CHARACTER.

"Although riches, learning and high position are within the reach only of a few a good character may be obtained by every person; and a good character may be obtained by every person; and a good name is better than all these. It is important to every individual. It becomes the source of the purest gratifications. It is the most solid honor. If we are without it, we can gain no sincere respect among our fellow-creatures. Should respect be paid to a person destitute of character, it is only on account of extring circumstances which compel the tangue extrinsic circumstances which compel the tongue extrinsic ctroumstances which compet the tongue to use language that the feelings of the heart condemn. Without a character which com-mands respect, our importance in society is unfelt, and the bloom and vigor of life pass without a proportionate elevation in the com-munity of which we form a part. According as we are deficient in character we sink in public estimation.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing squals it. Procure a bottle an take it home.

THE ERRORS OF THE PAST.

The memory of our defeats and sins ought not to fill us with despair, but to furulsh us with new incentives for more heroic effort. Nature does not keep her wounds open; as soon as they are made the healing process begins. There is nothing more unnatural or morbid than dwelling on one's past errors and blunders; it defeats the very ends which nature is trying to secure. The errors of the past ought to be healed in the only way in which they can be healed—by nobler living, by the consciousness of having overcome them. The only real repentance for past sin is to be found not in sitting down in sackcloth and mehes, but by girding your loins afresh and pushing on to a height where the temptations of the past have no longer any power over us. The future is our inalismable possession; it is the wealth upon which we all draw; it is the opportunity to retrieve the past which is open to everyone.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Oure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescenses, as many have testified who have tried it

SCOTCH PROVERBS.

A gude word is as soon said as an ill.

A dog winns growl if ye fell him wi's oone. Every man at forty is a fool or a physi-Far sought and dear bought is good for-

ladies. Birth's good; but breeding's better.

Better keep well than make well. He is worth no weal that can bide no woe. He that winns when he may, shanns when ie wad.

Take a pint and 'gree; the law's costly. Be the same thing that ye would be called. 'Fiddlers' dogs and fleas come to feast un-

Fair words break never a bone; foul words many a one. Holloway's Pill s-Important for the dell-

cate. - It is diffic alt to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution, the damp, cold days sof autumn and winter, or the keen, dry, east rly winds of spring. Throughout the seast as good health may be maintained by occessional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys This celebrated medleine need, but a fair trial to convince the ailing and, despondent that it will restore and cheor them without danger, pain or inconveniency. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may be reclaimed, suffering may be spared, and life saved.

SPEED OF THE FRIGATE BIRD.

The question has often been asked-Which is the swifest bird on the wing? Among many bird fanciers, but especially among followers of the sea, there is only one answer, and peace. Beautiful thoughts were written at the great editor's bidding.

"Perhaps one of the most characteristic years of age, and living in Springfield, Ky., and eloquent of his paragraphs," said the now claims to be the heaviest woman on of. of THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY ...... OCTOBER 17, 1889

THE New York Herald suggests, as compensation over and above paying our national debt for annexation, that Ottawa should be made the capital of the continent. The idea is a good one, but we would amend it and say Hull, because that place is oftener and more easily burned down.

MR EREDERICK T. CONGDON, the Liberal candidate for the Commons in Shelburne, N.S., is described as a good writer, a capable lawyer, and a young and active man. He is well known, is connected with many families in the county, and is the exponent of sound political principles, and will give "Gineral" Laurie a lively hustle at the polls.

COAL AND FLOUR rising in price indicates a hard winter for the poor. The rise is greater than it should be, owing to combinesters and speculators. For the high price of coal no explanation is apparent, except that the coal barons are agreed to keep it up. The rise in the argument pressed home to themselves?" wheat is attributable to a short crop, ex aggerated by the manipulations of the specu-

American taxpayer with joy. The list inoludes acorns, dandolions, human hair, curl-

MR SMITH's reference to the magnificent moderation and judgment on the part of Canada in the present crisis entitling her to the admiration of the world is only the cohe of general British feeling where the dispute is

British public. Canada, we may modestly speaks for itself. Ardent in the service of observe, stands on her dignity because she has nothing else convenient to stand on and because it is better to stand than to be sat has given offence to none. Tolerant of the upon.

treasury is increasing at the rate of two millions a year. This auggests a problem which we respectfully offer for solution to our ten dollars a night Finance Minister. Taking these twin facts as a financial basis of the progress of the two countries, how long will it be before an economical equilibrium will be i try for the purpose of organizing branches in established between them, and what will he their comparative positions at the end of ten

THE Waterloo Advertisor remarks with perfect truth that "the Montreal Gazette is edited as to provincial politics with the sole and base idea of arraying the whole English population against their French compatriots. The attitude of the Gezette has done immense harm to the best interests of the Province by enstranging the two nationalities. The English readers of the Gazette, if they have any confidence in the dictum of that journal must perforce strut around in their war paint ready to tomahawk every French Canadian they meet. That is the spirit which the Gazette articles are calculated to creste, in the minds of the ignorant and intolerant,"

SEVEN vacancies exist at present in the Senate of the Dominion. Six were caused by death, namely, Mr. Plumb, Dr. Fortie, Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Rolland, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. J. J. Ross; one by appointment to office, Dr. Schultz made Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Down to a recent date there were eight vacancies, but the selection of Mr. Reld, M.P. for Cariboo, to succeed Mr. Nel son, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, leaves seven vacancies, distributed as follows :-- Ontario, one ; Quebec, four ; Manitoba, one ; British Columbia, tical hacks, worthless, like the majority of the

R = 000

abolished, for it is beyond human ingenuity from the agitation is now generally pierce the fogs through which the uninstructto assign a valid reason for its continuances except being a refuge for Fory dead beats may be so considered.

THE Cork Herald remarks that "Lord Lausdowne's evicted tenant, Mr. Denis Kilbride, M.P., has enjoyed quite a royal progress through his constituency and the adjoining portions of Kerry, during the past week. While Mr. O'Brien was exposing the infamous tactice of the Luggacurren evictor and his underlings at Maryborough, his comrade in the nemorable expedition to Canada was similarly engaged in Cahirciveen, and his speech on the occasion afforded convincing proof that those whom our enemies strive to ruin are the men most worthy of the people's honour and esteem."

#### A cable despatch says :--

The Times comes to the conclusion very ate in the day, it would seem, that England is detested by other Powers, envious of her wealth, trade, colonies and freedom from conscription, and the Spectator finds only one power in the world—the United Stateswhich would not greet with cynical indiffercues, if not with positive delight, an invision of England and the disruption of the gigantic British Empire.

Batter not count too sure on the United States until, at least, the Irish question is settled in conformity with the principles of liberty and justice. Were that accomplished, England would have the friendship of Irlah. men and, with all causes of dispute about Canada removed, she would have the friendship of the United States and could bid defiance to the rest of the world. Lack of wisdom and statesmanship in the Tory Government of England alone prevents these settle-

United IRELAND makes a strong point on the question of crime in Ireland and England in view of the recent London horrors. . "Subposing,"it says, "the Whitechapel assassinations had taken place in Kerry what a universal outcry there would be about the inate depravity and bretality of the Irish race. There has been nothing in Kerry, with all the fierce provocation to which the wretched inhabitants are subjected, a hundred-part as brutal as these purposeless crimer. There would be no loss for a motive in Ireland. The assassinations, it would be taken for granted, were committed at "the secret orders" of a savage, irresponsible tribunal, and the failure of the police to discover a clue would be ex plained by the secret sympathy of the in habitante with the criminals. A very nest pamphlet would be published on the text to prove that the Irish people are a race of degraded assassins utterly unfit for self-government. How would the English people like

# MGR. FARRELLY,

The Belleville Intelligencer, which has not THE principal feature of the Republican | been particularly friendly to Catholics in the tariff bill is its free list, which shows an past, has paid a handsome tribute to the amount of benevolence that must paralyse the personal worth of this distinguished prelate on the occasion of the recent presentation of a testimonial by the Bishop and priests of ing stone handles, jute butts, and coal stack the diocese of Kingston. Our conor culm! Basswood hams and wooden nut. temporary says :-- "The Intelligencer, speakmegs must have been overlooked or forgotten | ing in the name of the Christian public along with sawdust, shavings and stove of Belleville, irrespective of race or creed. joins cordially in the sentiments of respect, esteem and regard expressed by the priests of the Roman Catholic diccese of Kingston for their venerable colicague Monsignor James Farrelly. In the service of his church the Monsignor has passed thirty-seven years, and five terms as Thanks, awfully, Mr. Smith, and dear administrator of the diocese—a record which his own denomination, Mgr. Farrelly, during his seventeen years' pastorate amongst us. relgious opinious of others, liberal in every good work, he has won the kindly regard of THE surplus in the United States treasury all in his community, and all are pleased to is accumulating at the rate of ten million note the hearty recognition of his services by dollars monthly. The deficit in the Canadian | those who can speak with accurate knowledge and with the weight of authority."

# HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

Mr. McNaught, secretary of the Scottish Home Rule association, has visited this coun-Canada and the United States. He stated recently that " Home Rule for Scotland has made extensive strides, and one of the principal reasons why the Scotch demooracy goes so strongly for Home Rule for " Ireland is that we expect to obtain Home Rule for Scotland. Since the last general clection in 1886 there have been five by-"clections in Scotland, and each member has been pledged to secure not only Home Rule for Ireland, but also Home Rule for Scotland. Sema of our English Liberal politicians, notably "John Morley, are not desirous that Home "Rule should be granted to Scotland, because, as Mr. Morley expresses it, the Eng-"lish Liberals would lose the noble Liberal-'ism of Scotland; in other words, that if the Scotch members are taken out of the English Parliament, the English Liberals would be apt to find themselves in the " minority. But that is not our idea. We " wish these Scotch members should be re-" tained in the Imperial Parliament for Im-" perial matters alone, and not to interfere e' with English home matters, because we pr " sume that Englishmen know best what they " want. If England chooses to be Tory, then " let her be Tory."

From this it will be seen that the Idea of withdrawing representation from Westminster of the Scotch and Irish has been abandoned. The scheme which appears to be gradually assuming shape is that each of the one; Prince Edward Island, one. It is certain three Kingdoms and the principality of Wales and misdoings of a Macdonald or a Tupper, every shilling of taxation goes to the sion to uphold or defend institutions founded all these seats will be filled by played out poll | should manage its local affairs in a le- or any other man? girlature of its own, Imperial questions Senate, to either Quoen or country. It is time to be left to the national parliament, position, although firmly established with and combines on all sides, while the Govern. istration of justice.

conceded. In Scotland the movement has ed contemplate the conduct and methods of been started and is being conducted by the politicians. Among the worst of surviving people, the wealthy and titled classes, as a superstitions is that which clings to the idea rule, holding aloof from it or honoring it with | that ever so consistent a theory of morals their opposition. The Scottish Association proposes to raise a parliamentary fund of £100,000 by appealing to Scotchmen all over the world to advance the cause of Home Rule in all walks of life is an attempt to set aside for Scotland. Already responses have been received from important points. At certain of retribution as any attempt to evade Toronto a branch has been formed by the physical natural laws. We may, under leading Scotch residents, and everywhere the movement has been received with enthusiasm. We wish them all success and will do all in our power to help our such we accept it, and on the strength of it Scotch friends to obtain their object, for in our own struggle Ireland has had no truer, better or firmer friends than the people of Scotland.

#### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A correspondent wants to know what are the precise figures of the public debt of the Dominion of Canada. He has heard public speakers put it down at \$300,000,000, but thinks that enormous amount is an overestimate. We do not think it is. Indeed we subsidies to railways are carried out, that sum will be considerably exceeded. Accord ing to the last issue of the Canada Gazette the gross public debt is set down at \$284,554,072. from which assets, to the alleged value of \$50,013,672, are to be deducted. We have no details of the public accounts later than June 30th, 1887, at which time the gross debt was \$273,187,626, on which there was an annual charge for interest of \$10,526 859. The condition of the debt at the last annual showing, Jane 30th, 1887 was \$400 at 5 per cent., \$8,000 at 6 per cent., and \$14,250,000 at 5 per cent. past due; \$538,000 at 6 per cent., coming due in 1893; \$38,400 at 6 per cent., due in 1895; \$84,500 at 6 per cent., due in 1896; \$3,092,622 at 4 per cent. and \$1,120,-817 at 5 per cent. due at various times; \$1,269,000 and \$1,533,000 at 4 per cent. due in 1903, and \$11,064,661 at 4 per cent. due in 1893 -all those payable in Canada. Payatlo in London were between four and five millions of 6 per cents. due in 1887-88 89 90 and 94; \$7,300,000 four per cents. and \$2,433,333 five per cents due in 1903: \$8 760,000 fours due in 1904 08; \$19 466,-666 fours due in 1904; \$4,866,666 fours in 1905; \$7.300,000 fours due in 1910; \$12,166,-666 fours due in 1906; \$8.273,333 fours due faction." Forty years hence, if the Kazoot paragraph we have quoted, has revealed a in 1913; \$21,900,000 fours due in 1908; \$24,-333,333 three and one-halfs due in 1909: \$31.-356,595 fours due in 1910, and \$19,466,666 fours due in 1910 or 1935.

The man who can view these figures with complacency and go on voting for the ministry responsible for them, deserves to be taxed and fleeced to the bone.

### THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH.

In a former article we pointed out the character and limitations of Sir John Macdonald's political powers, and predicted its inevitable collapse. To some persons, who are fairly entitled to respect, the prospect thus presented may be distasteful and the manner of its expression disquieting. There are, however, ethical data which applied to olitical conduct and the value as well out questions of duty. By no means are they matters of opinion.

moral outcome of Macdonaldism, for we hold privilegr. If he wishes to shoot during a During recent years a great many of these and a wrong, with a reward attached to the one, a penalty attendant on the other.

A political system or a government policy truth and administered with justice. Macdonaldism, despite its years of endurance. tact, it has been by their violation and the unscrapulous employment of human devices that Sir John Macdonald has perpetuated his grasp on the government of the country.

What were his gerrymander, his Franchize Act, his partizan Returning officers, his railway subsidies, his colonization accieties, his endorsement of monopolies, his infranchisement of Indiane, his appeals to special interests for election funds, all his schemes, in fact, for packing parliament with his own creatures, but the most gross, the most brazen violations of the principles of political justice and constitutional freedom?

And what were all these Acts, which can treasons against the people, crimes against public morality, perpetrated for? Nothing in the world but to secure himself in the enjoyment of that power which he first obtreachery to his leader, patron and personal Macdonald; he wanted the country.

Power obtained in this way, maintained by devices such as we have enumerated, all made subscruient by a master mind to the one miscrable object of an unworthy nersonal ambition, cannot survive Its creator and may of the ablest of Evolutionists has demonssocial condition, we have a firm basis for a clear theory of morals in politics quite independent of the comings and goings, the doings

hat chamber were reformed, or, better still, That something of the kind will result ethical infallibility, goes but a short way to ment keeps on borrowing and piling up the

may fall when applied to politics.

Never was there a greater, a more pernicious mistake. Wrong doing in any and a fundamental law of the universe, and is as stress of terms, call the standard bere set up a theory, but history and experience have proved it to be an active, living fact. As we predict the coming collapse and everlasting extinction of the whole fabric of political treachery, fraud and immorality, of which Sir John Macdonald is the guiding spirit.

#### TORY ANNEXATIONISTS.

Treacherous men have treacherous memories. The Kazoot is no exception to the rule. In its review of the Annexation Proraganda it makes a jump from 1811 to 1866. So long a history of a movement extending over more than a century would, believe, if the statutory enactments regarding in itself, be su-picious, but, fortunately, the character of the Kazoot and its way of ignoring and distorting facts, as may suit its purpose, are as well known as the spisode it is afraid or ashamed to include in its review of the Annexation Propaganda.

The Tories of Montreal in 1847, after they had burned the parliament house, pelted the Governor-General, Lord Eigin, with rotten eggs and hoisted the black flag, got up an ag! ation for annexation to the United States. They also issued an Annexation Manifesto, to could coolly write and publish a charge like which they signed their names. Prominent among them were D. L. Macpherson, John Rose, J. J. C. Abbott, A. T. Galt, and a host of minor "Loyaliste." They hired a hall too \_Annexation Hall-on St. James street, where they held forth daily and nightly on the beauties and benefits of union with the Republic.

Tie , as now, the Kaz not was the organ and mouthpiece of the "trooly loisl" party, and one of these days we may reproduce some of its loyal effacions to show what Canadian To yiem really is when the mask is pulled away. But it is rather amusing to find the should be then in existence, our children will probably read in its columns references to the actions of the Tory party of to-day as "the fatuous opposition of a faction to manifest destiny."

Such, however, has always been the record of Torylam. Principles it upholds to-day, it repudiates to-morrow, and one Tory generation after another defiles the graves of its fathers. But Tories and their organ will discover while they are hanging on behind the State coach that the coachman has a whip.

### DIRECT TAXATION.

A vast amount of very interesting facts and figures has been produced by campaign writers in the United States during the present presidential contest. Among other his system make any other conclusion in- things we are shown how taxes are levied possible. The standards by which we judge in free trade England by the Republican National committee, with the view, we suputility of institutions and policies take into pose, of frightening the ordinary cit zen from they told that in reality they are allied with account not only matters of fact but matters voting for tariff reduction. It appears that the Nihilists, and that by joining these socieof ; rinciple ; not only questions of expediency the money for public uses is raised from bles they take a very long and distinct stride direct faxation upon articles a man owns or towards the destruction of the social and poli-Brushing all sophistries of partyism aside, earning a livelihood. If an Englishman enjoy the benefits of constitutional liberty. Divitt and others who are striving to give we seek a clear understanding of the practical keeps a gua he pays \$250 a year for the Such, however, is the fact. that in politics and statesmanship, as in all period of fourteen days he pays a tax of \$5. societies with imposing rituals, secret assem | best means for warding off and providing epheres of human exertion, there is a right If he wishes to hunt between July 31 and blier, strong on the and obligations, controlled October 31 he pays a tax of \$10. If he by obscure central authorities have aprung wishes to be free and hunt when he chooses, into existence and secured a large membersulject to law, he pays a tex of \$15 a year. ship. They are all modelled on the same to be truly successful must be founded on If he has goods sent to him he must pay a plan, and their effect is to divide the comtox upon the order which he draws for their muity into sections whose springs of action delivery from the wharf, and they will not be are a puzzle to those who do not penetrate beconforms to neither of these conditions. In delivered without this order. If he | neath the surface. Yet it must be evident to sells candy at wholesale or retail every man that he cannot become a member he must pay a tax for the privilege; and if he peddles goods he must pose, without surrendering a portion of his pay a tax. If he has a theatre he must pay a individual liberty and hypothecating a part tax before he can open it. If he keeps a of his earnings. restaurant he must pay a yearly tax upon it If by reason of his industry or ability he is able to earn \$750 a year or more, he is taxed | selves a special mission to uphold institutions upon this income. If a son of a workingingmar, who has been given a good education by the industry and economy of his father, of which is committed to the regularly conwants to practice law, he must pay a tax of \$150 He must pay a tax of \$125 before he can practice as a physician. He is taxed if he makes a written agreeonly be properly characterized as so many ment to do or to buy anything, or if he wants good citizens and honest men thay are obliged to rent a house worth \$100 a year or more he to do or forfeit their title to respect and the is surrounded by safe anchorage, the land is must pay a tax Even before he can study law under a licensed attorney he must pay a tax of \$400 in addition to the tax of \$150 tained by the most cold-blooded, calculating which he afterwards pays for admission to the bar. He is taxed \$50 if he sells anything at sponsibilities, will hesitate long before he friend! The country never wanted John A. austion. He is taxad on every note that he executes payable in bank. He is taxed if he keeps a carriage for pleasure, or a wagon or a horse for business use; and he pays a separate tax for each servant he employs.

Now, it will be observed that nearly all these taxes fall upon those classes among the not last for the fragment of his days. One population who are best able to bear them-Precisely the reverse is the effect and r the trated in a lumineus passage "the lifeward- protective system. With us the poor bear ness of right doing." May we not also nearly the whole burden of taxation levied with equal truth declare that there is indirectly on the necessaries of life. In fact, a deathwardness in wrong doing, and, fur | we are taxed right and left but we do not thermore, that in the accepted view of man's know how much or by whom. But the Englishman knows exactly how much he is what purpose. He knows, besides, that of men are justified in assuming a special mis-Government. Not like the American or on the voluntary consent of the whole people We are not unmindful, however, that this | Canadian who sees himself fleeced by rings | for the preservation of liberty and the admir-

nublic debt. Any one however, who will the destruction of all government, and the give attention to this subject must be coran end.

#### A FOUL SLANDERER.

Bigorry and hypocrisy have so long been the leading characteristics of the only religious daily that the saying "to lie like the Witness," is an established proverb among Canadian journalists. Its favorite way of conveying a falsebood is the old cowardly plan of insinuation and innuendo. Last Saturday it outdid all its previous efforts in this style of slander. For unmitigated ruffianism and reptilian venom the following villainous paragraph stands unique:--

"No one who has watched the course of the Times in this connection will deny that it has been bitter in its attacks, but its articles have been able and there was much material in the utterances of Nationalist newspapers and agitators, especially on this newspapers and agitators, especially on this about rigmarole sort of way to suggest theory that the Irish Nationalists of all oliques and parties were secretly if not openly committed to a policy of crime if such a policy seemed necessary to the success of the Nationalists' aims.

In its blind fanaticism and reckless bigotry the Witness demonstrates its claim to rank with the sanctimonious reprobates who use the cloak of religion to cover the practice of the meanest and most unsocial vices. As if bent on out-doing all other haters and alander. ers of the Irish, it includes "Nationalists of and working mischief in the mass. This must be done by a firm and wise repression charge of being "secretly if not openly committed to a policy of crime." The man who that must be either an idiot or a secundrel.

But who are the men against whom this snivelling hypocrite hurls so atrocious an accusation? Do they not number among them some of the best, the wisest, the most virtuous and eminent of mer, Protestant as well as Catholic, in the three kingdoms and in America? Do they not include in this city, gentlemen against whom the Witness in its most aberrant, ra. rabid, incoherent parox; sms of fanaticism dare not breathe a syllable of defamation?

We will not insult the great and the good men, who have declared in favor of justice to K zoot of to day referring to the conduct of Ireland, by mentioning their names in conthe Tory party in the days of Lord Elgio, as | nection with the detestable blander uttered "the unseemly petulance of a disappointed by the Witness. That paper, in the hideous depth of congenital vindictiveness that a Titus Oates might envy. But everybody knows the paper that

"Stamps God's own image on a lie just mad", To turn a penny in the way of trade." Tirishmen, whom the witness has thus alandered in the most infamous manner of which it was capable, will find a way, we can not doubt, of making it feel their just indignation and resentment. A brutal, gratuitous even the London Times dared to venture can neither he forgiven nor forgotten.

# SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

Without knowing or studying whither they are being led, many otherwise well-mesning persons have allowed themselves to be enrolled In various secret societies and associations apparently innecent, or for the furtherance of what they consider praiseworthy objects. It woul!, perhaps, astonish these persons were IRISH INDUSTRIES AND ENGLISH they told that in reality they are allied with LEGISLATION. uses, or upon what he doce for the purpose of tipal institutions under which they live and

of any organization, whatever may be its pur-

But perhaps the most dangerous of all organizations are those which arrogate to themwhich have their main safeguards in the open | dustries as was done in the past. support of the whole people and the defence stituted courts and other recognized authorities. Why men should band themselves to gether in secret conclave and take upon them selves sworn obligations to do that which as protection of the law, is a question which suggests soveral curious considerations.

A man, valuing his independence and having a high estimate of his duties and resurrenders his right to act on his own convictions and places in the hands of others the power to control his actions. It must occur to him that men who combine for any object, do so, not only for mutual support and assistance, but their association also involves combination against all who do not belong to it. We are writing here of those societies which evidence to show that she was prepared to have a special abstract purpose, such as the make use of these advantages and that it was defence of a particular form of religious faith or certain political principles. The members | jualousy of English manufacturers that preof these societies look upon certain persons who they think ought to belong to them, but who refuse to join, with dislike and suspicior They do not reason that a man has a right to taxed, what for, by whom and for preserve his liberty of action, and that no set destroyed her opportunity for commercial

The Nihilists declare their purpose to be

leading exponent of their doctrines, Prince vinced that direct taxation is the only correct Krapotkin, has written elaborately to prove system. Wherever it prevails Government, that the perfect form of government is that extravagance and boodling very soon come to where all men will do the right thing in the right way without the interference of authority. The very fact of men setting up systems of government being a proof of their unfitness for government. Hence they strive to over. throw political institutions and replace both the monarchy and the rapublic with volus. tary association. The tendency of the times seems to be in favor of their views, for the associations and societies to which we have alluded are projected on lines which pre. suppose the inability of the regularly constituted authorities to preserve the national institutions.

The rebuke administered by Lord Stanley o the framers of the address presented to him at Ottawa, yesterday, by "The Sone of England," gives strong emphasis to the views we are endeavoring to precent These wiseacras attempted in a round. to His Excellency that there is a possibility of the British constitution going to overlast. ing smash if he and others like him neghts their duty. The paragraph in the address is a curiosity in its way. It reads :-

"In all celonies, dependencies, nations and empires there are elements of discentent and discord present which only require an excitant to bring them into open and trouble some action. Such elements exist in Great Britain, India and Canada. It is for states. men to keep the evil leaven from farmenting of all acts and measures opposed to the laws which form the basis of British liberties. It will ever be the earnest and fearless endeavor of the Sons of England to thwart and counteract such elements of oppression and wrong. To assist the arm of rightfully constituted authority and maintain the Empire of Britain at peace with Itself and the rest of the

The audacious imperticence of any set of persons presuming to lecture the representative of the Crown on his duties, and arrogating to themselves the performance of duties wisely committed to the management of diplomacy and, in extremity, to the army and navy under the control of parliament, are suffi fiently startling to make us enquire who those toplofty patriots may be. Lord Stanley, however, with a just apprehension of his position and dignity, rebuked them as they deserved, and, while giving them a lesson in toleration, suggested the possibility of the Government being able to deal with the difficulties they mentioned without the intermeddling of self-appointed regulators.

There are times and circumstances, however, when men are justified, nay, when it is their duty to combine for the achievement of avowed political purposes. These are for the reform of abuses in government, the preservation of public liberties, or the advancement of clearly defined principles. Such are icault like this-an insult more gross than the Conservative and L'beral associations, the National League of Ireland, the Primrose League and other similar organizations. Those appeal to the people at large openly and depend for succession the moral strength of the arguments they present. Secret comblustions, with vaguely defined objects, are only worthy of condemnation, and should be avoided with stern determination by all good citizens.

The effort now being made to r vive the manufacturing industries of Ireland is one of the most encouraging signs of the character of the Home Rule movement. Mr. Impates to the movement wisely perceive that diversity of employment for the people is the against those recurring periods of calamity which must befall a people ergaged in purely agricultural pursults. Were the land question once settled and the Irish people allowed to manage their own aff-ire, there can be no doubt but that espital and enterprise would lay hold of the unrivalled advantages of Ircland. Agitation woul! cease the moment the just demands of the people were conceded, the curse of landlordism would disappear and a reign of prosperity would ensue that would soon change the face of the island. In the present age it would be impossible for the English parliament, with a legislature sitting at Dublin, to enact laws for the destruction of Irish in-

It has been pretended by advocates of the system of white elavery, called protection, that English free trade ruined Irish industries. The very reverse is the fact. As far as natural advantages for commerce and shipping are concerned, Ireland is hardly rivalled by any country in Europe, her coast deeply indented by bays and inlets, and so intersected by rivers and canals that there is hardly any part of it more than 25 miles from water communication with the sea. Her geographical situation is scarcely less fortunate with England and Scotland on her east, she is near to America, the West Indies, Spain, Portugal and the Mediterranean ports. Nature seems to have lavished on this beautiful, but unfortunate island, all that was necessary to make her a great maritime and commercial nation, and there is abundant the trade restrictions placed upon her by the vented her from becoming the rival of that powerful and grasping nation. These restrictions imposed upon her, when her great manufacturing industries were in their infancy. greatness, and in connection with other coercive legislation, doomed her (notwithstanding her fertility of soil) to agricultural stagnation, poverty and distress,

An examination of the legislation by which the English Parliament sought, and succeeded

dition of a mere agricultural holding to supsister island, will show that free trade and sil-government were all she needed to make her one of the most prosperous countries in the world. The first trade restriction we find was an Act of Parliament passed in 1637, imposing duties on commodities exported to foreign nations not in league with Great Britsin. This was during the reign of Charles I. and in connection with it Lord Daputy Stafford began a regular system of extertion. The land owners of Connaght and Munster were forced to pay large sums of money for the confirmation of the titles to their lands; the Irish woclen manufacture was discouraged and barrassed because it was hurtful to Eng land, until it finally culminated in the insurrection of 1641, which, although successful at first, resulted in the complete overthrow of the Irish by Cromwell in 1649 and 1650; the massacre of Drogheda; the selling of thousan's into slavery; the foreign enlistments, all combined to reduce the population of the country to less than a million.

These events marked the commencement of a deliberate policy which has been continued down to the present day. Courles II, succreded Cromwell. An act of Parliament, called the Navigation Act, was passed in 1663, and Charles, in consideration of \$30,000 per annum, excluded ireland from its bancfits, and thus annihilated its infant shipping interests. In 1666 an act was passed forpidding the exportation of Irish cattle and horses into England, the result being that the value of cattle fell five-fold and horses twenty fold. Meat, butter and cheese were also expluded. This was the free trade that destroyed Ireland then. Notwithstanding this, and the act of Charles II, which prohibited the exportation of raw wools, the duties on which debarred Ireland the English market, and her exclusion from the navigation act which killed her colonial market, the Irish farmer turned his attention to the breeding of sheep, and owing to the superiority of the wool raised the woollen manufacture increased with such rapidity, and the goods manufactured were of so superior a quality, that the English manufacturers petitioned William III. to come to their rescue, and in 1698 the subservient Irish parliament imposed additional duties on all woolen clothing (except friezer) exported from Ireland, and in 1699 an act was passed by the British Parliament prohibiting the export fom Ireland of all woolen goods to any muntry save England, to any port in England B ver's, and from any town in Ireland save

Sir William Petty, the aucestor of our late Governor General, declared that the results of these acts were so disastrous as to practically annihilate the woolen manufacture. And this is a sample of English free trade in Ireland till the beginning of the 19th century. One of the curious facts of Irish history is that of the manufacture of linen. It seems to have been encouraged by England for the express purpose of destroying the Irish woolen trade. We find the Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy of Ireland, investing £30,000 in a linen factory near Dublin with the avowed purpose of discouraging the manufacture of wool, and the same policy was pursued by his successor, the Duke of Urmonds, who Its manufacture from Brabant and France; halt factories for them in Carrick and Chapelizad, near Dublin. Following out the same policy the Euglish parliament passed an act inciting foreign skilled workmen in flax to settle in Ireland, and admitted all articles made of flix or homp into England duty free, which, according to the report of the Irish House of Commons, made in 1774, gave Ireland an advantage of 25 per cent. over foreign nations. In 1710, by an arrangement between the two Kingdome, a board of trustees was appointed, to whom a considerable sum was granted annually, for the encouragement of the linen manufacture. But Eng. land's jealousy interposed again whenever it threatened to interfere with its own trade, and by the Act 23 George II. Imposed a tax on Irish sail cleth imported into England, and its manufacture was for the time practically annihilated. There does not seem to have been any attempt to revive the linen trade after this till after 1830, when an experiment on a large scale was made on the river Bunn near Belfast, from which period may be dated the rise of the great linen trade of Uniter. There they grow the flax, spin the yarn and weave the linen. There being no duty on exports from Ireland to Great Britain prevents us from giving the amounts acqually experted, but it was calculated that in 1885 the export of linen from Ireland was 106,000,000 yards. From the report of the Flax Supply Association of Belfast in 1876 it was estimated that the consumption of flax in all the miles in Ireland was 45,897 tons or about onc-seventh of all the flix mills in existence; it was estimated that the total quantity of yarn produced in one year was 21,373,700 bundles, of which 10,470,040 were manufactured into cloth by power looms and 5,850,000 by hand looms, leaving for export 7,944 660 bundles. This is the showing of the manufacturing Industry in Ireland. Since the enactment of iree trade laws the number of patible. factories increased from 89 in 1850 to 144 in 1879, and the number of spindles in the same period from 396 to 826,743 In 1850 the they numbered 19,611, while the persons employed increased from 21 121 in 1850 to

Endowed with the right to govern hernelf of the burdens, social and political, that have the obvious intention of preventing them gineers. The waters will not rise to the hills in gold, No. 2,355, Mrs. Alex Boucher, Baywork were loud in praise of its artistic merits.

long kapt her down in misery, and with her from uniting as the Thirteen Colonic; did till the valleys below are filled. Imperialism field, Wis.; mantel drapery, No. 1,647, Wm. A long let was presented by Miss CSh ...,

Irish manufactures.

only too well in reducing Ireland to the con- intelligent, industrious people, her magnifi. against the Home Government. Unfortunated in Canada has reached high water mark under | F. Wharton, Boston, Mass.; sachet, No. cent position and splendid natural resources by the geographical position of the provinces Sir John Macdonald, yet it is no straining of 1,387, Martin Paulin, Shippegan; pair of ban-she would soon rise to that place among the which now compose the Canadian Confederathe metaphor to say "after him the delines", no. 135, Miss Annie E. Young, ply cheap provisions for the markets of her she would soon rise to that place among the

THE CLERICAL BUGABOO.

With the evident intention of rousing Protestant indignation the Toronto Mail draws the following pictures :-

"It would perhaps be a curious spectacle, until we grew accustomed to it, to see Mr. Mercler, attired in his canonicals as a com mander of the Holy Roman Order of St. Gregory—cocked hat, gold cross, crimson sash, white pantaloons—addressing a crowd of stalwart Presbyterians in Oxford or Perth, and exhibiting telegrams from the Pope to prove that he was fully authorized to act for that august sovereign of one half of this Dominion. It might also startle us at first to behold Sir Hector, accounted as a knight civil of the Inquisition, canvassing the Orange lodges in company of that thrifty Protestent champion, Mr. Mackenzie Bowell. But we should soon overcame any feeling of astonish ment at such things. At least it is reasonable to suppose that a community which submits every day to seeing its dearest interests tam. pered with for the sake of the clerical vote, would not be greatly disturbed if the game were played openly and above board in the frank and fearless manner just described."

Where the Mail makes the misiake is in assuming that what it stylos "the clerical vote" is a thing to be dreaded by the Protestants of Ontario. It forgets that this country is as much Catholic as it is Protestant, and that politicians have a clear right to enjoy and uphold their principles. But when we see Catholic political leaders on both sides in politics there is little reason to find fault. Were they all on one side there might be some cause for uneasiness, viowed from the Mail's standpoint. In a country like ours | think that legalty should require the sacrifice the Catholic, or clerical, vote la just as good, as reasonable and more necessary than the Orange or Presbyterian vote. People naturally combine in politics to maintain their principles and preserve their rights. But'the Mail is dishonest in its presentation of the case. Where, we would like to know, is a Catholic ever elected to parliament by a purely Protestant constituency? Yet in Quebec province it is no uncommon thing for Protestants to be returned as representatives of purely French Catholic constituencies. All this howling about clericalism is the stalcet of stupidities and betokens a wicked desire to encourage and keep alive sectional animosities, which all true men must desire to see dead and buried.

CANADIAN POLITICS AND IMPERIAL

FEDERATION. English statesmen having admitted federation of the empire as a possible issue in Imperial politics, the question assumes in the eyes of Canadians an importance which hitherto it did not possess. In its broad outlines the scheme has a grandeur well calculated to captivate the imagination. But those who have assumed the direction of the movement on this side of the water have not identified themselves with the current of Canadian thought and sadly fail to keep their bring them into prominence, because the prizes in public life are more immediate and effort in the paths of ordinary industry. brought over a number of families skilled in Another incentive to this craze for notoriety ing to the front and securing rewards whose value is often in inverse ratio to their merits. become familiar with reports of meetings for the formation of "a new party," "league," "association," etc., which, after having adopted a series of resolutions and opened subscription books, collapse like similar foregone bubbles on the surface of the political caldron. For, he it noted, Canadians are a f mous people for public discussion, but when i : comes to subscribing money for the purpure advocated, the result is something like tion of freethinkers.

Hon. Edward Blake some years ago bresched the idea of Imperial federation. His utterances were much commented on at the time-on the whole not unfavorably-but so little effect had his words upon public opinion that the very next popular movement, led by Sir John Macdonald, the head of the Conservative party, was the distinctly anti-British National Policy. The long and severe commercial depression which culminated in 1877 gave extraordinary vitality to that policy and Sir John Macdonsid, like the shrewd tactician he is, was quick to turn it to the advantage of his party. In the present state of British politics Canadians dctect a parallel incidence and suspect that it is less love for the colonies than a desire to improve British trade which lies at the bottom of the scheme of Imperial Federation. Be that as it may, the people of Canada have had some experience of the Federal system under Tory mausgement, and are hardly likely, from the lessons they have learned, to desire its extension under monarchical institutions with which it is incom-

As the Central Government of the Dominion seeks to reduce all the provinces to more creatures of its bounty, so it is feared would number of power dooms was 58, and in 1798 | the central authority of the empire strive to reduce the colonies to the condition of outlying commercial dependencies. But the 56,342 in 1879. In 1881, the number of great obstacle to the scheme consists in the tpledies had further increased 926,295, and fact that it involves a complete reversion of power looms to 21, 177. This increase, be it the lines of development on which the noted, was under free trade and in spite of colonies have advanced since the declaration luci acts, coercion acts and the steady efforts of American independence. For a period exof an alien and hostile government to repress | tending over more than half a century after that event, the colonial policy of British the dam in place is removed. That channel Thomas F. Barry, Bathurst; pair boots, statesmen was directed so as to keep these they are so industrially digging is called No. 1,524, Church; chair scarf, No. 161, in her own way, Ireland would soon get rid colonies as much isolated as possible, with

which now compose the Canadian Confederasympathy, sentiment and homogenisty so lo:sver. apparent in the Dominion is not the least important of the results traceable to that

But the progress of the colonies, in consonance with the spirit of the times, has been directed with steady determination towards commercial independence. And since they have been debarrred by their dependent position from making their own treaties with foreign countries, they have adopted the plan of keeping their own markets to themselves. So strong, indeed, is this spirit of enterprise in Canada that we are certain our people would prefer separation from the empire rather than submit to a federation that would involve a surrender of the principle of fiscal self calls it, "an understudy" of the much-independence. The right of Canada to make telked of "The Quick or the Dead" of her own commercial treaties is now demanded by the Liberal party, and the demand is endorsed by the silence of the Conservative press on the subject. And It is further evident that the federation idea has no hold on the minds of Canadians from the dislike and opposition with which it is treated by the

Commercial independence is an accepted principle in both political parties, while the mass of the people may truly be said to regard commercial union, or, at least, recipropropity, with the United States as infinitely preferable to anything Great Britain can offer. Canadians have a very acute sense of their own interests, and though they are sentimentally loyal to England, they do not of those interests for the benefit of British traders. At a time when English commerce s suffering under depression a cry like this of federation may have some political value in England, but English politicians and English merchants had better seck a more practical solution of their difficulties, for Canada will have nothing to do with any scheme which would in any way curtail their existing rights. So far from desiring to increase the centralizing power of the Empire, the whole current of Canadian thought, effort and aspiration is towards wider powers and greater freedom in the management of Canadian affairs-political and commercial-by the Government of

A survey of a question of such paramount

mportance to all concarned would be income ileto without a glance at the political forces and parties at work in the Dominion. Here there are no burning questions to distract or divide the people. Instinctively Conservative in the ordinary sense of the word, they nevertheless accept constitutional changes with a submission almost fatalistic. This ocolness of temper arises partly from the case with which the diseatisfied can transfer themselves to the wide fields of enterprise in the United States. There are now two millions of native Canadians in that country, who, if they had not that opening, would long before this have touch in the march of colonial progress. Wo | put a different complexion on Canadlan have always amongst us persons ever ready affairs. The indifference to constitutional to join almost any movement that promises to | changes is also the result of a generally accepted opinion among all classes that the confederation is only a tentative arrangement attractive than those which come to obscure made by colonial politicians as a convenient passage to further changes in keeping with the bent of American ideas. The arises from the constant spectacle of men of for commercial independence, of, as its small capacity and maimed reputations com- a luccates put it, the rigit of Canada to make her own commercial treatier, taken with the movemement in favor of commercial union Thus readers of Canadian newspapers have with the United States, may be regarded as annexation in disguise. The fact is that our people see that their prosperity is depen. dent on the greet country whose borders are centerminous with their own. Every year witnesses an increasing decay of the barriers between us and our neighbors, and it is confidently expected in some quarters that the present generation will not pass away without seeing them wholly disappear. The commercial is really the primary issue. To what might be expected from passing round it all other questions are subsidiary. We the hat for a Methodist mission in a conven- have our so-called "Conservative" and "Liberal" parties here, but these names have little meaning as far as indications of political principles. Both are eminently opportunist, and if the Conservatives have so far got the better of their opponents, it is because they have been less scrupulously theoretical and more quick to catch the popular Issue," and Mr. Enoth Ensley, of Tennessee, breeze. They have also shown a boldness in undertaking and prosecuting vast enterprizes of which the Liberals seem incapable. As a consequence of this governmental energy and the policy of protection there has grown around Sir John Macdonald's administration combination of interests which renders him almost despotic in parliament. He has created a plateeracy which is bound to meet his drafts for party purposes on eight, while, by skilful manipulation, he has reduced the Federal Parliament to a mere machine for registering his will. But the system he has created must pass away when the reins fall from his hands, as they must at no distant date. Meantime, it would be wise to keep in mind the warning of Adam Smith :- "In all political questions affecting their own interests the very advice of merchapts should be viewed with distrust."

It has been the invariable experience, when one man built up a system of power which he successfully conducted for years against great obstacler, that his removal was the signal for its collapse. The influence of his genuis may continue for a time after his extinction, but the end is nevertheless certain. Such, undoubledly, will be the fate of Macdonaldism. Certain of his followers understand this thoroughly and are endeavoring to make a channel in advance for the flood which they know must come when the hand which keeps Pokemouche; \$5 in gold, No. 1,737, Rev. Imperial Federation. But they are bad en-

tion favored this policy, and the total lack of in which Imperialism will be drowned out

### LITERARY REVIEW

CHART OF ELOCUTIONARY DRILL, By T. B.
Browning, M.A. Toronto: The Copp.,
Clark Co., 9 Front street.

In this little work we have a system for the estentific management of the organs of speech in public apeaking. It is illustrated by diagrams and contains a number of exerclses. It also gives directions for the training of the voice in singing, and sets forth in lear relief the dominant characteristics of English pronunciation. It is a valuable and reliable guide for the student.

THE ROCK OR THE RYE. Toronto National

Publishing Company, The above brochure is, as the paredist him-Amélie Rives. Like similar efforts of its kind, it will be found amusing, chiefly to those who have read the work it is intended to parody,

THE NEW MOON. New Moon Publishing

Company, Lowell, Mass. "Never Liked Feathers" is the very new est at; le of modern ghost story; and the reader is charmed at the end to find out how well the hero is rewarded for "not liking feathers," "The Lieutenant's Good Luck is another very "taking" story, this time, however, of Western adventure; "The Forzen Pirate" still sustains its interest. 'The Check Killed Him' is a laughable story of what evil was wrought by a fifteen dollar check given in charity by a New York

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. Montreal: G.

E. Dasbarats & Son. No. 14 contains on cover "Hunt the Slipfrom the painting of Eiwin Douglase; View on the Rideau Ranges, Ottawa; Portraits of The Duminion R fle Executive, and photographs of Cups and Badges; The Great Glacier, Selkirks; Ignorance, from the painting by Paton Commerre; reproductions from the Milanse L'Illustrazione, and photographs of Prince Amadeus of Aosta and Princess Lactitia Bosaparte; The Royal Yacht Club House, Toronto; and View from Towers of Notes Dame, Montreal, looking N.W.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, 743 Broadway, Now York -The October month comes to hand with the following full table of contents:—The City of a Prince; The Site of Old Fort Massachusetts; Vindication of General Samuel Holden Parcons; An Unpublic ed Letter of John Adams; A Boston Paper of the Revolution 1778; The Marquia de Let intere; A Trip from New York to Niagar: in 1829; Minor Topics; Original Documente; Notes; Queries; Replies; Historic and Social Jottings; Book Notices.

Many of our readers will be glad to heer that Macmillan & Co. will issue Immediately handsome edition of Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Robert Elemere," in two volumes, Globe 8vo, uniform in size with their attractive edition of Mr. Matthew Arnold's writings. By kind permission of the author it has been made expressly for the American market.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE for Outober is an exceptionally brilliant number. It onens with a richly illustrated descriptive paper by Lient. Walter S. Wilson, on the Seventh Regiment of New York, which introduces a series entitled "America's Crack Regiments." Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson furnishes another of his charming South American papers, desoribing in this issue the Orinoco River. Another very interesting contribution is a Summer drive, with pen and pencil, in the Valley of the Connecticut, by John R

Helen Strong Thompson contributes an illustrated paper on the Sicred Quarry in the Great Rad Pipestone Country, and Florence Davidson has an illustrated paper on

Allan Tucker's serial, "Two Coronets." is continued, and the instalment is a particularly strong one. Mrs. Ella W. Peatile furnishes a very forcible, thort story, entitled "The Sandwich Man." Hamlin Garland continues his poetic-prose reminiscences of "Boy Lile on the Prairie."

A paper that will attract considerable attention among the literary fraternity is a criticism of "Beauty in Fiction," by Alice Wellington Rollins.

Mr. Geo. Edgar Montgommen ber en essay on "A Poet of American Life," in which he deals with the life and works of Geo. Lansing Raymond, of Princeton.

In addition to other valuable literary features, are a scries of papers on practical questions of the day.

A few of the many legislmate ways in which "The Surplus" can be utilized are forcibly shown by M. W. Hozen. Mr. H. zen's paper is a very forcible one; he makes a strong plea for a National Training School, and shows how it could be conducted. Mr M. M. Latce has a paper showing the offect of Free Trade on Pacific Coast industries Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Chairman of the Women's National Republican Committee argues that "Prohibition is not a National

Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson contributes his usual monthly paper, giving seasonable Health Advice, and Literature and Book Reviews receive special treatment. American Mayazine

following is a list of the prizes with the num.

sachet, No. z 999, Rev. S. J. Doucet, Ship. pegan; doll, No. z 973, D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Montreal; Boss Freez'r, No. z 408, Joanna A. Doyle, Riviere du Loup; blotter, No. z 362, cushion, No. z — church. Lottery No. 2—Hand-painted banner, No.

72. Alice Leonard, Nelson; pickle stand, No. 338, C. Adams, New York; silver card receiver, No. 408, Arthur Donnelly, Bathurst;

enfa cushior, No 480, — Carroll, ——.
Mrs. W. H. Chispolm's table, lattery No. 1-\$5 in gold, No. 2,352, Jas. McCroud, & Uc., Montreal; plano cover, No. 449, Mrs. Wm. Hayden, Pokemouche; two lace collars, No. A 1,349. G A. Thompson, St. John musical box, No. 451, Hughannah Savell, 3,008, Miss Easis Rivers, Pokemouche; \$5.00 | Was surmounted by the arms of the Province,

the metaphor to say "after him the deluge," Tracadie; writing desk, No. 861, Hilarion in which Imperialism will be drowned out Chiasson, Bathurst; glass set, No. 2,181, J. McCarthy, Bayfield, Wis. ; \$3 00 in gold, No.

1,393, J. E. Stewart, Andover:

Mrs. Culsholm, Lottery No. 2—Doll bride,
No. 36, Contractor W. W. Irving, Moneton.

No. 3.—Cushlon, No. 32, James T. Carter, Bathurst village. Mrs. L. R. Doucett's table.—Gold watch, No. D 490, Xavier D. Doucet, Bathurst vil-

Prizes common to Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Dougstt's tables -\$10, No. Z 1027, Philomen Young, Boston Highlands; \$5, No. 103, Geo. Hendeming, Bathurst; \$20, 749 B, Joseph

D. Therriault, Grand Ance.

Mrs. J. White's table—Fruit stand, No.
133, Mrs. T. E. Burns, Bathurst.—St. Johns

# PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

A well attended meeting of the above was h 'd in St. Patrick's Hall, Sunday al ernoon, F. Langan in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been confirmed and adopted and other routine busiuses transacted, the chairman expressed the hope that all the collectors and Irish societies helding money would report at next Sunday's meeting, in order that another Instalment soul i be sent to the general treasurer of the Defence Fund.

Mr. W. D. Barns said he could not allow the meeting to adjourn without calling on tention to an article which appeared in Saturday's issue of the Daily Witness, in which that paper insinuated that the Irish nationalists of all cliques and parties were secretly, if not openly, committed to a policy of crime. I may say that this characterizes the ueu-l spirit in which the Witness, in common with the Times and other anti-Irish organs, deals with everything Irish. These irresponsible statements, at other timer, would be beneath our notice; but when there are such issues at stake, as the reputation of a nation struggling for its liberties against urscrupulous and powerful enemies, it itime that we, as members of the organ-ization defamed, should take steps to repel with indignation such charges. I need not say such charge are utterly without founds. tion, as will be proved by the verdiets which will be rendered in the cases of the Commission versus Parnell in London and Parnelversus the Times in Edinburgh, and we look upon these as flimsy pretexts of the enemy to throw discredit upon the National party. Furthermore, I would dely the Daily Wilness to name one of the organs, directly or indirectly connected with the Iriah National League, which has not condemned the crimes which the Witness insinuates we countenance.

I am forced also to draw the attention of the meeting to the rumour-floated, without a doubt, either by an enemy or some apathetic coarged upwards of \$200 for the space in THE Post in which appears the acknowledgements of contributions to the Parnell D.fence and other funds. I have no hesitation in saying that the person or persons who give utterance to such statements lie. The meetings of the League and its auxillarier, i. e., societies formed to raise money for Ireland, are open to the public, as are also its books a: d not only for its advocacy of the cause, but also for the valuable space it gives us fre. We have several times passed motions of thanks for the very privileges which J. P. Whelan is accused of charging us for.

Saveral others having spoken in a similar strain, the following amounts were handed in and the meeting adjourned to Sunday, Oct.

itet :		
M. Hicks (of Hicks & Co)\$	5	00
John Crowe	1	00
A. Griffin	1	00
Michael Crowe	ī	
J. G. Kennedy	10	00
John T. Lyone	5	00
COLLECTED BY FRANK LANGAN.		
ieo. Langan	5	00
Doyle & Anderson	10	00
COLLECTED BY J. BERMINGHAM,		
E. J. Wade	5	00
Lag. Allen	5	CO.
COLLECTED BY P. M. GROOME.		
Mrs. Cuddiby	5	00
Mrs. Hart	1	00
COLLECTED BY P. LYNAM.		
l'. Greene	ì	00
51. Seanlan		25
Wm. O'Neill	2	00
P. O'Donoghue	2	00
M. O'Neill	1	00
Frank McElroy	1	00
Richard Fitzgerald	l	00
COLLECTED BY MICHAEL J. FLEMING, LA	CHI	N E
John Fitzgibbon	1	00
Thomas Conway		50
Thadie McCabe		50

#### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AT HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

Friday, the 12th instant, it was our good fortune to assist at the reception given at the convent of the Holy Name to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor A. R. Angers. This institution enjoys a well carned reputation for excellence in all the departments of young ladies' education, and we anticipated a brilliant enter tainm nt, but the reality far exceeded our anti-cipation. At the entrance His Honor and suite ere greated by Rev. D. A. Marechal, adminisration of the archdiocese, Rev. F. X. Eog. Ecrement, chaplain, and Dr. L. Migneault, physician of the community. The following parsons were pre-ent:—Col. H. C. Sheppard, aide de camp; Mr. J. deL. Taché, private secretal set to the badies of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bathurst, N. B., took place on Thursday evening, September 20 h. The following is a list of the prizes with the num. following is a list of the prizes with the numbers of winning tickets and names of the lucky holders:

Mrs. P. C. Burns' table, lottery No. 1:

Tidy, No. z 137, Hilarion Doucot, Nigadoo; banner, No. z 521, Mrs. T. Clifford, Bathurst; banner, No. z 521, Mrs. T. Clifford, Bathurst; ot Plattsburg; Miss C. Hawson, of city, and Mrs. Manner, No. z 521, Mrs. T. Clifford, Bathurst; ot Plattsburg; Miss C. Hawson, of city, and Mrs. Manner, No. z 521, Mrs. T. Party were selected. Mr. McDougall, of city. The party proceeded at once to the reception hall. There a vision of beauty and loveliness presented itself to view. Laces, draped windows, hanging baskets, filled with choice flowers, gilded scrolls entwining 67, Mary Babineau, Richardville; sliver casion, ferns, palms formed in appropriate setting for two hundred or more pretty guidaless ting for two hundred or more pretty guileless faces aglow with expectation. Added to these en hanting strains from harps and planes, and the sweet melody of fresh young voices, offered eve and ear and heart a charm which made one realize the impossibility of taking in all that was seen and heard and felt. Nine little maids approached, and by their glauces almost betrayed the secret they meant to guard. Each recited her verse, and as she did so, brought forth a letter wrought in flowers: the word "Bienvenue," spelled in these flowery characters, proclaimed the general sentiment Miss Lacoste, daughter of Hon. A. Lacoste, read the address. It was written in gold on plush; a semi garland of maple leaver, clustered round the honorary title of the Lieut. Governor,

daughter of Hon. J. McShane. More than once His Honor appeared affected, and in reply made no attempt to conceal his emotion, he had spent the day visiting the educational establishments of the city, and he was no longer surprised at their marked progress. He had, in part, discovered the secret of their success, and he requested that to the wishes the young ladies had offered for the prosperity of the Pro-vince they would add prayer; as efficacious as those which had called upon their own institution blessings so abundant. He paid a gracefu tribute to the community which, in less than iffty years, had attained so wonderful a growth. In conclusion, His Honor alluded to the graceful reception just tendered him, assuring the ladies and published the first tendered him. In the library refreshments were erred. In the library refreshments were served, shortly after which His Honer bade farewell to his hostesses, reiterating his appreciation of the pleasure they had afforded him.

The charming case and grace of the young ladies deserved special commentation; suffice to repeat what was whispered by many and received by all: "This reception has been characterized by the charact acterized by the elegant simplicity which is always prominent in entertainments given at the Convent of the Huly Name."

#### PARISH OF ST. SOPHIE.

Province of Quante, At a meeting of Municipality of the Parish the School Commisof Sr. Sophie, sioners of the Parish of Sr. Sophie, in the County of Terrebonne, of S. Sopnie, in the County of Terrabonne, held at the usual place of meeting in this municipality Saturday, the twenty-second day of the month of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting were present Rev. A. A. Brault, president, Mr. Michael Collins, Mr. P. A. Gaudet, Mr. James Reed and Mr. Pierra Clisaux, all school conveniences for ping. Giroux, all school commissioners, forming a quorum thereof. The president takes the chair, the secrebary treasurer being also present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed. Proposed by Mr. James Reed, seconded by Mr. Michael Collins, that the School commissioners avail themselves of this, the last, occasion of having the Rev. A. A. Brault as President of the School commissioners, to thank him sincerely for his good administration as such. sincerely for his good administration as such.
Proposed by Mr. Michael Collins, seconded
by Mr. P. A. Gaudet, that the School commisnoners on behalf of the Catholic population of the parish of Sz. Sophie, thank him for the able service he has rendered to the parish as School

Proposed by Mr. P. A. Gandet, seconded by Mr. Michael Collins, that John Jos Carey, Etq., secretary-treasurer, transmit to the French and English newspapers the above resolutions. (True copy) John Jos. Carey, sec. treasurer.

commissioner,

#### THE KAISER'S DOINGS IN ROME.

Rome, Oct. 15 .- Emperer William has presented to the Pope a gold shull box set with jewels with his own portroit in the middle. During the interview between the Emperor and the Pepe, Prince Henry arrived, coming twenty minutes before he was ex-pected. The Moneignore was surprised and hesitant. Count Herbert Blemarck thereupon Irlahman—that J. P. Whelan will and has said that a Prussian Prince must not be kept waiting in an auteroom, but must immidiately be announced. The Emperor came out of the audience room a few minutes after Prince Henry was announced and introduced his brother to the Pope. It is stated that the Pope, owing to the brevity of his interview with the Emperor and his own discursiveness, had not time to eay all he wished, and was, therefore, dissatisfied. It accounts. We owe a great deal to THE POST, is rumored that Emperor William instructed his brother to come before time for the purpose of shortening his talk with the Pope. The Emperor evinced little interest in the works of art in the museum of the Busilica of S'. Peters, always repeating the words I shall retura." Cardinal Rampel'a, Papal secretary of state, has sent a circular letter to the various nunclos in which he says that the Pope is much satisfies with Emperor William's visit to the Vatican. He further says that Emperor William recognizes the Pope's high sovereignty. The Pope is making arrange ments for the holding of a consistory at which he will deliver an allocation concerning tho visit to His Holiness of the Emperor of Germany. The fates in honor of the German Emperor have been concluded. The Emperor le visiting the various points of interest in Rome and he will go to Pompell where he will witness the unearthing of a number of har ad houses.

#### THE RUIN OF LANDLO The tettering Libris of Land older is

Kerry is fast becausing a grand long rate. E dierce conclusive of the fact of maniforted in an incident which occurs distrily at A-hill, on the Ballyseedy Estate. There are in this locality not less than seven or eight "white elephante"—to use Mr. Town-send Trench's remarkable appellation for evicted farms. These farms have been derelict now for a period of six or seven years. The tenants who were evicted cling tensciously to the neighborhool, and do not neglect to "keep an oye" on what once were their happy homesteads, which they feel confident will be theirs again. The landlord, failing to find any persons who would be willing to allow themselves be dubbed with the odious title of "landgrabber," had the farms stocked for one or two years after the evictions, but it would seem that the emergency stock became exhausted owing probably to the increased demands on it, for no cattle have been seen on those farms for the past three or four years. During these years no use whatever has been made by the landlord of the farme, and whatever gross they have yielded has been allowed to rot on the land, except where it has been "moonlighted" off hy the tenants, or grezed on by wandering cattle. Within the past month rome of the tenants surreptitiously cut down some of the hay off these farms, and had it all but saved when, one day, they witnessed, to their astonishment, a complete "turning of the tables" in more ways than one, The once haughty "heir" of Billyseedy, whose sole occupation in days gone by was fox-huntig and pursuits of a kindred nature, accompanied by his once no less insolent and domineering steward, Mr. Bennett, arrived at Ashill, followed by four policemen, and proceeded to remove the hay which had been cut on several of the evicted farms there. The "heir" filled the loads himself, while his steward piked up the hay, and the four policemen stood by, amused spactators no doubt. One of the evicted tenants, a widow named Mrs. Jones, appealed to Mr. Blennerhassett not to remove the little hay she had cut, especially as it was very coarse, and he could not make use of it; but this request the relentless heir of Ballyseedy declined to accede to, naively adding that the "preduce of any evided farm was as easily to the bin as Bugar !"

I could never think well of a man's intellectual or moral character if he were habitually unfaithful to his appointments. - Enter-

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

For Coughs and Colds, is the most Reliable Medicine in use.

# THAT RAILWAY HORROR.

EVIDENCE GOES TO SHOW THAT IT OCCURRED THROUGH NEGLIGENCE.

There are the label of the railway, is as follows: Eighty-seven car-loads of people attended the parade at Hazelton from Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale and other places. There were eight sections of the train and these followed passenger train No. 12 with orders to run ten minusaria are the actions of the seventh are the seventh are to the seventh ar places. There were eight sections of the train and these followed passenger train No. 12 with orders to run ten minutes apart. These orders were also delivered to telegraph operators at all signal stations. The seventh section came to Mud Run ahead of time and was stopped until 10 minutes except the seventh and was stopped until 10 minutes are signal was displayed at the pired. The danger signal was displayed at the station and the rear brakemen were sent back as an additional protect on. Section No. 7 laid a short distance beyond the station. No. 8 came thundering along and the brakeman gave the engineer the signal. He failed to heed it and dashed by. The train plunged on, disregarded the signal at the station and the awful disaster followed. The last train was filled with puple from Carbondale. Three cars were telescoped. Half an hour after the accident Superintendent Goodwin left Bethlehem for the scene of the accident with a car load of physician. pired. The danger signal was displayed at the of the accident with a car load of physicient. Agent Leman, who has arrived from the accure, saya: The section of the train wrecked was made up of Jersey Central passenger cars, which are any shells or apologies for cars. Two of these were completely demolished and the other two are next to worthless. Fifty six persons are dead, and some of the forty persons injured will die. Some of the dead and injured of the accident with a car load of physician. injured will die. Some of the dead and injured have been sent to their homes at Scranton and Phasant Valley and the rest when I left were lying in the care. The section that collided with the section that was standing above the station was drawn by two engines. The first engine ploughed through the last car in the train and passed through the next one in the train and passed through the next one which Many of the dead and injured that were in these cars were found either beneath, on the or alongside of the engine, some of them in agled almost beyond rec gattion. When I if the wrick had been cleared and trains were engineer of the first cogine and James Sharkey of the second. Cook leaped from his engine, and when I left could not be found. His fireman was severely but not darg-rously in-jured I was told that Spark-y said that when he saw the signal to stephe shut off agest at the depot he reversed his lever, but Cark's engine continued using steam and pulled his into the wreck. Sharkey escaped injury. over the embankment is not true. From my knowledge of the strength of the cars, I should say that if they had been Lehigh Valley cars instead of Jersey Centrals the accient would not have been so disastrous, and I d ubt if more than three or four persons would have been killed. The distance from the end of the seventh section of the train to the spot wh re the brakemen stood giving the signal to the eighth section was measured this morning and found to be 1,000 feet. As the train was acc n ing the grade it could have been stopped in less than that distance. According to the investigation thus far made the company's rules and orders were complied with by the telegraph

### THE STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

operator and the crew of the third section,

Jame: J. McGinley, recorder of Deeds o Luzerne county, was on the section that ran into the preceding train. He said: "I was in the second car from the engine and saw the train ahead of us. We were running at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour, I should judge. but I could not help myself. It was impossible to get out of the could not help myself. I realized that that there would be a smash to get out of the car and I did not think it would be serious anyway. The crash was a terrible one, though none of us in the car in which I was seated were injured, nor were any of us thrown over the seats, but the scene that follows makes me shiver. I have heard and read thrilling acin my mind anything like this. that moment cannot be expressed in words. We ran to the cars in which lay the injured people. One would say "Oh, lift that iron and take me one For God's sake help me." Another would exclaim: "My leg is fast. Cut off my leg thet an axo and cut it off." Others begged for help in various ways and with the most siteous appeals. Every few minutes one of the poor victims would die. Some were being scalded by the escaping steam, some were ern hed to death, and some dying slowly of their awful injuries. To look on and be powerless to render aid was enough to drive a man mad. I hope that I may never witness such a scene

# THE FUNERAL TRAIN'S ARRIVAL.

At 6.30 this evening the funeral train arrived in Wilkesbarre bearing 57 dead bodies. They had been partially prepared for burial and lay upon boards placed upon the backs of the seats in three passenger coaches. It was an awful sight, indeed, to look through the long coaches at the bodies, each covered with a white cloth. at the bodies, each covered with a white cloth. Here the form of a boy of 12 years, and beside it a stalwart man. As the train drew up to the depot it took a dezen policemen to keep back the frantic crowd of friends and relatives who had come from Scranton and Pleasant Valley to meet their dend. A special coach had been provided for these friends, but they insisted upon entering the cars containing the dead and were only stopped by force, and the efforts of five priests who were on the train. One body was removed from the cars at Wilkesbarre. The train then continued on its way up the Delaware & Hudson road to Miner's Mills and Scranton. The people in the special coach began to clamor for permission to enter the funeral car, but were again refused, it being alleged that no one had the key. Several who were in search of missing friends became desperate and soon broke down the car doors and began a frautic search for their loved ones Clothes were forn from the mangled and scalded bodies, revealing the gay uniform of St. Aloy sius men, radets and other members of societies Those who knew their relatives were on board also flucked into the car and began rearranging the attire or coverings of the corpses. Many were distorted and in horrible attitudes and friends endeavored to lessen their frightful appearance. At Miner's mills the train stopped to leave off the body of James Flynn. No light could be procured and much of the work wa done in partial darkness. It was as the train drew up at Pleasant Valley that the most heart rending scenes were enacted. Ropes had been stretched about the depot, and guards kept the immense throng back. The shrieks and screams of stricken friends and relatives were pitiful in the extreme. The first body carried out was that of Oscar Gibbons, 13 years of age, borne in the arms of his stalwart brother. one after another, forty-six white-sheeted bodies were carried out and given into the charge of friends. The shrieks and cries of the women and the hourse shouts and imprecations of the men made a terrible scene. When all were out the train again pulled out to bear the remaining dead to Scranton, Minooka and points be-

THE LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following is an official list of dead who have been identified:

From Pleasant Valley—Patrick Ourran, aged Trom Pleasant Valley—Patrick Currav. aged 15; Michael Whalen, aged 12; Wm. Early, aged 15; James Jackson, son of Frank Jackson, ared 15; James Jackson, son of Henry Jackson, aged 16; Barney Meighan, aged 58; Polly Meighan, aged 18; John M. Coleman, aged 56; Patrick Coleman, aged 12; Michael Coleman, aged 14; Thomas Ruddy, aged 30; Mante Abkinson, aged 18; William Kelly, aged 32; Mrs. Patrick Farrel, aged 40; Beni, O'Brian, aged 28; Katie Featherstone.

Patrick Walsh, John Early, Wm. Kelly, Abram Doran, James Brabony, aged 20, (uis mother was also killed); Charles Golitz, aged 16; Pscar Gibbins, aged 13; Mrs. McAndrews and two sons, John Barrett, aged 28.

From Minocks—Annie Curran, aged 16; Richard Powell and wife; James Cansby, aged 14; Festus Mulherren, aged 13; Thomas Toyl, aged 30.

were brought here to the bospital and numbers of others slightly injured have gone to their homes or are being cared for elsewhere. The St. Aloysius society of this city held a meeting here to-night and over 500 persons were present. A resolution was passed authorizing Rev. Father Crane, of Pleasant Valley, to draw upon them for \$500 or \$1,000, which was ready at his disposal in case of need for the sufferers. The loss to the Lebigh Valley Railroad company will be ver \$1,000,000.

ANOTHER DISASTEROUS COLLISION ANOTHER DISASTEROUS COLLISION
CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 11.—A northbound pass a nger train on the Cieveland, Loraine & Wheeling railroad came into collission with a freight train near Masillon, Ohio, about eight o'clock this merning. Buth engines, two passenger coaches and several freight cars were completely wrecked. Richardson Whitman, brakemar, was jammed and fatally injured. Warren iichards, a passenger, was badly injured and will probably die G orge B. Clyde, a freight brakemar, had both legs broken, and another passenger was badly bruised. The accident was caused by a change in the schedule. The less will exceed \$30,000.

#### THE PONSUNBYS.

(United Ireland.) Readers of the Irish newspapers must have n ticed the names of "the Hon. Ashley P .m. sonby, Mrs. Ponsonby and Mr. Claude Ponsonby" constantly appearing amongst the lists of those present at various meetings, eviction scener, and Coercion trials during the past few weeks. Mrs. Ponsonby's, too, was one of the names attached to the touching and beautiful address presented on behalf of the English L baral ladies to Messrs, T. D. Sullivan and W. O'Brien at the great Waterford demonatration. Mr. Ponsonby, his wife and sor, are types of our English allies that form a distinct and characteristic element of the strength of the many graded Liberal party. People of wealth and leisure and of the very highest social rank (Mr. Ponsonby belongs to one of the best families of the English peerage, and Mrs. Pon-sonby was herself a maid-of-honor to the Queen), they devo'e ' 'temselves and the important influence at their command to farthering with astonish : gearnestness the great reforms which their p cty takes in hand from time to time. Such | litical earnestness in people of their class is strange to us in freland, where we are accustomed, since the Union, to see the dominant aristocracy (including some Penronbys amongst them) given over to idleners and selfishnesss, to hostility to their country and to the oppression of their tenants. But in England such public spirit is no uncommon thing, and people like the Pouson ye are to be found who ara Radicals as arder; and genuine as the poorest labor advocat: in the ranks of their common party. It is this wide representa-tiveness which constitutes the real strength of English Liberalism. I: represents the people of England, in the true sense, not merely a section of them; and from the best element of the aristocracy -the salt which has saved the whole order from the dry rot that has overtaken aristocracy almost everywhere else -come as many leaders of true Liberalism and true progress as some from the broader field of the middle and working classes.

The Ponsonbys who are now with us studying the Irish question on the spot are not merely sympathisers but workers. That one could see from the assiduity with which they endeavor to be on hand at every characteristic phase-coercion trial, mass-meeting, eviction -which can help to an understanding of the present regime. On Sunday they did not hesitate to take part in a meeting at Bandon hard by the estate of their rack-renting namesake who has been trying such bitter conclu-sions with the Plan of Campaigr. Mrs. Pou-sonby's drawing-room in London is a centre of Home-Rule propagandism amongst classes whose political conscience, is not usually reached by means of public meetings, and Mr. Claude Ponsonby, their son, has been an active canvasser and speaker at most of the recent by elections.

# ON THE PLATFORM.

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

OF THE WORLD."

LONDON, Oct. 10 .- The Right Hop. Wm. Benry Smith, Government leader, in a speech at Colchester last night, alluded to the fishery questions in dispute between Canada and the United States. He said Canadians were willing to bide their time, because they knew that after the Presidential election in the United States they would obtain a just and fair arrangement of the fishery trouble. The people of England, Canada and the United States were too good friends to quarrel over a question of this kind. Canada's moderation and judgment in the present orisis entitled her to the admiration of the world.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT. DUBLIN, Oct. 10 -At the National League meeting it was announced that receipts from America since the last meeting amounted to £1,000. Mr. Summer, of New York, in a speech said that thousands of Irish-Americans would return to Ireland as soon as home rule had been granted.

# PRAISEWORTHY.

" Last summer I was entirely laid up with liver complaint. A friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters; I did so, and four bottles cured me. I cannot praise this remedy too much." John H. Rivers, Orr Lake, Ont.

# IRISH FISHERIES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.-The work of forming stations on the Skibbereen coast, Ireland, for the cure of mackerel and exportation to America is flourishing. The fishing boats are at present earning an average of \$350 a night.

# WITNESSES FOR THE TIMES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10 .- The Freeman's Journal states that the London Times has subposned Timothy Harrington to produce the minute, cash, banking, letter and oneque books and ledgers of the National League, the Ladies' National League and the Labor and Industrial Union from 1872 to 1888 for examination in the libel suit brought against the Times by Mr. Parnell. The Journal slee states that the Times will also subposna Messrs. Parnell, McCarthy, Biggar, Campbell, Sexton, Nolan, Oning, Kenny and T. P. O'Connor. Brien, aged 28; Katie Featherstone,

# WHITECHAPEL HORRORS.

The Police Make an Important Arrest and Foster a Peculiur Clue.

LONDON, Oct. 11.-An arrest, which the police think is an important one in connection with the series of murders in Whitechapel, has been made. On Wednesday a stranger called at a abop on Gray's Inn road and left an overcoat and a pair of trousers to be cleaned. The clothes were plentifully spattered with blood stains, especially the pookets, which were almost literally dyed red. The propriet: of the shop thought she incident suspicious, and he at once informed the police, and detectives were secreted in the premises. The suspect called for his clothing last night and was at once taken into constody. He refused to give any account of himself or to explain the presence of blood stains on his clothing. He is held a prisoner and a searching investigation is being made.

#### A SENSATIONAL CLUE

The newspapers continue to publish column after column about the Whitechapel murders. There is no atatement of popular ideas and excitement, and everything points to a revival of the alumning craze of 1882 as the outgrowth of the receat tremendous influx of visitors to the east end districts. Already the public are asked to subscribe to a fund for the establishment of an immense laundry in which to provide work for Magdalenes, to establish lodging houses for street boys and girls, and in other ways to mini mize the appalling measure of vice in the lower quarters of the metropoles I am informed by a gentleman, who stands in close relation at Scotland Yard, that several of the leading detectives have thrown over the clues and ideas heretofore taken up and are working on an en-tirely new and most remarkable theory. This theory is that the horrible crimes which have so disturbed the city and infested the entire world are the result of a case in real life of

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Furthermore, the detectives believe that the existence of such a case is directly attributable to the excitement and morbid reflections caused by a mind dwelling upon the circumstances detailed in the story and play just named. Parallels are ingeniously drawn between the acts of the Whitechapel monator, who not only kills but mutilates his victims, and the frenzied brutality with which the Mr. Hyde of the fic-tion stamps upon the girl whom he knocks down and injures in the deserted streets at midnight, as told in the first part of the book. Not only have the police been brought to this astounding position, through what they claim is direct evidence corroboratory of such a theory, but they are industriously working with a particular in-dividual in view, and they believe they are truly upon the right track. If it be so, London is promised for a not far distant future a sensation of such magnitude that the tragedies leading to it will sink almost into insignificance beside it.

#### A WEST ENDER UNDER SUBVEILLANCE.

My informant tells me that a well-known prosperous resident of Grosvenor aquare is the man thus under police surveillance. He moves in the best of secrety and is completely removed from derogatory suspicion among those who are his daily associates. This men, however, as I am assured, has been tracked and traced until it is absolutely established that he does lead a double life. This Dr. Jekyll lives for the eminently respectable world in which he moves.

The other self, like Mr. Hyde, lives mysteriously revoltingly

This latter self has been tracked to the Whitechapel district. and has been seen, in its form of a man skulking stealthily about dark corners and allays, or stalking moodily through deserted side streets. This duality of life and conduct established, it remains, of course, to positively connect the subject with the deeds of which he is surpected, and this he is, at least, one leading detective has hopes of accomplishing. Of course there are some who so if at he sensational theory, and allege that at the worst the Grosvenor Square Dr. Jekyll visits Whitechapel in curiosity and perhaps with a desire to apprehend the murderer rather than to commit a murder. The story is certainly interesting and striking, and not half so improbable as many of the absurd clues that the police have followed in the to cases \_\_\_

# A TITLED DEMOCRAT.

LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON'S DEVOTION TO IRELAND AND TO THE POOR.

"How glad I am not to be Irish! I hould hate England too much," So wrote Lady Georgiana Fullerton, the eminent Engish novelist and fervent and humile convert to the Faith, to Mr Charles Greville, in 1845. on reading his book on the past and present pulley of England towards Ireland. We quote from the correspondence included in her life, lately adapted into English from the French of Mrs. Craven by the Rev. Henry James Coleridge, SJ., and published by Richard Bentley & Son of London.

Lady Fullerton, were she living now would undoubtedly stand with Cardinal Manning, Bishop Bagshawe, Lord Ripon, Wilfrid Blunt, Edward Lucas and the best representatives of English Catholic brains and virtue, in advocacy of Irish Home Rule. At the time of O'Connell's agitation, she deplored a Repeal of the Union, but regarded it as sure to come. And she could not understand why, in the event of its happening, England and Ireland should always detest each other. More enlightened than most of the statesmen of her day, she wrote: "I cannot understand why, even while depre-cating the Repeal of the Union, if it must be, there should not be an effort made to retain

Ireland as part of the Empire.' The daughter of one of England's oldest and proudest families, her sympathies were all on the side of democracy. The crown and throne-worshiping spirit which characterizes the mass of her country people was abhorrent to her.
"I do not feel the least more loyalty to

Queen Vistoria," she wrote in 1853, "than as an American citizen I might feel towards Mr. Fillmore."

She sympathized with the English Radicals. and believed that their views of religious liberty and equality would tend greatly to the advancement of the Catholic faith, "which is the foremost thing I have at heart." she added.

The devotion of this noble woman to the poor was what made her an author. She wrote that she might have more money to dispense in charity. The Irish poor, of whom she met many in London, were in her

eyes the very personification of her faith.
"She was much touched," says her biographer, "to find herself at work among them in their extreme misery; she could de-

tary, who was murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, May 6, 1882. His death was a great grief to her, but it does not appear that it changed her Irish sympathies. "How gl d I am not to be Irish! I should hate England too much." This was the thought of her strong and happy young womanhood. The work of her old age, one of the last things she ever wrote, was a tender, comprehending little peem in response to the impassioned verses of a young Irish post, whose heart was wrung with the miseries of her people. are sorry the compiler of the English life did not see fit to include this characteristic utterance. - [Boston Pilot.

True friends visit us in prosperity only when invited, but in adversity they come without invitation.—[Theophrastus.]

Let us help the fallen still, though they never pay us; and let us lend without exacting the usury of gratitude—[Thackeray.]

SOMETIME, SOMEWHERE. BY BOBERT BROWNING.

Unanswered yet? the prayer your lips have pleaded

In agony of hearts these many years? Does faith begin to fail? Is hope departing? And think you all in vain those failing tears? Say not the Father has not heard your prayer; You shall have your desire sometime, some where.

Unanswered yet? though when you first presented This one petition at the Father's throns.

So urgent was your heart to make it known: Though years have passed since then, do not despair-The Lord will answer you sometime, some

seemed you could not wait the time of ask

Unanswered yet? nay, do not say ur granted-Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done; The work began when your first prayer was

B terest.

And God will finish what He has begun. If you keep the incense burning there, His glory you will see sometime, somewhere. Unanewered yet? faith cannot be unan-

awered: His feet are firmly planted on the rock; And the wildest storms she stands un daunted.

Nor quails h fore the loudest thunder shock. She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer, Ard cries, "it shall be done," sometime, somewhere.

#### MR, SOL WHITE ENDORSED.

The Detroit News publishes letters which have been received by Mr. Sol. White, exM.P.P., of Windsor, with reference to his
recent declaration in favor of the annexation
of Canada to the States. The following is
chambers. Two companies of Palatine guards have been received by Mr. Sol. White, ex-M.P.P., of Windsor, with reference to his recent declaration in favor of the annexation

to be one, and the boundary line is hurtful to each. By union our property will increase a third in value, by immigration and United States capital, and England will do more trade in America—not less No and the more specifical trade in America—not less No and the more specifical trade in America—not less No and the more specifical trade in America—not less No and the more specifical trade in America—not less No and the more specifical trade in America—not less No and the boundary line is hurtful to Emperor. On returning a procession was formed and the museums were visited. Emperor William walked beside Cardinal Rampolla, next came Prince Henry and Cardinal Rampolla, and England will do more trade in America—not less No and the museums were visited. trade in America—not less. No armies and navies to support, etc. If you will give a few lectures on it, I will, with others, get you a big audience here."

The next is from an attorney of Minneapo lis, who was formerly a Queen's counsel of the Canadian bar. It reads as follows:

" My Dear Sir, -I have read, with a very great deal of pleasure, extracts in the Toronto Mail of what purports to be an interview with you on the subject of political union of Canada with the United States. I left Winnipeg last April because of the misfortunes which have come upon that city and pro-vince in the last six years, more or less feeting every resident, and b cause as well I thought there were larger and bitter opportunities for myself and four boys in this great country. I was also largely influenced by my own honest belief that Canada will never develop and become a nation so long as she is tied to the apron strings of her mother. Independence is out of the question. Sir John has said that he would rather see ann. xation than it, so Hugh Johr, his sor, told me more than once. Imperial federation could not be entertained for a moment The present relations may last for a time, but what after that tin.s? No alternative but to look to Washingtor. I do not like the word unnexation. It smakes of conquest or inferiority. I think it could be trought about by honorable negotiations, by which, as you well say, each of the provinces can and could maintain their own institutions almost in their entirety. Massachusetts nominates ber judiciary, and so that could remain so in the new relations. I firmly believe that the change could take place and no one would know the difference. Ye gods? how Canada would develop and teem with industry? I think, if you have not already done so, you ought to send your interview to Senstor Sherman, who is certainly dealing with the fisheries and retaliation questions in a broad and statesmanlike way My opinion is that, if Schator Sherman will introduce an act into the Senate which would open up the way for the voluntary admission of Canada into the Union, and the appointment of a commission, it would be the means of opening up discussion, and then you could take the platform as you suggest you would be willing to do. I

am writing Senator Sherman on this subject to-day." Mr. White says that although he has not yet done so, he may accept invitations to de-liver some lectures on political union. The question of union, he feels confident, is gradually and surely crystalizing, and must eventually develop.

IRISH LANDLORD DEVASTATION. There is a great barren island at the mouth of Clew Bay, whose western cliffs leok clear over the unbroken waves of the Atlantic at the New World. A bleak, desolate island

it is of a brown heath and towering rocks with patches of land between the crevices. Hunger lies perpetually on the Island with its thousand inhabitante. Here at least one would say that the scant subsistance that willing workers wring from the grudging earth should be allowed them. Here as elsewhere landlordism steps in and confiscates the fruits of their labor. They must not touch the food of their own raising until landlordism is surfeited. The toliers must live on the crumbs that fall from the idler's table. If there are no crumbs left, so much the worse for the toiler.

The surp us crumbs, it seems, fell short in Clare I land, and the dishonest idlers thought they might apprepriate so much of the food of their own saving as would keep themselves, their wives and children from starvesion. They were quickly taught their mistake, their schoolmasters being two of Her Mc-t tect and admire the remarkable purity of manners which so many of them retained, even under such trying circumstances, in the miserable dens in which their lot was cast."

Lady Fullerton was a near relative of Lord Frederick Cavendlsh, the Irish Chief Secretary, who was murdered in Phonis Dental Control of poince and emergencymen. Two whole days were spent by Mr. Rutledge, of the Rutledge, of the product of the retained, of the product of the product of the product of the product of the remarkable purity of days were spent by Mr. Rutledge, of the product G acious Majesty's gunboate, with an army the islanders more complete. These poor men's lot is hard enough at best of times, living out their solitary life of toil and hardship with no comfort in it but the love of those they love. Surely their claim is not extravagant -- bare sustenance of the coargest food. The sea-bird higher up the rocks has a happier lot. At least his nest is safe,-United Ireland.

> MINISTERS, LAWYERS, TEACHERS, and others whose occupation gives but little exeroise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and billousness. One is a dose. Try them.

# KAISER AND POPE.

His Holiness Welcomes the Visit of Emperor William to Reme.

Rome, Oct. 12.—Early this morning Emperor William, accompanied by Gen. Drivuet, Commander of the Eighth Italian Army corps, visited Camp Ceretocelle, where a military review will be held to-morrow. He returned to the Quirinal, where he was received by King Humbert. The Emperor took luncheon with Herr Von Schloezer, the Prussian representative to the Vatican, after which he proceeded to the Vatican to visit the Pope. He were the uniform of the Life Guards and was attended by Count Herbert Bismarck. Enormous crowds lined the streets leading to the Vatican and were very enthusiastic in their manifestations in honor of the Emperor. The proposed displays in the Vatican Emperor. The proposed displays in the Vatican district were abandoned. At the luncheon Emperor William sat between Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Hohenlobe. A tablet which had been erected in the legation in memory of the occasion was unveiled. Upon the Emperor's arrival at the Vatican, Prince Rampolia opened rival at the Vatican, Frince Kumpalla opened His Majesty's carriage. The reception both inside and outside the Vatican was conducted with the fullest state ceremonies. The Pope advanced from his study to a private antechamber, where he greeted the Emperor. Both then retired to the atudy, where they remained for an hour and a half. At luncheon at Baron von Schloezer's residence (landing). Rampalla, treated Emperor. dence Cardinal Rampella toasted Emperor William, who respended by proposing the health of the Pope. Afterward the Emperor drove to the Vatican. The route was lined with troops and decorated with flags. Numerous devices were displayed bearing the words "Viva Roma Intangibile" and similar interiptions. At the castle of San Angelo, where the Cilta Leonina castle of San Angelo, where the Citta Leonina commences, there was displayed in immense letters the following, "Welcome Emper r of Germany, august guest of our King in Rome, the unassailable capital of Italy." Needless precautious had been taken to prevent an extremist demonstration while the visitors were passing the Borgio district. The inhabitante

of Canada to the Stater. The following is from a minister of the Methodiat Church near London, Ont.:

"Dear Sir—I have read your views on American union. Having travelled from Newfoundland to Vancouver's and north of the lake to the Gulf of Mexico, and visited 18 States, I believe nature intended the country to be one, and the houndary line is having to peror William walked beside Cardinal Ram-polls, next came Prince Henry and Cardinal Sinistri. The Palatine Guard and the dig-nisaries of the Pontifical court followed. After leaving the museums the party inspected St.
Peters. Thence the visitors returned to the

The Opinione says it does not regret the visit of Emperor William to the Vatican, as it will prove the sincerity with which Italy has adhered to the promises of Victor Emmanuel that the Pope should receive King Humbert's guests with sovereign pomp as the religious head in virtue of the law of guarantee. The newspaper,
The Italian Arm, extends a warm greeting to
the Emperor on behalf of the army. The visit
of the Emperor to the Pope does not meet with favor in nationalist circles in Rome. Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, has tele-graphed to Prince bismarck the details of the enthusiastic reception accorded Emperor William upon his arrival in Rome yesterday. Prince Bismarck in reply thanked the Italian people for the friendship manifested toward the German Emperor, and reaffirmed his own personal friendship r Signor Crispi.

# AN OPEN LETTER.

Nov. 25:b. 1888. Mesars. T. Milburn & Co.,

I wish I had used B.B.B. sooner, which would have saved me years of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried BBB, which seen cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long distressed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Esstern Pastage, Halifax, N S.,

DEFICIT, DEBT AND DEAR LIVINGS venue under the system of Commercial Union? What are we to do for revenue under the present system of bribing provinces, between which here is no natural trade, to acquiesce in a policy which excludes them from their natural market 1 How long at the present rate of expenditure, will the finances bold out? This year again, apparently, there will be a deficit. Let it be borne in mind that the protective policy is adverse to revenue. You cannot ex clude foreign goods in the interest of the home producer and draw a revenue from the taxe on foreign goods at the same time. The difficulty of collection, too on the North west frontier is increasing, as 10 was sure to do, and it will become more serious the more that country is filled up. The government organ proclaims this, and proposes to employ the Mounted Police in guarding the Customs lived though, from what I know of feelings in the Northwest, I should doubt the wisdom of put-ting that fine and soldier-like force on a very unpopular service. It has always seemed to me probable that the present system, if not abrogated, would sooner or later be broken up by the difficulty of guarding a Customs line along an open frontier of such vast extent. It is needless to repeat, what has often been pointed out, that in course of time it will become morally impos-sible to maintain a system of deficit, debt and dear living on one side of the line, with financial prosperity and cheap living on the other .-

#### A NUT FOR PROHIBITIONISTS. There seems to be a disposition somewhere or other, we cannot say exactly where, among those who are manipulating the Prohibition movement, to make fish of the Liberals and flesh of the Tories. Whenever there is a Liberal to be embarrassed or a Tory to be helped, certain Prohibitionists are sure to appear on deck with a string of questions. These Prohibitionists are bound by their own declarations to do this in every contest, and when they fall to secure a satisfactory answer

from one candidate they are bound to nominate a candidate of their own. Now we want to know why they do no thing in Cardwell? Why did they fail even to cateshise Mr. Robert White? They could interfere very affectually in Montreal East on behalf of a mau who is not an abstainer. They intertered very in ffec-tually in Helten in behalf of a Conservative

whose record as a Prohibitionist is bad and

against a Liberal whose record as a Prohibl-

and what are the results? Fifty years age it was boldly asserted that universal education would abolish ignorance, and with it peuperism and orime. Would to God that it could. But, little by little, it eliminated the very elements that would aid most effectively by forcing out of its system all positive religion and banishing God from the education of His children, substi-tuting for Him the broad principles of morality that give offence to no one and very little sta-bility to character. What are the results? Disbility to character. What are the results? Dis-honesty increases, politics are defiled, public trusts betrayed, marriage made a mockery; forgery and embezzlements are go common as to be noticed only when they concern millions; filial respect gone, maiden modesty lost with hardly a blush, and then drifting into indiffer-entism in religion or infidelity. So must it be when you tell the child in school that he must go somewhere else to find out who God is and why man exists, and why there is a moral law which he is bound to obey.—Rev. T. J. Conaty.

# GRAND LOTTERY

With the Approval of his Grace the Archbishop of Ottace For the rebuilding of the Church of the Reverend Fathers U. M. I., of Hull, P.Q., destroyed by are on June the 5th, 1882, together with the Convent, the Reverend Fathers' residence and a large part of the City of Hull.

DRAWING

On WEDNESDAY, October 17th, 1888, At 2 o'clock p m., At the Cabinet de Louture Paroissial, Montreal, Canada EF Sale of the Tickets and Drawing done by the BATICHAL COLORIBATION LOTTERY. 2149 PRIZES.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness. Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Diz-

ziness, Brain and Spin-

al Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of merve fluid. It is perfectly harm-cess and leaves no unpleasant effects. Our Famphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and were patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from

This remedy has been prepared by the Hevorend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

ERIE MEDICINE CO. CHICAGO. igents: W. E. Saunders & Co., 188 Durds street, London, Oat. Pric bottle; Six bottles for \$5 00 Price, \$1.00 per



men only, and those contemplating

marriage should not fail to send for it.

DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

68 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

The second secon

Dela Servicia Can't Karana ·EXT: OF · ·WILD. I'RAWBERRY CURES THOLERA holera Morbus RAMPS

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE SOWELS IT IS SAFE AND PLANABLE FOR CHILDREN OT

STOPPED FR.

Marvellous success
Intale Forton Bolly
Dr. KLINE'S GIR
Nerve Resto for all Brain & NERVE DISEASES. for all Brain & NERVE DISEASES.

sure cure for Nerte Affections,
Epflepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if take
directed. No Fits after first duy's
Treatise and 52 trial bottle free to Fit patients,
paying express charves on box when received.
names, P. O. and express address of afflict
DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Druggists. BE WARE OF IMATATING FRA For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre D



Ache they would be almost priceless to those suffer from this distressing complaint; but for nately their goodness does not end here, and the who once try them will find these little pills wable in so many ways that they will not be ling to do without them. But after all sick is

Is the bane of so many lives that here is we make our great boast. Our pills cure it others do not...

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very smal very easy to take. One or two pills make a They are strictly vegetable and do not gripurge, but by their gentle action please all use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for 31. by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York Small Pill Small Dog - 4-11

# MILLIONAIRE FLOOD DEAD. His Remarkable Hise from a Poor Irish Lad to a Benania King of the Pacific Slope How the Complicated Virginia Was Discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 - James C. Flood died on Thursday at Heidelberg, Germany, according to a despatch received by members of the state have his family here.

JAMES CLAIR FLOOD.

Of the great Calif.raia quartet, Mackay, Fair, Flood and O'Brien, two only survive. O'Brien died three or tour years ago, and James O'Brien which supplied the prospectors, MacO'Brien which supplied the prospectors which supplied the pros Ireland in 1825. He came to New York at an early age. In the spring of 1851 he sailed from New York to San Francisco in the atterage of the ship Elizabeth Ellen and any the Golden the ship catzages a time A young man named a Billy" O'Brian, who had come with him from Ireland, was his shipmate on the voyage. So they landed, with catcely more than what they are hely landed, with catcely more than what they the landed, with reaccely more than what they had in their backs, the two future partners of the firm of Fined & O'Brien, at whose touch the santhills and mountain guidess were soon to run gold and silver, and began to look about them in San Francisco for work. Flood and O'B ien had a few do lars, enough to Find and O'B ien had a new co lars, enough to start on a very supple scale, a select at the corner of Sansome and Siccialente streets. They formed the acquaintance of two other young men, sturdy sons of Erin also, who cast in their fortunes with the saloun-keepers. The

four young Irishmen formed a partnership. Food and O'Brien were to run the saloon and Flood and O'Brien were to run the saloon and supply Mackey and Fair with what money they could spire, and what tools and provisions they needed. Mackey & Fair were to prospect for gold, and, later on, for aliver. Flood, O'Brien, Mackey & Fair, the richest firm in the world afterwards, were to share alike in the mineral discoveries. HIS PALACE AT MENL PARK. Flood & O'Brien made money from the start.

Flood & O'Brien made money from the start. Their saloon, i.e. Auction Lunch, near the Post Office, was located in what proved to be a busy part of the city, and soon a Mining Stock Exchange was established in its near vicinity. Speculators and business men dropped in to drink, and took a great fancy to Billy O'Brien, who had a genial, whole-souled way which won for him widestread popularity. The speculators, talking with one aucther or laughing and chatting with Billy O'Brien, would now and then drop "pointa."

then drop "points."

Nothing was lost on the silent Flood, who talked so little. In quiet moments he and O'Brien would lay their heads together and discuss the "points" they had overheard. They showed a rare accumen in selecting the really polythese. valuable on a
Flood and O'Brien were in the habit of re

ceiving from the miners their gold dust and looking it up for them, at the same time plying them with questions as to the 'paying them with questions as to the 'paying qualities' of such and such a mine, or if any new mine had been pre-empted they found it out. Little hy little they worked, until one fine moraing all San Francisco was startled by the knowledge that 'Flood of Chrism were properties.

down to Sacramento, where he drank himself into a fit of delirium tremens, from which he died. Mackay and Fair took the mine, which subsequently became famous to the world as the "Concolidated Virginia," from whose depths millions in silver ore have been taken

Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair became enermously rich and acquired control of large

quantities of mining property in what is known as the famous "Cometock Lode." Mackay and Fair remained on the hills locking after the mines, and Floo!, assisted always by the genlal O'Brien, set about manipulating in atocks in San Francisco. Having control of the principal mines, they knew just what to do, and before long they had piled up stopendous fortunes and

had become the richest men in the West.

Flood, in spite of his enormous wealth, never withdrew from business affairs until last spring, when he so tled up his affairs and went to Europe to try to recover his health. He seemed to care little or nothing for pleasures of any kind, his whole attention being apparently taken up by his vast business interests. These interests are so extensive as to have necessitated the establishment of a bank as a sort of clearing-house for the affairs of the firm. It is the famous Bank of California.

In appearance Flood was about the medium

the Exchange in a disparaging way of the two, and especially of Flood. He closed his remarks with the expression:

"Let them take care leav.l send them, dead-broke, to again peddle whiskey over the bar."
The words were soon carried to Flood. His pale face in an instant became suffused with anger. He said nothing, but from that day a bitter, releutless war against Ralston was kapt up It was not a war of recrimination, not a war of violence. It was a silent war in which millions were the weapons and the issue of which meant financ al death.

Ralston, confident in his mental and financial power, finally stumbled into financial ambuscades set for him. One day there was a great trash; ruin came, aweeping down upon him from every side, and, the holder of his paper, the cus who was pressing him on to his downfall, was the hated Flood. Flood forclosed and took possession, relentless in his revenge, alike of private residence and of bank. The brilliant, gived Ralston, broken down and in despair

sought self-destruction.

Mr. Flood has never been well since before the great deal which he closed out in the spring. of 1887. Heshad suffered from Bright's disease. for several years. In the spring of 1887 he broke down and nock to his bed. His doctors wanted him to go to Europe at once and rest. But he ep no a year settling up his affairs, put his sound in his place in the bank and started last spring. The Nevada-Bank is now owned by John W. Mackay and the Flood estate.

Mr. Flood's new residence in San Francisco, Collegance who entire blook bounded by

Call or cupies the entire block bounded by determina California street, on which it faces; Sacrament be made. a'rce', Gushman and Mason Pireets, in b'is

neighborhood of many of the handsomest residences of well-known Californians. The lot is about three hundred feet square and the house, placed in the centre of it, is about one hundred and thirty feet in each dimension. The style of and thirty feet in each dimension. The style of the building is the classical Italian Renaissance.

THE "TIMES" POLICY.

Sir James Hannen: Do you propose to substantiate any of the charges? Mr. Graham (for Mr. Walter): I don't know.

And will you prove it?
MR WALTER. I don't know?

> u. MR WALTER,

I charge the herrid Home Rule Band With having shaken Crime's right hand— With having chuckled with delight O'er dagger and o'er dynamite-With having absolutely rolled In blood stained Yanker Irish gold-With having used one Brady-Jos!

SIR JAMES HANNEN. And will you prove it? MR. WALTER. I don't know

m.

MB. WALTER. I charge each " patriot" in short. With dreadfulness of every sort,
With having, in effect, houghed kine, And shot at landlords—race divine-With having out, and burned, and killed, And bruised, and starved, and "leader-

pilied," Till malice could no further go! SIR JAMES HANNEN. And will you prove it?

MR. WALTER. .. I don't know?

-Funny Folks.

DR. MACKENZIE'S DEFENCE.

He At'empts to Vindicate Himself For His Treatment of the Late Emperor,

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Dr. Mackenzie's history of the case of the late Emp ror Frederick contains twenty-one illustrations showing the condition of the Emperor's larnyx at different periods, and pictures of the various canula used in the latter stages of the case, the measurenew mine had been pre-empted they found it out. Little by little they worked, until one fine moraing all San Francisco was startled by the knowledge that "Flood and O'Brien were proprietors of the Hale and Norcosa." a very rich mine. Next they sold out the "Auction Lunch" and "boomed out" as possessors of a rich share of the Comstock lode, holding it until it depreciated in value, and shifting their burden upon operators who bought it when it was valuel, as. Flood talked very little of his elevation in the world, but O'Brien "cashed in" before he had a chance to use his wealth, leaving to a host of neices and nephews a fabulous fortune.

The NEVADA BANK.

The story of how consolidated Virginis, which weeked the quadrilaieral, was discover-The story of how consolidated Virginia, which wrecked the quadrila-eral, was discovered, is told as follows: Mackay and Fair were still up in the Sierras, not having had the good luck of their city partners. Suddenly a young man discovered what was evidently a good lead. Precisely how good a "lead" it was, of course nobody ever knew, and being a dissipated young man with no money to work his discovery, he was glad to dispose of it to Mackay and Fair, who had investigated the claim and were convinced that a big bonanza lay beneath their feet.

The young miner agreed to dispose of the Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Claim for a tew hundred dollars, and Mackay and Fair at once sent word to Flood and O'Brien in San Francisco to forward the money. It was duly forwarded.

The young miner took the money and went

The young miner took the money and went of the attitude of the various physicians who took part in the consulto a fit of delirium tremens from which he tation. On that occasion Dr. Schmidt, so far from thinking that the case was one of cancer, running a normal course, maintained in opposition to all others that the disease was specific, a notion which Professor Schroeder characterized as an old wite, a tale. Notwithstanding this Prof. Schmidt took an early opportunity of expressing the same opinion in a public lecture at Frankfirst windicasting this professor. Frankfort, an indiscretion which caused the greatest annoyance to the Prince The statistical portion of the book exhibits the results of twenty-two cases of thyroidotomy for cuncer, twenty-two cases of thyroidotomy for cucer, only two of which were successful; of the thirty-five cases of partial excision of the lrynx only one of which was successful; and of 138 cases of total extirpation only eight of which were successful. Dr. Mackenzue states that after the Emperor's death an attempt was made to entrap him into a false position, and it was, therefore, settled that no post mortem examination should be made. Dr. Mackenzue was urged to write his opinion as to the nature of the disto write his opinion as to the nature of the dis-ease, doubtless in the hope that, thinking himguously, but he disconcerted his enemies by declaring the discase cancer of the larynx.

The Daily News prints the following extracts from a latter from Expense. self safe from exposure, he would answer ambi-

from a letter from Empress Frederick to Dr. Mackenzie, which is not included in Dr. Mackenzie's book: "I took care to tell all the eminent German doctors I met that you said In appearance Flood was about the medium beight, slightly corpulent and of a full face, which was very pale. His hair and whickers were of a peculiar color. It was sometimes remarked on 'Change that they almost matched in color with the yellow gold pieces he loved so well. He dressed very plainly, liked his clothes rather loose and beggy and was very much given rather loose and beggy and was very much given that you said that malignant disease might be present somewhere out of sight, though there was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element was no proof of it. to white waistcoats.

One of the passions most strongly devoluped in Flood was revenue. He never forgave an impury or affort. Ralston, a great California tinancier, the leading bull of the San Francisco Mining Stock Market and President of the Bank of California, had a disagreement with Flood and O'Brien on some business matter.

In a moment of anger he spoke on the floor of the Exchange in a disparaging way of the two, and especially of Flood. He closed his remarks with the expression:

The present somewhere out of sight, though there was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, though there was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being Frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being frederick's age. You also was no proof of it, the most unfavorable element in the case being frederick's age. You also was noted to prove the favorable element in the case being frederick's age. heard that different German doctors approved this course as the best under the circumstances. You also said, I think, that you would not have lanyngofissure performed on your own throat, on the surmise, hardly with positive proof, of a malignant affection, as the tendency of a malignant affection was to reappear in new places whereby life might still be lost. Furthermore you doubted whether Frederick's constitution could withstand the shock of such an operation. I should have repeated all this at the time oftener had not the prevailing feeling been one of joy abould have repeated all this at the time oftener had not the prevailing feeling been one of joy and gratioude at his escaping from this horrible operation." The British Medical Journal gives fac similes of two of the last scripts that Frederick wrote. They were not obtained, however, from Dr. Mackenzie. The first, written on April 12, has a Barence to a change in the medi-cine given him and reads, "The same Hovell tried before Bergmann ill treated me." The second is an expression of sympathy with Dr. Hovell over the 1 ss of his father.

THEY SEEM QUEER NOW.

A LIST OF THE FAMOUS CONNECTICUT BLUE LAWS. A LIST OF THE PAMOUS CONNECTICUT BLUE LAWS.

According to the Boston Record, these laws were enacted by the people of the "Dominion of New Haven," and became known as the blue laws because they were printed on blue paper. They were as follows:

The Governor and Magistrates convened in general assembly are the supreme power, under the dot, of this independent dominion. From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.

No man shall be a free man and have a

The state of the s



for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., see Stomach, Diarrhose, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes discovered in the control of 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

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

vote unless he be converted and a memier of one of the churches allowed in the co-Each man shall swear by the blessed God to

bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only King.

No dissenter from the essential worship of this dominion shall be allowed to rive a vote for electing of magistrates or any officer

No food or lodging shall be offered to a heretic. No one shall cross the river on the Sabbath

day but authorized clergymen.
No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or fasting days.

The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset Satur

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace above one shilling per yard shall be prosecuted by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the estate £300.

Whoever brings circle or dice into the dominion shall pay a fine of £5.

No one shall eat mince pies, dance, play cards, or play any instrument of music, except

the drum, trumpst or j-wsharp.

No gospel minister shall join people in mar-

riago. The magistrate may join them in mar-riage, as he may do it with less scandal to Christ's church.
When people refuse their children convenient

marriages the magistrate shall determine the A man who strikes his wife shall be fined £10. paint.

A woman who strikes her husband shall be nunished as the law directs. punished as the law directs.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without obtaining the consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment

during the pleasure of the court.

WALKING FROM EDINBURGH TOR LONDON,

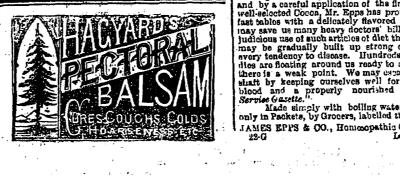
Mr. Ross Fraser, who, accompanied by a collie dog, started for Edinburgh on August 15 to walk to London in eight days, an average of 50 miles per day, arrived in London last evening about per day, arrived in London last evening about eight o'clock. The pedestrian was awaited by a large concourse of people at Shoreditch church and heartily greeted. The route taken was from Edinburgh via Berwick, Newcastle, Newark, Darlington, Northallerton, Boroughbridge, Grantham, Stamford, Huntingdon, Royston, Ware, and Edmondton. Mr. Fraser seemed somewhat footsore on his arrival, but the documentard in no way the worse fur the the dog supeared in no way the worse for the journey. The walk has not been accomplished journey. The walk has not been accomplished in the time originally laid down, as Mr. Fraser's feet gave way owing to the unsuitability of his boots for the task he had taken upon himself After a rest on this side of Berwick he resumed

Wurtemberg troops. : learing something like stumporatory going on, the Prince opened the door and looked in. Every one rose. "Oh, sit door and looked in. Every one rose. "Oh, sit down; I'msorry to disturb you! I dare say there's room for me to do the same," said the Prince. "Pray who was making a ip ech?" All eyes were turned up in a serjeant, whose very intelligent countenance however locked sorely puzzled when the commander-in-chief further saked, "And what are you talking about?" Quickly recovering his presence of mind, the serjeant confessed. "Well, of course we were talking of our victories, and I was just explaining to these young men how, four years ago, if we had you young men how, four years ago, if we had you to lead us, we should have made short work of those confounded Prussians!" The Prince rored with laughter, and continued chatting with the party till far into the night.

We must be continually sacrificing our own wills, as opportunity serves, to the wills of others; bearing, without notice, sights and sounds that annoy us; setting about this or that task, when we had far rather be doing something else; persevering in it, often, when we are thoroughly tired of it; keeping company for duty's sake, when it would be a great joy to us to be to ourselves; besides all the trifling untoward accidents of life, bodily pain and weakness long continued, and per plexing us often when it does not amount to illness; losing what we value, missing what we desire; disappointment in other persoas, wilfulness, unkindness, ingratitude, folly in cases where we least expect it.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Rostorer. No fits after first day's use. Marveious cure. Treatise and 82.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

An Irish-American police captain has been on a trip to these islands and records his estimate of the guardians of order in our mides The London bobbies are inferior to those of Dublin in physique, but their superiors in other respect, discipline for example. The Liverpool respect, discipline for example. The Liverpoint constable is more civil and courteous than his brother of the modern Babylon, but not quite up to the mark of New York. As for the Lublin station houses and lock-ups they are borrible, badly-lit, and worse ventilated. We suppose he is all right. Personally we are no authority on the subject. We can only say that the police, like fire, and servants and dangerous masters. - [Irish Paper, h. . .





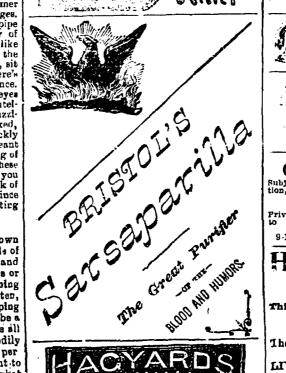
Cures Chronic Constipations

Costiveness, and all Complaints

arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and b. Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Billous Affections, Headache, Hearthurn, Acidity of the Stomach, Ilheumatism, Inca of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debillity, Names, or Vomiting, &c. CHILDREN LIER IT! MOTHERS LIKE IT! Recause it is agree, able to the taste, does not occasion. Names, nets without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses. In Hauid form. Large bottl s, 25 cents each.

bottles holding three runess each, with the name blown in the glass, ami the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed







Arc pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectua destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

MAGIC LANTERNS And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views linestrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. MOALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

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"BREAKFAST
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proporties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors hill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resistance the first property tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatel shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a propurly nourished traine," — Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sole

Service Gazette."

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

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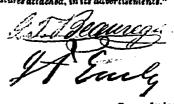
INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



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

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

"We do hereby certify tha we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fao-similes of urignatures attached, in sts advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay an Prizes dra-n in The Louislana State Lotteries which may be presented - t our counters

R M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisie in Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN wres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Enjoy National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orloans, Tuesday, November 13, 1888.

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

	100,000 lickensul Twenty Dollars	T I GOOTHIII
	each. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5;	Rusarian 3,500
l	Tenths \$2: Twentieths \$1	Sardinian4,376
	LIST OF PRIZES	Sarmatian 3,647
ı	1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 ts	Scandinavian 3,068
l	1 PRIZE OF 100,000 ts 100,000 l	Siberian 3,904
I	1 PRIZE OF 50.000 19 50.000 1	Waldensian 2,206
l	1 PRIAC OF 20,000 is 25 (00) i	
Ì	2 PRIZES OF 10 000 are	<del></del>
ı	25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 25,000	The Steamers of the Liv
ł	100 PRIZES OF 500 are 50,000	from Liverpool on THURSI daylight on WEDNESDAYS
ļ	200 PRIZES OF 300 are 60.000	OD THURSDAYS, Calling
		on board and land Mails a
Į	"APPROXIMATION PRIZES, \$	Iroland and Bootland, are
	100 Prizes of \$500 are 50,000	
1	100 Prizes of \$300 are	Steamships. Fro
1		Farmatlan
ì	TRRMINAL PRIZES	Sardinian
	939 Prizes of \$100 arc	Sarmatian
١	990 Prizes of \$100 are 90,700	
ı	3,134 Prizes amounting to\$1,054,500	Sardinian

NOTE.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes around ontitled to terminal Prizes. ES FOR CIUB RATES, or any further information, desired, with legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing jour full address.

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

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

WE wish to employ a few salesmen on salary to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade of Montrea!, Quebec, and adjoining cities. We are the largest manufacturers of our line in the country. Send two cents in stamps for particulars. No postals answered. Centennial Mfg. Co. Cincinnati, O. 6.6



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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Rauk Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

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

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi 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, a Gen eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT ta Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World,

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

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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Oures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings:

Abscesses, P ses, Fistulas, Gcut, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been keep keep to fail been kown to fail

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medi oine vendor throughout the civilized world,

N.B.—Advice gratis, atthe above address between theh ours and 14, or by letter

CILD. You can live at home and make mccs mency world. Lithor war, all ages. Ooslly outfit fers. Terms frenc. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maino.

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STEAMBHIPS. They are built in water-tight
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Newfoundland ... 919
Norwegian ... 3,523
Nova Scotian ... 3,305
Parieian ... 5,359
Peruvian ... 3,038
Phenician ... 2,425 John France. C. J. Mylins, R. Carruthers. R. H. Hughes. Lt.W. H.S nith, R.N.B. Capt. J. G. Stephen. Phœnician . . . . . 2,425 Polynesian .....3,983 Hu, Wylie, Pomeranian.....4,364 Prussian.....3,030 W. palziel.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sathing from Liverpool on THURRDAYS, and from Moutreed at daylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on THURRDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails are Passengers to and from Ireland and Sociiand, are it tended to be despatched as

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Steamships. | From Montreal
Farmatian. | May 16
Paristan. | May 16
Paristan. | May 16
Sardnian. | May 16
Sardnian. | May 16
Fartslan. | 20
Fartslan. | 25
Fartslan. | May 11
Sarmatian. | May 11
Sardnian. | May 11
Sardnian. | May 15
Farmatian. | May 16
Farmatian. | May 16
Farmatian. | May 16
Farmatian. | May 17
Fartslan. | May 18
Sardnian. | May 19
Sardnian. | May 19
Sardnian. | May 19
Sarmatian. From Moutreal. From Quobes Sarmatian......Nov. 7 Parisjan...... 14 Nov. 8 Rates of passage by steamers of Liverpool Mail Line from Montreal or Quebec:—Capn., \$60, \$70 and \$:0. (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$30. Steerage, \$20

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The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line sailing from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebec at U a.m. on Fridays, calling at lough Foyle to receive passeners if from Ireland and Scotland on ontward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on homeward voyage are intended to be despatched as under:

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations a Canada and the United States to Liverpool an

Glasgow, Via Boston and Halifax.

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Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

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In all the world OPIUM Ramedy never faith, and no mass care for the OPIUM Ramedy never faith, and no mass care for the OPIUM Ramedy never faith, and no was care for the training over curve.

One have comed more than 10,000 cases. No address realizing a war oured one cases. No PAY TILL CURER. Remember this, and write to the J. L. Stephens Co., Lebranga, Chie.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 1075.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Rosina Citoleux, of the City and trict of Montreal, wife of Joseph Roy, of the same place, blacksmith, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said

> Dungare, Rainville & Marchau, Attorneys for Plaintiff let September, 1888.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

#### THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

#### A Da'e Fixed for the Holding of the Festiva!

m eticg of the Carnival committee, Ar White presiding, was held last evening in the Windsor hotel to decide definitely whether there is to be a carnival this winter or not.

Mr. Trimble submitted the report of the ways and means committee, which shares that the amount already subscribed was 25, and the total amount expected From other sources of revenue \$13 425 the expected to realize \$6,300, and very probably \$2,000 more. The total amount the could do pend on up to the present time " \$17,325, and this would likely be raised to \$21,725. The amount in eight now and more than bot been collected sitegeth . last carmival (\$16,850), so that even if and only the same attractions as then wat would be fully covered. Besides, be theal, such as the slide and the maze, and these weals be wiped out this year. Mr Delish said they would have to offer

good prizes so as to attract sports from ail parts of the country. They should offer priz s for house racing, for instance. ... Trimide thought they should offer inante to on lers. They well deserved it.

It moved the adoption of the report. Me Turn's seconded the motion, which arried after some discussion. . committee appointed to fix the date of

the resaived reported recommending that it be half from the 4th to the 9th of February. blr. Hendorson said there was some talk of making it last over a week.

Mr. Deliele o jected to having a Sunday intervene. It was moved by Mr. Sime, seconded by Mr. Corriveou, that the report be adopted,—

might not be able to get Dominion square on

account of the danger to the trees. There was some talk of erecting it on the mountain, but the chairman thought that in the in actime they should appoint a small carries off any portion of his victural body, as and population of say, three persons to con-

Mr. Trimble moved that a committee Mr. Trimble moved that a committee diary so far from abating waxes in ferceness, composed of Mesers. St. George, Hutchinson The manner in which Government organs are and Henderson be appointed for this purpose.

The meeting then adjourned till next Mon-

MONEY NEEDED FOR THE GREAT

TRIAL. FRIENDS OF PARNELL MUST COME TO THE FRONT OR HE WILL BE DEFEATED.

LONDON, October 12.—The extensive preparations made by the Times in con-nection with the libel suit which Mr. Parnell has brought against it, and for LONDON, Oct. 11.—Mr. Biggar is writing a making its charges against the Irish leader good before the commission appointed for their invasioation, are fruitful tonics of The hon, gentleman will deny that as a general for their investigation, are fruitful topics of conversation among the Liberal and Irish members. The enormous expense to which the paper has gone and to which it will further be put before the cases are disposed

exchequer will defeat their cause in the

coming trials.

An idea of the Times' expenses may be gained when it is learned that it has employed numbers of detectives, some of whom have been sent to America and France, to col-lect evidence and to shadow persons suspected of having an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the National Lague. The principal Irish income from one source alone being £1,000 a have been sent to America and France, to colmembers of Parliament are also shadowed, their every movement watched, and their actions entirely under surveillance. But the heaviest expense is incurred in the working up of the American end of the case, and it is here that the Times hopes to gain its most valuable evidence. Its detectives are instructed to use the greatest license in effecting their designs, and are empowered to apend mo sey in what-ever way they may consider advisable, even to buying unwilling testimony. Then the re-tainers of the Times's lawyers is another drain upon its resources. If the paper had not the soundest financial basis it would containly go under.

The friends of Mr. Parnell are urgently besought to come to his assistance, for those concerned in the case see nothing but defeat unless money is forthcoming.

# SENATOR BLAIR'S PLAIN TALK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15-In the Senate today Mr. Blair presented certain information collected by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as to the condition of public sentiment in Cauada on the great international question of the political and commercial relations of the Dominion with the United States, sud asked that it he printed with his remarks. He was entirely oposed, he said, to the idea of any thing like retaliation or resort to unnecessary force,

Mr. Hoar suggested that if Canadians objected to being annexed to the United States, the United States might be willing to be at-

nexed to Canada:

Mr. Blai: —I am willing that the United color of the state of the united to Canada, but I am toolate. He says, as to the substitution tube not office that there shall be an idea of in-by Von Bergmann, that it was forced into the tquality on either side. It is nothing but neck but no sir came. Bergmann tried to force the two countries. But even this is not the political union that will satisfy my mind. Undoubtedly a majority of the reople of the two of the reople of the two of the reople of the proposition of the respective populations of the two of the respective populations of the two countries. But even this is not the tube into the wind pipe. It was worst of the dismal story. The return shows Canada a savor of union, and I believe that

inclination is most seriously and harmoniousreciprocated by the 65,000,000 who make up the American nation. The matter then dropped.

# CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

London, Oct. 9.—Dr. Geffcken has been a great deal in England and has some friends here much attached to him. Though Conservative in his leanings he has taken on all occasions an opposite side to Bismarck, with whom he is very unpopular. When Dr. Geffcken lived in Berlin as the Hansestic minister ha was strongly in as the Hanseatic minister he was strongly in aympathy with the aims and desires of Schleswig-Holsteiners and thwarted and irritated nonleswig-Holsteiners and shwarted and irritated Bismarck. When transferred to London he was supported in his intrigue and added to the difficulties of the Luxemburg settlement. His book in relation to "Church and State" book in relation to "Church and State"
has been often quoted by Dr. Windthorst
in his attacks against the government,
and his articles, both snonymous and
signed on the general policy of Germany
regarding church and state affairs, have added
fuel to the flame, but the real secret of his disfavor with Bismarck and the Emperor lies in the fact that he was a strong, outspoken admirer of England and English institutions. As such he was brought into intimate relations with the Emperor and Empress Frederick, and with other and no free traders. He shared in the enthusiastic thought and wise aspirations of lare Emperor and Empress as to the liberal policy of Germany.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION. Not much is heard just at present about the special commission, but it must not be assumed from this that either side is idle, the interval hetween the opening of the commission and the next meeting being used in a manner that sug-ige-ts consciousness of a severe struggle. The Times pende for example are striving with might and main to supply every weak link of the rease. Another commission has set out for America on behalf of the leading jurn I Far.her, a well known journalist has just returned from New York with evidence which he has collected in the United States and signed to sustain a theoretical connection of "Parnellism" with "crime" and sedition. I have heard, on good authority, that O'Donnell's action cost the Times £13,000. That sum has been paid, and Walters has sanctioned a further expenditure in Walters has sanctioned a further expenditure in connection with the "Parnellism" and "Crime" articles which has already eaten its way well through another £13,000. Although the Nationalists are busy arranging their deferce, their line of action will be largely that of passive reeistance, leaving it to their accusers to prove the all gations which the c mmission has been apwere some constructions last carnival his considered more detrimental than be and, such as the alide and the maze, amination, on behalf of the Times, of O'Donovan amination, on behalf of the Times, of O'Donovan Rossa himself.

London, Oct. 10.—A lively scene was witnessed in Hyde Park with n Sir Char. Warren gave his bloodhounds course or two to try them hunting the Whitchapel murderer. It was barely daylight and frost lay thick on the was bare's dayight and roos lay the a do the grass when Warren's sta' wart form showed the way to the place of trisi. Warren, in a fit of enthusiasm, effered him self for a quarry, and started off in a good a linging trot. He was soon lost sight of. The different policement crossed his track to mak the track more difficult to follow. The day were laid on and work. enlt to follow. The degr were laid on and work-enl arrely but slowly along until arriving at the spot where the first policeman had grossed the trail. Here the dogs were at fault for a time, but soon took up the scent again. Finally both dogs failed by going off one side of the scent. A new trail was carted. Warren again acting the hunted man, whing 1,200 yards storm. The dogs did well for a vivile, but finally were the manager of pseude who Oarried.

Mr. Hutchinson suggested that they should decide upon a site for the ice palace at once, as it was an important feature and some time was required for preparations. They had better see the Corporation at once, as they might up he had to considering their man, and then they licked and fondled him like an old friend. Considering that the dogs were following the scent of oar might up he had to cot Dominion as once as they man alone, and that the unraing was extremely bad for following any trail, the result could not by altagether satisfactory. If the murderer on the next occasion smears himself with blood, or

sub-committee of, say, three persons to con-sult at the authorities.

The quarrel of Germany over Frederick's The quarrel of Germany over in ferceness. attacking the memory of the late Kaiser, impugning his intelligence and honor, calling him in effect an English spy, and insulting his widow is nothing short of scandalous. How the present Kniser, can allow the world to suppose he likes this sort of thing passes understanding. There is, indeed, a sort of vague expectation that Bismarckian organs will so overdo the thing that William will be forced to interfere. It is understood now that the Empress Downger has postponed her English visit until after Geffcken's trial, because she is resolved to re-main in Berlin to prevent a suggestion that she ran away.

fact the party of Parnell is supported while in London from the parliamentary fund. There are be admits, gentlemen who patriotically entered the breach and, in doing so, risked business or professional ruin, and are, therefore, endowed. But such men as Justin McCarthy, his of is appailing and the Nationalists are dowed. But such men as Justin McCarthy, hi greatly troubled by the fear that an exhausted son Justin Huntley McCarthy, Timothy Healy Biggar himself, and, of course, Mr. Parnell, receive no pecuniary support whatever. Biggar will point out that the Nationalists as a whole have suffered, either pecuniarily or socially, by their identification with the unpopular cause. Even Justin McCarthy is said to have been a

Balfour and the Ministry do not receive much credit for the release of John Dillon. It was at first supposed they had released him from mo tives of policy, but it is now clear they were moved by a power they did not wish to an a-gonize. Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria felt her kind heart moved by the spectacle of a great man being slowly but surely put to death for political reasons, so she interceded, and the

result was Dilion was released.
CALCUTTA, October 11—The British expedition in the Black Mountains has followed up its recent success with vigor, and news has just come in that General MacQueen has burned four villages, including Beerun, whose populace killed General Balby.

London, Oct. 13-Extracts from Mackenzie's London, Oct. 13—Extracts from Mackenzie's book are prenounced incorrect by competent authority. The book was made public last night. Mackenzie says Dr. Tobald said he no longer operated, and Dr. Gerhardt admitted is could not operate with forceps. These replies increased his surprise that such an important case had been entrusted to these gentlemen, for a throat specialist who cannot use the stethescope is like a carpenter who cannot handle cope is like a carpetter who cannot handle a saw. The Crown Prince expressed to Dr. Mackenzie strong dissatisfaction with Gerhardt. Mackenzie says there is no record in which Cantery was so terribly misused as by Gerhardt. Dr. Hovell observed to the Crown Prince: "I can see that Dr. Bramarn is not accustomed to use the largouscope" "Yes," said His Imperial Highness, "You can see I can feel it." Dr. Merkenzie describes the operation of tracheo-Highness, "You can see I can feel it." Dr. Mackenzie describes the operation of traches tomy and says the traches was open a little to the right of the middle line, which he attributes to the nervousness of Dr. Bramann in operating on the future Sovereign, and that he was un

and again failed to insert the tube, which was followed by distressing coughing and copious bleeding. The result was an assistant was called in to finiah the job. His Majesty asked: "Why did Bergmann put his finger into my throat? I hope you will not allow him to operate further on me." His roughness was never forgotten by the Emperor.

BERLIN, Oct. 15. - In an interview, Professor Bergman said of Mackenzie's defence: "It is arrant nonsense, what he brings forward is so trifling that it don't deserve an answer. We German doctors do not hesitate to say that Mackenzie's treatment amounted to malpractice, inasmuch as both diagnosis and treatment displayed great and gross ignorance of medicine in general. His whole knowledge of anatomy and pathology begins and ends in the larynx. In his defense, he overlooks the fact that his accuhis defense, he overlooks the fact that his accu-sation against me falls to the ground in presence of the testimony of Professors Virchow and Waldmeyers at the post mortem examination. Mackenzie's defense casts a doubt on the capa-bilities of his German collesgues, but Professor Virchow's post mortem clearly established the fact that Drs. Tobold, Gerhardt and I had all been quite correct in our diagnosis of the Emperor's malady. The one who allowed the fittest time and opportunity for arresting the Emperor's disease to slip away was the famous larynxgologist Mackenzie. He may pen whole libraries to escape this reproach, but in vain. Had the operation been made in May, as I wished, His Majesty might just as well as not be alive now, as arefour patients referred to in our report upon whom the operation was so successful report upon whom the operation was so successful. report upon whom the operation wasso successfully performed. Science shows us to day that every concer that is small and operated upon in time can be permanently removed, but if the cancer b comes large the operation must fail. It was entirely Mackenzie's fault that the operation was delayed until the small cancer had grown into a large one. Prof. Gerhardt and Tobold were large one. Prof. Gerhardt and Tobold were quite right not to use the forceps, as the history of the Emperor's case shows that the piece removed by Mackenzie led to false deductions. The piece was pronounced healthy, while the post mortem revealed a cancer. Mackenzie's 1 k of general pathological knowledge was the cause of this mistake and of his not knowing why Professor Tobold and Gerhardt would not remove the piece of growth. The charges against Gerhardt are so absurd that they can only find their explanation in Mackenzie's despair. Dr. Bergmann claims by Prof. Virchow's report that there was no sign of inflam-mation from the deep wound Mackenzie charged hin with making, but the cellular tissues ling back of the breast bone showed evidence of cica rization. The post mortem showed the immediate cause of death and to inflammation of the lurgs was shown to be of recent date. An English medical student says:—There was a political side for the illness raised, a political question of the gravest import. Upon the decision of the English expert hung not only the the or death of a great personage, but possibly the fortunes of a mighty Empress. To have dended in accordance with the German doctors' view that, at the time when Sir Morell Macken-zie was first consulted, the then Crown Prince was affected with cancer, would have been ipso facto to after the succession to the Imperial Clown, have caused the son to supplant his father and have eclipsed the future Empress.

#### PARNELL'S CASE.

THE TIMES' WRITERS SUBPRENAED TO DISCLOSE THE AUTHOR OF THE SPURIOUS LETTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.-Documents demanded by the special judicial commission for investigation of charges egainst Parnell and others were delivered into court to-day. Mr. Walter, proprietor of the Times, Macdonald, managing editor, Buckle, leading writer, and Wright, all of the Times, have received subportas at the instance of Parnell to attend as witnesses and disclose the author of the spurious letters Parnell is in good health and spirits.

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

# ANOTHER GIFT.

The Chapel of the Sacred Beart of Jesus, a sched to the Grey Nune' Convent, Rideau s root, O tawe, has just been made the redipleat of a magnificent Missal, from Mrs. John McGervey, daughter of our respected friend, Ald. Henry, of that city. Mrs. McGarrey is one of the alumni of the instirution which she now so munificently remembers. The gift reflects the highest credit on the estimable denor and on her old conreat home, which hold so warm a place in the offsetions of its former pupils. We have always thought that the best criterion of such an institution's usefulness and merit was the regard in which its alumnao hold it. The Rideau Street Convent has every reason to feel confident that if this criterion were to its efficiency and worth applied, Ita friends would have no cause of fear for the result .-

DEAFNESS CURED. A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—Address Dr. Nicholson, 30, St. John Street,

#### HOW NEWFOUNDLAND ESCAPED THE CLUTCHES.

Regarding Confederation in Newfoundand, a well informed correspondent in St. Johns writes : - " When the subject of Confederation with Canada was first mooted here, it was thought there was a fair chance of extrying it, especially as the Roman Cutholic Bishop seemed to be ocquetting with the Attorney-General (Winter); but when the question got before the public the Roman Catholics in a body declared against it, and the Bishop had to drop it. With this opposition it could scarcely be carried under any circumstances—as they number shout 70,000, out of a population of 190. 000-but in addition the whole mercantile community is opposed to it and probably half the remaining population as well. This condition of affairs so frightened the Confederate members of the Government that they saw it was useless to send a delegation "to Ottawa. There is, barring miracles, no chance of carrying Confederation here."

# THE PUPULATION OF IRELAND STILL RAPIDLY DECREASING.

Verily it has now become a positive necessity for the Irish prelates and pricate, one and all, to take a more active interest in public matters than ever they did. It may be a pity that it should be so, but there is no help for it if there is to be an Irish Church at all in a not remote future. The last return of the Registrar-General states that for the quarter ending the 30th of June the Irish birth-rate was 24 l as compared with an English birth-rate of 31 4; while there was an Irish death rate of 19.2 as compared with an English death-rate of 17 5. So that there are considerably fewer births and somewhat more deaths in Ireland than in Eegland in proportion to the respective populations of

clear that, instead of entering the air passage, it had been forced downwards to the front of the traches, ploughing up soft tissues and making a false passage. Bergmann then pushed his inger deeply in the wound and again failed to insert the tube, which was full and any long and appropriate the full and the first state of the fall of the full and appropriate that the first state of the full and the first state of the full and appropriate that the first state of the full and the f timates to have been at the middle of the year only 4,777.545. In other words, the population of all Ireland, which was well over eight millions in 1841, is now considerably lower than the estimated population of London alone! Unless the drain can be soon at one of Ireland will become lead at added. stopped, Ireland will become a land studded indeed with churches and charitable institutions, but without congregations to fill the one or contributors to support the other. That is why the Irish hierarchy and clergy must perforce be politicians, until at least the tide has turned in the circumstances of their unfortunate country.

#### SOWING SEEDS OF CHARACTER.

If you should see a man digging in a know-drift, with the expectation of finding valuable ore, or planting seeds upon the rolling billows, you should say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, while you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruits of age will be a good constitution, elevated affections and holy principles! If you desire a virtuous and happy life, in youth you must shape your character by the word of unerring wisdom and plant in your bosom the seeds of virtue. seeds of virtue.

#### FOR PERSONAL COMFORT.

Paris is trying an experiment which has long ago been found to answer in Italy. On one of the boulevards a new establishment has been opened for the personal comfort of Parisians. You can wash your hands, have your clothes brushed, and your boots cleaned. You can write your letters. Paper, pens, ink, etc., are at your disposed. etc., are at your disposal. In one room are all the newspapers, not merely of Paris and the the newspapers, not merely of Paris and the provinces, but of all the great Continental and over. Old hops 6e to 12c, as to quality capitals. A third room is devoted to works of reference, encyclopedias, dictionaries and directories. There is a telephone and a post office, and all this is op n to any passer-by who pays half a franc admission. The Islan idea did not go guits so far. sion The Italian idea did not go quite so far, scennda. but in some respects it was more useful. It was not a private speculation, but a Govern-ment concern. In fact it was part of the working of the postal system of the country.

You paid a penny entrance fee and found all the means of writing and all the information you might need to hand. You buy paper at cost price, and have the use of writing materials gratuitously. The French institution is a speculation, and if the building just opened on the Boulevard Montmartre

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1 District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2750.

Dame Marie Sarah. Eugénie Taylor of St. Polycarpe, said District, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband. James McKay, of the same place, zentleman.

Montreal, 1st October, 1888. GIROUAFD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 702. Dame Cécile Dion of Montreal, said District, has instituted an action for reparation as to property against her husband, Louis Napoleon Poulin, of the same place, travelling agent. Montreal, 1st October, 1888.

GIROUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER, 10.5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

having keen made at 17½c to 18c, single cases of funcy bringing a fraction more. Receipts are very light.

BEANS.—Holders are asking too high prices in the country to admit much busines. Here, small lots are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.40 per

Honey.—Strained honey is steady at 10c to 12c per lb as to quality. Imitation honey, has sold at S<sub>1</sub> to 93 per lb. Honey in comb is steady

at 14c to 15c per lo.

Hors.—The market is quiet but steady, the boom" having subsided. Brewers have taken a few lots of new Canadian hops at 20c to 25c, showing pretty good quality, one lot of fair being sold at 18c. Real choice are held for 30c

#### FRUITS, &c.

APPLES - Very few winter apples have as yet arrived, although there are reports of some large strived, although there are reports of some large sales in the west at very low figures, and a sale is said to have been made in this market of good winter varieties at \$2 to arrive. On the other hand it is reported that \$3 25 to \$2 50 is obtainable for fine winter fruit. Next week it is expected that there will be plenty of winter succeeds, no doubt we shall see others stock on spot, when prices will be more definite established all over the capital.—Pall Mall ly determined. Prices range from \$1.25 to Gazette.

#### Ahildren Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Office of The Post and TRUE WITNESS Oct. 15, 1888. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-A sharp advance has taken place on all grades since our last report, \$5.80 to \$5.85 having been paid for extra, and \$6 to \$6.25 fcr. straight roller. Some large sales of atrong city bakers have been made at \$6.40 to \$6.50; superfine has changed bands at \$4 60 to \$4.85 up to \$5.40 and \$5.70, including fancy. In patents, Canadian spring has sold at \$6 75 to \$7, whilst Minneapolis brands have brought as high as \$7.50 to \$8 per bol. Advices from New York state that millers have reduced their prices 25c per bbl all round. We quote:—Patent winter, 56 50 to \$6 75; pa'ent spring, \$6 75 to \$7; straight roller, \$5 '0 \$6 25; extra, \$5 80 to \$5 90; emperfine, \$4 75 to \$5; strong bakers', \$6 40 to \$6 50; cupy strong bakers' (140 bs.cks), \$6 40 to \$6 50; Ontario bags, extra, \$2 75 to

OATMEAL, &c .- The market is still quiet and prices are quoted as follows: In bags \$2 40 to \$2.60 for ordinary standard, and \$2.70 to \$2.75 keep. Quotations range fr for granulated. Coromeal, \$1.60 to \$1.70 in bags. Rolled oats, \$2.90 to \$3 in pags.

bags. Rolled oats, \$2.90 to \$3 in pags.

Bran, &c — The market for bran is about as lasted quoted at \$16 to \$17. Shorts are easy with business at \$19 to \$20. Moullie, \$25 to \$27

Wakar.-We quote No. 1 Hard Manitoba at \$1.45 and No. 1 Northern at \$1.40. There is no

Canada winter wheat (flering. Conn.—The market is quiet but steady at

55c to 56: in bond.

PEAS.—Sales have been made in the West on the basis of 80c to 81c affoat here, but some buyers are now bidding only 79:. This is a decline of fully 10c per bushel within a very short time, a sale of 10,000 bushels being reported on this moulest some weeks upon at 92. this market some weeks ago at 92.
Oats.—There has been more enquiry for oats and quite a number of cars have changed hands along the line at 36c per 34 lbs.

i.o.b. Here there have been sales at 35c to 37c per 32 lbs.

quality. We quote 55c to 69c.

MALT.—Large quanties have been contracted at 85c to 90c per bushel for delivery covering the season. Small lots are quoted at 95c to \$1. SEEDS —American timothy seed is quoted at \$2 to 2.25 per bushel, and red clover at \$5.50 per bushel.

will undoubtedly be short and not of the best of

# PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c —The market for hos products remains steady, clear pork having sold at \$20 to \$21, the demand coming from the city \$20 to \$21, the demand coming from the city and country. Western mess is stendy at \$18.50. Western lard in pails has been placed at 12c; for a round lot probably 12c might be accepted. We quote:—Canada short cut clear, per brl, 00.00 to 00 00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, \$20.50 to \$21 00; Mess park, western, per brl, \$20.50 to \$21 00; Mess park, western, per brl, \$18.50 to \$19; Hams, city cured, per lb, 13½ to 12½c; Lard, western, in pails, per lb, 12 to 12½c; Lard, Canadien, in pails, per lb, 00 to 00; Bacon, per lb, 1½s to 00c; Shoulders, per lb, 0 to 00; Tallow, com. refined, per lb, 5½c to \$c.

# DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-An improved demand is experienord for finest dairy and creamery butter, and we hear of the sale of 100 tubs of September we hear of the sale of 10°C tubs of September creatners at 22½s and another lot at 22°c. Factorymen are now a king 23°s for September make, but some will not name a price until they close down. Early makes are quoted at 20°c to 21°c; Oreamery, 20°c to 22½c; Eastern Fownehips, 13°c to 20°c; Morrisburg, 19°c to 20°c; Brockville, 18°c to 20°c; Western, 16°c to 17°c. For single tubs 1°c to 2°c more are obtained for salestdown. obtained for selections.

CHEESE —Quite a change has been sprung upon the cheese situation since our last report, the market being now as strong as it was weak about two weeks since, and about 11c to 11c per lb higher. Choice white September goods are firm at 1010, but it would be very difficult to buy a large lot on this market. Late August cheese are quoted on this market at 930 to 10c. We quote prices as follows: Finest September, white, 10ht; Suess September, colored, 10ht; finest late August, 9ht to 10c; fine, 9c to 9ht; medium, Sc to 8ht; inferior, 7hc to 7hc.

# COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.-The firmer feeling noted in our last report has developed into a stronger tone, result. lots having in an advance of to 1c per dozen, sales buyers.

shipments last week were 16,374 bbls., making a total for the season of 52,893 bbls., agains 20,750 bbls for the same time last year.

PRARS - Flemish beauties are firm with sales at \$7 to \$10 as to quality. ORANGES. - Jamaica in bble, have sold a \$7.25 to \$7 50. LEMONS -A better demand has set in and

sales of boxes have been made at So, and of ов на векс GRAPES .- The market has improved, with sales of Concords at 3c per lb. Rogers and Niagaras have brought 5c freely. Almeria grapes have met with fair enquiry at \$5 per

Reg.

PRACHES.—Sales of Canadian at 80c to 90c per basket, but the season is nearly over.

CRANERRIES.—Good Caps Cod berries have sold at \$7.50 to 88 per bbl, but fancy dark colored bring \$9 per bbl easily.

BAVANAS—Sales of both red and yellow have been made at \$1 to \$1.25, but the demand is very slow.

very slow.

Onions—Spanish onions are plentiful, the last steamer bringing about 9,000 crates, and sales have tran pired at 65c to 75c per crate.

Montreal red onions are selling at \$2 to \$2.25

POTATOES-Farmers are bringing all their poor lots to market, fearing that they will not keep. Quotations range from 60c to 75c per bag,

# GENERAL N ...KETS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES-Refined sugaris steady as last quoted and raw is firm. Cane has ad-venced 6d in Brazil. Molasses are steady at 374c to 39c for Barbadues. CANNED FISH. - Mackerel \$6 to \$6 15 and lob-

sters 36. FICKLED FISH .- There is a good demand for

Process of the prices at \$525 to \$5.50 and higher prices talked of. Dry cod is firm at \$5 to \$5.25 per quintal, and green cod at \$5 for No. 1 and at \$5.25 for No. 1 large. Cape Breton herring are at any at \$5.50 to \$6. Labrador salmon \$14 to \$15 per bbl. salmon \$14 to \$10 per up.

OYSTERS —Sales of choice hand-picked Malpeque have been made at \$3.50 to \$4, and ordinary at \$2.50 to \$3. Caraquets \$2 to \$2.25. Shipments this season have been very satisfac-

tory to shippers.

FISH OILS.—The market has ruled firm all

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE MARKET IS quiet but steady, sales of stained barley with good body being reported at 65c, but for choice pale samples 70c has been paid. Feed barley is quoted at 60c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Holders in the country are asking 60c a bushel, but cannot get it. The crop of the country are asking 60c a bushel, but cannot get it. The crop of the country are asking 60c a bushel, but cannot get it. The crop of the country are asking 60c a bushel, but cannot get it. The crop of the country are asking 60c a bushel, but cannot get it. The crop of the country are asking 60c a bushel, but cannot get it. The crop of the country are asking 60c a bushel, but cannot get it. eed liver oil 70c, but demand slow.

## MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES. MARKET REPORT.

The receipts of live stock for week ending October 13th, 1888, were as follows:—2,171 cattle, 1,417 sheep, 804 hogs, and 33 calves; left over from previous week, 515 cattle, 400 sheep 2 bogs and 3 calves; total for week, 2636 cattle, 1817 sheep, 266 hogs, and 26 salves; avorted 2 nogs and 3 calves; bital for week, 2,536 cattle, 1,817 sheep, 806 hogs, and 36 calves; exported, and sold during week, 2,426 cattle, 1,551 sheep, 788 hogs and 36 calves; on hand for sale and exports, 260 cattle, 266 theep and 18 hogs; receipts last week, 2,160 cattle, 1,152 sheep, 287 hogs and 35 calves; exported during week, 2,573 cattle and 975 sheep; exported hand properly week, 2,673 cattle and 975 sheep; exported hand properly week, 2,673 cattle and 975 sheep; exported hand properly week, 2,673 cattle and 975 sheep; exported hand properly week, 2,673 cattle and 975 sheep; exported hand properly week, 2,673 cattle and 975 sheep; exported hand properly week, 2,673 cattle and 975 sheep; exported hand properly week, 2,673 cattle and 975 sheep; exported hand properly week, 2,673 cattle and 975 sheep; exported hand properly week, 2,673 cattle and 975 sheep; exported hand properly week, 2,673 cattle and 975 sheep; exported hand properly week, 2,673 cattle and 975 sheep. ported previous week, 1,321 cattle and 3,240

At the beginning of the week there was a large supply of butchers' cattle of inferior quality, and although the demand was good, prices were very poor, and a number of cattle were held over till Thursday, when the supply and de mand were both lighter. There was a fair supply of export cattle, but the demand was light. Good steers for stockers were scarce and prices Hogs were plantiful and were sold at Export, good, average 4 to 50; do., medium,

40 to 45c; butcheref, good, 35 to 4c; do., medium, 25 to 35c; do. culls, 2c to 25c; hoge, 55c to 65c; sheep, 53c to 4c; lambs, each, \$3.00 \$3.50; calves, each, \$3.00 to \$8.00.

#### MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. POINT ST. OLARLES.

The receipts of borses for week ending Oct. 13, 1888, were 203. There were 16 left over from previous week, making the total for week 219. There were 145 shipped during the week, and sales for the week were 2; left for the city, 61; and 16 on hand for sale and shipment. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G. T. R. Ex SS. Lake Superior—23 horses consigned to L. Banks Wilson, Bedford, Iowa; 4 to W. Eddington, of Macomb, Illinois; 6 to Jos. Merriman, of Baseo, Illinois, 3 to P. Hinkle of Plymouth, Illinois, 12, 23 Illinois; 6 to Jos. Merriman, of Basco, Illinois; 3 to P. Hinkle, of Plymouth, Illinois. Ex SS. Circe—I horse consigned to S. C. Johnson, of Manilla, Ontario; 4 to Churchill & Wallace, of Clinton, Ontario; 2 to F. G. Tipling, of Wingham, Ontario; 14 to Thos. Foreshaw, of Chicago, Illinois. The market has improved considerably in the last week and the prospects for the coming mask are very accoraging. Several the coming week are very encouraging. Several loss have been shipped by the American

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S. Caraley has put in stock this werk a large S. Carsley has put in stock this werk a large shipment of French, English and German Lacer. His Lace Department is the most complete in Canada. Every make is selected from each market. Ludies will find the latest styles and the most recherche patterns at very low prices, at S. Carsley's Lace Department.

Ladies agree that it pays them to buy their Winter Under Kear At S. CARSLEY'S.

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If you want Men's good Undershirts and Drawers come direct to S. CARSLEY'S.

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