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VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

SLONDON, Aug. 14.—The exciting question of the day and one whose dramatic interest in-creases daily is, who forged the Parnell letters? Since Parnell declared them forgeries and the Times, by its attitude in puthament, evinced an evident less of confidence in them, the disinter-cated cancer lumble has come to the ested general public has come to the conclusion that somebody has been signing Parnell's name as well as other peoples, and is naturally very

curions to know who it is. There was a rumor to-day that the forger had There was a rumor to-day that the forger had been discovered and that the discovery had much to do with the Eunburg suit. Parnel could not be found. He never can be found except when he is in the House of Commons. But another Irish leader gave me the desired information. He is a participant in all the information. He is a participate in all the counsel, of the party, and there is no question whatever as to the accuracy of his statement. He said:—"Letters and papers sent over here by Patrick Egan have thrown startling light on the mystery. They have furnished information on a lot of points which were before hidden, to the participation of th and will prove the needed missing links in the chain, which, without them, was very incom-plete. You can say Parnell has made up hi mind as to the author of the letters, and can lay his hands on him when he wishes. This is the reason of his confined action lately. He has not only permitted but insisted that the commission bill should go through, and he has done this against the advice of all his collections. none tons against the service or an nic colleagues and the la-ders of the Liberal party. The question then why he has brought suit against the Times is answered. The suit has nothing to do with the commission. The case before the commission is to be pushed to the bitter end. George Lewis, the best solicitor

which have not yet been made public were be-gun here last week." The question WHO IS THE FORGER. THE FORCER.

The in our new at liberty to answer. It must be proved you know. "is he in this country?

Yes, our only fear is that he will leave. He is

of members of Parliament against the Times

gentleman smiling.
"It would be a bad place for him. I cannot say whether he was or is a member of the Irish party. I have said more to you than has been said to anybody else. Egan will understand when he learns his letters

"Is it Callan or Finegan?"

Neither of them. They are exonerated. You must excuse me from eaying any more."
Parnell sets his damages at £50,000. The complaint contains 10 pages of quotations from the Times' columns, including a fac simile of his letter and all other letters purporting to have been written by him. The answer of the Times will not be filed for a month yet.

The promised reply of Joseph Chamberlain to Parnell's challenge, which was printed in the

astuteness could have made so egregious an pay rent, and therefore forced into existence error. He fiatly declared in the Commons that the Plan of Campaign, which they afterward he could prove by Parnell's own handwriting that Parnell prepared a scheme for the government of Ireland which excluded an Irish parliament. Mr. Parnell challenged him to a proof, and in his publication he admits that he was partly mistaken, and brings forward the outline of government by O'Shea which, he says, was corrected by Parnell. There is nothing to prove the latter statement, however, and it would not amount to anything if there was. He produces no writing at all from Parnell.

LONDON, August 15.—The Times is worried, surprised and greatly vexed by Parnell's bringing the suit in the Scotch courts, which was done on the advice of George Lewis. The form in which he sues gives him a great advantage. He sues on the letters and the Times articles relating to them. The libels he complains of are, first, the Times' assertion that he said Burke, when murdered in Phœnix Park, got no more than his deserts; second, that he urged Egan to murder Foster; third, that he gave Frank Byrne money to escape to France. The reason why Parnell brings his action for libel is most simple. He had treated the Times tor-geries with contempt, merely telling the Com-mons that if it deemed its honor was infected by this charge against one of its members, he was prepared to prove his unnocence before a committee composed of his colleagues. This offer the Government declined. An act was then passed for a general inquiry. The entire Liberal party protested against the selection of judges by Salisbury, against the mode of procedure adopted and against the scope of the enquiry. They particularly protested against the refusal to instruct the company of the company mission to inquire immediately into the genuine ness of the letters and against the clause which deprived Paraeli of any right to claim damages from the Times for the publication of the forged letters, should it be proved they were forged. Parnell therefore determined that if there were an inquiry there should be a real one, and that the Times should not be protected from

THE PECUNIARY CONSEQUENCE OF ITS LIBEL. The verdict of a Scotch jury is by a majority. There is, therefore, no fear of the trial ending in a disagreement. If the Times can prove the letters were written by Parnell, his character will be biasted. If it cannot prove this, Walter will have to pay a substantial sum as damages as well as the entire cost of the law proceedings. Mr. Labouchere says of the Parnell Enquire Commission:—"The Times will fail to prove any connection between the Irish members of Parliament and Irish outrages. There is indeed no association in America connected with such like crimes. How then came it to be that there were outrages? It was thus: Occasionally three or four men in America of some means were so indignant at what was going on in Ireland that they subscribed \$1,000 or \$2,000 and sent a man over here to wage war. Occasionally, too, men connected with the old secret together to commit crime. When this occurred it was generally in disdies in Iroland Landed themselves her to commit orime. When occurred it was generally in dis-

tricts like Kerry, where the League could not obtain a footing. From the first to the last the Land League and the National League, and all those exercising influence over these associations, set their faces against acts of violence I venture to think I know a good deal more about the action of Irish Parliamentary leaders than the editor of the Times, and this he will discover when he has expended a good many thousand pounds before the commission and course of law, Probably he has already discovered it, and this is why, under the guidance of his old friend, Smith, and his counsel, the Attorney-General the "Temes protection" act has included other persons, in the hope of running in two or three obscure, silly criminal fools, such as always hang on the outskirss of every great national movement.

LONDON, Aug. 16-The statement that the Times would try to thwart Parnell by legal technicalities is so far merely rumor, which was given expression to in the intense Tory sympathizer, the Dublin Express. No lawyer has given the rumor the benefit of his reputation. If the Times should put in the claim that the Scattish court has no jurisdiction, it will be already beaten be-fore the public of the United Kingdom and the whole world, for the whole world is interested in the disputed letters, and will not let the Times rest easy until it is settled beyond controversy whather the Parnell letters are genuine or for-geries. The Scottish tribunal is confessedly the most independent and the nearest neutral that can be found in the United Kingdom. If the Times evades a trial before such a tribunal, it is guilty in the eyes of the public of publishing forgeries. There is trouble shead for the "Thunderer" in

T. P. O'Connor's libel suit. In the "Parnellism and Crime" articles, the Times charged O'Connor at the time of the Burke-Cavendish murder with having participated in a meeting in Chicago at which O'Donovan Rossa and John Finerty were the leading spirits and made commission is to be pushed to the bitter end. George Lewis, the best solicitor in London, is our attorney, and he gives up his whole vacation to prepare for it. His family are now in Switzerland, where he manted otherwise to be. The counsel for the Irish leaders includes Sir Charles Russel, Mr. Lockwood, member of Parliament, and other gautlement less eminent.

Parliament, and other gentlemen less eminent, but very able, Parnell had a consultation with them to-day and left for his place in Ireland this afternoon for three weeks shooting. You must remember that there has been forced in the bill a clause in demnifying not only the Times, but everybody who testifies before the commission from any criminal or civil prosuit reiterated in g.neral terms the old charge and the editions of the "Parnellism and Crime" commission from any criminal or civil procedure. This legalized sately for the Times and the editions of the "Parnellism and Crime" articles now on sale, show no correction of the why, not only that the Parnell Suit was brought to Edinburgh, but that two more suits with the idea that as long as the Times is doing all it can to but the Irish party, the Irish leaders and on a less than reciprocase to the leaders can do no less than reciprocate to the full extent of their power. His case is a good one and should bring him heavy damages.

LONDON, August 17 .- Since the first meeting of the Parnell commission the Times has pre-served silence having announced that it intend-Yes, our only fear is that he will leave. He is not likely to go to America, however," said the Parnell libel suit, it says: We did not propose the commission but we have accepted it and since the tribunal has been constituted by the authority of Parliament, it has become in our view morally, if not legally, impossible to casion.

carry the case, or some specially selected parts
of the case, elsewhere. We shall defend our chial sc selves in Scotland, but it is before the commis sion that we have to make good our charges. The plain meaning of this is that the *Times* inasuds to set up technical and dilatory defences in Scotland and get its whole case before the

commission as speedily as possible. Gladstone's latest letter on Dillon's imprison ment goes a step further than any previous letter or speech. "If Dillon," says the aged statesman, "broke the law he was driven to break it by the gross misconduct of the Gevern-Parnell's challenge, which was printed in the ment and the parliament of 1886, who ob-Times, is considered exceedingly weak. It is stinately refused to make any provision for the surprising that a statesman of Chamberlain's undoubted incapacity of many Irish tenants to stinately refused to make any provision for the undoubled incapacity of many Irish tenants to

make an excuse for cruei coercion."

Thomas Somers, tenant of James Byrne, of Colroe, Wexford, made a determined resistance to the police and troops who were sent to evict him. He, with twelve others, entrenched himself in his house and built banks of earth and timber against the walls so that the battering ram used by the police had no effect. The assailants were repulsed twelve times, boiling tar being poured upon them by the inmates. The ladder which the officers exercised in order to scale the roof and break it in was seized from within with grappling hooks and overthrown with all upon it. After atruggling for hours the troops were called upon to assist the police at four o'clock in the after-noon, whereup in Canon Doyle, parish priest, to prevent an effusion of blood, advised the brave garrison to surrender, which it did: All were arrested and taken to jail. They went off accompanied by a large and excited crowd, shout ing "God save Ireland !" and singing patriotic songs. Members of parliament were present and took notes of the circumstances.

LONDON, Aug. 20 .- The Times will need the help of the Atturney General and Sir Reury James. The former it is not likely to get, and Sir Henry James is not particularly anxious to accept a reminer; but if he does take it he will perform the task better than any man in England. He is a man much to he feared by any one who has strong motives for concealing the truth. His scent of hidden secrets is like that of a bloodbound for its prey. What sort of a case the Times has is known only to its managers and its legal advisors. That is can legally prove every charge it has brought against the Parnellites is simply imbrought against the Parnellites is simply impossible. If it fails in establishing the authenticity of the famous letters it is done for. Its authority will be completely broken down, and the Government which has apparently supported it will have received a heavy, perhaps fatal blow. An eminent Conservative said to me only yesterday: I very much fear the Parnell commission will wrock the Ministry, for Parnell will undoubtedly swear he never wrote the letters in question. The Times must for Parnell will undoubtedly swear he never wrote the letters in question. The Times must then depend upon the evidence of experts, which in all such cases can be had either way. Unless some one looked on while Parnell wrote the letters ascribed to him what is to disprove his denial. Considering these and other things it is not surprising that the Ministry anticipates with some anxiety the issue of the inquiry, and are heartily sorry they took Chamberlain's advice in pressing it upon the Parnellites. Meanwhile Parnell is in poor health, but is trying to recuperate by shooting partridges in the County Wicklow. He will be promptly on hand when the commission convenes. Mr. Lewis, who is the lawyer for Parnell and the whole Irish party, and is one of the ablest men whole Irish party, and is one of the ablest men

A man's tunny bone enables him to "laugh in his sleeve."

in the country, says the scope of the inquiry

cannot be determined as yet.

CATHOLIC NEWS NOTES.

Mgr. Hasley, Archbishop of Cambrai, is

The archdiocese of St. Louis has 196 churches and about 100 parochial schools. The Franciscans have recently purchased \$10,500 worth of property at Little Neck, L.I.

The German Cathelics of Bayonne, N.J., are moving in the matter of erecting a church. St. Gabriel's schools, New York, Mgr. Farley,

pastor, are attended by 1,700 schulars. The new St. Louis University was formally pleased on the Feast of St. Ignative, the 31so of July.

The Revd. F. J. Kennedy, a young priest of Philadelphia, is the new vice-rector of the American college in Rome: Rev. James Quinn, formerly of the archdiocese f Tuam, Ireland, is now affiliated with the

Cleveland, (O.) See, and located at the Cathe-A number of volunteer Sisters of Charity from Syracuse, N. Y., will soon go to the Island of Molokai, to take charge of the female

The Rev. J. F. Figge, S.J., one of the pro-fessors at Creighton College, Umaha, Neb., is the guest of the Josuit Fathers at Boston

College. Rev. Father Fusseder, an old and respected priest of the diocese of Milwaukee, died on Tuesday, the 17th ult., at Beaver Dam.

Father Benjamin Schmittdiel, the pastor of St. Michael's Church, Mouroe, on Thursday, the 19th ult., completed his quarter century of

service in the Priesthood. The vice-rectorship of the American Catho lic University has been offered to Rev. P. J. Garrigan, Fitchburg, Mass. He has the sub-

ject under consideration. The work on St. Joseph's new church, Washington, D.C., is progressing very satisfactorily, and it is expected that the building will be rooted by the 1st of November.

Rev. B. Kroeger, the beloved paster of St. Bridget's congregation, Legansport, Ind., celebrated the 25th anniversary of his ordination last Thursday, August 2nd.

The smallest church in the world is on the Isle of Wight. It is of Saxon architecture, 24 feet ling, 12 feet wide, and barely high enough for a tall man to stand upright.

The Rev. Charles Peborbe, D.D., Professor of theology at St. Viateur's College, near Kankakee, Ill., died after several weeks illness at St. Joseph's Hospital, Lafayette, Ind.

Evansville, Ind., has five large Catholic churches, but the rapid growth of the Catholic population necessitates the erection of another which will be known as St. Anthony's. Cardinal Moran says it is not likely he will visit Ireland on his present trip, as official business calls him to Belgium, and he hopes to sail for Sydney as soon as that is completed.

Bishop O'Farrel, of Tranton, recently dedicate ed the new church of St. Nicholas which the Augustinians have built at Atlantic City, N.J.,

and preached an appropriate sermon on the oc-Between 700 and 800 children attend the parochial schools of St. Mary's, Glens Falls, N,Y., Very Revd. James McDermott, V.G., pastor.

Eleven Sisters of St. Joseph are required as teachers. A gold model of the famous cross of Cong made for the Pope by a Dublin artificer, by order of the O'Connor Don, is now on view at

the Irish Exhibition in London, and is universally admired. Work on the new tower of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Albany, N.Y., is progressing so rapidly that it will be finished,

robably, when Bishop McNerney returns from Europe two months hence.

"Liturgy for the Laity," is the name of a work which Rav. James H. O'Donnell, of the Church of the Immaculate Conceptior, Waterbury, Ot., with the approbation of Bishop Mc-Mahon, is about to publish. On a recent Sunday Bishop Flasch, of La

Crosse, Wis., dedicated the new St. Agnes' Church at Ashland, erected by the Franciscan Fathers. Dean Goldsmith, of Chippewa Falls, preached the dedication sermon. A despatch from Toronto save that it is

probable that Bishop Farrell, of Trenton, N.J., is looked upon as the successor to the late Archbishop Lynch in the event of Bishop Walsh, of London, Out., declining. Twenty years ago there was not a priest of any sort or a religious of any Sisterhood in

Wyoming, where now there is a bishop, ten priests, two male and two female religious Orders, and a Catholic population of about The rumor current recently in regard to the sppointment of Father Brossard as Vicar Gen-

eral of the diocese of Covington, has since proved to be correct. The reverend gentleman will enter upon the duties of this responsible position on or about the 15th of this month. The fruit of Lacordaire's genius is the heri-

tage of Christendom. All Cabbolics will there-fore be glad to learn that on the 23rd of next month a marble statue of the illustrious minican will be inaugurated on the "Court of Honor" of the College of Sorreze, Taru. Christian schools should be in no respect in-

ferior to others. Parents who give them the preference on moral and religious grounds should not have occasion to regret that their obildren do not find therein; all other educa-tional advantages.—Blessed John Baptiste de a Salle.

Rose Lafferty, recently deceased, of Philadelphia, has bequeathed \$1,000 to the Seminary of Charles Borromeo, \$5,000 to St. John's Orphan Asylum, \$250 to the House of the Good Shepherd, and \$250 each to the Societies of St. Rose at the churches of St. Patrick and St. Charles, Philadelphia.

Father Trincal, writing from the Madura mission, India, to the illustrated Catholic Missions, says: "From the end of June last year to the end of January this year I baptized 452 converts and founded four entirely new Christian congregations. I have at present in hand some 800 catechumens to instruct."

The district in Alaska where Archbishop Seghers was murdered and where Rev. Fathers Robart and Tosi, S.J., are now laboring, is inhabited by 15,000 Pagans. The villages in which they live are closely situated to one another, and the missionaries design to establish three or four stations so that easy communica-tion may be had with them.

The new Jesuit Novitiate of the Sacred Hears at Los Gatos, California, has been formally opened with a large number of novices and scholastics. It is a spacious brick building the body of Luiworth, whose father's guest of the Jacquest of Luiworth, whose father's guest of the Jacquest of Luiworth, whose father's guest of Charley finely fitted up throughout, and constructed in George III, had once been); and a Catholic Viceroy of India, such a manner as to thoroughly harmonize with (Lord Denbigh) was unsurpassed at Wimble of God in their hearts? Again, you are loves me?" Elsie—"Yes, but he's fool anxious enough that they shall learn to enough to do anything." The new Jesuit Novitiate of the Sacred Heart

faculty will consist of Rev. Paul Maus, S.J., Novice Master; Revs. J. J. Cunningham, S.J., D. Ja. obi, S.J., and A. Tardella, S.J., teachers. Rev. J. Masuaia, S.J., will be paster of the parish church, which is located near the Novitiate.

A NEW CANADIAN BISHOP.

The Canadian Freeman, July 25th says: Archbishop Gross, of Portland, has received a Papal Bull announcing the appointment of Rev.

He was ordained a priest on March 29, 1875, at Brussels, by the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Catani, who has since been raised to the high dignity of a Cardinal. Before he completed his theological studies Mgr. Lemmens had selected for his por-tion the arduous missions of the dicesse of Vanconver Island, and shortly after his ordination was preparing to star; out for his future field of labor, but was stricken down with hemorrhage of the luege and compelled to postpone his departure until the following year, 1876, when, in company with the Rev. Father Niceleye, now also a devoted missionary among the Indians of the west coast of Vaucouver Island, he landed at Victoria on August 21.

He was first appointed at Nausime, visiting

at the same time the various Indian tribes up to the north of the island. In 1882 he was appointed rector of the Cathedral in Victoria, and in 1883 was sent with Father Nicelays to the north of the west coast of Vancouve Island, to engage in missionary work among the Indians.

When the painful necessity arose for choosing a successor to the lamented Archbishop Seghers, the diergy of the diccese were unanimous in their option for Father Lemmens. Archbishop Seghers himself on more than one occasion said that Father Lemmens should be his successor. The Bishop-elect is a profound theologian, upon whose decisions the clergy know they can rely; he is a splendid scholar; being acquainted with many of the ancient and modern languages, he is well qualified as an administrator, and is thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the Indian missions which form the greater part of this disocese. He is familiar with the languages of the various In-dian tribes of Vancouver Island, and is well acquainted with their customs and practices. He is an eloquent speaker.

A remarkable coincidence in connection with the receipt of the Papal document is that two

years ago exactly the late Archbishop Seghers left Victoria city to meet his death in Alaska at the bands of the miscreant Fuller.

A RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

The following ladies have just joined the Ful lum Street Providence Convent, and have pro-nounced their vows: The Misses Marie L. A. Labarre, to religion Sister Denis of Three Rivers; Marie Paquin, in religion Sister Adilie of Louisville; Marie M. Daze, Sister Bouyet, of St. Vincent de Paul; Marrie E. Perrault, Sister Modeste of Lanorale; Marie Addine Laliberté, Sister Marie Ozanna of St. Etienne des Gres; Marie A. Corbeil, Sister St. Fulgence of St. Vincent de Paul; Josephine Larocque, Sister Macairs of St. Joachim; Mathilda Laport, Sister Joseph Alfred of St. Norbert; Marie Rosa de Laina Gervais, Sister Joseph Oscar of St. Elizabeth; Marie Anne Charbonneau, Sister Anna of La Providence, of Yamanishinks. F. F. Edilal Sister Aville Sister chiche; F. E. Béliele, Sister Avila of St. Agatha; Marie II. Mayer, Sister Amarine of of Montreal; Marie E. D. Lalande, Sister Marie Josaphat of St. Polycarp; Lucie C. Jutras, Sister Elphéje of Nicolet, and Marie Amanda Kichard, Sister de la Compassion of St. Polycar St. Denis.

TRADING IN APOSTACY.

Fifty Presbyterian ministers now preaching in Canada and the States, says the Christian Age, were formerly Roman Catholic priests Not only so, but Methodists, Protestant Epis. copalians, and even Baptists, have each their quots of "converted" priests serving in their various ministries. One explanation, we fancy, of this ridiculous fable is, that not a few Protestant ministers in America pretend that they once were priests, when, as a matter of fact, they never said Mass in their lives. They find that the reputation of being a convert attracts attention, and seasons lectures wonderfully. In a word, the profession of being a convert page, and therefore, this followed. ing a convert pays, and therefore, it is followed.

If any Catholic with spare time finds himself in
the neighbourhood of a professed apostate the neighbourhood of a professed apostate priest acting as a Protestant minister, he would do well to persuade "deacons" or other paymasters of his chapel to ask him for some proofs of his ordination. If there really are in America fifty Presbyterian ministers who profess to have ocen priests, we venture to say not five of them could prove the truth of their statement.—Catholic Times.

ME AND GOD.

In a country town not far from Boston there is a man who has been trying long and hard to get into some political office. His neighbors knew that what chiefly stood in his way was his opinionated and overbearing ignorance, but of course this point never dawned upon him.

At last, and chiefly through the intervention

of a popular neighbor, he was made a justice of the peace. This was better than nothing, and it set him up accordingly. Still, the days went on, and nothing came in his way to afford him an opportunity to exercise his newly found

At last a rough-and-ready neighbor came in one day to testify in regard to something to which he had been a witness. He stalked in in his usual sullen manner, his hat on his head, and

stood before the new Justice.
"Don't you know you're going to be aworn ir ?" thundered the new official. The sullen visitor nodded.

"Then off with your hat, sir!" roared the Justice. "Don't you know any better than to ome into the presence of me and God with your at on?"—Boston Record. Justice.

DISTINGUISHED CATHOLICS.

Having stated that a Catholic priest sits among the peers (Lord Petre), and that another priest is heir presumptive to a peerage, a writer in the current number of the Dublin Review tells us that "In one year a Cathollo

and Catholic Governors in Malta, New Zealand, and Mauritius; while the Turkish Ambassador to her Majesty, Rustem Pacha, is a Catholic, as lealso her Majesty's Minister at Constantinople, Sir William White. Catholic names in position and of position meet us daily and at every turn. In science: Father Perry, S.J., Admiral Sabine and Mr. Prouter; in law: Judges Shea (R.I.P.), Day and Matthew, with Mr. Aspinall, Q.C., (late Recorder of Liverpool), Sir Charles Russel, The following is a sketch of the new dignitary.
The Right Rev. John Nicholas Lemmens was born on June 3rd, 1850, at Schimmert, in the province of Limburg, Holland. Feeling him self called to a missionary life, he entered the American college of Louvain, Belgium, in October, 1872, where he completed his theological studies with brilliant success.

He was ordained a priest on March 30 1000.

M.P., and H. R. Bagshaw, Erq., Q.C.; Lord Bury has been a member of the Ministry and a Privy Councillor; Sir John Lambert is a Privy Councillor, and was publicly thanked by Mr. Gladetone in the House for the aid he had afforded the Liberal party as a statistic clan, and was subsequently as a statistic clan, cian, and was subsequently chairman of the Boundary Commission. Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.B., General Dormer, Col. Butler, and others, represent us in the Army; and in literature as in Parliament we have had Mr. Frederick Lucas (brother-in-law of John Bright), and for years editor of The Tablet; Miss Braddon, Adelaide Proctor, Father Bridgett, W. Maziere Brady, Lady Herbert of Lea, Lady Fullerton, Lord Arundel of Wardour, Mr. St. George Mivart, Mr. Burnand, and many others.

WHAT NEXT?

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopalian Cathedral, in London, was crected as a protest against Catholicity. It has no "Lady's Chapel" and no statue to the honor of the Holy Mother of God. Had Sir Christopher Wren, its builder, dared to place such a thing in it, a storm of rage on the part of Protestants would have swept him from his office as chief architect and demolished the structure.

But now the Protestant Episcopalian authorities who have charge of St. Paul's Cathedral have actually erected a rood screen and a statue of the Blessed Virgin. Their action, as was to be expected, has elicited a storm of indignant denunciation from the Protestants of England. But to that the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral pay no attention, and the strange spectacle is presented of two of the most significant emblems of the Catholic religion being introduced into a Cathedral which was erected as a protest against that religion.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT .- The follownig incident, pourtraying our Blessed Mother's special protection, occurred not long since on the Mississippi river: A young man remem-bering his pious mother's teachings, and persevering in his devotion to the Blessed Virgin, keeps her statue in the room in which he sleeps when at home. Acting as pilot on a boat, he found himself one night compelled, although nearly exhausted with fatigue and want of sleep, to take the second watch. Standing with his hands on the vhaal. aleep ove owered him—he lost scionsness. A touch on the shoulder aroused him; an arm extending before him, holding apparently the same statue he had left in his room. Fally aroused, he looked around. Aghast, he perceived the river bank imme-diately ahead, the boat under full steam rushing to certain destruction. Merely time to sound the signal bell-notice to the engineer to stop the motion of the boat—a few minutes later it backed into the middle of the river, saving many lives from a sudden and appall-

THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

A PAULIST FATHER PICTURES THE CRILD JESUS AS THE MODEL OF YOUTH.

"And the Child grew and waxed strong, full of wisdom; and the grace of God was in Him.

Jesus Christ is our wodel in all things, and in the verse above quoted we see Him presented as the model of youth. Your children, parents, ought to be strong in body, wise in mind, and to have the grace of God in their hearts. Now, who is to form them after the model of Jesus Ohrist? It is the duty of the parents. First, then, you ought to take care of the

First, then, you ought to take care of the bedily wants of your children, in order that they may grow and wax strong. How often parents offend against this duty? There are some who let their children eat just what they please, who pamper their appetites, who give them unwholesome food. Such children will never be healthy. There are others who spend all their money in drink— who leave their poor little ones at home, moaning and starving with hunger, who, through their imprudence, leave their children without food for a whole day, having squandered their earnings in all sorts of foolish and wicked plea-sures. Then, too, there are those who allow their children to sit up till all hours of the night, who let them go off to heated ball rooms, who dress them either too much or too little, who either coddle them up so that they can hardly stand a whiff of air, or else send them out to shiver and while of air, or ease said them out to shiver and shake with the cold. No wonder our city children are unhealthy; no wonder death sweeps them away as it does. Is it not because parents are neglectful? Look to it, then; see to the diet, the clothing, the habits of your children. Do not overtask their feeble strength by sending them too soon to work. Never permit them then to soon work. Watch over their daily lives; see that they take proper exercise; then, like the Child Jesus, they will "grow and wax strong." Neglect the duty of corporal education and we shall have a generation of sickly children and adult invalids.

And if it be so necessary for parents to watch over the bodies of their children, what shall I say of the duty of watching over their minds and souls? Your children should be full of wisdom, and the grace of God should be in their hearts. Oh! when I think of the neglege of and souls? many Catholic parents in this respect I am tempted to take up the Gospel's most awful tone, and cry, 'Woe to you, careless parents! woe, eternal woe to you guilty fathers and mothers who are letting your little ones run to destruction l'

You make your home uncomfortable by your rossness, your harsh words, your slovenly, untidy habits. Your children, from their earliest infancy, take to the streets. They hear impurity, blasphemy, and cursing. They hear words and see sights which are not fit to be mentioned on God's altar. They keep what company they like. They learn infamotis and immoral habits that destroy both body and soul. Oh, hears heaven in your livit that will

read and write, to keep books and be quick at figures, but are you sure they know their cate-chism as well? Where are they on Sundays? Where are they when confession day comes around? Oh, these are vital questions, if you want them to be full of grace and wisdom.

Some boys and girls of our day have lost a great deal of their freshness. There is no figure about them. They are revolting angel-

nocenice about them. They are revolting spec-tacles to men and angels. Wisdom, forsouth I They have none. Grace of God! It is destroy-ed. Their childhood is more like the childhood of an incarnate devil than of an incarnate God. Look, then, carefully to your children. Look to the little ones; correct them when they are babies. Don't wait till a child is in its teens; then it Don't wait till a child is in its teens; then it will be too late. Set them a good example. You know the story of the old crab, who said to her little ones. "Why do you walk sideways?" "Suppose, mother," they said, "you show us how to walk straight." Yes, if you are wicked, foolish, and sinful, your children will be like you, "Like father, like son." says the proverb. Oh! then, you parents, be pure as Mary; be industrious, modest, patient like St. Joseph; then your children, like Jesus, will grow and wax strong, full of wisdom and of the grace of God.

TRUE TO THE TORIES.

THE QUEEN SUBSCRIBES TO THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Home Rulers in England Brand the Gift an a Vatal Mistake Because It Commits the

Crewn to Organized Oppression, London, August 17 .- Many are the comments that have followed the Queen's act of

contributing £50 to the Irish constabulary fund.
The Liberal journals deprecate the gift and consider that it will have a bad effect upon the Irish in general, as it accentuates in a disagreeable manner where the Queen's sym-

pathles are placed. It also contrasts in an unpleasant manner her feelings toward a people who would be loyal to her if they could, and the very different feelings she entertains for the men who hound the Irish peasants from their homes and

livinge. The Irish Nationalist journals take up the subject and comment upon it with extreme bitterness. One says that the fact in itself would be as insignificant as the sun, were it not for the unmistakable indication that the gift affords of the amount of affection with which the Queen regards her Irish subjects.

"Her good woman's heart that has been so loudly vaunted," continues this paper, "bas not been touched by the poverty, the want and the piteous struggle of the Irish who have been driven from their homes by English landlords. The misery of thousands of a nation which has largely contributed to her security and greatness has not impelled her to turn in compassion and sympathy toward them or seek their relief by so much word of comfort.

"On the contrary, the sovereign has selzed an opportunity of insulting the Irish and taunting them in their distress by lending her aid to those who in the pay of her Gov ernment assist in robbing the Irish."

Other papers declare that the Irish only need the love and sympathy which the Queen has willingly bestowed upon other parts of her kingdom to make them the most loyal of her

subjects.

The gift has caused a great deal of teeling, and a more inopportune time, when daily evictions are being carried on and Ireland's distress is increasing, could not have been chosen for such an act.

THE PRICE OF AVARICE IS DEATH.

Once upon a time there lived in Ireland a very covetous man, whose only thought was gain and whose only God was gold. By work-ing hard and almost starving himself he had laid up a little, but by doing so he had carned for himself the title of miser. He lived in a miserable house on a lonely road on which there was very little travel. But one night when the wind was blowing fiercely and the rain fell in torrents, there was a rap at the miser's door. Bising hastily, and hiding the money he had been counting, the miser ran to open the door.

At the door stood a man with dripping garments, and in his hand was a heavy satchel.

"Can you give me shelter for the night—I will pay you well?"

The miser cared more about the money than he did about the man, so he answered quickly that he would be very glad to accommodate the man if he were well paid; so the traveller went in, and as he was tired he went to bed. The miser meautime had been watching the

The miser meantime had been watching the man's satchel with a great deal of interest, and hoping there was money in it, for he intended to rob the man after he had gone to sleep. The time soon came; the man was asleep. And the miser took the satchel that was laying beside the bed, and opened it with the key that hung to the handle of the satchel. He unlocked it, and tried to open it but it did not open easily, so he caught hold of the handles and pulled it asunder, as he did so there was a frightful exasunder, as he did so there was a frightful ex-plosion and the traveller leaped from the bed-But the light had gone out, so he groped around in the dark till his foot struck something, and he fell over the dead body of the miser, now mangled almost beyond recognition. Thus the covetious man paid the price of avarice by death.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-morrow is only to-day carried forward. The future to a man in a middle or mature life will contain very little not now to be found in hissoul. To-morrow is only a point in the river a little nearer the sea. The same water flows there that flowed a hundred miles above. It is there that howed a hundred miles above. It is a sad thing when one must confess for himself, that these passing hours are a photograph of the remainder of life. To morrow will be only to-day rolled on, and when maturity has fully come, this worship of to morrow should be given up, and the full significance of the present should burst pon the intellect and soul.

Old Lady(to street gamin) - You don't chew tobacco, do you, little boy? Little boy-

THE LEPER SETTLEMENT AT MOLO-

FATHER CONBARLY DESCRIBES THE ASYLUM OF THE AFFLICTED.

Through the kindness of Archbishop Gross, the Catholic Centifiel, is able to present to its readers the subjoined eletter from Father Contracts.

"MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP :- I have just got

"Most Rev. Archershop:—I have just got the welcome Sentinel; in which I see that some Eastern paper has reported that I am dying with leprosy! but, thank God I am not there yet, sithough one day the prophecy may be fulfilled. I will give you now some particulars about the portion of Molokai we occupy and its inhabitants. As I stated in my first letter, I landed here also I?. Really the climitie is not very warms the heat II am told, is such greater has the fall. The atmospheric greater has my old complaint, of which I would come back on me. Father Damien last year had a priest with him three months, but he had to leave on account of asthma; he is now in the Branch Hospital, near Honolulu, where the lepers are received before being sent here. I visited him at my arrival. Asbhma does not would him so much now, but leprosy has developed upon him.

"The portion of Molokai which we occupy is

veloped upon him.
"The portion of Molokai which we occupy is very low and is only three miles long, and be-tween half to three quarters of a mile wide; on one side the boundless ocean and on the other very high cliffs (at least 1,000 feet high) whose very high cliffs (at least 1,000 feet high) whose tops are most of the time covered with clouds. It is a natural place of seclusion with very little chance of escaping. I hope that asthma will not force me out of the leper settlement.

In the meantime I am liable to take leprosy, but I am in the hands of God, happen what may! I stay with the heroic Facher Damien, who sometimes brings me things, saying, "Keep this for yourself, no leper had his hands on it," forgetting that he himself is a leper.

Leprosy does not affect its victims all in the same way. Some have horrible faces, either eaten up in a cancerous manner or almost

eaten up in a cancerous manner or almost double in size, covered with boils and swellings. Some are in such condition that I do not know how they can live. In many cases the lips and nose are gone, the eyes sore and the hands and feet rotten. In fact the whole of their body is feet rotten. In fact the whole of their body is rotting away. With all that they do not complain, although they sometimes suffer agony. I have seen a poor boy, who, having his lips and nose gone and the whole of his body in a horrible condition, was taken down with a fit of suffocation. He dragged himself out of a miserable room to get more fresh air, and then with a mangled reget more fresh air, and then with a mangled hand he struck himself in the side of the lungs, as to punish them for relinsing him their use.
In that state 1 administered to him Extreme In that state 1 administered to him Extreme Unction, Father Damien standing also near by and exhorting him. I had to make the Unction as near of the senses as possible, his tips, ears, nose, hands and feet being gone or very sore. Poor fellow! he died one hour after, when Fahir and I were accompanying two other boys and are right to the control of the day last week. and one girl to the grave. One day last week we had eleven deaths. Fortunately the grave-yard is only a few yards from our house, and is adjoining the church. Since I came we had ninety deaths,
"Most Rev. Archbishop, it is quite sad*o

see young boys with mangled hands washing their own clothes or trying to handle a needle to mend them. Sometimes I hear them say in a very thoughtful manner, seeing so many dying, (remark that some of them are mere children, only seven or eight years old): 'If we stay here we will all die, this land is not good; were we back home we wouldn't die.' Not thinking, poor little fellows, that they are here to die, and most of them in the near future. They will never see again their parents, brothers, sisters, no one dear to them. By Divine Providence we have been chosen to replace their beloved kindred on earth, till the day of their reunion in heaven!

"Many of our boys wear clothes made out of the material so generously donated by the good people of Oregon and sent by your Grace. For the present, the leper boys are pretty well supplied and in return every day they recite the beads for their benefactors. Neither Father Damien nor myself forget them at Holy Mass. In a special manner, being myself an Oregonian, I recommend daily your Grace and all those I have known during my fourteen years'

The lumber for the Sisters' house and hos-

came to pay a visit to the lepers.
"It was a great event for the leper settle ment, as it happens now only once a year that visitors come to Molokai. The Board of west, as to happens now only once a year that visitors come to Molokai. The Board of Health, which is doing all that is in its power to alleviate the sufferings of our doomed people, is fully convinced that the next great thing to be done for the unfortunates of Moloki in the provide convents. Moloka, is to provide them with competent and devo. d nurses both male and female. This seems to be the conviction of all prominen men in Honolulu. But the question arises where to get them. Sandwich Islands were once claimed by our Protestant brethaen as a Protestant country where the Catholic religion had no right. But notice the change. To-day it is to that Catholic Church that men of all Christian denominations have to turn to find nurses for the poor Hawaiian lepers. I was telling one of the members of the committee that we need competent and devoted nurses, not only as nurses, but as an example to the wretched unfortunates, but where can we find them? Question of religion apart, they can be found only amongst the Catholics; no other will go and stay among the

lepers.
"I am glad to be able to say that the Sisters
"V are ready to of St. Francis, of Syracuse, N.Y., are ready to cast their lot of life among the lepers, to soften their pains and alleviate their sufferings, for

cure there is none.

"I am also informed that proposals have to an eminent physician to come here to try his science on our poor wretched taken to secure the services of a religious Order of Hospital Brothers. When that is done, then this settlement will be a very good place for the poor lepers, and great praise will be due to the Hawaiian Government for having done all that skill and devotion could possibly do for the relief of so many unfortunate beings, cut off from all communications with the rest of

" Hoping to hear soon from your Grace, and recommending myself to your and others' prayers, I remain sincerely and affectionately

L. L. CONBARDY."

THE DENUNCIATION OF SWEARING The London Daily Telegraph says:-The practical objection to swearing is its coarseness, its ugliness, its tendency to disfigure speech, and to make social intercourse bruval, for cate and dogs and wild beasts substantially swear when they growl and sparl and spit lingual fire at one another. To swear is in most instances a sign of stupidity and poverty of speech. a sign of stupidity and poverty of spectra. There are many records of wise men who have

used bad language, but every fool can swear. Not only grown men, but raw lads and mere boys revel with almost absolute impunity in the foulest and coarest language. But for the sake of strict impartiality, this much justice must be done to the English rough—that he is, as a rule, not so horribly blasphemous in his speech as the American or the Frenchman, the Spaniard or the Italian. Stupidity and fifth are the staple of the ribaldry of the English blackguard, whereas the Transatlantic loafer and hoodlum exhausts his in genuity in devising new, and complicated for mulæ of irreverence, while the lower classes among the Latin, races habitually draw their oaths from the more awful mysteries of religion From that reproach the Angle-Saxon communi ties are generally free but they are terribly prone to take their Maker's name in vain, and

idiotic profanity and obscenity. Losfing is like music without sound.

to yell in and out of season terms of vulgar and

11.64

MAKE CHILDHOOD SWEET. Wait not till the little hands are at res

Bre you fill them full of flowers; Wait not for the crowning subcrose To make sweet the last sad hours; But while in the busy household band Your darlings still need your guiding hand,
Oh, fill their lives with sweetness.

Weit not till the little hearts are still For the loving look and phrase;

For the loving look and phrase;
But while you gently chide a fault.
The good deed kindly praise.
The wordly on would speak deside the bier fails wester far on the living ear it.
Oh, fill young lives with weetness?
As, what are kisses on cold tlay lipe
As what are kisses on cold tlay lipe
Affor the rosy mouth we prais.
When our west one first to her mother's arms.
Eor-love's tenderest carety.
Let never a worldly batble keep
Your heart from the love and care with the cold of the cold

Give thanks, each morn, for the sturdy boys, Give thanks for the fairy girls; With a dower of wealth like this at home Would you rifle the earth for pearls? Wait not for death to gem Love's crown, But daily shower life's blessing down, And fill young hearts with sweetness

Remember the homes where the light has fled, Where the rose has faded away; And the love that glows in youthful hearts, Oh, cherish it while you may! And make your home a garden of flowers, Where joy shall bloom through childhood's

And fill young hearts with sweetness.

THE BAKING POWDER DISCUSSION. OFFICIAL TESTS TO DETERMINE THE BEST-WHY THEY ARE SUPERIOR LEAVENING AGENTS-

THE USE OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

The official analyses by Prof. W. G. Tucker, of New York State, have offered some of the most valuable evidence yet produced relative to the actual character of the food and drugs in every day use. Some time since Professor ucker was directed to analyze the various brands of baking powder and report which was the purest and best. He procured samples from the grocers in Albany, and after a series of exhaustive tests reported that the Royal was the purest and best of all examined. The accuracy of the published report being questioned by a local manufacturer, a reporter of the Albany Journal obtained an interview with the Professor, which is reported as follows in the

'Doctor," said the reporter, "it appears that one of our local baking powder manufacturers at-tempts to discredit the report some time ago publibedin the Journal with reference to baking spowders, for which the analytical examinations were made by yourself and Prof. Mason. Were your analyses and opinion printed correctly

"They were," replied Prof. Tucker, "liter-

ally,"
You say, Doctor, that the Royal baking powder powder is superior to any other baking powder which you examined?"

which you examined?"
"That is my report."
"Wherein, Doctor, consists this superiority
which you find in the Royal over other brands?"
"As stated in my report, in the great purity of its ingredients, in the unquestioned propriety and wholes meness of those ingredients, in the

biscuits and cakes ?"

That would require a long answer, something in the nature of a lecture. Briefly, how-ever, the advantage of the Royal baking powder over the advantage of the Royal Daking powder loaves stood on the end.

over yeast consists in the quicker work it accomplishes, in the preservation of most of the best
There were only two bedrooms in the houseelements of the flour, which are destroyed in the
production of the carbonic acid gas by the use
over the yard; hers, a little narrow apartment, of yeast, and in the absolute certainty of sweet, light and digestible food. Over other methods for quick raising, the merits of a pure baking powder are great. It is always ready for use, the acid and alkali are combined in exact proportions to produce definite results, or to render the largest amount of leavening gas and leave nothing more than a neutral residuum, which is pital has arrived; work is to commence soon.

nothing more than a neutral residuum, which is

Last Sunday a committee appointed by the not the result where cream of tartar and soda Last Sunday a committee appointed by the Legislature of the kingdom and other gentlemen are bought separately and mixed in the kitchen, yet for the day, nor had the window been She felt relieved in a measure when she had for it will always occur where this is done that opened. Judy rebelled ever since Mary's reone or the other of these substances will predomitum from school at the extra work of accending inate, making the food yellow, heavy, bitter and unwholesome. Besides, the cream of tar-tar which can be procured by the house-keeper tar which can be procured by the house-keeper turned a somersault in its frame, the screws is mostly adulterated, adding to the uncertainty being loose, and presented its wooden back to of the result or the unwholesomeness of the toom. Mary nover used it—looking-food. All these difficulties are avoided in the glasses were sinful, and causes of sin

> nectssary preserving agent in order to give present strength, or else have their efficiency largely destroyed by the addition of large quantities of flour to prevent premature decom-position. The method by which both these qualities are retained in the highest degrae produces the perfect article, and this I believe is fully accomplished in the Royal baking pow-

der." Doctor, what about ammonia in baking Carbonate of ammonia is sometimes used in

the higher classes of baking powder.'
"Is it injurious or objectionable?"

"Nonsense! Quite the contrary. It is a very volatile agent. Heat entirely evolves it into gas, leaving no residuum. Were it used in sufficient quantity to do the entire work of aeration, I am inclined to believe it would be the acme of leavening agents. Some of the high-est authorities, as Hassall, recommend its exclusive use for this purpose in preference to yeast or other kinds of leaven. It is universally admitted to be a wholesome and valuable agent, and no chemist of reputation will class it other. wise. I have become indignant when I have read tnesslly charges that have frequently been made through ignorance or otherwise against it."
"Then those manufacturers who advertise

that their powder does not contain it "—
"Confess that their powder lacks a most useful, wholesome and excellent ingredient."

"But they say its origin is filthy."
"Its origin and method of preparation are no more filthy than are origin and preparations of bread. All this talk about ammonia in baking powder and its filthy origin is the veriest rub-bish. A man disgraces himself when he lends himself to any such statements. It is particularly unfair for baking powder manufacturers to seek to pervert the truth, or prejudice the ignorant or unwary by statements that it is either harmfula or dirty. Ammonia exists in the very air we breath, and is largely present in nature as a wholesome substance.

YOUTH THAT BIDS DEFIANCE TO AGE.

There are some people who turn grey but who do not grow hoary, whose faces are furrowed but not wrinkled, whose hearts are not dead. There is a youth that bids defiance to age, and there is a kindness which laughs at the world's rough usage, These are they who have returned good for evil, not having learned it as a lesson of righteousness, but because they have no svil in them to turn upon others. Whom the gods love die young, and they die young because they never grow old.

Some men find fault because they are never lucky enough to find anything else.

Why is a mirror like a great thinker? Because it is a refigoror.

GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

BY MES. HARTLEY

CHAPTER XX.

Mary Ahearne felt instinctively, as she approached the Chapel House in company with Honor Quin, that she had carried her point, and Honor your, mat she had carried her point, and that the dreaded marriage was a thing of the past. Her pale face lighted up into something like cheerfulness, as she let the swing-door of the church close behind her, shutting out the garish sunlight and the noise of the carts along the stony road. She went straight up to the foot of the alter, where in all the gargeons the foot of the altar, where in all the gorgeous refulgence of the stained glass windows the tiny live spark of the sanctuary lamp seemed reduced live spark of the sanctuary lamp seemed reduced to the merest pin-head of light. She kright at the communion rall, and prayed with the lifer vor of one who has but a plank between him and drowning. After a few minutes she room and approached the confessional in which Father has now encoded. Pagor Lahan was as Paul was now engaged. Peggy Lehan was at her post, waiting for her, saying her rolary on her greasy socient beads—the grave of its brass crucifix was almost obliterated by hard

Honor Quin was making her confession, having taken a vacant turn while Mary was praying. Peggy Lehan took her twopence, and walked off making reverences innumerable as he went to the pictures of the Stations of the Oross and the images as she passed them, and crossing herself lavishly with her well-worn

Mary knelt down to wait for Honor, who with characteristic selfishness had taken her turn, and clasped her fingers tightly. "She might have waited," she thought to herself with some bitterness, 'when she knew I was so anxious." Then she rebuked herself for an impatient thought and the self-transparent herself and the self-transparent herself to self-transparent. thought and tried to say a prayer, but the effort to command herself was beyond her power. Honor Quin, who had indeed been moved by her desire to get home again as fast as possible so strongly as to exclude all thought of anybody else, received but short shrift from Father Paul and Mary was speedily kneeling on the little hard board at his elbow.

Both murmured the prescribed preamble as fast as possible. Before she had finished, kindhearted Father Paul, who knew and felt for her

disquietude, began.

The confession did not take long. Every vein in Mary Ahearne's body was throbbing.

When it was with the sense of relief and joy. When it was done, he said, speaking in quite a different tone:

Mary child! this is your last confession to

me. You will be with the convent chaplain henceforward. Well, child! it is a solemn and serious undertaking. May God bless you in it,

sinner—in her prayers.

Her companien had long gone home when
Mary Ahearne left the chapel, nor did she follow her to her house or make any delay or stay upon the road home. Her mother was in the yard when Mary arrived. Luke and the servant boy were taking the borse out of the ehafts. Biddy was carrying the parcels into the kitchen. It was five o'clock, and the the kitchen. It was five o'clock, and the denizens of the yard had had their supper; the hens were gravely thing off to their abidingplaces, the geese were all crouched in a corner which the slanting rays of the sun still reached, and the ducks were taking a final splash in the pool by the manure-beap. The yard and wholes meness of those ingredients, in the exact proportion of the same, and the chemical accuracy and skill with which they have been combined. As I said before, it is, I believe, a baking powder 'unequaled for purity, strength and wholesomeness.''

Doctor, the Journal's lady readers would like you to inform them what are the peculiar virtues of a good baking powder over other and more old-fashioned methods of raising bread, biscuits and cakes?"

and the ducks were taking a hual splach in the pool by the manure-bead. The yard dog advanced fawning to meet her as she stepped through the wicket-door of the stable entrance. Her mother was saying something to Luke, who was laughing. Mary could see that she was in good humor, as she passed without a word into the kitchen, which had all been fresh scrubbed and smelled strongly of krown soap. A huge jug of fresh gathered cow slips stood in the window. The supper was biscuits and cakes?" cow slips stood in the window. The supper was gesting ready; a potato pot was subbling on the fire, and a dish of eggs was in readiness on the

dresser, where a couple of great newly-baked loaves stood on the end. looked into the garden of the old castle. There was besides a sort of attic, reached by a ladder, in which Biddy, close to the eye and ear of her mistress, was installed. Luke and the servant man shared a lost over the stables.

It was a naked queer kind of bedroom, and

though it was eminently untidy, had a bleak uninhabited look, as if no one lived in it. The to her room, and never made the bed save under compulsion. A little square looking-glas had use of a pure, properly-made baking powder,"

A tattered old newspaper took the place of a toilet-cover on the table. Two broken chairs and a table with a basen and a tin water-can completed the furniture of the room. There was no press, no drawers. Some strength with power to retain it indefinitely. Baking powders generally are robbed of the necessary preserving agent in order to give

It was plainly to be seen that its owner no real inhabitant of the place, merely a bird of

passage.
On the chimney piece was a statue of the Madonna, with candlestick; and vases at either side. Beyond this there was not an attempt even of the humblest kind at decoration, not flower, though the garden held a spring crop of blossome. And it was not that Mary Ahearne did not love flowers; it was her secret wish on entering the convent to be given the charge of the greenhouse, where the nuns grew the flowers for the altar. But she did not attempt to grow flowers, or to decorate the farmhouse in any way. This was because the shared the same feeling of unrest and insecurity that hindered her father from impating the Scotch farmer's pretty garden and tidy approach. Old Ateanne never drove past McNeil's farm without stopping to admire the roses and the creepers trained on the house front, and the pretty bright flower beds in the grass before it, yet he never dared to imitate McNeil's example. Some one would be attracted by it, and bid over his head for the lease of the farm, as had been the case with the Scotchman. In the convent Mary had obtained a prize for neatness and order, but very little of

either was visible in her room.
Libble wonder, taking into account the manner of her bringing up; but the feeling for better things was in her nature, though deprived of an outlet, save in the religious life which she had chosen. As with her, so it was with others, boys as well as girls; the esthetic sentiment was stifled, almost destroyed, by the victous system under which they lived. Who knows but that, as in some places, rivers run underbut that, as in some places, rivers run under-ground and hide themselves, to emerge later in broad, glistening floods, the graces and decencies of life, now penal and only kept alive by stealth. as it were, behind the walls and in the seclusion of the cloister, may reappear and flourish, as did other goodly things

in bygone days. There was a little pile of religious tooks in one corner. She placed her prayer-book on the top of these, took the little case containing her resary out of her pocket, and put it there too. Then she took off her hat and jacket and laid them away in her trunk. Then she smoothed her thick hair without going near the little mirror, and was just turning to leave the room when she met her mother coming in at the door. She looked very pale and tired, and seemed to

move very heavily.

'I was just coming down to see to the milking, the girl began hurriedly.
'Never mind it,' said her mother, for a wonder not crossly, nor this time looking away from her. 'You need not do it any more now, I saw Father Paul and'—she stooped for a second—:I You need not do it any more now. I saw

Father Paul and —sue successive in to what he says.!

There was silence now for a minute or two, and Mary Ahearne breathed a mute prayer of Mrs. Ahearne stood resting one gratitude. Mrs. Ahearne stood resting one telegrical hinker? hand on the footboard of the bed. She looked despain at Mary with an expression partly sorrowful page of

So, on Monday week, I'll have Margaret "So, on Monday week, I'll have Margaret home here, and if you like to go so soon, I'll leave you at the convent in her place. Of course your father will have to settle about the money with them, or Father Paul will do it, maybe. You have your own way, anyhow. Mary, she continued, 'you can't say we have not indulged you. It is very few parents would disappoint themselves for you as we have done. I counted this long time on seeing you well settled at Capel's, and it is so near me and all.'
'St. Cecilie's is not so far, mother. It is full

as near as Capel's.

'Ah! it is not that way I mean; but if you would be sick or wanting anything I could come at you. Tis terrible to say I should go to a house, and my own child he sick there, and I not be able to see her.' What would make me be sick; and sure if you could come to me or not, it would not be

different.

Ah! there it is It is all as the to you.

Those num have changed your nature to me, and if I was lying aud like to die lad you to be just to say at one hour's drive from me, you, would not come to me sitter. ... Wisha! wisha! What it is to rear children! And once more the poor overwrought womanibegan.

once more successful to cry bitterly.

'I could pray for you, mother. Could I be doing better than to pray for you!'

A sound from below startled them at that instant. There!' cried Mrs. Ansane, wiping her eyes. 'It is your father's step. wiping her eyes. 'It is your father's step.
Mary, come down. The supper was ready when I came up.'

CHAPPERIXXI.

Ever since the morning on which she ad heard of Chichele's invitation to Father Conroy's din ner, Mrs. Courthope had been disquist and anxious on his behalf. She knew him too well to ask leading questions if she were not ordinarily too civil to resort to that domestic rack. She wanted to talk to Tighe O'Malley, but did not like to make that overlure, feeling that she had nothing more definite than her own nervous suspicions to communicate. It

was no use worrying Lady Blanche. She could never be got to see anything; she had no sympathy, no imagination. All the MacAnalleys were alike deficient in that direction. They were just alittle wanting in those qualities of which she was conscious of possessing rather a redun-dancy; and as for her husband, she knew bet-ter than to try and enlist him on her side. The more she thought over these matters the less she liked the aspect of affairs. She retired one morning to her room, and seating herself at writing-table which was placed in a window, began to review her own suspicion and her grounds for them. He had met that girl : of that she was certain—in fact she knew it—but of how the introduction had been effected. serious undertaking.

and direct you always!'

She could not answer him for sobbing, so he bade her go and pray, and to remember him—a linner—in her prayers.

or who was responsible for 10, 810 was much bade never heard a word of the story of the rescue, and it was impossible that she should. Miss Mauleverer had forbidden Mary Ahearne to speak of it, dreading less her Aunt Juliet might be into med of her heedless prank, and be needlessly alarmed, or forbid her going out alone. Father Coursy had kept silent for the same

reason; and, besides, he was not in possession of the details—Chichele, in any case, would have been the last to talk—and so the chief actors having tacitly agreed to forget the incident, it could scarcely come to the ears of one isolated as Mrs. Courthope was.

If I had not seen that girl,' she mused, 'I should have been consumed with anxiety as to

what she could be like. Now, having seen her, my curiosity as to her personal appearance being fully satisfied, I am rather the worse off." Then she recalled the looks of the girl, and confessed unwillingly, and with a growing anger and irritation, to her beauty. How in the world could he have come to know them?for she was compelled to acknowledge that it was impossible that he could have made acquaintance with them as one might with a milkmaid or a farm-servant on the country roads. It must have been the old aunt—some scheming, intriguing ancient, no doubt. that again was impossible—utterly. She was bedridden, or nearly so, according to Mrs. Marchmont It could only have been the priest. He had attempted other things in their behalf; she recollected what Tighe had told them. No doubt about it now—it was a legislated what here was the reconstant of the words to here. Jesuitical plot. She repeated the words to herself with exultation as if they contained everything. They knew Chichele was an only son, the heir to an estate, and in all human probability to a title also; for his uncle, Lord Ansdale, was now close on seventy, and in all likelihood

would never marry. The priest knew all this, expogitated this, according to herself, lucid explanat on of aff are. The obvious course was to get Chichele away It was perfectly plain to her from his preceepped manner and divers other signs, most significant when read by the light of her experience, that he was in mischief, in love—entaceled, if you will. She shuddered at the thought. His character was so well known to her, his strong will and persistency—all the Ansdales had that—constancy was the family foible—his rom inticisin—he detested commonplace women. He must be got away-she

summed up everything in that.
'Creswell!' she said suddenly to her own on a dress. 'Creswell, how is your headache?' Better? Oh, that is good! Do the telegrams go from the railway station or from the pust-office

in the village!'

'Both, m'm,' repli d the abigail; 'but I know Mr. O'Malley and Lady Blanche send any message they are par icular about to the railway. I'm cold letters am't safe in these country post-offices. They opens 'em when they have nothing else to do.'

'Oh!' oried Mrs. Courthope, thinking of what

Tighe had told her on the day she arrived.
'I can't say it for certain of this one, but I know at Ranforth the postmistress put a kettle on to boil regular when the mails was coming in and she read the London papers, too—used to take 'em out of their covers and slip them back

again. It got found out, though ; she wasn't

careful, and she put the wrong papers in. They made complaints, and of course it all came out 'Creswell, I wish you to go over to the railway and send a telegram for me. Be very particular. You could drive over with the boy, who goes at twelve. Do you think you could get him to take you? It would do your head good.

'Oh, yes, m'm, I think so!'
'Well, inquire, and let me know. You may go now, Creswell, for I must speak to Ladv Blanche and try to go myself if you cannot get

over with the tax-cart. The maid left the room, and Mrs. Courthope wrote a long letter to the family lawyer in London. He was thoroughly to be trusted, and it fortunately happened that there was some legal business of considerable importance in which her brother was concerned going on at the mo-ment. It could be risked, she thought, as she took a telegraph form out of the despatch-box on her writing table. She had no time to lose; it was twenty minutes past eleven.

4. I la Courthope, Barreststown, Co. Cork, t
Pursewell Sheriff, Furnival Inn, London.'

That part of it was quickly done. The rest

was the crux. It must be strongly worded it would be useless. After some deliberation she wrote the following message: 'Confidential and urgent. Please recall my brother Chichele to London. Allege business. He is in danger

here. Letter will explain.'
'I don't believe I could have done it better,' she said; 'and just twenty words, She read and counted it, feeling quite pleased. 'And now for the letter. He will think the Fenians, are threatening Chichele,' she said meditatively.
The letter was a great deal longer, though by

no means more explicit than the telegram. As the went on, Mrs. Courthope grew more cau-tions. She named nobody, and contented here

"explanation by letter and the telegram simul-taneously next morning. He had been out of town when the first arrived. He obeyed the telegram at once, first carefully looking up the despatch received from Mrs. Courthope. One page out of the four convinced him of the nature

partty angry and a little contemptuous. Then of the communication; and bestowing a heartof the communication; and destowing a nearifelt malediction rupon the sex in general, and .Mrs. Courbhope in matricular, he finns it into the same receptable her telegram, to bear the latter company, and he in readiness if they ever should be required.

Oreswell returned with her bonnet on, announcing that the boy had consented to take her. She took the telegram from her mistress, listering extention with the primary as the listering extention with the primary as the second service with the primary service with the second second service with the second second service with the second seco

listening attentively to all the injunctious as to care and secreey with which the charge was ac-

companied, and departed.

The tax-cart drove off by the back road. Mrs.

Courthops watched its progress through the trees with some alight feeling of uneasiness now

trees with some slight feeling of uneasiness now that she had accomplished her task.

It will be all right, I hope, 'she said to herself. We are all going to spend the afternoon as Maxwellton Lodge, I believe. He will be safely disposed of for to-day, and to morrow tif Mr. Sheriff is prompts till see him by this on the road to London. I don't believe I could undergo this state of affans for another week.'

She locked the writing case, and hastened down to the morning-room. Chichele was there talking to Lady Blanche.

'They are not in the least common people,' he was saying, 'quite the contrary; and the little girl is exquisitely beautiful—a wild uncontrant of child, but not in any degree vulgar or coarse.'

vulgar or coarse.'
Of whom are you speaking, Chichele?' ques tioned Mrs. Courthops with sudden anxiety.

"Those Mauleverer children," replied Lady
Blanche. 'I am sure it is so. They do great
credit to that poor unfortunate old relative of theirs. I wish we could do anything, but it is so hard, and they rejectall overtures that are directly made to them. Ida, you know Chichele has picked up an acquaintance with them, and

has picked up an acquaintance with them, and is raving to me about their beauty and grace, and what not.

The last part of Lady Blanche's speech was meant by her to be semi-ironical in sound, but there was nevertheless an undercurrent of real feeling below her words.

Mrs. Courthope's face became a little pale. She turned her back to her brother and Lady Blanche and segment for a moment bury with a

Blanche, and seemed for a moment busy with a glass full of flowers on the mantel-piece. She glass full of flowers on the manter-piece. She was on the point of bursting out with some contemptuous reminder of the fact that they were illegitimate, that their proper place was to be servants, that it was grotesque nonsense to speak of them in such terms as Chichele and Lady Blanche had used, as if they were people who were fit to be mentioned in society. Half a dozen bitternesse mysed to her ready to require dozen bitternesses rushed to her ready tongue. but the recollection of the telegram, that happy thought of hets, checked her. It would be of very little use indeed to say anything which might irritate Chichele. The telegram was in all like-lihood half way to Mr. Sheriff by this. That was a bright inspiration of hers! By this time next day—there was no night mail unfortunately—he would be on his way to London. That simply ended everything.

'Has he really?' she replied to Lady Blanche. 'Chichele, I had no idea that you were so susceptible. These are wonderful rustics, these persons you speak of, dear.'

'They are not rustics,' said Chichele, almost angrily. 'Nothing near it!' His face wore almost a scowl, and his cheeks were red.

'Perhaps not,' returned she carelessly. 'I saw them, you know.' She moved indolently towards the table loaded with newspapers and books, which was beside Lady Blanche's chair, and took up a periodical. 'We are going to Maxwellton for the afternoon, Chichele. I know you would like to see them; Lady Fredbury asks so

often for you.
'Yes. How do we go? It is only ten miles off.

'Let me see-there are five of us. Well, the carriage can do that at a pinch.'
'Oh, Blanche! I will ride over; you know I detest being carted. Let me have the roan, Tighe's roan, if he does not want to ride.'

'To be sure! Ring and desire them to send word to the stables.' Mrs. Courthope was discontented at this arrangement. She had wished not to lose sight of him until the reply telegram from London should have done its work. Just then, however,

lunch was announced, and she had no time to Tighe O'Malley and Mr. Courthope came in got her handkerchief and wiped them away will through a window and took their places.

'We are all bound for Maxwellton, are we Juliet D'Arcy's keen eyes softened and gre

not? asked O'Malley.
'Are you going to ride? asked Chichele eagerly. 'If not, can I take your ruan. I rather fancy riding over.

CHAPTER XXII.

At about twelve o'clock one fine day, shortly after Father Paul's dinner, Julieb D'Arcy was sitting by herself in the window of the Quaker's house. Marion was at the convent, reading Italian. Gertrude had been there since ten o'clock, and was not to be home until three, Kitty Macan was busy in the lower part of the house with her aide-de-camp, a barefooted pagan from Barrettstown, whom she ordered about like a dog, and treated with scorn and

confempt. Miss D'Arcy was reading a book of devotion, "The Foot of the Cross." It was one of her good days; her head felt clearer than usual. Kitty Macan always knew when the mistress could be safely left, and had not been into the

sitting room since breakfast.

It was a beautiful spring day; the sun shone 'Creswell!' she said suddenly to her own straight into the room, and lighted up the pormeid, who was closing in the window sewing lace train of Godfrey Mauleverer on the wall opposite to where she was sitting. The scarlet uniform cloak glowed; the wild dark eyes had almost the look of life again. Juliet, whenever she saw the sunlight on that face, asked herself if she were thinking as she looked at it of his children, Marion and Godfrey, who were so like him, or only the painted memory of her dead

nephew. She read on quietly. The sun illumized her gold spectacles, and she frowned her thick eyebrows-black yet, although her hair was white -in order to see the printed words before her She loved the sunlight for its own sake; the warm glow called up many memories to her.

It was as still as the grave; not an echo fron the wood could reach the house, and but for the endless singing of the birds, one might have thought oneself clean out of the world. The silence was broken, however, at last. A sound of footsteps made Miss D'Arcy raise her head. This was something quite unusual. They were beavy measured sleps, not like those of th children, who were heard and then seen all but simultaneously. She could not see the visitors nor could she get out of her chair, so was forced to wait patiently until the bell had made itself

heard in the kitchen. The hall door opened, voices were heard, the door shut again, and then Ki-ty Macan entered, and said in a loud and most formal

'Miss Johnston and Mrs. Ahearne sends their duty to you, Miss D'Arcy, ma'am, and wishes to see you for a minute.'
'Certainly, Kitty. You can show them in

now.'
Kitty opened the door, and gave admittance to the visitors. Miss Johnston wore her Sunday dress and bonnet, and had on gloves, and Mrs. Ahearne wore her black velvet bonnet and carried a large basket. This she laid down in a corner. Miss Johnston shook hands with Mis D'Arcy, waiting for the old lady to extend her hand first. Mrs. Ahearne curtsied. 'Sit down. Kitty, chairs?' commanded Juliet.

'Sit down. Kitty, chairs?' commanded Juliet.
'I hope I see you well, ma'am,' said Mrs.
Ahearne, taking a chair with great diffidence.
'I had intended to send you word, Miss
D'Arcy, last night by Miss Marion, only I did
not get a chance to apeak with her,' said Miss
Johnston by way of proem, 'that Mrs. Ahearne
desired to pay her respects to you, and to inform you of some matters.

You have always been so kind, Miss D'Arcy. madam'—Mrs. Ahearne took up the discourse, at this point with a readiness that savored of pre-arrangement; and Miss Maulever was at our house the other day, and I just took the

she went on, Mrs. Courthope grew more cause the went on, Mrs. Courthope grew more cause the self with throwing out a number of mysterious hints.

The family lawyer, Pursewell Sheriff, got this sexplanation by letter, and the telegram simulations where the sexplanation by letter, and the telegram simulations are sexplanation. The family lawyer is a sexplanation by letter, and the telegram simulations are sexplanation by letter, and the telegram simulations are sexplanation. Thank you, Mrs. Abearne, said Mrs. D'Arcy sincerely enough. 'You are exceeding-ly kind.'

'Deed they are no good at all,' cried Mrs. Her ladyship—Miss D'Arcy seems pot instruction, in the ladyship of the latter is the latter of the sitting to the ladyship of the latter of the latter of the sitting to the latter of the sitting to the latter of the l

The state of the s

Margaret, she is to be settled soon too—Harry Capel of the Larkhill Farm. It was to have been Mary, but you see, Mary she is set on the convent, and herself and Kather Paul they have talked me over. It is God's will, and doubt. Mrs. Abearne finished her set specch with a profound sigh, and drew her handker chief out of her pocket.

'Certainly, certainly,' said Miss Juliet. 'Miss Johnston, will you please ring the bell? Great changes, Mrs. Ahearne, great changes in your family, and all for the better, I hope sincerely!' God send it so, Miss D'Arcy,' replied the farmer's wife piously.

Miss D'Arcy was pleased beyond measure with the visit. It was intended as an act of respect and homage to herself, an acknowledginest, in short, of her successinty. She became chief meant, in short, of her successinty. She became

ment, in suore, or necessary, some occame quite bright and elaced.

Kitty Macan dispensed wine and seed cake, the last extremely mouldy, owing to long prethe last extremely modely, owing to long pre-servation. I warrying some one from the town of Waterford, I understand, said Miss

D'Aroy. The Delanty, and if Yes, ma'am; she is a Miss Delanty, and if is altogether a most autisable match, save in the regard of age. The young lady is a year or two older than Luke. She has two thousand pounds, and she is related to the Bishop of the standard of the standar pounds, and she is related to the Bishop of Waterford. She is a first consin, twice removed, of the bishop, on his father's side. It is all very well,' continued Mrs. Ahearne, who had related this much with evident pride, 'I have not a word to say against the girl; but town-reared guls that have never lived on a farm, they are not good for farmers, and if there is the name of a great fortune, well then again, they require to be treated with represent there is the name of a great fortune, well then again, they require to be treated with respect accordingly, as Father Conroy said.

Luke is already locking out for a covered car for her, and he talks of selling the old car, or changing it for a new second hand one.

Dear me! the fortune will not last long, Mrs. Ahearne. And what settlement have you come to for yourselves? Will you give him up everything?

everything? Oh yes! we will give him up the farm, and you see, the lease is nearly out. Marchmont wants a fine for renewsl. Luke can renew for himself now, and his fader and I we will just keep one room and the use of kitchen, and the grass and keep kitchen, and the krass and keep of a cow, and two ridges of all potators and cabbages and turnips. So long as I am there to keep an eye to things, sighed the prospective mother-in-law, 'it don't matter so much, you see. ma'am. '

see, ma'am.

Miss D'Arcy nodded. 'I hope, Mrs. Abearne,
that you will all agree happily among yourselves. A son-in-law in the house with you, or a daughter-in-law, it is not so easy to manage Look at these Farrells of the Greenhaws. They married their daughter to a man who had little money, and brought him home, and there, you can see it, they are in the cours every quarter sessions, suing each other for maintenance of assault, one thing or other, and all living in the same bouse.'

Dispeace in a house and family is horrid, observed Miss Johnston didactically.

Mrs. Ahearne looked at the last speaker. The expression of her face reflected her thoughts, which were, What does an old maid like yo know about it?"

"My son Luke is a very good well-reared boy, though I say it, Miss Johnston, and could be depended upon to know his duty to his par-Miss Johnston's face assumed a grin of de

Miss Joinston's ince assumed a grin of derision on hearing this.

'You are quite right, Mrs. Ahearne, spoke Miss D'Arcy; 'and that seems to me to be a most sensible arrangement, and you living with them will be able to look after things and to supplement the deficiencies of the young and to supplement the deficiencies of the young woman. Quite so, a most commendable arrang

ment! Miss D'Arcy leant back in her chair and folded her hands with the air and dignity of i

judge.
'Ah!' sighed Mrs. Ahearne, 'tis all in God' An : signed rars. Anearne, the all in God-hands, ma'am. This only those, I say, that hav reared a family and have had the care as trouble—the comfort, too, not to wrong God providence—of children, that can feel what iti when they grow up and must go out in the world. Her eves filled with tenrs, and she for

dim. Had not she also reared a family, and he the care and trouble and the comfort too, of the children? Her heart was moved part will sympathy for Mrs. Ahearne, but in her mind eye she saw most distinctly the Mauleverers.
The world is hard. But you are not particular with your children; Margaret is marrying ne

at home 'I don't complain, ma'am, I am thankful ut vou must feel al You should think of old Judy, Mrs Ahearne, said Miss Johnston, somewhat cyncally, that has all her children in America Sure, they might as well be dead, only the

send her money.'
'Yes, truth!' replied Mrs. Ahearne. 'Th tell me if you are troubled, look round you as you are sure to find some one work off the yourself, and be thankful for that.

'Take another class of wine, Mrs. Ahearn said Miss D'Arcy, who was midded now to wit up and close the meeting. 'It will do you go I am greatly pleased to hear your good new for it is good news to hear of your respectal family being all well settled in life. They credit to their father and mother,' she add

credit to their father and mother,' she added turning to Miss Johnston.

'Oh, certainly, Miss D'Arcy!' assented the priest's housekeeper. 'Good, pious, religious family—no better. And Mary entering St Cecilia's as choir-sister.'

The fact was that Mrs. Ahearne was in he own soul full of delight and pride at the impressions changes in her family. Luke's mate

pending changes in her family. Luke's mate was the envy of all the other mothers of mar risgeable sons for twenty miles round, and stands it; and although she would have preferred. the married state to the religious profession her eldest daughter, it was an honor to family to number a choir-nun-not a lay sis -among its members. Margaret, who was eighteen, was perhaps hurdly 'noished' as music and 'the branches,' but Harry Carof Larkhill, though not steady, was very desirable match, as to age, ico and means. Notwithstanding all this, for luc

tion on her part would have been tantamount inviting the evil eye. Miss D'Arcy had a pratty shrewd idea of exact state of affairs, but she was beginning grow weary. She was easily tired, and her a tention began to flag. Miss Johnston, whenew her ways, signed to Mrs. Ahearne the she must make haste and conclude. Mi D'Arcy's delicacy was well known to th

sake she deliberately took a desponding, lo spirited view of affairs—The slightest exhibit

worthy woman. She rose from her chair and fidgeted nervou with her hands.
"If I might make so bold, ma'am, seeing t

Mary and Miss Maulever have been comes at school, to ask if you would permit young gentry to come up Sunday night is Mary's last night at home, and Luk young lady and her people are cominover from Waterford, and the Capelawould be a great compliment to us, M. D'Arcy, ma'am. Father Conroy is coming, a Father Collins and Miss Johnston, and would be honored by Miss Mauleverer and

Godfrey. 'I thank you, Mrs. Ahearne.' Miss D'A made a great effort of will, and forced herself listen to the end. 'I thank you for—for—yo attention and respect. Father Conroy, added, after a pause, 'will let you know, sank back quite exhausted in her chair, here closed, and she seemed as if falling asleep. Miss Johnston laid her hand

panion's shoulder, and they left the room Kitty Macan was in the hall, waiting to them, and, not missing her opportunities, had heard every word.

Mrs. Ahearne spoke, handing Kitty

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Line For Bridge

pon her, upon all of us, dem children towing up now, and day kept out of deir own rowing up now, and day kept out of deir own and it is through her, you know.' Kitty apped her foreliead, and nodded significantly to is all God's will, but it is a sore trial. If It is all God's will, Dub it is a sore trial If
fiss D'Arcy had not got dat stroke dat time,
fiss D'Arcy had not got dat stroke dat time,
fiss D'Arcy had not got dat stroke dat time,
foliogot everything, and her head all gone,
Jodiev would be in his fader's own place, over
he river where Tighe O'Melley is now; and he river where lighten our young ladies would

Yes, said Mira Johnston, but reprovingly.
Yes, and Mira Johnston, but reprovingly.
Kitty, don't talk of it. You know Father
Kitty, don't talk of the You dg. Kitty, don't bark of the Kitty, don't bark

lave said.

'Mrs. Macan! you is quite right; it is all

'Mrs. Macan! Wro. Absorbe with humility. "Mrs. Macan! you is quite right; it is all rue," observed Mrs. Absarne with humility. It you would just empty my basket and give it ome; there is a trifle I brought in compliment to Miss D'Arcy." We are very much obliged to you, Mrs. Absarne; 'tis most kind of you, ma'am,' said Kitry with a remarkable change of manner. See sentried away with the basket speedilg of the rue.

Kitry with a remarkance change of manner. She scurried away with the backet, speedily dispased of its contents, and returned it to the donor.

The two visitors left the house by the entered and took their man had a the entered and t

trace gate, and took their way back towards how. About half way to the bridge they met Marion hastening home with her books from the convent. She barely stayed to say goodday to them, and hurrier on.
I wish," began Mrs. Abearne, who was

thinking of her Sunday night's feast, dat—oh, well, her aunt will settle it all and Fader Paul. Sure, when they come wit' you, Miss Johnston, it is all right -an' the greatest respect we all

have for them.

'Who comes here?' ejaculated Miss Johnston

Agentleman on horseback had appeared on anddenly. A gentreman on morecone man appeared on their view, as they were turning with a bend of the river. It was Caichele, going to pay his visit to the Mauleverers. He had seen Marion from star, and had at first thought of overtaking her. Then necessity, for she got over the ground like a fairy, as well as a seuse that the ground ron of Barrettstown would be spectators of the feat, hindered him. As the speciators of the reat, interest that. As the young man approached, Miss Johnston, whose sight was not very good, recognized him.

Look at him, she whispered to her com-

DOOK AU DIM, she whispered to her companion. 'It is one of the gentlemen from O'Malley's.'

Oh! returned Mrs. Abearne. 'He is an On Place and the Chapter of the Chap

Chichele had hurried past them without re-

Chichele had nurried past them without recognising the priest's housekeeper. He had made his escape just before lunch at Barrettstown. His people understood that they were to overtake him on the road to Maxwellton. for overtake him on the road to himkwelton. For some not too well-defined reason, or rather feeling, he did not want to be seen by them going to the Qu ker's house. There was every prospect of their walking down to the town after lunch. The carriage was to follow and pick them up, and it was histed would overtake him on the Limerick Road which was in the direction they were going. It was with a sense of relief that he found himself crossing the bridge over the millrace. The side door of the entrance gate was, as usual, hospitably aj ir, and he passed through is under the overbanging ivy tode, and into the shadowed sweep b fore the door. Towards the cutry be made his way, over gravel that felt wet and cold to the foot, and was discolored by the perpetual drip from the shrubs, under the interiant tangle of cherry, laurel, laurustinus and helly. The shutters of some of the top windows were closed. The plastered front of the house was all weather-stained various hades of green. Great tufts of lichen grew here and there on the walls, but the two granies here and there on the walls, but the two granite steps that led up to the door were scoured clean and white.

He knocked and rang. Kitty Macan ap-

reared in response to his summons, and stared at him, wild-eyed with astonishment. 'Is Miss Mauleverer at home?' he asked.
'She is,' replied Kitty, who gave no sign of

admitting him; she looked suspicious, 'Is Miss D'Arcy?' he murnured. 'Is Mr. Mauleverer? but at that moment Godfrey appeared in person coming down stairs—for the tirst time that day, late as it was. His eyes were bloodshot and heavy, his thick hair tossed and wet, and he looked pale and listless. He started on catching sight of the visitor.

I had forgotten you were coming. Come this

way.
Godfrey's manner was not very cordial.
Chichele followed him nevertheless. 'My aunt is an invalid,' he said, opening the sitting room door. 'Oh! Marion, you are here. Here is Mr. Ansdale. Annt Juliet, this is Mr. Ans

dale, who dined with us last night.'
Our aunt, Miss D'Arcy,' Marion supplemented her brother's 1-conic introduction. Godfrey had thrown nimself into an arm chair by the turf fire, stretched out his lege, and covered his eyes from the sunlight with his hand. Chichele bowed to the strange looking figure

in the window, surely the oddest looking old woman he had ever seen in his life. She made him think of some old French picture with her wild looking black eyes and her white hair carried in a roll off her pallid ivory-hued face, which the red walls of the room and the shadow which the red walls of the room and the shadow of the curtain bebind her made even less lifelike. He seated himself in a chair opposite, with his hat and stick in his hand. Juliet looked at him curiously. He reminded her vaguely of people whom she used to meet and know long years ago—her nephew Godfreys companions. She made him feel a little nervous. Marion said nothing, and her brother seemed to hold himself apart from all the world. He made home commonpulate remark about the weather at 7540 90335, 1479, 16578, 29156, 39534, 2734, 47495, 64692, 72654, 91557, 96821, 05281, 21947, 37534, 47495, 64692, 72654, 91557, 96821, 05281, 21947, 37534, 47495, 64692, 72654, 91557, 96821, 05284, 22818, 39441, 49043, 67861, 76888, 92345, 97435, 14127, 23008, 41509, 51232, 16935
Gold watcher at \$50.—180, 11817, 27075, 38002, 47167, 57506, 72599, 89132, 724, 14084, 27245, 38711, 47322, 57886, 73203, 90180, 1279, 14994, 28028, 39401, 47623, 58289, 39441, 9043, 67861, 76888, 92345, 97435, 14127, 23008, 41509, 51232, 16935
Gold watcher at \$50.—180, 11817, 27075, 38002, 47167, 57506, 72599, 89132, 724, 14084, 27245, 38711, 47322, 57886, 73203, 90180, 1279, 127

take it in the close time.'
'How is it got?' Chichele was on the point of How is it got? Chichele was on the point of aking, but he restrained himself. Tighe O'Malley was the lord of the manor, and these matters were his affair. Besides, he had observed that it was Tighe's habit to wink at a large number of doings which in England would have been promptly visited by the law His mole of administering his estate was probably Irish His tenants might be afraid of him, but Chichele and his brother-in-law, Mr. Courthope, had both made up their minds that Tighe O'Malley's authority was curiously ill-defined, that he might be in one sense an autograt, but that he might be in one sense an autograt, but that he might be in one sense an autograt, but that he might be in one sense an autograt, but that he might be in one sense an autograt, but that he might be in one sense an autograt, but that he might be in one sense an autograt, but that he might

thority was curiously ill-defined, that he might be in one sense an autocrat, but that he was completely destitute of moral courage.

At that moment Godfrey's greyhound came into the room, and after sniffing at the visitor, laid his head in his master's hand. Chichele admired the dog, which was a thoroughbred, and mired the dog, which was a thoroughbred, and the visit of the courage.

36824, 46126, 56613, 69695, 88534, 98708, 09850, 28829, 37716, 46740, 56641, 71317, 88535, 98874, 11066, 27005, 37732, 47141, 56748, 71457, 88777, 99628.

Silver Watches at \$10.—Number 061,121 having drawn capital prize \$5,000, all tickets

They handsome.

'Come out into the garden,' said Godfrey, and sense I borrowed to-day. We get so many rate bere from the river that we can hardly keep the

poultry on account of them.'
Godfroy rose, and Chichele followed him through a dark passage past a low-ceilinged kitchen, where a fire burned on the hearth-stone with a great pot swinging by a obain over the country of the country is. Two or three figures appeared indistinctly in the dim light as they passed. Crossing a mail yard, paved but thickly grown over with grass, they let themselves into the garden by a

Down, Fly ! ordered Godfrey, striking at

They reached an outhouse in a corner, God.

The state of the s

pointed shout to Godfrey, turning its head from side to side, and watching him with his keen

eyes.
'I cold them to give it some bread and milk,' said Godfrey sugrily, and of course those fools were afraid of it. I say, Mr. Anedale, just keep your hand to the lid of the baskes for about a minute, will you? I will go and get some for

Transfer of the second

He ran off, jumping over the hedges and bushes, the greyhounds at his heels backing with excitement, and evidently thinking that his haste was all on his acc unb.

Chichele held the lid down fast for a minute or two, when a quick light step and a rustle made itself heard without. He thought it was Marion, and forgetting his charge, rushed hastily out. Quick as he was, the ferret was quicker. To push its head out under the light wicker lid was but the work of a second, but Ohichele reached the gravel walk to behold Gertrude with an armful of books, staring at him with asponish ment, and at the same matant the little yellow body of Godfrey's ferres vanish like a flash among the cabbages and gooseberry bushes.
On! Mr. Ansdale, you have let it go-

Luke Ahearne's best ferret. Oh! let us catch it. Are you afraid to catch it? I am.' She dropped her books unceremonionaly on the gravel, and ran to call Godfrey, Chichele meantime giving chase to the fugitive among the oabbages.

Gertrude cried 'Godfrey! Godfrey! to such good effect that he and Marion and even Kitty Macan and her assistant, a bare-legged shock headed girl, obeyed the summors, and followed close on him as he ran carrying a saucer of bread and milk in his hand. On learning the truth of affairs he flung this crashing on the ground, and hailing a terrior from the yard darted after Chichele into the thicket of bushes and weeds.

'Gertrude! I shall punish you,' he cried. 'It is your doing, I know. The devil! keep Fly off, will you! You know he will kill the ferret.

Towards the ditch, Ansdale.'
'Fly! Fly!' huled Gertrude. 'Come here

I did not, Godfrev. I had nothing to do with it. She caught Fly by the collar as she speke, and grasped him tight. 'I know nothing of 'No, cried Chichele, whose eyes were intent

on the terrier; 'I let it slip. It was an accident, Mauleverer, I assure you.' Muleverer, I assure you.'
'Keep close to the terrier,' shouted Godfrey;
'I blink he's on the scent' He ran up us fast
as he could behind the dog, whose ears and tail
betrayed that he was near the jugitive.

'He dined with us the other night there at 'He dined with us the other night there at 'He dined with us the other night there at 'He dined with us the other night there at 'He dined with us the dined with us th take her by the neck. Good boy, Dick! knows better than to meddle with a ferret. Hurry, hurry, Marion !

Marion brought the basket without much delay, and held it ready. Godfrey advanced stealthily, beckening Chichele to close up on the ferret and attract its attention. He contrived to lift it by the neck, and secure it once more in the basket without being bitten.

'How did you come to let her go?' he asked

Chichele. 'I removed my hand from the lid for moment, and before I could stop it the beast was out and down the walk before me. It was all

my fault.'
'My lard! Oh, dear!' began Kitty Macao, picking up the bits of the broken saucer. 'Will you look at anoder of Miss D'Arcy's good saucers broke sgain? Notin' would serve you, Godfrey, but de good chaney to feed your dam rubbieh wid. "Tisn't you will be biamed for dat; 'tis we.' But this tirade fell on the empty

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

The monthly drawing for August in connection with Father Labelle's lottery of colonization, which was commenced on Wednesday in presence of Key. Fathers Beaudoin and Belanger, was concluded last evening

with the following result :-One real catate, at \$5,000-61121.

Real estate, at \$2,000-82996. Real estate, at \$1,000-40723.

Real estates, at \$500—19797, 27128, 27092 30062. Roal estates, at \$300-3215, 17131, 50240. 56692, 62541, 80314, 81964, 92007, 5264

27312 Drawing room suites, at \$200-324, 12762, 23081, 33067, 53721, 65995, 81960, 94809, 1090, 15000, 28410, 34959, 55084, 70599, 83178, 97065, 2465, 16410, 28967, 46542, 56301, 73487, 86929, 97201, 7989, 22193, 30366, 47043, 58652, 76490.
Drawing-room suites at \$100-00202, 23541 43448, 51284, 68016, 83485, 92527, 00703,

17086, 26585, 44069, 53200, 68364, 85623, 93380, 01041, 17530, 33741, 44716, 54201, 68682, 85763, 94940, 01722, 18711, 33827, 45129, 57274, 68771, 89160, 96481, 02844, 20771, 34513, 45167, 63902, 69187, 91417, 96501, 05281, 21947, 37534, 47495, 64692, 72654, 91557, 96821, 08384, 22818, 39441,

himself apart from all the world. He made some commonplace remark about the weather. The weather,' said Miss D'Arcy, 'is of little consequence to me. I never go out, yet I find myself better always when the sun shines, as it does to day.'

| 10003, 10004, 2739, 10005, 10006, does to day.'
This climate is certainly a damp one. It has riped every day since I came here,' he replied.
You ought not to complain—broken weather is good for sport, you know. The river should be in fine order now.' Godfrey seemed to wake up. 4279, 18662, 31878, 42648, 50316, 61410, 'I have not done much fishing,' he replied. 79288, 93187, 4717, 18565, 32601, 43410, 'The fish of Barrettwater are mythical.' (It is horizontal and the state of t The fib of Barrettwater are mythical.'

The fib of Barrettwater are mythical.'

It is horribly poached, I know that,' said Godfrey. 'You can get salmon any time you want it in the town, and the worst of it is they said for the fibre of the

84051, 94441, 6786, 20592, 33405, 52384, 65041, 86261, 95755, 22895, 33929, 44378, 52419, 6942 33929, 96238, 65761. 66057 45521 24584, 45900 26480.

Silver Watches at \$10.—Number 061,121 having drawn capital prize \$5,000, all tickets ending by 21 have drawn each a \$10 watch. Tollet Sets at \$5,-Number 82996 having drawn capital prize \$2,000, all tickets ending by 96 have drawn each a Toilet Set worth \$5.00.

RICH CANADIAN GOLD MINES.

SAULT ST. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 15-Mr. A. McCharles arrived here to day with samples of gold from the Vermillion mine, Sudbury, from the test shaft fifty-one feet from surface. The samples are pure fine gold asthe greyhound, who was leaping up and fawn ing on them. 'Come round this way. I have the ferret here, for fear of him getting at the ferret here, for fear of him getting at the ferret here, for fear of him getting at the ferret here, for fear of him getting at the ferret here, for fear of him getting at the ferret here, for fear of him getting at the ferret here, for fear of him getting at the ferret here, for fear of him getting at the ferret here, for fear of him getting at the ferret here. platinum. Geologists are wondering what hey unlocked the door, and opening a basket, will develop further down. The discovery has oreated great interest among capitalists, displayed a cream-colored ferret. It raised its



President Cleveland's Prize for the three best bables at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little once became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-fed bables. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., 51.00.

As druggists. Cabinet photo, of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.

Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., ! MONTREAL, P. Q.

A STRANGE STURY.

A strange story, told by Capt. Putt, of the British steamer Tellsman, which came around Cape Horn from Liverpool, makes it appear possible that the stories of the sailors may not be all exaggerations, says the San Fran-

cisco Examiner. "The ship," says Capt. Putt, "had a hard time from the start. We had to do a. lot of repairing at the Falkland islands after going through a gale that almost sent her to the hottom.

" From the Horn up to the Chilian Coast we floundered in a changing gale for two weeks. One day the mate's ron, a lad of about 15, was thrown by a lunge of the ship from his seat on a cross-tree into the water.

"The boy was wrapped in a big sou'wester

and in consequence could not swim. "A sailor named Banning saw that the boy could not swim wrapped up as he was and leaped into the water after him.

"Sea water in this neighbourhood is so cold that a man can not live much longer than twenty five or thirty minutes in it. "The attention of every man on board was

given to the two men in the water, but when one sailor raised his eyes and saw an enormus bird make for the boy he emitted a cry of terror, which was joined in by everyone as soon as they saw it.

"It did not resemble a cloud nor did it carry a rock in its talons, but it was an enormus creature that no two men would care to do battle with under any circumstances.

"When Bauning raised his syes and saw the bird his first thought was to turn around and make for the ship. Fear took possession of him, and his strokes grew less powerful.
"Seeing Banning's danger, James Gray jumped in after him.

"Just as he reached the water the great creature reached the boy, who was growing

very faint.
"At first the bird seemed undetermined what to do. It pecked at the boy about the body, heeding not the shouts of the sailors, who sought to frighten it way.

"It was some time before the boat could be lowered, and by the time it was let down handy. into the water and manned the boy had gone down once.

"His sudden disappearence surprised the to Banning when the boy came to the surface again. I ran to my cabin and returned with rifle to shoot the bird should it grow ugly.
"When I got on deck the first thing I saw

was the strange creature rising into the air withthe boy, and its mate, which suddenly appeared, almost as large, was attacking Ban-

ning.
"He was on his back, dodging the beak of his adversary and swimming towards the vessel with all his might. I hardly knew what to do. The boy was being carried away and was up thirty or forty feet in the air.
"'Shoot the bird!' yelled the mate, run-

shouting at the top of his voice orders that were not obeyed.

In shooting I of course ran the risk of killing the boy instead of 'the big bird, if indeed he was not killed by the fall; but there was not much time to think of this; the bird was still rising, and after a hasty aim I fired.

"It was an excellent shot. "A wing fell helpless, as if I had broken it, and the bird tumbled down into the water. The second bird, when it saw the boat approach, left Banning and made a fierce attack on one of the boatmen, striking him with its foot a blow that felled him to the bottom of the boat. Another of the crew raised an oar and hit the bird with all his

might, when it flew away.
"Banning, Gray, and the boy, were picked up. The latter was unconscious, but after a good rubbing he was brought to. Banning was bleeding about the face, and more or less

injured about the body.
"The wounded bird fought viciously when an attempt was made to capture it. It was finally lassoed and taken on board. Three weeks afterwards it died, and it is now at

Valparaiso being stuffed.
"The boy said that before he went down he felt himself losing conscioueness and grabbed at the enormous bird that was hovering over him. He caught its feet and held on with the grip of a drowning mar. He partially regained his senses in the sir, but thought he was higher up than he really was and did

not dare to let go. "I have seen many big condors and other large birds," continued the cuptain, " but never any winged thing as large as this. The stretch of its wings was over fourteen feet. The head and neck was destitute of feathers, and the former, which was much flattened, was skinned and bleeding. It has the big, strong beak of an albatross, and the plumage, thought somewhat darker, was not unlike that of the latter bird. Its feet were only partially webbed. During the time we had it on board and until it died it was not seen to eat, but it slept constantly, and it took some rough handling to awaken it."

THE STOMACH. A MEMBER THAT SHOULD BE RESPECTED BY

EVERYBODY. Let no man take liberties with his stomach nor woman neither, for that matter.

The atomach is a long suffering member, but like the worm it will "turn" upon occa-Most men love their stomache, but few res-

pect them. But that is where they make a large mistake. Take care of your stomach. You have only one, and you don't know when you're going to get another. In these days of development and discovery, nething is more probable than the improbable, and it is risky business hazarding a positive and definite statement on any subject, but it is safe to say that no man will ever get a second stomach any more than he will a second soul. Therefore it be-

hooves him to be good to both. Take care of your stomach and it will take

affections, and with good reasons. Some the wives and daughters of the people's hired that was rather risky, wasn't it!"

even go so far as to center the soul there. It servants, strubbing through a "little brief to Not at all," replied the cashler, is certain that the hades of the divorce court authority," bring our in stronger light the weighed the gold myself first."

is filled with cases that can be traced direct to a defective culsine, and who shall say how many lost souls have gone down to perdition who dated their fire, dereliction from duty back to the deadly faying-pap, and their early fall from grace to the diabolical agency of half-baked dough.

Women desire to widen their sphere. Let them enlarge their horizon. The woman who invents a new dish deserves a halo or a haiter, according to the dish. Many a woman has gone to an honored grave whose best title to immortality was her baking. Her children rise up and call her blessed because

she made good bread. As a rule men est too much and women too little. And both are apt to forget that quality has more, or should have more, to do with the matter tuan quantity. Few women have what may be called the "alimentive sense" properly developed. The average woman seems to consider it her special duty and proud preregative to cater to that big and mighty monarch, her lord, and master's stomach, and to let her own severely

alone. Bur. even in this era of cookery schools, how often can she intelligently cater to anybody's stomach? She knows already about caker, candy and kickshaws, but when it comes to the substantials where is she? And when it comes to the authotics of eating, how many of either men or women are there?

Married women eat more than single women, not so much as a matter of taste as of habit, and because food is lying around. Men must have their regular meals, and what they don't want women will eat rather than see it

It is notorious that women become utterly demoralized as to their cating when the "men folks" are away from home for any length of time. Whether the family be rich or poor seems to make little difference with the women, who almost invariably abandon the regular dinner when the head of the house is away, and drift into the slovenly and harmful habit of "picking up" such odds and endsmostly sweet stuff an I pickles -- as may come

If men were good for nothing else in a house they would be well worth their care and "keep" just to hold their women kind to some bird, which was about to turn its attention sort of regularity and sense in the matter of

their meals.
It is the single women, however, who must need taking in hand-the working girls especially. Some of them deny themselves the necessaries of life in order to put the proceeds of their martyrdom upon their backs. Poor. misguided young creatures! Haven't they sense enough to know that bright eyes, rosy cheeks and calico are more attractive and will catch a husband sooner than dull orbs, sallow face and sating.

This is the search of the year when man-This is the search of the year when mankind generally are likely to be reminded that
they have stomachs. The gala days draw
near when digestive organs do not digest,
Where the Lion lurks beneath the folds of the when baby luxurietes in colic, papa curvets with cramps and mamma succumbs to the " morbus."

There is a good old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The doctors have slain their thousands and the oucumber its tens ef thousands. Remember this, and respect your stomach.—Mary Nortin Bradford in Boston Globe.

KINDNESS AS AN INVESTMENT. THE PROFIT IN FLESH AND STRENGTH OF KIND WORDS TO HORSES.

There is nothing worse for domestic animals than to scare them half to death. Fright uses up the vital force more than work, more than growth of flesh or fat, more than anything clee, unless it is persistent starvation. We have had two men working for us with teams, on the same farm at the same time. One would take his torses from the stable when they had been re-freshed by a few days' rest, and were feeling well, and because they were pretty frisky while they were being harnessed and the off horse did not keep the furrow well at the first send off, would get out of patience and yell at his team till finally they would break into a trot, when he would throw his plow to the full depth into the first hummock he could find, bring the team to a full stop, and by this time they would be well in a "lather," and quivering with excitement. The other man knew better. When he observed that the horses heads were carried high and that they were feeling first rate, he would say to him-self: "There is a good head of sheam on to-day, and I shall be able to get a good day's work out of these fellows if I save it all to be used to the best advantage." Therefore he would speak in as quiet a tone as possible, would move gently about, and aim to get his team afield without excitement, and would bear with a few irregularities, such as getting out of the furrow and pulling by fits and starts a few times. The consequence would be that when they were warmed up to their work they would move on smoothly and at the same time quickly, and at the end of an hour there would be a row of nice fresh furrows to show as an equivalent for the "steam" the other man had used up in mere fret and fume and worry and passion. As it is with larger animals, so it is true of fowls: if you at all times exercise kindness towards them they will doubly repay you for all your care and kind attention.—American Poultry Yard.

"HER KINDLY WAYS."

(From the New York World.)
A great deal of brainless gush and syco-A great deal of brainless gush and sycophantic drivel is written about the mistress of the White House, which is no doubt as distasteful to that sensible woman as it is disgusting to the kublic. But it is a fact that Mrs. Cleveland is immensely popular wherever she goes, and that her tact is equal to her beauty, while both have reflected credit on the ranks of American girlbood from which she was taken to grace the presidential massion. The open secret of her popularity was told again The open secret of her popularity was told again in the dispatches from Marion, the quiet little place in which the President's wife took a week's rest. "The people were very much pleased," it was said, "with her simple, genial manners and kindly ways." It takes some of our would-be fashionable people a long time to earn that simple manners are the best manners. that geniality is both more agreeable and more effective than frigidity, and that a kind Take care of your stomach and it will take care of you. Abuse it, and wos be unto you!

The ancients made the stomach the seat of affections, and with good reasons. Some even go so far as to center the soul there. It is the basis of all true political condescension, the sham dignity and the absurd conceit that are often seen in "official circles" at Washington, among the wives and daughters of the people's hired sevents. Structure that the hadas of the divorce count.

natural manners of a well-bred young woman pos-sessed of native sense and kindliness. Not even a partisan spirit will begrudge the popularity that is won by a true democratic spirit, recognizing no caste or classes in American society, and by the charm of feminine grace and beauty manin "simple, genial manners and kindly
May this fashion prove catching ! WAVE."

The second of th

WHERE WILL THE IRISH BE!

BY SEORGE E. POWELL. Published by request from Chicago Inter-Ocean) When we meet to cast the ballots for Nation and for State, In the battle without bloodshed, which molds

bright freedom's fate; That calls ten million men to act a part for you and me.

There's many ask from far and wide, "Where will the Irish be ?" Where find them, when the 'Cobden Club' is

spending England's gold
To purchase ballots for 'free trade'—where freemen's rights are sold; Where Britain asks a traffic free to bring our labor down.

And let her brand all goods we wear with burly Britain's crown ?" Where were they when foul treason, dark, made

freedom's bulwarks shake? Where were they when secession strove our Union true to break? Where were they when 'neath traitors' feet was

trod our banner free? Where else but 'neath broad freedom's flag could any Irish be? White fresh in living memory is whitten Ire-

land's wrong: How England's free trade left her where she moans her sorrows, long;

How England doomed her wheels to rot and brought 'long famine's dearth,

And drove her Irish children wide to every clime on earth.

Can any man with sense of right, who asks but what he'll give— Who's read what Ireland's suffered, and how

her children live— Who loves his own bright native land, and flag so proud and free.
Yet ask us when right meets the wrong, where will the Irish be?

Side by side they have grandly fell for every Alike for Britain's deep, dark red, and flag of Yet, for their all thus given, have ask'd but this in turn, Let Justice write the record—no history's

bridges burn. I'll tell you where we'll find them; in duty's path so plain; There under the folds they fought for—the flag without a stain! There marching 'mid Protection's ranks, their solid columns see !

Where proudly waves the flag they love, there will the Irish be. Where weak are battling with the strong, with damage all around, And might, foul grapples with the right, for aye are Irish found.

There, with the conscious strength of right, to hurl oppression back, You will find true Irishmen firm in proud freedom's track.

And when Great Britain's withering breath, that palsied Ireland's shore, Shall strive to reach her sister clime, across the wild sea's o'er,

She'll find where leads Protection's flag, and Free Trade visions flee. In solid columns, right and left-there will the Irish be! You will never find them skulking while others

make the fight; No half-heart way of leaning from the Irish sense of right . No doubts of way they are going, when on the other side, You seen John Bull with cloven-foot, with

hair, with horns and hide. While the Irish are yet Irish, and Irish bearts

banner "Trade is Free!"
Go tell to all who are asking, there, will no

A MERRY HEART.

We may apparently have all of this world's blessings that to casual observers are in any way necessary to make up the sum of human happiness and still lack the one thing needed happiness and still lack the one thing needed—
the crowning blessing—the warm, grateful,
merry heart, that can appreciate our Heavenly
Father's gifts; while some humble person, who
in our judgment has little to enjoy, will find
her life full of rlessings for which to he
grateful, because she has the heart to
make them her own. She will be the one
who will always find a welcome, for she always
brings a bright thought or a little gift of love brings a bright thought or a little gift of love or comes to lend a helping hand to those who need encouragement. And who of us under any gircumstruces does not need a word of cheer? Not one. But this same "merry heart" is a great beautifier. Each thought of our lives leaves its impression upon our faces. If evil thoughts, full of envy or discord, are allowed to run riot, or freeful discontent reigns supreme in the heart, even though we never intend to speak the words, let us remember that our faces will invariably tell the story. No matter how many efforts we may put forth to convince the world that if we were situated thus and so, we would be lovely characters, the world knows better; that is, if the habitual frown or pout has found a settled place in his face. These frowns are like the hand of Lady Macbeth, from which spots can never be washed away; they have

formed a part of our nature. A LUCKY MAN GOT \$15,000 FOR \$1. This morning we interviewed A. C. Schneider who held a one-twentieth part of ticket No 90,443, which drew the first capital prize in The Louisana State Lottery on the 12th of June. Mr. Schneider keeps the William Tell hotel in this city. He informs us that he purchased just one fractional ticket paying one dellar therefor to M. A. Dauphin in New Orleans, La., and within five days after the drawing he collected through the Nat'l Bank of Texas \$15,000, the bank giving him a premium of \$1.—Texarkana (Ark.) Independent, June 28.

GAVE HIM COURAGE. "What does that sign say up there?" asked a rather seeky-looking man, as he peered over

the grocery counter.
"That sign says: 'If you don't see what you want ask for it.

"Does that go ?" "I beg pardon, sir." "Do you mean it?"

to a vouth in the office.

"Ortainly."
"Well, that's something like. I've been wanting for two days to ask for credit for a barrel of flour, but don't like to. After being thus reassured, however, it would be folly or me to hesitase. No? Then why don't you take down the sign?"

HONESTY BY WEIGHT. "Is that boy the new junior?" the president of the bank asked the cashier, pointing

Yes, sir," "Have you tested his honesty yet?" "Yes, sir. I left him alone in your room for half an hour or more to count a pile of gold which I told him had not been counted."

" Of course it had been counted?" " No, sir."

NO MONDER From Puck.

the same of the sa

"Doesn't your sister float beautifully?" exclaimed Merritt in admiration as he stood on the beach

"Why shouldn't she," replied little Johnny,
"when she pads her pathing suits with enough
cork to make a life preserver?"

OVER 500.

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

AGAINST NATURE.

[From the Lowell Citizen.] Tommy-Say, auntie. Come in and have an

egg snake.

Auntie (from the country)—I guess not. No egg that's been shook can be good, I know!

A CONFIRMED GRUMBLER

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

Brown-I see that your watch Robinson is about an hour shead of sun time. Robinson -Yes-I don't see what's got into the sun lately.

NATURE MAKES NO MISTAKES.

Nature's own remedy for howel complaints, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, vomiting, sea-sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhea, dysantery, and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained from all dealers in medicine. Price, 35 cents.

At an infant school examination a few days ago the teacher asked. "What fish cat the little ones?" "The big 'uns," shouted the little urchin.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

The glory consists in doing what deserves to be written; in writing what deserves to be read, and in so living as to make the world happier and better for our living in it.

For the thorough and speedy cure of all Blood Diseases and Eruptions of the Skin, take Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. Mrs B. Forbes, Detroit, had a running sore on her leg for a long time; commerced using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and she is now completely cured. Her husband thinks there is nothing equal to it for Ague or any low

"I hear you have changed your boarding place." "Yes; had to do it. My old place was too luxurious. A dinner of three courses every day was ruining my digestive apparatus." "Three courses? What are they?" "Napkins, ice-water and toothpicks."

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has been weighed in that just balance, the experience of an impartial and intelligent public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales constantly increases, testimony in its favor is daily pouring in. The question of its efficacy in Dyspensa, Liver Complaint, Kidney Ailments and for

Blcod Impurity, is decided. "Is Mr. --- in?" asked a visitor at an office in the Moffat building of the office hoy. "Naw." "Do you know where he is. "Nope; his aunt's dead and I guess he's

either at the funeral or at the ball game." Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgille, writes :- "Dr. Thomas's Ecicetric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours ; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed—so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in

twenty-four hours was entirely cured." "How does the new girl strike you?" asked a citizen at dinner lately. "She hasn't atruck me yet," answered his wife, meekly. "But she has done almost everything else."

That latent force or fluid, which permeates all matter, and which bears the conventional name of Electricity, is widely appreciated and recognized as a means of cure in various diseases. Its effects in the form of Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil are shown by the relief of pain, both Neuralgiac and Rheumatic, as well as the throat and lungs, and in various other healing

A Brooklyn girl w o s alleged to have four stomachs may find it rather difficult to obtain a proposal. A wife who can eat for four are not what most of our marriageable young men are looking for. The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm

Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial. Christopher Columbus was no painter, but

all the same he was the first landsper to America. Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Not so bad as it might be.—Customer (getting his hair cut): "Didn't you nip off a piece of the ear then?" Barber (reassuringly): "Yes, sah, a small piece, but not 'nough

to affect de hearin, sah.' Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

"Zola doesn't seem to be very well nowdays," he said to a New York girl. "Zola!" she said. . You'll excuse me Mr. Peterely, but I don't just recollect what club Mr. Zola

is playing with now." FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use, Marve le coures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fitesse Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila, Pa.

BROILED PORK CHOPS.—Cut not quite as thick as mutton chops, and broil ove a brisk fire; turn them frequently, and cook a dark brown. When ready to serve, sprinkle over them a little powdered sage.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. - A frequent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflam-matory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion and general debility. A few doses of the Pills taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism. Anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Gintment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve. Having once subdued the severity of these diseases, perseverance with the Cintment, after fomenting the affected joints with warm bring, will speedily relax all shiftness and practical transfer of the properties. vent any permanent confe

6 FILE TRUE WITNESS

IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.. 761 Craig Street, Montreal,

TO ADVERTISERS.

Himited number of advertisements of ap-geroval character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line (agate), first insertion. 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Totices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, in-sermation Wanted, &x., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Hirths, Peatt, and Marriages 50c such insertion.

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WRDNESDAY.....AUGUST 22, 1888.

THE London Advertiser man gets off a great many good things. Here is one of his latest: "British rule in Ireland is brutish. It is merely the difference between U and I,"

GRIP is extra good this week. The granting of licences to sell beer in the Northwest by the Dominion Government is well shown up as a direct violation of the Prohibition clause of Mr. Mackenzie's act for the organization of the Territories. Sir Richard Cartwright punching the N.P. humbag is the spirited subject of the cartoon. There is a good hit at the "godless editor," and a commical touch on the present attitude of Messrs. Mercier and McShane. The reading matter is as good as the illustrations.

THE British Weekly states that the Prince of Wales has given the very handsome subscription of fifty guineas to the building of a new Catholic church at Lynn. The Evangelical party are furious at this proof of good-will to the Church on the part of the Heir-Apparent; but the Prince has on several occasions shown a manly disregard for these self-constituted arbiters of right and wrong; and in this instance he has had both the heart to give and the courage to face the obloquy which his gift is sure to being upon him.

THE great Nova Scotia rait of logs after a about 3,000,000 feet of lumber. The cost of ing. transportation at the regular rate of \$1.25 a stick would amount to about \$30,000. The raft is equal to about forty-five schooner occupied eleven days.

A SECOND horrible murder within a few days has deeply shocked the community. It would seem to bear out the saying that crimes of a particularly shocking nature are always followed by similar offences. If this be true the Times in advance. Because if it has so sanity, and whose balance becomes upset when some crime, such as they may have contemplated, is committed. This has risen to solid ground to go upon it prefers to get a tain times, and could only be checked by the most determined application of the extreme

MR. LAURIER at the Oakville Reform plo nic proclaimed the policy of his party in the clearest manner possible. "Unrestricted Reciprocity" is his cry. We would prefer the words "Continental Free Trade," but perhaps there is not much difference in the lands in the vicinity has been proved by the meaning of the phrases. At any rate the working of the mines, and then sell out for people will understand that the Reformers an enormous sum. The discovery of the have declared for expansion in opposition to grab and the way development is kept back contraction; for freedom and friendship in was made by the Ontario Mining Commission. progress against exclusion and isolation. It The proper way to deal with sharks of this This policy is bound to succeed. It is in kind," says the Hamilton Times, "is to tax line with the same movement in the United | their belongings so high that they will either States, and, better than all, it is right, for it have to work their lands or sell out to those makes for international friendship and the who are willing to do so. No man should be abolition of unnecessary burdens of taxation, imposed for the benefit of a class at the expense of the mass.

A PROOF that the people of Kerry entertain none of the Separatist notions which the Coercionists are so fond of attributing to the Nationalists was given in the cheering with which Archbishop Croke's declaration of policy was greeted. His Grace said that he was a disciple of O'Connell with regard to which his distinctive policy was based. The Irish people are fully convinced that constition.

SIR ADAMS ARCHIBALD has been elected for Colchester. This result agrees with our expressed anticipation when he was nominated. The vote shows, however, large gains for the Reformers in the rural districts, while the towns, where the manufacturers are dominant went as usual for the Restrictionists. Perhaps a more useless representative never was elected to the Canadian Commons, and that is loud at this original remark. "The Governsaying a great deal. A pensioner on Sir John | ment," be continued, "was not able to dimin-Macdonald's bounty for twenty years he will ish poverty or to enrich men, but they could merely vote with the herd at the bidding of themselves." Ah, yes! here is the whole the drover.

The lightning must have been looking for the staff of the Kazoot last night, for after searching the office and putting out the lights in its rage at not finding them where they and paralyzed them. Evidently the lightning knew who was wanted and where to find them. After this awful visitation we expect to see a reformation in the methods of the Kazoot. Indeed, the city ought to insist on terrible than that of last night. Remember the Cities of the Plain!

WE are glad to state that our Quebec contemporaries bear out the statement made by our correspondent at that city as to the popularity of our new Governor-General. He appears to have won the respect and confidence manners. We are pleased to mention this, in order to show that the hostility to Lansdowne Queen or her representative, but from resent. ment to the heartless oppressor and evictor o unfortunate Irish tenants.

Perhaps the difference between party leaders and party policies in Canada was never better shown than in the attitude taken by Mr. Laurier in his speech at Oak. ville. While the Tory chief seeks only to maintain himself in power, the Liberal chief declares himself ready to support his rival, should be adopt the reforms advocated. But Mr. Laurier will probably learn that "Ephriam is wedded to his idols," and that reform and good government will have to be obtained, as they ever have been, by the old way :-

Education ! Agitation ! Organization !

Indiana has taken monopoly by the throat in one particularly aggravated insuccessful voyage reached New York on Sat- stance. The Legislature ordained that urday. The raft is cigar-shaped and 592 feet no Telephone company should charge in length, or about forty feet longer than the more than three dollars a month. The City of New York. She is twice as large as law created a sensation among telephone the first great rait and 100 feet longer than monopolists, but they have been compelled the ill-fated Leary raft of last year, which to yield. So good an example should not be went to pieces at sea. The Joggins' width of lost on the Legislature of Quebec. We are beam is fifty-three feet. There are in this protty sure that if some member, in the inraft 21,300 trees, of an average length of terests of the community, would introduce a thirty-eight feet. This would give a total of bill to the same effect he would carry it fly-

THE sneaking tactics adopted by the Times, after all its bluster, is eminently characterloads of lumber. Her trip of about 700 miles | istic of a paper which has demonstrated that it can exist after dispensing with heart and conscience. But still what Shakespeare wrote holds good--

> "When law can do no right, Let it be lawful, that law bar no wrong."

To interpose quibblings and delays in order to take advantage of technicalities condemns there must be among men individuals here | clear a case as it says it has against Mr. and there who are predisposed to oriminal in- | Parnell, it would only be too glad and anxlous to go before the Scotch or any other court and convict him. But since it has no something like an epidemic of crime at cer | whitewashing itself for the crime of slander, far more than it desires to convict those whom it has accused. A more pitiable exhibition of the bully reduced to the poltroon was never seen before and may never be seen

Montreal speculators who have grabbed the land in the vicinity of Vermillion Mines. Algoms, and are holding it till the value of allowed to reap the rewards of another man's industry, if the law can prevent it, and the Mining Commission will be derelict in Its duty if it does not so advise the Legislature." This is sound reasoning and good policy. Tax the grabbers to the full value of their expectations, and so compel them to work or sell, and thus remove one curse from the land, or make it productive.

REFERRING to Mr. Laurier's declaration at and imbued with Caucasian contempt for the the two great fundamental principles on Dakville on Unrestricted Reciprocity, that Chinese, have sought to force China to open "Every other issue must take a back seat her ports and trade with them., They have and leave the first place to this question," tutional agitation as at present conducted is our Boston namesake thinks "it is notable pose, but now they are met on their own soil ment to young and old, rich and poer, such send the poor out of their country. Steam and the emblems of Catholic chivalry, it will destined to regenerate, their country, and that this view of the subject should be held by a Chinese invasion which directly raises as has never yet been seen in the history of ship competition aids them. Hence the be a relief to turn from these spurious

pride and the heritage of Englishmen, and Senator Sherman's recent declaration in favor maxim that he who commits orime, besides trade with every other country, has followed phrase by Mr. Nye:being guilty of a breach of morality, gives close upon Congressman Butterworth's advostrength to the enemy. The responsive cacy of reciprocity with Canada and a procheers of the men of Kerry to the Arch hibitive tariff against the rest of the world. bishop's words ought to put an end for ever And, in spite of the danger to the monopoly to the calumny that the Irish peasantry are of the Gloucester's fish trust in the admission in favor of crime and that the Home Rule of fish free, the growth of the sentiment in movement is a mask for a Separatist agita- favor of reciprocal trade appears in unexproted places in this country to meet the ready advances of the Liberals of Canada."

> HERE is a passage worthy of the genius of Grip. We take it from this week's number of our witty and wise contemporary :--

At the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 8th, Lord Salisbury said, "The great curse of Ire-land was poverty." Apparently chestnut bells trouble in a chestnut shell. For centuries, 'without interference." landlords have been enabled to enrich themselves. Human poplars, they have held their heads high in the landscape, idly fluttering their leaves in the upper air, while their greedy roots have spread and drawn all the sap and nutrition out of the should have been, it visited the bar-rooms of soil to the detriment of more important life. the hotels. There it appears to have found | Root out the suckers, and Ireland's fertile soil will soon recuperate.

A SLANDERER SALTED.

Mr. William O'Brien has salted another slanderer in the courts. The Cork Constituit, for the next visitation is sure to be more | tion, a Tory rag of the raggedest kind, had been libelling him as a selfish professional agitator, a political adventurer, anxious to precipitate bloodshed, and so forth. He sued the paper and got a hundred pounds damages. The writer of these libels is a cor- question. respondent of the Times. In the course of the evidence it transpired that two of the staff of the Times in Ireland had been dismissed-one because he had chronicled the of all with whom he has come in contact by burnings at Glenbeigh too conscientiously, the unaffected kindness and generosity of his the other because his account of the police attack at Ennis was so faithful that it was used against the Chief Secretary in the House did not arise from any want of loyalty to that of Commons. It was a tradition of the press that there should be no partisanship in reports. Now, those in the Times must be doctored, garbled, manipulated. Consequently that paper has gone down in public estimation and is destined to fall still lower-

THE PACIFIC TRADE.

When the magnitude of the interests involved are considered, it is not astonishing that American public men should take alarm and Australian colonies are among the wonders of modern progress. That growth is bound to continue and must develop an enormous trade on the Pacific—a trade which will be British and directed so as to mutually benefit the colonies and the mother land. To to point that way.

of the transactions between England and the several countries and colonies on the Pacific. The total value of the imports and exports of the Australian colonies is over a hundred millions sterling annually. The exchange of commodities, exclusive of builion, between England and them, reaches about fifty millions sterling. With the other countries on the Pacific England does a trade estimated at seventy millions. There is no reason why a great portion of this business should not be made to flow through Montreal both ways.

THE WRITE AND YELLOW WAR.

If, as reported, war has broken out between the British and the Thibetans, the fact may be taken as indicating the determination of China to resent, where she can do so most effectively, the policy of excluding Chinese and the question is, will the English majority immigrants from British colonies. Of course the British Government is not responsible for that policy, but China cannot or will not understand the peculiarities of colonial independence. China has entered upon a new and aggressive policy peculiar to Mongolian craftiness. Having been forced to trade with the "Outside Barbarians." she has learned that the world beyond her limits presents vast regions for conquest. She has sent some of her cleverest students to Europe and America, who have studied their liberties, and seem to have inherited the and extirpate the people. They should be and reported to her Government the reckless | characteristics which distinguished their anenterprise, consuming vanity and general debauchery of European and American civilization. Knowing that it would be the height thing like Spain had in the Netherlands. A of folly to attempt the conquest of the "Bar. correspondent gives some interesting particubarians" by force of arms, she took another course. Possessing numberless hordes of in- they "have for some time past foreseen what habitants, who, despite all preventatives, were pressing on the limits of her territory for subsistence, and who had, therefore, attained to uttermost economy of life and industry, she decided to let loose these industrial number of big guns are now being sent out in a nulsance who had no business to intrude millions on the outside world and overcome order to be prepared for coming eventualiit by swarms of laborers trained to vastly ties. Against this there is an increasing superior habits of industry and economy. At population of English, Australians and the same time she continues her ancient Americans, the former, as a rule, knowing distress. policy of guarding her own country from co- little or nothing about the use of arms. Corcapation by foreigners.

they only seek that freedom which is the at once to strongly on both sides of the line the question whether the White or the Yellow the world. The Boers are all perfect shots, wholesale deportation of people to America, paraders to the true Catholic knights, who

again, they are thorough believers, in the of the same policy, while closing the doors of is, in fact, the same question put in homely recent disastrous war were hit by Boer

" Is civilization a failure? Is the Caucasian played out?"

A good illustration of white and yellow methods in this the most momentous of all the conflicts which have yet taken place on this planet, is furnished in the Thibetan business. Warren Hastings, whose genius medelled the policy which the British have since his time pursued in India, was the first to attempt to get a footing in Thibet. In 1744 he sent George Bogle to visit the country, but the emissary was turned back by the Chinese government and never reached Lhasa the capital. Thomas Manning was more anccessful in 1811. He succeeded in reaching the sacred city of the Grand Lama, and to his account we were long indebted for almost all we know of the country, its government and its people. More recently trained native explorers have been employed, that history may repeat itself. and to them we are also indebted for much valuable information. The trade of Thibet is exceedingly valuable and the British have pushed their encroachments across the Himalayas to get hold of it. But Chins. having control of the Government, has as constantly resisted English advances, although compelled by the Chefoo convention of 1877 to permit the residence of an English embassy at Lhass.

The commencement of hostilities on the Northern Indian frontier, reported in THE Post's special cables yesterday, is undoubtedly the result of the well understood British axiom that "trade follows the flag." It remains to be seen, however, whether Thibet may not become another Afghanistan, with China as a third party, the other two being England and Russia, to the great Asiatic

CARDINAL LAIR GERIE

English papers are devoting considerable ccusade against African slavery. His Eminence is Archbishop of Algiers, and has for England. When a missionary bishop, he tary." travelled through dark continents and over unexplored ragions, always exerting himself to the utmost in trying to prevent the wholesale annihilation of the poor children of Africa by Ar.b slave traders. Since the "white States Congressional Committee on immigraman' has ceased to be personally interested in this immoral trade, while philanthropy on being made the dumping ground for the the subject has notably diminished, and antislavery societies exist but in name. Consequently, it was a well advised idea, a blessed thought on the part of His Hollness at the development of the Canadian carrying | to enlist the services of so experienced and trade. But it must be remembered that trade sympathetic a crusader as Cardinal Lavigerie follows the flag, and, British interests being in preaching a hely war throughout Chrisgreater on the Pacific than any other power, tendom against a waste of life which in Dr. it is quite natural that Canada should attract | Livingstone's time was computed at 500,000 a large share of the business. The rapid a year, and which has kept steadily increasgrowth and present wealth of the Cauadian ing since thon. His Eminence in the first place, hones to organize pressure to be brought to bear upon the Moslem States so that slavery may be extirpated there. In the should be held responsible by those whose glowing stories of what they could care in rule he acknowledges for the brutal misdeeds bring the volume of this immense traffic of the slave traders. In the third place, his across Canadian territory and down the St. Eminence would have all God-fearing coun-Lawrence is an undortaking of the greatest tries foster and encourage legitimate commerce the agents do their business: with Africa in every way. And, in the fourth place, he maintains that the slave trade being Some idea of the extent and character of the essence of all villaintes and crimes should this trade may be obtained from the figures | excite against it the public opinion of mankind. and that all creeds should unite to destroy it for ever.

THE NEW WAR IN AFRICA.

The expected war between the Boers and the English diggers in the Transvaul has at last actually broken out. President Kruger has decreed that in the market places and wherever public business is transacted no language must be used but Dutch, and the diggers only awaited the publication of the acale of punishments now drawn up by the Transvaul Government to decide whether to uppose the decree by pacific constitutional means or by a resort to force. The crisis is one of deep interest The English have swarmed into the Trans. vasl until they now outnumber the Boers. submit to this decree, or set on foot an agitation for a change of government that could only end with the hoisting of the Union this country, Jack? Barberton and Johannesberg are as much English towns as the generality of proceedings in the markets, courts and the lar attention to this evidence, and more public buildings have hitherto been conducted which follows, that those having influence in English.

lars concerning the Boers. He writes that was likely to happen, and the Government of 1,000,000 cartridges made in England, to nishmen are flocking to the Transvaal in

The same with the same of the same

race shall become dominant on the earth. It and every one of our soldiers killed in the who, when they get here, find themselves bullets in the forebead. These men are accustomed to shoot animals of every descrip- has made them what they are and would re-

> can never be subjected by ordinary warfare. officials are principally to blame. They failtinction of an heroic race. Recent exploits population, the change of policy is needed. of the British arms in South Africa have not added to their glory, and it is not improbable

The British commanders blundered sadly in the estimate they made of the fighting strength of the Zulus when Lord Chelmsford crossed the Tugels, and another blunder of the same kind may lead to equally disastrous consequencer. Official blundering seems part of the established system in South Africa, and in military matters there would seem to be not even the approach to an intelligence department.

Actually the situation is fraught with what Sir Henry Havelock some time ago described as unexpected complications. Not only is England now at war with the Boers, but also with the Zulus. Both hate the British with the bitterest feelings. Both are the most resolute of fighting men and all are now reported armed with the best rifles. A severe, but conscientious, English critic of the situation puts it in anything but a favorable light. "Our General," he writes, "knows nothing of the enemy's strength. and the war must be carried or, so to speak, attention to this eminent apostle of the new in the dark. This is anything but a hopeful prospect. The lust for conquest is a costly vice. It is scandalous that the people who some time been prominently identified with are not responsible for it should have to pay the movement which has now called him to for its indulgence by officials, civil and mili-

THE IMMIGRATION FLOOD FRAUDS.

The evidence given before the United tion has proved quite clearly that America is cripples, cranks, paupers and criminals of the old country. The business is carried on systematically by parish guardians, ministers of religion, landlords and all those who have

The gents of certain steamship companies are also very active in forcing emigration from the three kingdoms and the cities of Europe. But the people of the class among whom these agents operate and induce to take passage to America are more to be pitied than blamed. Many of them are persons who have saved a little money in humble callings, and second—he holds that the Sultan of Zanzibar | the agents, knowing this, induce them, by America, to buy tickets for the supposed El Dorado. The evidence of John Heghey, a lad of nineteen years, gives an idea of how

weeks ago by the steamship Anchoria. He drove a car for a hotel in Ireland, getting ten

shillings a week, but with the tips from those who used the car twelve or fifteen shillings.

"Why did you come here?"

"On account of the agents for the Anchor, White Star, Cunnard, Guion and other steamship lines, who told me I would make from ten to fifteen dollars a week and rould gray work. to tifteen dollars a week and would get work right away. The name of the agent of the Auchor Line in the village of Fentney, where I lived, was John Donnelly. He told me I would have no difficulty in getting work. I paid four pounds for my passage, and had only half a dollar when I landed."

"Did the agents urge the people to come?" "They were all the time urging people to come and distributing circulars about the village. Thousands have come from the vicinity of my place during the past few years."
"Would you like to get back?"

"Yes, I would, I never would have come if I had known how hard it was to get work here. have tried to get work, and would starve if it were not that Mr. Patrick McKinley, a townsman of mine living here, took me in through Witness stated that he had seen as many as

thirty persons sent to this country at one time. A Mr. Muir also talked to the people in the village and induced those of them who had small pieces of laud to mortgage or sell them so as to aise money enough to pay for their passage to

This lets in considerable light on the conduct of those persons, who are evidently emtowns in Australia or Canada. Each musters ployed to urge the work of depopulating in or about it over 10,000 people, and the Ireland. We would, therefore, call particuwith the people in Iroland will exert it to The Boers are quite determined to retain prevent the heartless policy designed to ruin told the bare, honest truth about America. cestors under William the Silent. England It is no longer a country where the poor of may therefore have a job on her hands some. Europe can find easy roads to fortune. True, there is greater freedom here in some respects. but the great fact is that our cities are overcrowded with poor people. Our climate and ways of living are very different, and anyone who is doing reasonably well at home should has now got in its towns or villages unwards | not come here. And if he is poor he should not come, for here he will be among gether with a large supply of rifles, and a strangers, most of whom will regard him as himself where he was not wanted, while in his native place he will be among those who know him and who are bound to help him in

But the governing class in Great Britain and Ireland, although they have coined Western nations, pursuing other methods, hundreds, their steps being directed to that wealth out of the labor of their poor, only leaving their ordinary money making trades country in consequence of many natives of desire to get rid of them. More money can and callings to array themselves as Knights the county having lately returned from these now be made raising cattle and sheep then of Maita, Knights Templars, Knights of gold diggings with savings. There can be no allowing tenant farmers to till the soil. Pythias, etc., and bearing on their badges sent armies and fleets to accomplish this pur- doubt that the Transvaal holds out an induce- Hence the conspiracy among the wealthy to and banners the effigies of crusaders

in the interest of the second

worse off than ever.

The social and political system of Europe tion whilst running at full speed. What lieve itself of a burden and a charge, while at chance, then, would our soldiers have in a the same time lessening the forces of revolution. The game is palpable and should be It would appear from this that the diggers, met by a blank refusal of the Governments backed as they probably will be by regular on this side of the Atlantic to allow any im British troops, have an enemy to face who migrants to land who have not the proper means or knowledge of becoming good No doubt the British desire for conquest is at officene. It may seem harsh to advocate this the bottom of all such African troubles. Cape reversal of the American tradition that the poor and oppressed of all lands can find on ed to enforce the annexation of the Transvaal this continent freedom and a home. But from various causes, the principal one being since European Governments have underthe discovery of the officials' intention to taken to deport to us the spirits of the reve. crush out the Boers, but the conscience of the lution they have nursed in the arms of public revolted against the contemplated ex-

But let us look at some more of the evidence given before the Congressional com-

Pat Kavanagh, another young man from Ire-Pat Kavanagn, another young man from ire-land, came from the same town as the previous witness some two weeks ago. He had worked on a piece of land owned by his brother, and got ten shillings a week and his board. He is twenty years old, and can read and write. He came here because the agents represented America such a great place that one would almost expect to pick up dollars in the streets. He came on the Furnesia, of the Anchor Line, owing to

the representations of John Donnelly, agent of the Anchor Line.

"Donnelly was also an auctioneer, and would sell the lands of those whom he had talked into going to America. I would never have come here if it was not for him."

"What were some of the inducements?"
"He would tell people who had only an acre "He would tell people who had only an acre or two that by coming to this country they could get hundreds of acres by merely walking on to them. The agents distributed little books telling how easy it was to get work here. The whole country is covered with placards twice a

"Would you like to go back to Ireland?"
"I would, indeed, and I would never come here again.'
"What would you say to Dennelly if you

got back?"
"I think him and me would have a row. I

would have one crack at him anyway. Witzess said his brother did not know he was coming until the day he left, as Donuelly said to tell no one

"I thought I was coming to Heaven," said the witness, "and there was no use of telling any one." Kavanagh said he would be willing to work

for his board and lodging for a while until he got a "raise." Congressman Spinola seemed to take considerable interest in the posterful young fellow, and asked the stenographer if he had witness' address. Patrick McKinley, who is keeping the two

witnesses, said be knew them when they were little tellows in Ireland six years ago, at which time he came to this country. He corroborated He said that many who came out were small

farmers in arrears for rent, whose laudlord would purchase tickets for them to go to this country so that they would get the property. We don't know that we can add anything to what is here presented of the rascally sysa direct interest in getting rid of their social tem now exposed in all its ugliness. The

evidence of how cranks, criminals and paupers are sent out is equally conclusive. Confirmed jailbirds, prosticutes, parish bad bargains of all sorts are let off punishment on their accepting passage to America. Thus there is a great league, so to speak, between governments, officials and landowners to move the worst and most dangerous elements of their population to America, just as in former times when there was a "ne'er-doweel" in a family they gave him a few pounds and shipped him away to "the plantatione," The thing must be stopped at once.

THE NEW CRUSADE

It is not improbable that the world will be called upon to again witness the heroic exploits of one of the great Catholic religious orders which took their rise at the time of the Crusades, and, subsequently, did so much for Christianity and civilization in the long conflict against the advance of Mohammedanism in Western Europe. The Order of the Knights of Malta, or, more correctly, Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, has been quietly regaining strength since the Pope permitted the removal of the chapter to Ferrara in 1826 and afterwards to Rome in 1834 Since Hompesch, the only German, by the way, who ever attained the rank of Grand Master, laid down his authority at Trieste after the Order's expulsion from Malta, the knights were without a home till restored by the Pope in the year mentioned. Several spurious orders of Kaights of Malta sprang into existence after their dispersion. In Pruesis the ancient priories were abolished in 1810-11 and their property confiscated, but the name was retained and a new order developed called Der Proussiche Johaniterorden, which performed minent service in the wars of 1864-66-70 and 71. The German order claims distinction from the historic fact that the French Knights of the Order, when Napeleon laid siege to Malta, rose in rebeilion against their German Grand Master and forced him to capitulate. French and German racial animosity thus brought about the ruin of the Knights and the loss of their island home. In the Franco-Prussian war the Bavarian and Prussian Knights took ample revenge on the French, and again perpetuated the national feud.

As an historical study this has its interest, and it is quite possible, since the Order is to be revived under special powers granted by Pope Leo XIII. to fight the Mohammedan slave hunters and traders of Africa, that we may hear more of the feud. However that may be, the Order of the Knights of Malta was constituted on a most wise and effective plan for contending against Mohammedanism, and will, we are sure, prove as able in the nineteenth century to resist and destroy the Moslem slave power as it was to bail: and defeat Solyman in the sixteenth.

In our age, when we see all sorts of men

fight for freedom for the slave against continent. With the true Knights it will be no holiday excursion, such as we see occaa good time generally. The Knights of St. John have been given a far different mission by Leo XIII. The rule of their order is exceedingly severe. It consists of Knights to bear arms, Priests to officiate at religious worship and minister to the members spiriturelieve the captives, and Soldiers to fight the Infidel, under command of the Knights. All strictest observance of military and religious of religion. The desire is to enlist all Christian nations in the great work.

We can imagine no organization so well qualified to cope with the slave power of Africa as this, and we are quite convinced that persons of wealth, and governments, will not be wanting in helping it with funds for weary of the abominable heartlessness of the money-getting power. Even the tradesman who throws down his yard-stick to walk the streets with a drawn sword, clad in outlandish uniform, in the glory of an imaginary knighthood, does by his very action unwittingly protest against the harshness of an existence devoid of all heroism and chivalry save what this supplies. The heroism of common life he may display in his conduct, but his heart demands something principle of government and gave it their adhigher, grander, more imposing than work and domestic pleasure.

In the New Crusade we see a revival of old romance. It is related by a Catholic authority that " the progress of Catholic missions in "the heart of the Dark Continent are not "only impaded by cruel and superstitions " chiefs, but are constantly menaced by cruel "and murderous Mohommedans, who still "keep up the traffic in slaves. 'It was " thought that the presence of English, French "waters had put an end to the slave "traffic, or reduced it to narrow lim-"its, but Cardinal Lavigerie, the apostle of "the blacks, whose missionaries in Central "Africa have been obliged to contend with "both these monster evils, has electrified "Catholic Europe with the stories of the "been eye witnesses. His eminence has "Sahara, in the country around Timbuctoo " Sea to the Zumber, and especially in the " regions of the great lakes, the slave trade is " as flourishing as it ever has been. At a very "moderate calculation between 400,000 and destruction of society. " 500,000 women and children are carried off "every year into slavery. As for the men, "they gave their captors so much trouble "that they were simply massacred in thou-" sands. The dealers, who were all Mussul-45 mans, had a regular system of attack, and "organized armies under their command. "Besides being a disgrace to civilization, the " way in which the war was carried on was a "war of extermination In fifty years, said

" existing continues." No wonder the heart of Christendom is stirred by the tales of horror told of the manner in which the slave trade is carried on. Sir Samuel Baker in his latest book gives a vivid picture of the horrors accompanying each razzia made by the slave hunters, populous villages annihilated, the habitations burned, the crops and cultivated fields ruined, the smoking remains of the villages strewn with corpses, and the road along which the wretched captives were driven to the nearest slave market lined with the bleaching bones of those who perished or were kiled on the way. Thus, for every slave, young cr cld, brought to market, three, four or five of his companions are sacrificed to the cruel yet the captors.

"Cardinal Lavigerie, the interior of Africa,

"almost as populous a country as France,

will be desolate, if the state of things now

Cardinal Lavigerie has been entrusted by the Pope with the task of organizing a league for the purpose of putting an end to the unnatural traffic in human flesh carried on in the Dark Continent. Some time ago a Ponti fical Zouave placed himself at the disposal o the Pope, and he is now at the head of 600 negroes trained in arms to assist the inhabitants of the Lake districts in Central Africa in their resistance to the slave deslers.

Thus has been raised the cross of the New Crusade in which the Ancient Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem are about to embark. The old spirit that stirred the nations of Europe in the middle ages to recover the Holy Sepulchre, and which all thought was extinct, has burst out in the cause of humanity. The church has raised the banner, and already the forces are gathering to carry the cross of freedom and salvation into the heart of the Dark Continent.

PARNELL'S LIBEL SUIT.

Suddenly, but with terrible earnestness, Parnell and his friends have turned upon the vindictive tribe of cowards and forgers who have been pursuing him without thought of mercy or fair play. The wiadon and moderation shown by the Irish leader has given him another claim to rank among the foremost statesmen of the day. He was patient under the most exasperating provocations. He endured the long stream of falsehood and forgery poured upon him by the Times. So great was his endurance that the libeller and alanderer seemed to imagine himself justified in reviling because the victim bore its malice without a murmur. Equally false and cruel, the ministers of the Crown stepped in with their Bill to shield and indemnify the Times against all consequences, while denying Mr. Parnell the common justice allowed by law to the meanest and mos:

and astuteness, was a match for the Irish: cities—banquetting, sight-seeing and having with his action in Scotland. The fall of the trick was his and he played his hand for all it

The reports cabled from London give an amusing idea of the flabbergasted condition of the Times and the dazed appearance of those who sympathized with it. They are knocked to take the necessary vows, which enjoin the the public. All that Mr. Parnell wants is a fair field and no favor. He would not have all willing to join in the crusade, irrespective before the courts of Scotland, where, we happier, more glorious earth. may be sure, the judges; will be anxious to vindicate Scottish practice and prerogative.

OBJECTS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT. against it which lasted long enough to set lall in the storm of opposition followed, when editors and politicians found out that the proprinciples of equity to be set aside by appeals to capitalistic greed and the presumed ignorance and selfishness of the masses. studied the subject, became convinced of the coundness of the one tax as a hesion, as a result we find nearly the whole Reform press advocating it. Thus a grand atep forward has been taken in the direction of freeing the popular mind of the idea that there is something occult and mysterious in government, which requires an almost providential gift of abstruce knowledge. : This rulers who held as an axiom of government | Milwaukec, Wis. faut the people must be kept ignorant. Now, bowever, a second Rena "and Italian men of war in the African scence is taking place. Not of art and literature this time, but of HON. MR. MERCIER ENPLAINS THE DEET CON-Political and Social science, and among other discoveries the world's workers have learned that the less government there is the better. They have also learned that the first principle of government is the administration of iustice. Simultaneously with this discovery "atrocities of which he and they have comes the conviction, founded on experience and observation, that government has, in all "shown that in Morocco, in the cases of the instances, abandoned its first duty to become the instrument of oppression and injustice "and the Niger, from the shores of the Red | under pretexts of legislating in the interest of trade and commerce. Hence they behold arising many of the evils, social and political, which agitate the world and threaten the

> ound time to read and think, thus reached as conclusion, and looked about them for a remedy. Government they saw too firmly secured in the vital fibres of society to be suddenly reformed. They also became aware that the masses of men were unfit, from habit and hereditarily instilled convictions, to grasp the new idea, or become, except by accident, co-workers in the path of reform with the pioneers of the Coming State.

Government, as it exists subject to popular control, they saw, must be used to bring about the desired change. Hence the proposition, branded by ignorant and prejudiced writers, as Socialism, to vest in Government the control of ail enterprises touching the orables Messrs. Starnes and Champagne, two as the Post Office is conducted. This is very far indeed from that Socialism, condemned and the reconstruction of society on a new

Fear has been expressed that this would be giving too much power into the hands of the speaking of having the law vetoed or withgovernment and that the enormous patronage that would accrue to it from the nationaliza tion of railways, telegraphs, banks, mineral lands, coal, oil and gas deposits would practically enslave the people. Of this there is not the slightest danger. The very magnitude of the operations to be conducted would lead to the employment of the whole people proposed to us to undertake the conversion. on a natural basis of co-operation, and all being free to exercise control over the government, its powers would gradually pass directly into the hands of the people who would go about their happy, easy, daily abor, untroubled by politics, because they would be by that very act members of the government, performing the functions thereof as a matter of course.

The growth of gigantic corporations of capitalists in the form of "trusts" and 'combines," has suggested, if it has not demonstrated, that government must either destroy or take possession of these combinations since they have really assumed the most important of the taxing functions, namely, the regulation of supply and the fixing of prices. If a few capitalists may do this for she goes to that drawer, not often she looks their own profit, why can not the whole nation do it for the general good?

But the men who have been working along these lines of thought, having won unexpected triumphs for their principles in democratic America have advanced another step, as we see by the platform laid down by the Labor Party of Cleveland, Illinois, which is as follows :-

We propose the total abolition of wage slavery, and, as steps to the end, we demand :---

1. Nationalization of railways. " telegraphs.

.. " banks. "mines (including deposite of oil, natural gas, etc.)

5. Absorption of private monopolies by the government, and their operation for the benefit of the whole people.

6. Shortening the hours of labor.
7. Abolition of child labor and limiting the

it, make up their minds concerning it. Under man. He let them play their cards right on these seven heads we are convinced the battles som. He had a blacksmith named Folbe no nonday excursion, saws are convinced the came down straight on them of parties hereafter will be tought. The present presidential atruggle in the United States shows that the old issues are all dead and the parties are bewildered to find new ones, that may not be too radical. Meantime indications have been given of the direction the march of events is taking in the timid proposition to reduce the worthip and intrinser to tend the sick and all of a heap so to speak. Of course it is yet tariff and the bolder insinuations contained too soon to form an opinion on the merits of | in Mr. Cleveland's message. The clouds are the legal questions involved. These will be gathering; the storm is slowly rising. It is the knights, brothers and laymen will have settled, no doubt, in a way satisfactory to no bigger now than a man's hand, but soon it will cover the whole sky. After it has passed away let us hope the reappearing sun daty. There will, however, be a welcome to that before the Commission, but he will will shine upon a regenerated people, a freer,

LITERARY REVIEW.

"A STRANGE CONFLICT," by John W. Batchelor, is a peculiar story. The author is When the single tax was first proposed as of unquestioned ability, able to conceive an issue in practical politics, a howl went up boldly original ideas and embody them in an intensely interesting nurrative. Entering at once into his story, he describes the remarkthe new crusade. The world is growing people thinking. This was precisely the immeable adventures upon which subsequent events diate result sought by the Tax Reformers. A | turn. A frequent and dexterous use of superhuman power by a leading character forms editors and politicians found out that the proposition was too firmly intrenched in the ficial novels, desires that a story may be as credible as possible, the majority of our lovers of fiction will gladly hall books of this kind as a diversion, All who read for pleasure and amusement, and also are not averse to Some of these editors and politicians, having mingling therewith some information concerning peculiar theories, will do well to procure 'A Strange Conflict." Publisher: J. S. Ogilvie, 57 Rose street, New York.

Mesers. Hoffman Bros., of Milwaukee, have issued in a near paper-covered volume Father J. W. Vahey's Controversial Letters. The Letters were called forth by attacks made upon the Catholic faith by certain Protestant preachers. Father Vahey is skilled in pol-mice, and writes with much power and directness. A reading of his well-timed Letters will prove useful to all believers. The pubwas the idea sedulously cultivated by those lishers' nidross is 413 Eact Water street,

NO COMPULSION!

QUEBEC, August 18, 1888. To Hanson Brothers, 42 St. John street, Montreal:

Your letter of yesterday received with copies of cables exchanged between you and your London stockholder's correspondents. and in answer I am authorized to state that the position which you have taken in your cable of the 16th instant is correct, and you may declare positively that the government will renounce its conversion scheme if it cannot be carried through voluntarily with the bondholders,

When the measure was introduced in the Legislative Assembly, the Treasurer and u.yself made verbally the same declaration, and on the 12th of July, when the second reading of the matter was under discussion in the Workingmen, who having had to toil, yet Legislative Council, the Honorable Mr. Starnes, one of the leaders of the Opposition, submitted, in writing, the following question to the Government :- I am opposed to compulsory conversion, and before giving a final decision I desire to know whether the Government intends, yes or no, to make such conversion, in spite of the bondholders' consent. After consultation with me and the other members of the Government, our colleague, the Hon. Mr. Garneau, leader of the conversion scheme if it cannot be carried throughout with the consent of the bond-

holders." After this Ministerial declaration, the Honhappiness of the whole people, the same way opponents of the Government, being satisfied with this engagement, voted for the measure,

which was carried. The Government considers itself pledged by all right thinking people, which aims at by that declaration, which, as far as it may the break-up of all relations of property be necessary, I hereby ratify in the name of the Government, and I declare again that my Government will abandon the conversion scheme if it caunot be carried through with the consent of the bondholders. Of course, drawn is purely riciculous, as the law is perfeetly constitutional and necessary to make the voluntary conversion. In conclusion I may add that we are much surprised to see that some first-class business men in London should have been led astray by our political opponents here; and this is all the more singular as other first class business firms of England, France and Canada have already

Yours truly, Honore Mercier, Prime Minister.

THE FAMILY MECCA.

SHRINE CONSECRATED BY A MOTHER'S TEARS-THE HOLY OF HOLIES. (Pittsburgh Post.)

It may be only a Barlow knite with a rusty blade and a broken point, or it may be a peg top half split down the middle, or only half a dezan battered speels on a knotted string. But there it lies, whatever it is, stowed carefully away in the far-off corner of the bureau drawer, under a yellow pile of little linen and stockings, patened and darned at heel and at knee. But all the gems of Goloonda can not buy them; no, nor the gold of all the wide world size their preclousness. For they are the holy of the holies. It is not often that upon the treasures there. But once in a while, sometimes, the time when a knock comes to the heart, that comes to mothers' hearts alone, like the famished and thirsty. she goes to the nest of her jewels. Slowly with soft hands, the little linens are laid aside, and slowly, with trembling hands, the knife, the top, or the string of dingy spools are drawn forth. Ah, how gently they are pressed to the hearts and lips ! What words are they saying, what sad, swee songs are they singing? Kissed and cried on, and cried on and klased. Then yearning-ly, reluctantly clinging, back they go to their nest in the far-off corner, and the yellowing little linens are put back one by one. All alone, jeulous that mortal eyes should see her worship at the shrine, the drawer is closed, and she who knelt before it comes to earth once more.

A CANADIAN GIRL'S ROMANTIO STORY.

A romantic story of a young Canadian girl dren rise up and can ner pleased.

It may seem but a thankless toil or a lowly destiny to care for little ones, and bear the

fight for freedom for the slave against for freedom for the slave against for freedom for the slave against for freedom for the slave and the dark newspaper, with all their supposed ability and it is right that all should know it, study and what his business none could guess. Prayers, has not labout the Arab miscreants of the dark newspaper, with all their supposed ability and it is right that all should know it, study and what his business none could guess. Prayers, has not labout the dark newspaper, with all their supposed ability and the labout the first for naught. som. He had a daughter who was the beauty of the village, and it was her fortune to captivate the heart of the young stranger. He told his love, said he was travelling incog, but in confidence gave her his real name, claiming that he was heir to a large fortune She returned his love, and they were married. A few weeks thereafter, the stranger told his wife that he must visit New Orleans. He did so and the gossips of the town made the young wife unhappy by disagreeable hints and jeers. In a few months the hus-band returned; but before a week had elapsed, he received a large budget of letters, and told his wife that he must at once return to England, and must go alone. He took his depar-ture, and the gossips had another glorious opportunity to make a confiding woman wretch ed. To all but herself, it was a clear case of desertion. the wife became a mother, and, for two years, lived on in silence and hope. By the end of that time, a letter wes received by the Stratford beauty from her husband, directing her to go at once to New York with her child, taking nothing with her but the clothes she wore, and embark in a ship for home in England. On her arrival in New York she found a ship splendidly furnished with every convenience and luxury for her comfort, and two servants ready to obey every wish that she might express. The ship duly arrived in England and the Stratford girl became the mistress of a superb manuion wand, as the wife of a baronet, was saluted by the aristocracy as Lady Samuel Stirling. On the death of her husband, many years ago, the Stratford boy succeeded to the title and wealth of his father; and, in the last edition of "Peerage and Baronetage," he is spoken of as the issue of "Miss Folsome, of Strathford, North America,"

CUSTOM AND HABIT. Every human being grows up inside a sheath

of custom, which entolds it as the swathing-

clothes enfold the infant. The sacred customs

of one's own early home, how fixed and im-

mntable they appear to the child! It surely thinks that all the world in all times has proceeded on the same lines which bound its tiny It regards a breach of these rules (some of them at least) as a wild step in the dark, leading to unknown dangers. The elders have always said (and indeed it seems only reasonable) that by this time of day everything has been so thoroughly worked over that the best methods of ordering our life—food, dress, domestic practices, social habits, etc., have long ago been determined. If so, why these divergencies in the simplest and most obvious matters? And then one thing after another gives away. The sacred, world wide customs in which we are bred turn out to be only the practices of a small or narrow caste or class; or they prove to be confined to a very limited locality and must be left behind when we set out on our travels; or they belong to the tenets of a feeble religious sect; or they are just the products of one age in history and no other. Are there really no natural boundaries? Has not our life anywhere been founded on reason and necessity, but only on rbitrary customs? What is more important than food, yet in what human matter is there more arbitrary divergencies of practice? The Highlander flourishes on catmeal, which the Sheffield iron worker would rather starve than est: the fat enail which the Roman country gentleman once so prized now crawls unmolested in the Gloucestershire peasant's garden : rabbits tabooed in Germany; frogs are speakable in England; saurkraut is detested in France; many races and gangs of people are qui die if deprived quite certain they would wed of meat; others think spirits of some kind a necessity, while to others again both these things are an abomination. Every district has its local practices in food, and the peasants look with the greatest auspicion on any new dish, and can rarely be induced to adopt it. Though it has been abundantly proved that many of the British fungi are excellent eating, such is the force of custom that the mushroom alone is ever publicly recognized, while curiously enough it is said that in some where the claims of other agaries Legislative Council, made in writing, in the are allowed the mushroom itself is not used! Finally, I feel myself (and the gentle reader declaration, in answer to Mr. Starnes questions, in the same) that I would then subside on insects such in the tion: "I am authorized to answer no, and to state that the government will abandon the class of food. Yet it is notorious that many races of respectable people adopt a dies of this sort, and only lately a book has been published giving a detail of excellent provender of the kind we habitally everlook—nasty morsels of caterpillars and beetles, and so furth! And indeed, when one comes to think of it what can it be but prejudice which causes one to eat the periwipkle and reject the land snail, or to prize perivicities and reject the land shall, or to prize the lively prawn and pro cribe the cheorful grasshopper? Why do we sit on chairs instead of on the floor, as the Japaness do, or on cushions like the Turks? It is a custom, and perhaps it suits with our other customs. The more we look into our life and consider the immense variety of the bit in over department of it—aven under habit in every department of it-even under conditions to all appearances exactly similar— the more are we impressed by the absence of any serious necessity in the forms we ourselves accustomed to. Each race, each class, each section of the population, each unit even, vaunts its own habits of life as superior to the rest, as the only true and legitimate forms; and peoples and classes will go to war with each other in their assertion of their own special belief and practices; but question that rather presses upon the ingenuous and inquiring mind is, whether any of us have got hold of much true life at all? -whether we are not rather mere multitudinous varieties of caddis worms shuffled up in the east off skins and clothes and debris of those who have gone before us with very little vitality of our own perceptible at all? The caddis-fly leaves his tube behind and soars into the upper air; the creature abandons its barnacle existence on the rock and swims at large in the sea. For it is just when we die to custom that, for the first times, we rise into the true life of humanity; it is just when we abandon all prejudice of our own superiority over others, and become convinced of our entire indefensibleness, that the world opens out with comrade faces in all directions; and when we perceive how entirely arbitrary is the settling of our own life, that the whole structure collapses on which our apartness from others rests, and we pass easily at ooce into the great ocean of freedom and humanity.

TOO MUCH LIKE WORK.

(From Puck.) "Ere comes a benevolent lookin' cld cove,'

said a peripatetic gentleman of leisure to his chum, on the street corner; "let's tackle him for the price of a night's lodgin'."

"Don't yer think of it, Bill," hastily responded the other, seizing his arm. "Let's wait for somebody that's half full. Them benevolent lookin' ducks allus wants to organize themselves into a society, elect a board of directors and hire a hall afore they give ye a quarter. I don't wanter stay up all summer?'

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

There are two kinds of love-love which reeives and love which gives; and as "it is more lessed to give than to receive," a mother's love. which is always giving, is the choicest love of all. Children honor most the mother that loves most, and religious daughters make pious mothers. One hundred and twenty clergymen, the human instrument of their change of heart. How many laid the crown of that mercy on their mother? Above one hundred! Her children rise up and call her blessed.

has not labored in vain nor spent her

And even if the fruits of all her toil and pain seem lost in the silence of some little grave, even seem lost in the silence or some never to then she need not be disconsolate. For to then she need not be disconsolate. 'Thus saith the Lord, refrain the voice from weeping and thuce eyes from tears; for the work shall be rewarded, saith the Lord, and the children shall come again from the land of the enemy. And there is hope in thine end, saith the Lord."-Jeremiah xxxi. 17.

There my little ones, I know,
Round me shall be clinging;
There, the loved ones of long ago,
With me shall be singing.

O, that land I long to see, Where the weary-hearted Shall with Christ in glory be, Never to be parted.

JEWISH STATISTICS.

THEIR NUMBERS IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Mr. F D Mocatta, in his recent interesting lecture on Judaism, estimated the total number of Jews throughout the world as between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000. In the United Kingdom there are about 100,000, of whom seven-tenths are in London, the greater part of the remainder being in Manchester, Liverpool, Leads and Birmingham. Scotland reckons only 1.500, Ireland only 1.000. In the British colonies there sare something less than 20,000 In France there are 70,000, of whom 40,000 are in Paris. About 40,000 were transferred upon the annexation of the provinces to the German Empire, among whose 50,000,000 of inhabitants 600,000 be long to this remarkable race. Jews are found in large numbers along the northern coasts of Africa, as well as in Abyssinis. In America there are 500,000, and Jows are dwelling in Mexico, and in almost every State o South America. There are supposed to be from 40,000 to 50,000 in Perais, 10.000 to 15,-000 in the Khanates, and a like number in India. Switzerland, Belgium and Holland have also considerable Jewish population. The influx of Jews into Palestine from other parts of the Turkish dominions, and also from Poland, Russia and Central Europe, which has been going on from the early part of the present century, is a noteworthy fact. The Turkish Government is described as showing an entire teleration, but it is not now favorable to an immigration into Palestine, a circumstance attributed to fear of the inroad of European ideas. - [London Daily News.

A DEATHLESS RACE. The Jews sometimes call themselves "the deathless race." They are the only people who apply the extraordinary term to themselves, and what is more strange and significant, all other nations, including those that have been them, admit the propriety and reason of the claim, and recognize in the Israelites a people who will probably outlive the present governing nations, as they have outlived those of the past. The Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Persians the Greeks and the Romans have passed away successively, leaving the Hebrews behind them —and if history teaches anything, the Hebrews will still be here when the Eoglish. French Germans, Russians, and even Americans, shall in like manner have passed away. How new and raw do our centennials and tercentennials in certain parts of Europe appear beside the per-petually observed Hebrow anniversaries thirty three conturies old.

ETIQUETTE OF ARISTOCRATIC PARIS. In this Parisian world of fashlonable formula the first lesson in the science of life is that of etiquette, that the dead things of vulgarity may be wrapped in a shroud of politeness, form and custom. The second lesson is given when the perceptions are so developed as to command and control the mystery of illusion, which is the supernal art in this sphinx-like domain of exclusive customs and antiquated formulas. The efforts of a whole lifetime are devoted to this study, which, once begun, never ends. next lesson is in discretion or tact, which brings the ambitious aspirant into a universal field of social effect and action. And thus it is the basic principles of fashionable life are formed, which render the student of haman nature capable of grappling with the most entangled forms of etiquette, the most mystical methods of illusion and the most subtle devices of diplomats. Yet in these three requirements the essence of each is woven into the other in all their varied rules, modes of application and hypocritical dissimula tion. Etiquette is the foundation of policy, and illusion is its framework; yet the mystery of illusion belongs more to the female mind, for the physiological fascination of this strange influence only finds its proper element in the endowments of feminine grace and brilliancy. To know how to entertain a dinner party, how to begin a soirée musicale, how to receive one's enemy with uncompromising sang froid, how to render a company of antipathic individuals at once comfortable in spirit and smooth of tongue belongs to tact and etiquette; but the fine sense of perception which is required to comprehend the intricate ways of the illusive world is an accomplishment so rare that but few ever master the art.—Jesse Shepard, in The Ameri-

THE TRUE AIM OF LITERARY CUL

can Magazine for August.

It is certainly a true aim of literary culture to render its forms for expression of thought so transparent that they will be quite lost to view in the thought itself. And yet, the writer and the speaker who are so skilled in the arts of ex pression as to surprise the mind into wonder er admiration, by unexpected views of things true and beautiful, after long concealment of this purpose, is the one most likely to win the greatest praise from us. We may be beguiled into undue sympathy with that purpose by the very art which for a time concea's it from full viow. It was the art of the poet deeply skilled in the methods of nature, which, by the tongue of Mark Antony, wrought successfully upon th passion of the Roman populace, before the dead ody of Casar. Both art and philosophy were defiled when the hired rhetorician and the sophist taught their pupils how "to make the worse appear the better reason." This brings into view some phase of literary work now quite prevalent. - The American Magazine for August

PAGANISM AND CHRISTIANITY .- Plato, who said one should follow his reason alone, held God was a round figure, for the sphere was the most beautiful and perfect of figures. But for those who believed the conical, cyclindrical, pyramidal, or equare, the most perfect and beautiful figure, and followed their reason, God was the diagrams in Geommetry! Socrates sending his game cook to be offered as a sacrifice to Esculapius, Plate and Cicero talking beautiful about the soul and God, yet worshipping in the temples of faire gods, in Athens and Rome, received a proper rebuke from Him, who was a Philosopher quainting the public with that which it is desirbefore he was an apostle. St. Paul, in his ed shall be widely known, and it is quite prac-Epistle to the Romans, (Chap. let, verses 22 themselves as decorously as do the non-sensaand 23), says: "For professing themselves to be wise, they became fools. And they changed the glory of the incorruptible God into the likeness of the image of a corruptiible man, and of birds, and of four-footed

beasts, and of orceping things."

How vain, how fleeting, how uncertain are all those gaudy bubbles after which we are panting and toiling in this world of fair delusion! The wealth which the miser has amassed with so many weary days, so many 7. Aboution of canad amorting the list told by the St. marys reasons, and labor of women in mines, factories, etc., and spent a few weeks at the sconring for women equal pay for equal work.

Stratford, and spent a few weeks at the lot. But that mother who sees her children der away in juyless prodigality. The noblest born again through her instrumentality, and monuments which pride has ever reared to puffed and public inquisitiveness assuaged."

unfortunate. But neither Government nor tendency of the labor movement in America, to stage coach travellers. Whence he came made a blessing to the world in answer to her perpetuate a name, the hand of time will perpetuate a name, the hand of time will shortly tumble into rains—and even the brightest laurels, gained by feats of arms, may wither and be forever hlighted by the chilling neglect of mankind.—Washington Irving.

A COWARDLY ASSASSINATION

An American Tourist Party Shot at in New Brunswick.

ANDOVER, N.B., Arg. 20 .- Major Howes

and party, of Boston, have been fishing on the Tobique for the last three weeks, and on Saturday night camped at Gulquack, forty miles from the month, it being their last camping ground on their way heme. The party consisted of Major C F tlower, of Boston, his wife, his son Lurkine and daugmer Helen, to some aged 7 and 8, and Mr. Lincoln and four guides, Indians. On Sunday, netween 11 and 12 o'clock, as the party were some miles on helr home and as the leading cause, in which were Mr. Howes and wife, one of the little boys and Ambrose Lockwood, an indian, was counding a print a short distance below what is kown as Ox Bow, some persons concealed in the bushes on the left bank of the river opened fire on the first cance with a repeating vife and fired six or eight shots. The third shot pierced Mrs. Howes on the left temple and came out behind the right ear, killing her instantly. Some of the other bullets pierced the cances. The firing was continued on each of the other cances as they rounded the point, but no others were hit. The body was brought to Andover at 9 p.m., and the sheriff and a poste started for the scene after midnight. No arrests have yet been made. No persons have been samed as suspected, but the crime is believed to have been perpetrated in revenge for M jor Howes' interfering with some parties fishing illegally in the river. An inquest is bei a held to-lay and is not finished. Intense exc. ement prevails on the Tobique and in And ver. Major Howes has been for years a regu ir summer visitor to New Brunswick. He is a member of the firm of Hallett, Davis & Co. the plane makers. He fishes Skiff Lake and its adjacent waters and also the upper waters of the Tob que, and is well known to all the people of Andover and vicinity, and is a very popular man. Mrs. Howes some ' mes accompanied her husband on his expections and sometimes remained at Andover. She was a pleasing and agreeable lady.

DOWNF ALL OF BALFOURISM. OVER A MILE ON POUNDS FOOLISHLY WASTED EVERY YEAR.

The parlia cutary return which has been published in L. adon shows that coercion is a presty costly er periment for the English govern ment to practice in Ireland, and it is quite likely that the agures of this return will contrying for eighteen centuries to annihilate tribute materia iy to the impending over-brow of Balfourism, and deter any future memory from ever again undertaking to govern Ireland in the manner in which that country is at preent misruled. From the parliamentary wurn alluded to it appears that the cost of maintain ing the existing constabulary force in Irehalf of pour's strling annually, and, what must make the expense more galling to the English tax-payers, the galling to the English tax-payers, majority of whom are showing by their that they are opposed to Balfourism, is the fact that they are opposed to Balfourism, is the fact that a good share of this amount is due to the gratuities Dublin Castle has paid to what is calls "industrious" evictors. This class of worthies comprises the emergency men, who are chiefly drawn from the slums of Sandy Row and other Orange purlieus of the "loyal" North, and whose "industry" is mainly displayed in getting outside of large quantities of government whisky and in consigning the l'ope to torrid regions. to torrid regions.

Just now England is complaining of the cost of her useless army and navy officers, whose maintenance costs the tax-payers a pretty penny every year, and this revelation of the amount of coercion, which is accomplishing no earthly good in Iteland, is not, consequently, calculated to make Englishmen entertain a high

MR. BLAKE PECLINES.

TORONTO, Aug. 20 .- Mr. P ter Ryan, chairman of the committee app -- ted by the Irishmen of this city to prepare a welcome for the Hon. Edward Blake, has reived a letter from Mr. Blake in reply to an invitation to attend the propered bar a the letter :-

POINTE A Pic, Que., Aug. 10, 1888. Dear Mr. Ryan, - My brother has anded me the letter of yourself and Messic. Tesfy and O Hera of 30th alt. I am traing attoful for the kindness which has led my Irish friends to persevere in the flattering proposal, notwithstanding my letter of 2ad ult. But for the reasons referred to in that letter. which still remain valid, I am obliged to ask them to allow me to take the will for the deed and to decline an invitation which I shall always remember with peculiar pride and pleasure. Pray express to them the regret which I feel in being constrained to make this reply,

and believe me, faithfully yours, EDWARD BLAKE

A TRAGEDY NEAR TRENTON. TRENTON, Oct., Aug. 20 -As a man named ester Church was driving in from Murray to market here on Saturday morning he was run into by a party named Loveless, near Carrying Place, and his convoyance upset. On his return from market in the afternoon he met Loveless and his father and brother. A quarrel ensued and then a fight, in which Loveless was getting the worst of it, when the father ran into the house and got a revolver, which he handed to the other son telling him to shoot Church. The son took the revolver and fired at Church, the ball taking effect in his breast and he died in an hour after. Loveless and his sons have been arrested. All the parties are formers and reside a short distance from Carrying Place, in Murray, some five or six miles distant from this plane.

A writer in the Contemporary Review for July criticises the disposition shown by physicians and surgeons, in attendance upon noted patients, to advertise themselves to the public in the gaise of bulletins and interviews. In an age when a multitude of persons of no sort of consequence can get out and keep themselves before the publie by the aid of the newspaper reporter, it is not surprising that even a capable man should show a little anxiety to become notable when an occa-sion offers, lest by his failure to get himself talked about when opportunity occurs, unmerited conclusions, detrimental to his fame and interest, should be drawn. The rule that forbids physicians and surgeons to solicit practice by means of advertising is partly antiquated and partly exaggerated. Newspaper advertising is now the most nearly universal means of actional churches, and without danger of their running to quackery. Whatever the ethical rule of the medical associations may say, they do and will advertise themselves in such ways as are open to them, and one of the most objec-tionable ways is thus described by the writer in the Contemporary Review: "The last recollection which the present generation will retain of many an illustrious statesman, poet or soldier will not be that he died like a hero or saint, bravely or piously, but that he swallowed such and such a medicine, and was perhaps sick at his stomach. Deathbods are desecrated that doctors may be

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ADDRESS

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Delivered by Mr. Chas. Devlin. Jr., of Aylmer. Que., at the Annual Picato of St. Patrick's Society. 11th Angust

On con ing forward. Mr. Devl'n expressed his great pleasure at meeting the officers and mem-bers of a society which had for him many recolners of a society which had for him many recol-lections of the past, and thanked them for the honor done him by their kind invitation, also for their splendid reception. Coming from the country, he said he had much to admire, especially the experness displayed by the young men in obeying that delightful law of Herven: Love thy neighbor as thyself," and inde d he found those neighbors so charming that it was not astonishing that the good young men did

mot astonishing that the good young men did fatthfully obey the law.

Proceeding Mr. Devlin said:

"I also admire the great city of Montreal;

Montreal with its rapidly increasing population, its wealth, its unequalled situation, splendid port and picturesque park; Montreal with its regular and hear attachs its ralatial was demand. regular and busy streets, its palatial residences, noble churches, monuments of art, its imposing public buildings and wonderful educational institutions; it has every element of grandeur and prosperity; it is icdeed worthy of its repu-tation as one of the most beautiful cities of America and the great commercial metropolis of the Dominion. How gratifying to observe the evidences of happine-s and success surrounding ns! How gratifyinz, especially to those of Irish origin, to note the high positions in life, Irish origin, to note the high positions in life, political, commercial and professional, worthily filled by so many of our own compatriots! Like so many of your race, you were compelled by the impossible conditions of government prevailing in Ireland to abandon your early homes, with little of this world's goods but varily rich in determination, vigor and hope, in the very face of innumerable and at times discouraging obstacles, you have pluckily fought your way. You held your own and live in peace with your fellow-citizens of every nationality and creed; what calculated to fire the warm heart of the Irish pectal with hope—and still they move not. Have I not reason to say that their patience offers this or any other age? Consider their anguish of heart, how all the horrors of centuries loom up before their bedimmed eyes, how every page of their sad history tells of exile, imprisonment, execution, famine, eviction and murder—for is it not murder to cast out in the cruel season of winter poor dethe impossible conditions of government prevailing in Ireland to abandon your early homes, with little of this world's goods but varily rich in determination, vigor and hope, in the very face of innumerable and at times discouraging obstacles, you have pluckly fought your way. You held your own and live in peace with your fellow-citizens of every nationality and creed; whatever prejudices formerly existed between you, you have overcome, and actually command the you have overcome, and actually command the esteem and a furration of those who as one time, without reason, entertained very different sentiments, in so far as we are concerned. Not only that, but it is now cheerfully admitted that many of those who in their poverty and despair crowded the fast-flying immigrant ship have at-tained emineuce abroad, while the great majority America and Australia and have laid durion of a new Ireland, but an Ireland eutl: ly in harmony with the feelings, customs and epositions of their adopted country. Your ancress is due to your sobriety, perseverance, energy and industry as much as it is to the wis-

happy in their good, substantial, comfortable homes, and are able to manifest a spirit of most honorable independence. Of course I understand that this is hardly the place to dwell at any length upon such a subject : but when the occasion offers itself, I cerall put before you the peace and anadvantages of an agricultural life, the sources and the fertility of the plains wa and Gatineau valleys. Many of those was find the temptations of city life an obstact in the way of their success, or who cannot even with the best of will succeed, per-haps owing to the severe competition of labor, might there find wealth; they certainly would find comfortable homes and secure splendid

don: In a excellence of the system of government

we have in Canada. And what do we witness out in this cuntry? There also are the prospects

before It shimen most encouraging. As farmers they are justly esteemed, and hold extensive tracts of find which yield in soundance; they are never in those good little colonies which

they have formed, satisfied with their schools

farms for their children.
You are deserving of every congratulation the spirit of union which is so perceptible. Ladies and gentlemen, Canada is indeed a big country, and much of it lies unoccupied, but vast as its area is, and notwithstanding the vast as 1ts area is, and nowwinstanding one very liberal gifts of land on the part of the Government, a terrible curse would come upon us if we were to consecrate even one inch of its soil to the demon of disunion. You very properly despise the mean and ungenerous spirit of bigotry and intolerance; you enjoy the good will of your English and Scotch fellow citizens. In fact, we have had lately a splendid example of the friendship of our Scotch brethern, they have conceived such a strong feeling of admiration for our creat. Apostle St. Patrick, that they claim him and t not only was he Scote sound Presbyterian at that. Now we are not going to argue the point, but since our giorious fasher is so dear to them, it is also quite natural to expect that they have an exalted opinion of his children and that in the moment of necessity they will give us some striking proof of their

And who can faithfully describe our deep appreciation of the friendship and sympathy of our French Canadian fellow citizens. They know that we heartily reciprocate the feeling, that we admire them and that our proud boast is that nothing can sever the ties uniting us with that chivalric young nation, whose history. fortunes, struggles and destiny have so much in common with our own. Let this great truth be firmly impressed in our mind that not only is it by our energy, honesty, loyalty and application to private and public virtues but chiefly by our observation of this great principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of the princ tuate the happiness, assure the prosperity, con-solidate the strength and unfold the varied resources of our promising young Dominion. Now a word about that country whose every inch of sacred soil is a martyr's grave. Loyalty to Canada and to its magnificent constitution does not exact that you should forget that land where the little Shamrock grows in sorrow and

port with all our strength and enthusiasm our fellow creatures in their ardent struggle for similar rights and like advantages? How de-plorable then the position of those who are ready to rebel, to smash confederation into its original fragments the moment a measure is discussed which might possibly prove discaste-bal to their selfish views, but who in this great question aff-cting the happiness and liber-ties of an important portion of our fel-low subjects refuse to lend a kind ear to the appeal of humanity and reason, nay, even display a spirit of intense and unwarranted hostility! Is it because the people crying out for justice are Irish? But, my friends, when this young coun'ry of ours was traversing the most critical period in all its history, Canada's sunshine was eclipsed and all the horrors of civil war impending, when Carbier and Papineau were declared rebels and had to fly, who then showed himself our friend? When our enemies were numerous and powerful, who was our champion? Is was Ireland's O'Connell, hose eloquent voice made the very halls of Britain's Parliament ring with a fierce denunciation of the wrongs and persecution inflicted upon Canadians. And we should not forget it. History does not offer a more extraordinary spectacle than the perseverance of Irishmen in their love for their faith and nationality. From all parts of the world messages of hope and cheer constantly cross the seas. I would only cheer constantly cross the seas. I would only have to invite you, and here on the shores of this mighty St. Lawrence, here in the heart of this British colony, and you would give a cheer for old Ireland! Ah! you have given that cheer which must have awakened the very echoes of Mount Royal—a cheer that will console the prisoners of Tullancher the heart and surrent way are the force of more—the best and purest men on the face of the earth, the men who at home wear the felon's garb, but who, were they in this country, would be adjudged worthy of the first positions in the gift of the state and the people—a cheer which will prove shat you condemn tyranny, from the people, in prayer and procession, do arishmen proclaim the beauty and glory of their country, the charms of her daughters, the genius of her statesmen, the prowess of her warriors, the bril-liancy of her scholars, pasts and orators.

their condition of life be what it will, the day always comes when their thoughts revert to her, and when they fondly assert their faith and ua-tionality. What more touching spectacle than too ality. What more touching spectacle, than the great constitutional movement governed by the magic influence of Mr. Parnell, so elequently sefended by England's most illustrious son—Mr. Gladstone! Our people know that they are defied, macked and robbed; their just demands are ignored; their representatives are cast into vile dungeons. Still behold their marrellous retience. vellous patience!

Hart Car I at I have been

They place their trust in the eternal spirit of God's justice, and in the hope that that spirit will soon so move the heart of the English people that they will understand their obligapeople that they will understand their dough-tions to Ireland. Is it not true that every flore of the indignant heart, that the spark of man-hood, the knowledge of the miseries inflicted, the despair of ever obtaining justice, urge the Irish people to rise, rise in their might, smash the chains which bind them, draw the patriot's sword and strike a blow for life and for liberty! But no! they are patient and stand more than ever we Canadians would! Every page of history shines with the flashing dieds of the sword, tells how empires were formed and wrecked by the sword, how the unfortunate prisoner of yesterday became the proud emperor of to-day, how the sense of oppression sufficiently nerved weak nations to overthrow obnoxious systems, and how the power of right has frequently triumphed over the forces of might. It seems but yesterday since America was trampled upon; a few weak States, without money, without friends, grasped the sword, with the result that to-day they sit, and decide,

cast out in the cruel season of winter poor defenceless children and women on the road side. there to miserably perish of starvation and exposure? Is it not murder the most horrible known that was recently perpetrated when poor Mandeville, unable to longer bear the torments of Balfourian prosecution, fell into the hands of death? Is all this not enough to drive a spirited people mad? to ignite within their breast the terrible fire of human and national revenge? But what do we witness? Let those who are ever ready to denounce us open their mean eyes, and if they have a spark of honesty they will have to admit that the Irish people are wonder-

fully patient.

Yes, Ireland persists in her policy of peace brave Ireland repudiates violence, and, led by Mr. Parnell, expects to triumph by the great

justice of her cause. And she will !
She feels that her reward is near, that her victory will be a brilliant one now that her caus- has been inscribed upon the banners of the Liberal party and espoused by Mr. Glad-stone. Her sun is indeed but rising, and the fervest prayer of her children is that their great benefactor may be spared to witness it in all the brilliancy of its noon! Then will her mourning be dropped, then her prisons closed, her trade revived, and then will the spirit of the nation be felt as her banners float from the towers of her restored parliament. This is no vision! It will come to pass, for it is the opinion of Britain's most eminent statesmen; it is the policy of the Liberal party, which must re-turn to power; nothing less will satisfy the people of Ireland, and finally, it is the eager, earnest demand of the generous democracy of England, who forget not that their Irish fallow-soldiers stood by them on many battle-fields and shed their best blood for England's power and glory. Let us not then despair, but let us place our hope in the justice of that cause which Mr. Gladatone has proclaimed the noblest that ever awakened the energies of man and sought and won the favor of the Most High. England is ashamed of her past dealings with Ireland, she will lift her from her down-trodden condition, smoothe her troubled brow, destroy those chains which in her hatred she imposed, and present her noble captive to the world free henceforth and wearing the diadem of peace, happiness and

prosperity."
Mr. Devlin was loudly cheered throughout his speech and was followed by Mr. J. K. Forau, of Aylmer, well known as a writer, and who made an excellent speech. Other able addresses were delivered by Messrs. H. J. Cloran and

THE RETIREMENT OF VON MOLTKE.

General Von Moltke, the greatest living European strategist, has been placed on the retired list of the German army to make way for General Von Walderene, a younger man and prime favorite of the young Emperor. The following is a graphic description of this won-

derful man's career. When the victorious troops of the great Na poleon were marching in triumph through Prussia in 1806 the Von Moltke residence at Lubeck was sacked and the family beggared. It was then, at the age of six, that the famous Van Moltke her in the same than the famous the famous than the famous that the famous than the famous than the famous than the famous that the famous than the famous than the famous that the Von Molike, who has just been placed on the retired list of the German army, made his acquaintance with the hated French, and it seemed an act of retaliatory destiny that he should live to revenge his country's humiliation and the disgrace his father's house had suffered. The father, unable to support his large family longer in the wonted requisite to his rank, joined the Danish army, where, years afterward, he rose to the rank of lieutenant gen-We frequently hear our orators proudly proclaim the freedom of America's institutions, assert that America is the consecrated coil of human liberty. Well, since we enjoy liberty and enjoy the benefits of constitutional government, is it not reasonable that we should support with all our attendance. journey, but force of circumstances extended it to four years. He was chosen by the Sultan— who seems first to have recognized his powers to reorganize his army, and spent nearly a half

decade as his chief adviser and counselor.

On his return to Prussia Von Moltke was decorated with the Order of Merit, and was accorded permission to wear one which the Sultan had given him. Soon after this he married. His sister had married an Englishman. John Burt, a widower with two daughters, who The had settled upon an estate in Holstein. young daughter, Miss Mary, had read Molthe's tales of the Orient with indescribable pleasure, and worshipped the genius and talent which had created them. Molthe fell in love with the beautiful girl, and led her to the altar in the following winter, after his promotion to the runk of major. They lived together a quarter of a century, when, on Christmas evening, 1868, she died. The old soldier was left childless.

Von Moltke stoops a little. His face is

always cleanly shaven, his lips are thin and look determined his eyes are blue, his nose is Roman, his hair or wig is iron gray, and he is always in uniform with the highest order of the Iron Cross about his neck. He is a slim and active cotogenarian whose wiry frame has seemed to defy the inroads of time. Never in a jealous and ex-clusive apirit did he wield the powers lutrusted to him by his sovereign. Few men have ever been born who can be likened unto him. Famous beyond comparison as a strategist, he is almost equally eminent as an author, a painter, a musician and a linguist. He can paint remarkably well, he plays the piano and violin excellently, he has written successful books and he is the only great man living "who knowshow to hold his tongue in 11 languages." If he had not grown to be a doughty man of war he would certainly have become a distinguished man of letters. The books he has published are "Wanderings Around Rome," "Letters from a Diary in Spain," "Letters from Paris," letters written during his stay at Constantinople, entitled "Voyage in the Orients." "Letters from St. Petersburg" and the "History of the Franco-German War, Edited by the Military History and The Constant War. Let them find themselves where they may, let Department of the Grand General Staff," in

which the Count's forcible, graphic and elegant literary style is unmistakable. In one thing only is Von Moltke weak; like the late General Grant, he is no talker. Indeed, the Field Marshal is known at Berlin by the name of "The Silent;" in the Reichstag he is perfectly willing to give Bismarck his vote, but not his voice; if he can help it, and very seldem does he do anything to attract notice to himself. Generally the old man sits impassively in his does he do anything to attract notice to himself. Generally the old man sits impassively in his seat, just below the one occupied by the chancellor, looking torall the world as if absorbed in some reverie or dream from which he never, intended to awaken. Throughout the civilized world Von Moltke is recognized as the greatest living strategist. To his genius Germany is indebted for unnumbered victories.

General Waldersen, who succeeds Von Moltke, is a hot favorite of Germany's youthful ruler. Although married to an English lady, hate of England appears to be his ruling passion.

hate of England appears to be his ruling passion.

HOW ENGLAND DESTROYED THE IRISH FISHERIES.

Two centuries ago the Irish fishermen wer among the most enterprising and successful toilers of the sea. Their catch of herring, salmon. cod, hake and pilchards was enormous. In Wexford alone, in 1654, there were cured 120,000 barrels of herring, 80,000 of which were

exported. Dozens of fishing vessels left Ireland every week for France and Spain, taking over full loads of fish, and bringing back wines, silks, arms, powder, and other stores. They also carried important messages from the Irish Chieftains to their allies on the Continent, and in later years were freighted with the gallant hearts who, "in far foreign lands from Dunkirk to Belgrade," made England's ablest generals dread the soldiers and chiefs of the Irish

English emissaries in France and Spain re ported that this constant communication by the fishermen was the greatest source of danger to English Rule in Ireland. Ireland could not be subdued until she was completely isolated from the outside world.

A series of cunningly devised laws, scarcely less atrocious than the Penal laws, were accordingly enacted for the sole purpose of destroying the Irish fishing industry.

The first of these were the Acts of 1661 and 1662, which placed a tax of 10 shillings (equal to ten dollars at the present day), on every barrel of codfish exported from Ireland to England or any other country; 18 shillings on every barrel of herring, 20 shillings on every barrel of eels, £6 sterling on every ton of pilchards, and £8 sterling on every ton of salmon exported.

These acts were so rigorously enforced that Sir William Temple, writing in 1673, declared the Irish fisheries to be almost extinct. In 1698, however, they had so far recovered that the English fishermen petitioned for fur-

ther protection. During the next century, laws were passed prohibiting Irish fishermen from using any net with a mesh of less than three-and-a-half Prohibiting Irish fishermen from making their

own barrels or from buying barrels except in a public market place in a corporate town which might be a hundred miles away from the fishing Prohibiting Irish fishermen from fishing for

herring between four o'clock in the morning and sunset. Prohibiting Irish fishermen from setting, or

allowing their nets to remain set, between four o'clock in the morning and sunset.

Prohibiting Irish fishermen from tanning their nets and lines with bark, and compelling them to use tar and oil instead. This frightens the fish, lessens the catch, and spoils their taste to a certain extent.

Prohibiting Irish fishermen from using trawl

or trammel nets at any season, or at any place, either in the sea or elsewhere. Prohiting Irish fishermen from fishing with either line or net, at sea or inland waters, without a license for the district and year in which they were caught.

Prohibiting Irish fishermen from taking mackerel at any time or in any manner.

Prohibiting Irish fishermen from fishing at the mouths of bays or rivers, or from landing on the shores without license.

As a result of the malignant ingenuity of there laws there was not a single mackerel seine in Ireland in 1836, although in some place the mackerel came in in such shoals as to fill the bays up to the very shore.

During the famine of 1847, English officials

sent five hundred pounds to Sir John Burgoyne, who was then at a large fishing village on the Irish coast, and requested him to use it in buy-ing nets and boats for the fishermen so that they could become self-supporting. Sir John Burgovne, knowing that the fearless, independent character of the Irish fishermen made them dangerous subjects," declined to as is them in any way and returned the money to the Committee with the recommendation that "they

apply it to some more worthy object.' The Irish fishing fleet, which in 1845 numbered 19,883 vessels and boats, and employed 113,073 men, was reduced in 1851 to 13,247 vessrls and boats, and 58,822 men. Since then it has been further reduced to 5,000 vessels and boats, and 18,000 men.

THE COLCHESTER ELECTION.

TRURO, N S , Aug. 15 .- The election to-day esulted in the return of Sir A. G. Archibald by probably five hundred votes over Eston (Liberal). Fulton, the third party Prohibitionist, received nearly three hundred votes. The result is not altogether discouraging, but it is not as good as expected. The mentacturing centres voted solidly Conservative as usual, but farmers gave great gains for unrestricted reciprocity. Full returns are not all in, but will materially alter affairs. Four

places to hear from.

HALIFAX, Aug. 15.—Archibald's majority in Colchester is at present 459, with six places to hear from. The vote stands: Archibald, 1,495; Eaton, 1,036; Fulton, 257.

LIKE MAGIC.

"It always acted like magic. I had scarcely ever need to give the record dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints." Mrs. Walter Govenlock, Ethel, Ont.

A young married couple from Texas were doing Niagara Falls. They were being conducted under the falls by a gulde. must take care now, for if you let your foot alip you will be lost," said the guide. "Jane, you go on ahead," said the man from Texas.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

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

There are two things needed in these days first, for rich men to find out how poor men live, and second, for poor men to know how rich men work.—Edward Atkinson.

A PAINFUL SUBJECT.

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

Souls are never lost because their beginnings break down, but because they won't make new beginnings .- Father Faber.

To strive to attain truth, under whatever form, is to seek to know God.

A ROMANCE OF WEALTH.

THE LUCK OF A SETTLER IN AMERICA OVER A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 13.—In or about the year 1760, Jan Heinrich Royal, a poor young Hollander, became tired of building dikes, so he gashered together his worldly possession, bought passage to America on one of the traders that, as that time, monopolized the commerce of the Western Ocean, and left his native country with a determination to make his fortune in the land that was reported to be so wonderful. The ship he was in went up Delaware Bay instead of into the Hudson River, and cast anchor off Philadelphia. To Jan it didn't hake much dif-ference where he landed, so he went ashore there. He ran across an old merchant and trader named Henwiche, who, taking a liking to Jan, put him to work calculating the profits the old captain had made out of his many trading ships in the year just then closing. proved a smart young fellow, and, like Joseph, pesides finding favor in 'lis old master's eyes, made a tremendous impression upon the latter's young and handsome wife. But, fortunately for Jan, history—that is, Biblical history—did not repeat itself, and he got along swimmingly. One day the old captain, full of years, wealth and schnapps, died, and amid his young widow's tears and the lamentations of his friends his body was sent back to Holland to be put to rest with those of his forefathers. The widow was left all of Henwiche's riches. Jan was put in charge of affairs and he throve so well and locked so well that he and the widow were married within a young and handsome wife. But fortunately that he and the widow were married within a year of the captain's death. Everything Jan touched turned to gold. Money rolled in so fast that Jan hardly knew what to do with his riches. So one day he and the late widow started on a voyage to the land their birth. Before they returned she died. Jan lasted only six months after her when he died without leaving an heir. He owned no less than fourteen full-rieged ships, in those days when full rigged ships were worth nearly their weight in gold, and many small trading vessels. The estate was wound up by the courts and the money put into bank at Amsterdam, where it has remained ever since awaiting claimants and proofs that there who did not in claim were entitled. that these who did put in claim were entitled to it. In the century that has passed the original fortune of Jan more than doubled itself, but there is a law in Holland regarding political

trusts, by which all interest, after the principal has doubled itself, goes to charitable institutions. But the amount that still remains to be distributed amounts to over \$9,000,000. Jan left a prother and a sister in Amsterdam, who survived him, and now their descendantssome thirty in number-having made applica tion for the money, have proved their genealo-gical title to participate. The heirs in Canada are Phillip Rudell, St. George, Ont.; Mrs. Catherine Evons, of Caroline, in this city; John Rudell, of Paulinck towaship, and E. Con-rad Rudell, of Sault Ste, Marie. The interests of the Canadian heirs have been looked after by Conrad Rudell, who went to Holland two menths ago, armed with the necessary authority, and proved their claims. He was assisted by Col. Wagner, a cousin of Mrs. Evons and private secretary to Count Herbert Bismarck, son of the German Chancellor. The Count also took an interest in the case, and, by his recom-mendation, the case was placed in the hands of one of the most eminent of Amsterdam lawyars, hose fees will amount to nearly \$500,000. Conrad Rudell returned from Amsterdam yes terday and is now in this city. He says that everything has been arranged satisfactorily and that the money will be distributed in November. The amount coming to the four Canadians will be about \$300,000 each, or altogether \$1,-200,000.

MR T. P. O'CONNOR'S SUIT. BE DECIDES TO FOLLOW PARNELL'S EXAMPLE AND PROSECUTE THE "TIMES."

LONDON, August 14 -The two other suits against the Times were made public to-day. The first is brought by T. P O'C moor. In the "Parm litem and Crime" articles the Times charged that O'Connor, at the time of the Burke-Uavendish murder, participated in a meeting at Cniesco, at which O'Donovan Rossa and John Finerty were the leading spirits and made inflammatory speeches. It also had an editorial comment, calling attention to the disgraceful fact that a member of Parliament took part could scarcely conceal their joy at the rapid diminution of the population and especially at the unparallelled decrease of the number of that O'Connor was not in America at the fishermen. When the desolation was at its time, he having left in 1832, while the meet-worst the Friend's Central Relief Committee ing in question was held in April, 1883. He did not then sue for libel, because, as the statement was absurd, the Times of its own accord made a feeble apology later, saying that it had been misled by a similarity of name. Recently, however, the attorney-general in the O'Donnell suit reiterated in general terms the old charge and the editions of the "Parnellism and Crime" articles now on sale show no correction of the statement. Mr. O'Connor has therefore brought suit with the idea that as long as the Times is doing all it can to hurt the Irish party the Irish leaders can do no less than reciprocate to the full extent of their power. His case is a good one, and should bring him heavy damages. The other suit has been brought by Mr. John Redmond, member of Parliament, over the Times charge that he sympathized with Burke's murder and its refusal to print his explanation that he did not know of it at the time

he was speaking. TO EXAMINE THE STATUS OF AGRICULTURE.

steamship Parisian sails on Thursday with a He bore his sufferings with remarkable com heavy passenger list, among whom will be posure, and having been supplied with arti-Sir Alexander Campbell and Hon. Mr. field legs and feet, he can now get about with Sir Alexander Campbell and Hon. Mr. Mowatt The other passengers will include the help of two simple sticks. It is surpris-Dr. Frenme, professor of the London Cellege of Agriculture, Mr. Henry Moore, editor of Bell's Weekly Messenger and agricultural cor-respondent of the Times, and Mr. Macdonald, special correspondent of the Mark Lane Express. Prof. Freame and Mr. Moore will report upon the status of agriculture in Ontario trade with Great Britain Mr. Macdonald is deputed to attend all the leading fall fairs and pay apscial attention to the secent remarkable development of the live stock trade. The reports of these eminent agriculturiets are awaited with much interest.

Derangement of the liver, with con stipation, injures the complexion, induce rim-ples, sallow skin. Remove the crosse by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try

WITCHCRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA. READING, Aug. 14.—Columbia, Lancaster County, is excited over a story of witchcraft. Mrs. W. W. Fairer, wife of a well-known boiler manufacturer, recently became insane. She was taken to the asylum at Harrisburg, where she died. Her husband now believes her insanity and death due to witchcraft practiced on Mrs. Fairer and her child by an old woman of Columbia, who is charged with having told her she was bewitched, and gave her charms to drive the demons away. These charms were found on Mrs. Fairer, and are German words written on slips of prper. Mr. Fairer's insanity. When she died her body became covered with peculiar blue marks, and her superstitious neighbors now believe that they are due to the influence of the

glit of finding joy everywhere. - Faber

A FLORAL TRIBUTE

on the control of the comment of the second of the control of the

CO THE GARLAND DESIGNED FOR THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE ON THE OCCUSION OF HIS RETURN TO HIS NATIVE LAND.

Hark I the welkin's resounding With joy, joy unbounding, As from each happy heart bursts a cheer after cheer :

From his far off sojourning He is homeward returning, And the bank that now bears him is fast draw-

ing near. Flow gently you tides on, Whose billows she rides on, And safely athwart her your proud waters

break. Blow calmly you breezes, That no fear may seize us For our hero's safety—the great Edward Blake.

With eager eyes straining, One brief glimpse obtaining Of our beloved statesman and patriot true: With joyous smiles meeting, And ringing cheers greeting Do Canada's freemen their homage renew.

By his absence discerning-This lesson too, learning -His presence again will but make it more clear. Each gift that is fairest

Is always the rarest, And blessings oft brighten as they disappear. Hope sadly bereft us

When wearied he left us, To seek sweet repose on some far distant shore, When adieu sadly bade we How fervently prayed me, Our Great Benefactor his health to restore. Our fond wishes heeding,

And our fervent pleading, Kind Providence cheers us with hope for each man, That with renewed vigor,

And chastening rigor, Again for his country he'll fight in the van.

Like a torrent o'erflowing With elequence glowing, Again will his voice ring out loudly and long: Heedless of interruption,

Unmasking corruption,
"Till the Senate and Commons he purged from Unallured by temptation,
Of wealth or of station,
To the poor, persecuted, he lends his strong shield; each wrong.

Granting no weak concession To vice or oppression,

Till their tyrants themselves oft grow weary and yield. In our own lev'd Dominion,

His seathing opinion
Of the wrongs of the Metis, redress did proclaim.

For e'en untutored savage,
Who roams for to ravage—
of forest and prairie—he justice would Child

claim, Of each heartless oppressor The stalwart aggressor, He is hated by all whose acts shun light of day;
But loved most sincerely,

And prized ever dearly,
By each friend of justice, be he whom he may. Thus with dauntless spirit,

No slave could inherit As he leisurely wandered through Erin's green In the vale of Glensharold How boldly he hurled

Defiant contempt at coarcionists vile, Who deny that fair nation "Home Rule" legislation, And to rack-renting robbers consign tenants

Where who counsels protection From "write of ejection Is found a plank bid now in fam'd Tullamore Noble son of thy sireland!

Oh! well may old Ireland
With loving eyes look far across the wide sea
On each worthy descendant,
With Hope's star ascendant, Who her sacred rights defends bravely like thee.

As a halm for her spream. From such does she borrow Bright, bright cheering hope, when with anguish opprest; Whene'er bosom nursed traitor

In each patriot's devotion,

And soul-felt emotion, Who welcomes thee back to thy own belov'd Methinks a sweet vision

I see with precision Of a leader whose banner floats proudly once Driving fues all before him,

'Till Victory o'er him
On his honor'd shoulders her mantle lets fall. What step there is proudest? Whose cheer rings the loudest?

Tis the Exile of Erin, who is foremost in all! M. C. O'DONNELL. Kenilworth, August 6, 1888.

SANS EVERYTHING.

In Viennese surgical circles a successful operation performed by Professor Billroth is much commented on, save the Times correspondent. While a carrier was driving his team to town last winter his legs, fingers, ears and nose were frozen. At the time his life was despaired of. Both his legs had to be out off, and only one finger on each hand could be saved. His nose was replaced by an LONDON, August 14-The Allans mail artificial one, and his ears were clipped. ing that with one finger he is able to write

very well. The London Hospital remarks that while alcohol does not seem to have produced any racial deterioration in white races, or rather in the Indo-Germanic family, it acts differenently upon Asiatic and dark races. Alcohol and the Northwest. In view of the rapid in any quantity seems to set most Asiatics—growth and future prospects of Canadian the Jews are an exception—on fire, to produce an irresistible craving for more, and to compell them to go on drinking until they are sunk in a stupor of intoxication. They care little for the exhibaration of partial inebriety, but the condition of '' dead drunkenness' to them delightful. Hence liquor exerts a baneful influence upon them.

The Stratford Beacon declines to join in the anti-tobacco crusade that the Globe has been trying to work up. It says :- "There is a biped dressed in male attire and popularly supposed to be a man who is ever on the watch for an opportunity to pose as the avenger of woman's wrongs. It is this 'thing' that generally makes a fuss about smoking. The ladies never solicited his services, and he is about the last man on earth they would think of electing as their representative; but he always poses as the self-elected champion of woman's rights. We have reason to believe that most actual and prospective wives rather like to see their husbands enjoy a smoke. They know the 'good man' has work and worry enough at home, and if he enjoys his pipe or cigar on Feirer has placed the case in the bands of his his excursion so much the better. There are attorney, and a suit against the woman will | not many daughters who dislike to see their be brought for indirectly causing Mrs. fathers smoke if they know their respected aire enjoys it. The fact is, the people who make a fuss about tobacco fumes are generally some women of the blue-stocking variety or mais imbeciles who hope to win some notoriety by posing as moral and social reformers or champions of the ladies. Mot one con There are souls in this world that have the sible woman in a thousand is a tobacco orank."

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF Father Labelle.

PRIZES - - VALUE, \$50,000. A CHANCE FOR ALL!

Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS, · · \$1.00. Brawing Third Wednesday of Every Month.

NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19. Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent, S. E. LEFRBURE, Secretary, 10 or James Street.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epiloptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness. Hypochondria, Melancholia, In-

ebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from ns.

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

KOENIC MEDICINE CO... 50 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY DRUCGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.



for all Brain & NEWE DISEASES Only
ours cure for Newe Diseases Only
Epilopsy, etc.
NEALBBLE it taken as
directed. No Fits other first July's use.
Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they
paying express charges on box when received. Send
trames, P. O. and express address of afflicted to
DR. KLINE, 921 Arch etc., Philadelphia, Pa. See
Druggists BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto,

GOLD. You can live at home and make more money world. Bither sex; all ages. Costly outfit PREE. Terms PREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



Sick Headsche and relieve all the troubles inol-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and pre-venting this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

Ache they would be simost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-

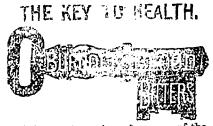
ACHE ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where-we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while-others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and: carters this liver Files well smakes does.

They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purpe, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vialast 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold: by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

Small Pill. Small Dose

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.



Unlocks fill the clogged avenues of the Bowsis, Ridneys and Liver, carry-ugoff gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul inmors of the secreticus; it the same inne Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Discussors. Dysoopsia, Herdaches, Dictimesa, Heartburn, Constitution, Taynes of the Shin, Eropsy Pinness of Vision, Francisco, last Rheum, Vision, Complice, alt Rheum, Erys slas, Scrottla II: foring of the Heart, Nervousness, and Gencral Debisty; all these and many other similar Complaints, yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BUTTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO.. Proprietors, Toronto.

UNCOVERED we will print your name and address in American Agents' Directors, to rolly 1.2 contain postage stamps you will then receive great numbers of pictures, cards, catalogues, books, ample works of art, circulars, magarizes, particulars, books, ample works of art, circulars, magarizes, particulars, books, ample works of art, circulars, magarizes, particulars, books, and the great employment and agency basiness. These whose includes are in this Directory often receive that which if yurchased, would cost \$20 or \$30 cash. Thousands of men and women make large sums of momey in the agroup basiness. Tens of millions of dollars worth of goods are yearly sold through agents. This Directory is cought and used by the leading publishers, booksilers, noveity dealers, inventors and numberturers of the United States and Europe. It is regarded as the standard Agents Directory of the world and a relied upon; a harvest avoids all whose names appear in it. Those whose names are in it will keep posted on all the new menony making things that come out, while literature will dow to them in a steady stream. The great bargains of the most milable firms will be put before all. Agents make menony in their own local-firms will be put before all. Agents make menony in their own local-firms will be put before all. Agents make menony in their own local-firms will be put before all. Agents make monory in their own local-firms will be put before all. Agents make monory in their own local-firms will be put before all. Agents make monory in their own local-firms will be put before all. Agents make monory in their own local-firms will be put before all. Agents make monory in their own local-firms will be put before all. Agents make monory in their own local-firms will be put before all. Agents make monory in their own local-firms will be put before all adout the basiness of those who employ agents; those whose mames are to this information make the monory and their own local-firms will be the search as firms, and complete. The Directory the first of the

THE IRISH VOTE. BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY. I hold myself as much a man as any in the land, I know I have a hears to feel, a brain to under-And so I ask you, gentlemen, as Irishmen of

note: What means the obrase the papers raise, what is the Irish vote? The name implies some mass compact, by outer

force controlled,
That can be shifted right and left, perhaps be bought and sold. Is that what free tom means to us—a lesson learned by rose?
learned by rose?
Our only thought, "so dearly bought,"
Is that the Irish vote?

very wise none can deceive our Or are wary wise none can deceive our aight?
Or all so very foolish grown we never vote aright? Are we but cargo stowed aboard some politician's boat,
To be conveyed, all charges paid?
Is that the Irish vote?

Our grandsires in green Erin's isle were reckonso proper men,
And yet I've heard in ninety-eight they differed And yet I've heart in this yetgat they dealer now and then.

They called a man a slave who bowed 'neath any foot his throat.

What shall we say of him to day?

What call the Ivish vote?

When war clouds from the Southern sky came rolling far and wide, Were all the Irish exiles then massed on a single

Some brave hearts beat beneath the blue, some wore the South's gray coat.

Free heart! free hand! free speech! free land! 'Tis thus the Irish vote.

When some great man his party leads to tri-When some great man his party leads to triumph, who will dare
To say, "Mid Yankee, German, Gaul, there
were no Itish there;
The other side hat bought them in?" No! as the wise man wrote:

Each for himself and God for all.

So let the Irish vote.

COLLIDED IN A FOG.

OVER ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST IN A MARINE DISASTER.

Two Steamers Collide at Early Dawn, and Thirty-five out of 154 Persons are Saved-Particulars of the Catastrophe as Given by Eye Witnesses.

NEW YORK, August 16 -The steamship Wieland, Cap. Albers, from Hamburg on August 5, via flavre the 7th, with merchandise and 113 cabin and 455 steerage passengers, reports that on August 14th, thirty miles south of Stole Island, at noon, she naw the Danish steader Things.ills, Copenhagen for New York, with signals of distress. The Thingsalls had collided on the 14 in at 4 a.m., off Cape Race, with the steamer Geiser, of the same line, from New York, August 11, for Copenhagen. The Gelser sank in about five minutes. Fourteen passengers und seventeen of the crew, and among them Capt. Moller, are saved Seventy-two pessengers and thirty-three of the crew were lost. The steamer Weland brought 455 passengers from the Thingvalla and those saved from the Geiser to New York. The Thingvalla will endesvor to reach Halifax. The Wisland is at Hotoken.

Tue Geiser left this port on August 11 bound for Steetin. I'me Thingvalla was on her way to this city and was advertised to leave here on August 25 A very heavy sea and a dense fog were experienced through the night and early morning of August 14. It is said an object could not be distinguished 50 feet away. The Thiogralla struck the Geiser on the starboard side amidships about four o'elock in the morning. The ships then parted in disengaging himself and managed to reach and within five minutes the Geiser sank. the surface again, breathless and almost exhaustdangerously disabled, but owing to the heavy sea only thirty-one were saved. No other vessel was near at the time. The Weland on her way to this port was 100 miles away. At 11.30 o'clock on the morning of the 14th the Wieland was sighted. Signals of distress were made and a transfer of passengers began. The sea was heavy, but no mishap occurred in the transfer. The officers of the company were unable to-night to give a list of the los:

THE SURVIVORS RESCUED.

Capt. A. Albers, of the Wieland, tells the following story: At one o'clock on the morning of the 14 h we passed some wreckage floating in the sea and suspected that an accident had happened near us. A little later we sailed through a sea of oil and sighted a broken boat of the Geiser. About begged us to take off his passengers and those he had saved from the Geiser. He said his own vessel was so badly injured that he expected her to sink at any moment. Her for-ward compartment had been parried away from half way above the deck to below the water line. I sent the boats and the Thingvalla lowered two boats, and in five hours we had the saved passengers and crew of the Geiser on board. The new west very rough and the work of transferring the passengers was very difficult. The immense hole in the Thingvalla's bow was patched up as well as possible and she started for Halifax. The collision, so for as known, was caused by the fog.

ANOTHER NARRATIVE.

The chief officer of each vessel was on deck at the time of the collision. Third Officer Peterson told much the same story of the occurrence. He said the fog was very dense. Through the night rain had fallen at intervals. The first we knew of the Geiser's approach was when she appeared on the starboard side right upon us. The Geiser was struck opposite the engine room amidship. The Geiser being heavily loaded was low in the water, so that the Thingvalla carried away her own compartments. The upper part of her bow ran over the decks of the Geiser. The Geiser's deck houses were carried away and the state rooms smashed in and the occupants killed. At first he heard a bell ring in the Geiser's cugins room, but could not tell what the order was. He was on deck at the time. He then heard the bell again, this time to back, and the steamer had commenced to reverse when the Thingvalla struck her. The Geiser's whistle was blowing at the time. One of the Geiser's passengers was plaked up with a broken leg. As soon as the picked up with a broken leg. As soon as the Wieland arrived in the lower bay Capt. Moller, of the Geiser, left the steamer on a revenue cutter. He went to the office of the company, where he was closeted a few minutes with the agents. He only left word that the accident was due to the weather and went away without stating where he was going. The rescued crow of the Geiser were taken to the Hotel Denmark on the arrival of the Wieland.

from the Geiser is as follows:—Lost: Parsengers, 80; crew, 33; officers, 6; total, 118. Saved: Passengers, 14; crew, 17; officers, 4; total, 35.

The Captain of the Thingvalla Relates His Side of the Bad Affair.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 17—The Danish steamer Thingwalla, which was in the collision with her sister ship, The Geizer, off Sable Island Tuesday morning, arrived in port this morning. Capt. Lamb has given the following statement of the

disaster to the newspapers:—

Halifax, N.S., August 17.—It was just about four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 14th, a few minutes before the watch had been changed, and my second officer, who was on deck, came down and I asked him how the weather was? He said it was raining but not force. He retired and a few minutes later I weather was? He sad it was raining but not foggy. He retired, and a few minutes later I heard the telegraph aigual for the engines to be reversed. This was the first intimation I had of any trouble. Leaping from my berth I ran for the deck. As I was hurrying up, a collision occurred. It was a terrific shock, the steamers coming together with a frightful crash. Rushing forward I found the Thinghalla to be locked with another ateamer, which I did not then know. As I approached I saw a man, whom I afterwards found to be the Geizer's second officer, jump on to our deck. My steamer had cut right through his room, where he was sound a leep, and he leaped out of his bunk onto the Thingvalla's deck. It may have been two or it may

and he leaped out of his bunk onto the Thing-valle's deck. It may have been two or it may have been four minutes before the engines were reversed and we backed off. Without delaying a moment I went to quiet my excited passengers, who were crowded on the deck and shouting and crying with fear. At the same time I looked after the safety of my ship. Not having any idea as to what was the extent of our damare, the officers were already engaged in cutting away and launching our boats. One of the Thingvalle's boats had just been lowered when the other steamer went down stern first. The scene other steamer went down stern first. The scene other steamer went down stern tirst. The scene was a frightful one. I cannot attempt to describe it. Some of her passengers were rushing madly about her deck, while others were crowded in several boats on the water. I learned afterwards that three boat loads had put off just before the ship foundered. I believe a number of the passengers must have been killed in their bunks by the force of the collision and never knew what had hancollision and never knew what had hap-pened. As the steamer plunged beneath the water, carrying down those on board, she capsized the boats that had got away. The air was rent with agonizing shrieks and prayers. Most of the people probably that went down with the Geizer were followed soon after by the ill-fated souls in the boats who must have been sucked under as the ship sank. The cries of the dying still ring in my ears. Three of our boats were already launched and trying to save as many as they could from the doomed Geizer, but it was slow work, as comparatively few managed to keep afloat after the steamer's disponentance. Three hasts were all I could get managed to keep anoat after the agranders departure appearance. Three boats were all I could get out in the time we had, and I did not know but what we might want to use the remaining ones for ourselves. The two vessels were not more than 100 or 150 feet apart when the Geizer went down. The screams of the drowning lasted perhaps for two minutes,—then, suddenly, all became quiet. Our three boats returned loaded with the saved who had been

picked up in the water and from off the bottoms of their capsized boats. I sent them back to of their capsized boats. I seem such continue the search for survivors, but they returned with only the corpse of a woman. We provided the survivors with dry clothes, hot coffee and wine and made them as comfortable as possible while attending to the injury to ourselves. Day was just beginning to break when the collision occurred, and it was raining, as the second officer told me, just before; but it was not foggy. I heard men around me say it was 8 or 10 minutes between the collision and the sinking of the Geizer, but I could not pay any attention to the time. An assistant en-gineer, who was on a life raft with the first gineer, who was on a life ratt with the first and second engineers, was saved with a broken arm, while his two companions were lost. Captain Moller told a most wonderful story of his escape. He was standing on the Geizer's bridge as the steamer settled down, and he jumped into the sea. He felt himself being sucked under by the ship, and while struggling to keep afloat got his legs entangled in a piece of wreckage. This turned him around in the water three or four times and for some moments he was helpless, but finally succeeded moments he was helpless, but finally succeeded

The crew of the Toingvalla did all they could to save the Griser's crew and passengers whils still in doubt wnether the Thingvalla was not dangerously disabled, but owing to the heavy zer's deck and in the boars sunk with the steam ship. Everything that we could possibly do to save them was done. After the Geizer disappeared we began jettisoning cargo to keep the Thingvalla affort. The crew and passengers worked side by side throwing overboard what was brought out of the hold. What was brought out of the hold. What was jettisoned consisted solely of wood pulp and provisions. There was not much wind, but a heavy swell. Between nine and ten Thingvalls alloat. The crew and passengers worked side by side throwing overboard what was brought out of the hold. What was jettisomed consisted solely of wood pulp and provisions. There was not much wind, but a heavy swell. Between nine and ten c'clock we reached the forward bulkhead; then we stopped throwing cargo over and got to work at shoring up the compartment. We were leaking badly in the forehold and kept the pumps going all the time, so that the water had not time to gain on us. At 11 o'clock the steamer Wieland, for New York, hove in sight and we transferred all the rescued people as well our own 450 passengers to her. The Wie-land proceeded about three o'clock in the afternoon, leaving us also steering for New York. We continued shoring up the compartment, angited a broken bost of the General Adout 130 we slighted a steamer to the northward about eight miles off, and seeing she had a the wind and sea increasing, we found flag of distress up. we ran down to her. It proved to be the Thingvalia Capt. Lamb, of that versel, came to us in a small boat and the control of the craw had refused to

At this time it still looked very much as if we might sink and some of the crew had refused to might sink and some of the crew had refused to work, wantick to be transferred to the Wieland before she left us. We went as slow as two knots an hour and sometimes found that too much. We just had to crawl, that was all. On Wednesday afternoon a fishing vessel hove in sight and we bore down for her. She proved to be the schooner Capio of Lahaye, Capt. Cleversey, and engaged her to stand by and accompany the steamer to Halifax, so as to be able to pany the steamer to Halifax, so as to be able to help us in case we should go down. Last night the sea was so heavy I had to turn the steering by the schooner, which was connected by a hawser with the steamer's bow. We ran against the wind this way all night. Captain Moller was still in his underclothing when he was taken off the capsized boat, he was also in his berth when the collision occurred, and ran on deck without dressing himself. I did not

on deck without dressing himself. I did not have time to ask him for any particulars before the Wieland came along and took him off. We did not know on the Thing valla what steamer we struck till the second officer of the Geizer jumped on our deck. When I reached the deck immediately after the shock the lights on both steamers were burning all right. Of that I am certain. The Geizer had been seen by our first officer several minutes before the collision. Sne was nearly straight ahead of us, but a little bit on the port bow; she starboarded to get out of the way and we ported. shead of the second of the way and we ported. She should have ported likewise. Our whistle was not blowing at the time as there was no

need for it.

THE LIST OF THE MISSING.

officer was on the bridge and the third officer was down on the deck taking soundings when the crash came." There is no excitement at the office in this city, as most of the passengers were from the West.

The Thingvalla presents a strange spectacle, with nearly the whole of her bow torn away, With nearly she whole of the With nearly she whole of the leaving an immense hole exposed to view. A lost of Business and Scientific studies.

The saved and lost the sides of the ship over 15 feet. The projecting piece hangs over the water feet.

for Infants and Children.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Arcker, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stornach, Diarrhose, Eructation, mown to me." H. A. Archer, M. D. Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-Without injurious medication. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

like an outstretched arm, and shows where the powerful iron plates were broken through and anapped off like the anapping of a pipe stem. Crowds flocked to the wharf to see the steamer, and the wonder is expressed that she ever reached port. No person is allowed on board, and the only statement to be obtained is that of the captain. The steamer will be ex-amined by the Port Warden and will probably be repaired here.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

PEACH MARMALADE -Take very ripe, soft peaches, peel and quarter them, put over the fire, with three quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, and a dezen peach kernels blanched and pounded. Cook for three hours by stirring all the while; pour into small jara and cover with brandied paper.

VEAL TRIANGLES.—Boil two pounds of breast of veal one hour. When cold remove the bone and place a weight on the meat. Next morning cut it into triangles. Dip them in beaten egg, roll in bread crambs, dip again in bread, better still, cracker crambs, and fry in a liberal quantity of hot fat. Drain a moment, place in a hot dish, and pour a tomato sauce round in.

The sauce should be prepared first.

PEACH MANGOES.-Take large clear-stone peaches ripe but not soft, wipe with a coarse cloth, but do not peel. The out the said. Fill its place with a mixture of three parts grated horseradish and one part of pounded white mustard seed, tie the halves firmly together, stick three cloves in each peach, and cover with boiling vinegar, to each quart of which you have put one pound of best brown sugar.

NEWARK PUDDING.—One pint of milk, one cup of soft bread crumbs, three eggs, one cup of sugar. one tablespoonful of butter, one lemon. Boilthe milk, add the bread and butlemon. Boilthe milk, add the bread and butter. When cool add the yolks well-beaten with half the sugar and grated lemon rind. Turn into the dish for serving, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes. Cover with a meringue of the sugar and the lemon juice. Brown slightly and serve at once without sauce.

TOMATO SAUCE. -- Strain off the liquid from a two pound can of tomatoes. Put into a frying pan a teaspoonful of dripping, a clove of garlic or a small onion chopped fine, a spray of mace and a teaspoonful of fluur. When is begins to color add the tomato pulp. Simmer over a moderate fire to prevent burning, atir and cover twenty minutes, salt and popper to taste. Press the pulp through a fine sieve, and if too thick add a very little beef gravy or clear soup. Return to the range and keep hot until wanted.

VEAL PATTIES .- Mince a little cold veal and ham, allowing one-third ham to two-thirds veal; add a hard-boiled egg chopped, and a seasoning of pounded mace, salt, pepper, and lemon peel; moisten with a little gravy and cream. Make a good puff paste, roll rather thin, and cubit into round or square pieces; put the minor between two of them, pinch the edges to keep in the gravy and fry a light brown in beef drippings. They may also be baked in patty-pans; in that case they should be brushed over with beaten egg before they are put in the oven. Oysters may be substituted for the ham.

To Preserve Peaches.—Take ripe fruit, but firm and unbruised, and if possible of White Heath variety; peel and cut in halves, dropping the pieces as peeled into clear lime water. Let stand an hour, then ripee in clear water and ming thoroughly, and cook gently till it is clear, then skim out and put into jars while hot; boil the syrup fifteen minutes longer, pour over the peaches, cover each jar with brandled paper, and if kept dark and cool they will be good for a century.

Quince Jelly and Marmalade. - Peel and core fair, ripe quinces, after washing them well. Keep in water till all are done to prevent dis-coloration. Boil cores and pealings in double enough water to cover them, and when tender strain out and put in the pared fruit. When it is thoroughly done pour all into a finnel bag and let the juics run through without pressure which will be in about six hours. Put the juice over the fire and boil hard for ten minutes, meantim i heating very hot a pound of sugar for each pint of it. After the sugar is in and dissolved boil one minute and pour inte glasses, unless you care to add the juice of fresh lemons, in which case you must boil a minute longer.

Use two lemons to the pound of sugar, and their grated rind can be put into the marmalade if grated rind can be put into the marmalade if you choose. To make it jelly, take the remainder pulp and of sugar three-quarters for such pound, stir thoroughly together and cook yer a slow fire till thick enough when cold to set like cheese. If lemon is not liked, flavor eith mace or nutmeg, but only a bare suspicion, and don't put it in till nearly done, as much cooking makes it stale. If a tart flavor is wanted lemon juice may be used and should be mixed with the sugar.

Why are women extravagant in clothes? Because when they buy a new dress they wear it out on the first day.

ANTED.—At St Sophie, County of Terrebonne, P.Q., three lady teachers speaking French and English; one capable of teaching music. Salary, \$100 to \$140 a year. Address, JNO. JOS. CAREY, Sec. Treas., School Commusioner.

Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q.

hE-OPENS SEI TEMBER 5TH. Classical Course; Complete Buglish Course; Commercial Course; Active Business and Banking Departments; Tolegraphy; Short-Hand; Type-Writing; Competent English Teachers; picturesque and healthful surroundings near the Ottawa River. Board, Tutton, Red and Washing only \$120.00 a year. For prospectus, address \$1-5 REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE

SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. ---:0:--

This new Boarding School, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, will open MONDAY, Sept. 3rd. The Institution occupies a picturesque site on the elevation known as Mount St. Louis.

The buildings are commodious and contain all improvements tending to promote the health

and comfort of the students. and comfort of the students.

The programme embraces a complete course of Business and Scientific atudies.

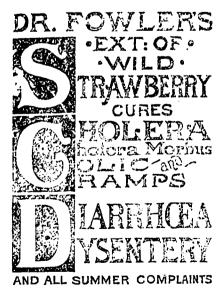
Cures Chronic Constinutions

Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Proceed, such as

Byspersia or Indiastion, Billions Affections, Headache. Bearthmen, Addity of the Stamach. Bheumatism, Loss of L. petito, Seavel, Nerson . Behility, Namen, or Vemiting, &c. Consequently Management' Because it is agreed to the taste, does not evar in Name at an est without the forermin in tenferty and itself-city certain in tenferty and itself-city cells small doses. In liquid form, Large bottler, 25 cents each.

EN Note. - This favorite medicine is put up in oval bottle's holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label Beware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.





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

POVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } No. 2109 SUPERIOR COURT.

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

Montreal, 26th July, 1888. P. B. LAVIOLETTE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,)
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
NO. 1385.

Dame Maria Alida Duval, a wife common as to property of Emile J. Gauthler, a clerk, of Montreal, Dis trict of Montreal, Plaintiff in an action in separation

515

as to property against the said Gauthier, Defendant, Montreal, 23rd July, 1888. DAVID, DEMERS & GRRVAIS.

-IINPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTEL



Louisiana State Lottery Company. 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

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 that 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 guthorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our ignatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay al Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisis as Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN rres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

CRAND MONTHLY DRAWING (In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 11, 1888.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.						
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is \$300,000						
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is 100,000						
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is 50,000						
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 Is 25,000						
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 arc 20,000						
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 arc 25,100						
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 arc 25,000						
100 PRIZES OF POLICE 50,000						
200 PRIZES OF 800 arc 60,000						
500 PRIZES OF 200 arc 100,000						
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.						
100 Prizes of \$500 are 50,000						
100 Prizes of \$3.0 are						
100 Prizes of \$200 are 20,000						
TERMINAL PRIZES						
999 Prizes of \$100 are 99,900						
999 Prizes of \$100 arc 99,900						
2 124 Promo promoting to \$1.054 \$00						

NOTE.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes. 137 For Crun RATES, or any further information, desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with state, County, Street and Number. Bore rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, As. or M A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

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REMEMBER That the presence of General 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.

REWEMBER, also, that the payment of Prizes 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



BLYMVER MANUFACTURING CO NO DUTY ON CHURCH BEILE. 43-G

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EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to realize every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may cleape many a fatal shaft by kerping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nour-shed frame."—Civi Service Guzette.

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Service Gazette.

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JAMES EPPS & CO HOMMOPATHIO DERMISTS,

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ARDS White Bove and Fancy FRE &c., and large III'd Catalogue of Beautiful Pre-Bevel Edge Hidden NameCards, Scrap Pictures, NATIONAL CARD CO., North Branford, Conn.

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TEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds
Sores and Ulcers!
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
Oures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colde,
and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings
Abscesses, Pks, Fistulas. Gout, Rhenmatian
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
been known to fail been kown to fail Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo

Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 1dd., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice gratis, atthe above address Attorneys for Plaintin, daily between theh ours of and14, or by letter. (real

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government CANADA AND NEWFGUNDLAND FOR THE Conveyance of the Canadian and United States Mails.

1888---Summer Arrangements---1888

This Company's Lines are compared of the following double-engined, Clyge-built Incompartments, They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern unprovements that practical experien can suggest, and have made the fastest time

ч	C 140		14.0	***
1	Vessels.	Tonnage	wh Co	mmanders
l	Acadian	9314	Capt	F. McGrath
ď	Assyrian	2.970	3.5	John Bentey.
i i	Austrian	2.458	. A.	a carried.
ł	Buenos al yre	an 4 005		James Scott.
ı	Uanadian	2.906	1141	John Kerr.
Į	Carthaginian	4,214	- 11	A. Macnicol.
j	Caspian	2.728	13	Alex.McDouga
ς	Circasaian	3,724	Lt.	R. Barret, R.N.R.
4	Corean	3.488	Capt	C. J. Menzies.
	Grecian	3.613	11	C. E. LeGallais.
1	Hibernian	2.997	44	John Brown.
1	Lucern	1 925	44	Nunan.
•	Manitoban	2.975	и	Dunlon
•	Nionte Videi	an3.500	**	W. S. Main.
	Nestorian	2,689	61	John France
	Newfoundla	nd 919	11	C. J. Mylina
	Norweg an .	3,523	*1	R. Carmthora
i	Nova Scotia	$n \dots 3,305$	_ "_	R. H. Huches
•	Parisian	5,359	JJC. V	V. H. Shith RNR
	Peruvian	3,038	Capt	J. C Stephen.
	Picenicis n.	2,425	11	_
	Polynesi n .	3,983	"	Hu, Wylie.
	Pomerar an	4,364	**	Walziel.
3	Prussial	3,030	11	James Ambury
ï	Rosarian	3,500	**	D. McKillop.
	Sardinian	4,376	11	J. Ritchie.
_	Sarmatian	3,647	**	W. Richardson
0	Scandina via	n8,068	**	John Park.
Õ	Siberian	3,904	11	R. P. Moore.
ŏ	Waldensian	2,256	"	D. J. James.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liver ool on THURSDAYS, and from Montreal at daylight or WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 am. on THURS AYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board + 1 land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland al... Scotland, are intended to be despatched as

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(according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$30, \$70 and \$80, \$50 and \$80, \$70 and

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE. The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line sailing from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on Fridays, calling at lough Foyle to receive passengers: from Ireland and Scotland on ontward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on kneward voyage are intended to be despatched as under:

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Steamships. From Montreal.
Circassian. May 10
Polynesian. 31
Circassian. June 14
Polynesian. July 5
Circassian. 41
Polynesian. 42
Polynesian. 43
Polynesian. 43
Polynesian. 43 July Sept. 14 28 Oct. 19 Nov. 2

London, Quebec and Montreal Service From Montreal to London on or about:
Nestorian May 4
Assyrian 18
Pomeranian Juno
Nestorian Juno
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage
Europe.

Glasgow and Boston Service .- From Boston on about Manitoban May Scandinavian May Scandinavian "Phonician June These steamers do not carry passengers on voysye Europe.

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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, Vin Boston and Halifax.

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

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co. or Richard Berns, Antworp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamwer; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Ham werp; Ruys & Co., Kotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan, Brothers street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co. Quebec; Alian & Co., 112 lasSalle street, Chi'cago; H. Bourlier, Taronto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin son, 1361, St. James street, opposite St. Larence Hall.

Country, not already represented, to sell:1: GOLD MEDAL WANZER. Address,

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

WANTED—Active and responsible men represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every county in this Prevince. We sell direct, hire on salary, or pay commissions. Sole proprietors for Quebec Province, Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1437 Notre Dame atreet, Montagel

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H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. WANTED. Responsible parties in every Town and Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Po der does not contain Annuonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

For

2

NEW YORK. CHICAGO.



ANGELS EVERYWHERE.

There flit a myriad angels About this earth below; And in and out our thresholds Their footsteps come and go, While in our very blindness Their forms we do not know.

They sing to us in music, They smile on us in dreams-They talk to us in echoes The worldly spirit doems But chirruping of wood-birds And chattering of dreams.

They make light in our corners, ey purify our all; They take our han is unconscious And puide us unaware, The presence of their ministry Is sweetly everywhere.

They sit up in the pursery. And kiss the barrs to sleep.

Across the boly hearth place
They join their hards, to keep From blosting out the home shine The tears that and hearts weep.

They lurk about the sick-room, And trace upon the wall Quaint legends for still musings When swilight shalows fall— The dim world dritting past us, A thing not worth recall.

Then sit they by the bedside And hold our passive hands, And talk to us of strange things That health scarce understands, Till home-like to the soul grow Uncomprehended lands.

They sketch the shadow-groups, And the pictures 'tween the bars, And point with finger pure o the tranquil vast of stars, While breathing holy peace On the daylight's petty jars

They kneel beside the children Who say their evening prayer, And flit beside the mother Who passeth down the stair, With peace writ on her forehead Across the print of care.

And when the door is shut,
And the hurried day is gone, And the nurried day is gone,
They stand beside the father
Whose laboring is done,
And pay him down the blessings
The children's prayers have won.

"A CALAMITY TO IRELAND AND A DISGRACE TO ENGLAND.

During the debate in the Imperial Parliament on the appointment of Mr. Justice Day (an ultra-Tory Catholic) as one of the com-missioners for the Parnell enquiry, the Grand Old Man scored a telling point against coercion in Ireland. Mr. Justice Day, it appears, is an Englishman with very enti-Irish views, which he does not take any pains to conceal on any occa-sion, either public or private. In fact, one of his confreres on the Bolfast Commission, s Mr. Adams, wrote to a Liberal member of Parliament, who produced the letter in the House, stating that Mr. Justice Day expressed opinions to him on the Irish question which for pure prejudice could not be sur-passed for bitterness by those held by the most rempant Orange landlord in the House. This is one of the men who is to try Paruell and the Irish party. No wonder they preferred a Scotch court. Here is the extract from Mr. Gladstone's speech on the subject :--

"The First Lord of the Treasury has said that probably if he had communicated with the opposition benches it would have come to nothing. I cannot, however, admit that the matter was one of any difficulty at all. I know that if the right hon gentleman had drawn his judges by lot he would have done drunken row, and when admonished by the better than he has now (Opposition cheers). authorities to desist, a pitched battle ensued. I can at all events say confidently that there. The Gilmores and Huntz retired to a barriare a dozen or more judges to no one of cade in the hills, brandishing their arms whom would objection have been taken or and defied the whole camp to take them. criticism have been made. The question is The Sheriff arrived on the scene and, formnot what are we to say to the right hon, gening a large posse, succeeded, after a hard tleman when he says that Mr. Justice Day struggle, in capturing James and Elias Gilhadn't been convicted of any offence (laughter more, Mont Richard, Floyd Hunt and Jake and cheers). But in a question of a man Davidson. The other ricters repelled the being appointed to an effice of extraordinary sheriff's approach with Winehester rifles. A delicacy, in the discharge of which he is de-prived of the aids and safeguards with which persed in the wood fighting, and were not he is habitually guided, there ought to be no | heard of again until the sheriff reached a telesuspicion or possibility of objection even in phone station yesterday morning and sent such a case as this, and under these word that, except George Wilson, who was circumstances I am called upon, like slightly wounded in his arm, all his men were others, to perform a very painful unhurt. Two of the Gilmores fell in a fig duty. I lament that the Government but neither of them has yet been captured. have appeared to treat this as a sort of perfunctory duty, without careful, thorough, and minute inquiry. I perfectly admit they were entitled to proceed without making any private communication to us; but of course the course of action concentrated all the more responsibility upon themselves. (Opposition cheers). The Government must be aware the statement of my right hon. friend, and even the lighter statement of the non, gentlemen the member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, disturb men's minds and impair the feeling of absolute confidence in men, every one of whom ought to be above

suspicion: Uader these circumstances, I egy

that the objections taken by the whole mass of those who are to be tried is an important

13.2

element in this case. Bahind them they have a people (loud Irish cheers), and behind that people, in my opinion, there is a widespread sentiment of sympathy throughout the whole range of the whole civilized world (cheers, and derisive cheers from the Ministerial benches). Gentlemen opposite toss their heads, but that is only a convenient method of conducting Par-

liamentary operations.

Mr. S. Gedge rose to explain.

Mr. Gladstone, amidst laughter, said he was not alluding to the hon gentleman.

Continuing, he said—I say to these gentlemen let them produce to me from the compass of civilized literature the name of any author of the compass of civilized literature the name of any author of the compass of civilized literature dealling who has made any repute in any civilized land who has made an investigation of the relations between England and Ireland, and who comes to any other conclusion but this one-that these relations, taken in the mass, have been a calamity to Ireland and a disgrace to England (loud Opposition cheers). I see these cheers are not returned, and the head is not tossed. I feel, sir, that an absolute duty is laid upon me to do what I can to procure justice, and the administration of justice, free from criticiem and auspicion, and without passing eny condemnation upon Mr. Justice Day (a laugh) whose character is honorable, and who is undoubtedly competent to discharge his legal duties, I should give a most decided vote against the insertion of his name in the bill (loud cheers).

LANSDOWNE AGAIN.

We hope that Quebec city will receive no title from Her Majesty for any services rendered during Lansdowne's term of office. By to-day's cable we are told that Chapleau, Abbott and Stewart are to be recognized. Lover them from head to foot with titles, it will make no difference to us in Canada. It is the record we look at, just as a commercial man will look up the standing of his customer before he gives him increased credit. Lansdowne's opinions may suit the Tories, but to the masses they will always fall flat. He was not popular in Canada, and if we mistake not, he could not be elected as a Tory among Tories. Lansdowne is a dead letter in Canadian households. Whatever he has suggested towards Canada, before Her Majesty's Government, will have no weight with us .- Quebec Telegrapr.

TO BE KNIGHTED.

London, Aug. 20. - Several Canadians are about to be knighted in recognition of their services during Lord Landowne's administration. Among the names mentioned are those of Hon. J. A. Chapleso, Hon. Oliver Mowat, J. J. C. Abbott, Mayor of Montreal, and MacLeod Siewart, Mayor of Ottawa.

A MONTREALER DROWNED.

SAD FATE OF A ST. PAUL STREET MERCHANT WHILE BATHING AT A SUMMER REPORT.

Mr. A. J. Turcot of the well known whole sale millinery and fancy dry goods firm of St. Paul street, of this city, was accidentally drowned yesterday afternoon at Beaconsfield. It appears he had but recently returned from New York, where he had consulted some specialists regarding a certain operation which had been deemed advisable, and which was about to be performed. In the meantime he was onjoying a few days rest with his family at Beaconsfield. Yesterday morning he intended to come into Montreal by the 8 c'clock train, but he missed the bus to the station and he was obliged to wait until the next train at 11 o'clock. In the meantime he went to the river for a swim with his young brother-in-law, Master Vallierer, a lad of thirteen years. While in the water the young ad said he found the water too cold and proceeded to the toat house to dress. While dressing he turned round to look for Mr. out could not see him. He at once gave the alarm and Mr. D. Hubach, who happened to be driving along the chore, drove at once to the village and stated that Mr. Turcot was drowned. Inside of ten minutes fully twenty persons were out in beats looking for him, but no trace of him could be found. Young Vallieres as well as Mr. Fred Birke and Mr. Raymond Biamore dived repeatedly but could not find the body. Some two hours later however Mr. Edward Mitchell found the body about twenty feet from the large boulder at that place. The water where they were bathing was only five or six feet deep, and as Mr. Turcotte was an excellent swimmer, it is thought that he must have taken a cramp. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest this moralog. Mr. Victor Theriault, undertaker, left for Beaconsfield last evening to bring the remains to the city. He leaves a young widow, who is a daughter of Mr. C. Vallieres, of Quebec, to whom very general sympathy will be extended in her sad bereavement.

A FIGHT WITH DESPERADOES.

SCRANTON, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The Sheriff and posse had a fight with a band of desperaices at Marion, in the interior of this county. Friday afternoon, and one of the Sheriff's party was wounded. Five of the outlaws were captured and this morning were lodged in jall, and six others, comprising the worst element, are at large in the hills, heavily armed and defying the Sheriff to take them. The men are wanted for breaking up the soldiers' reunion at Marion Thursday. There are in the band seven brothers of the Gilmore family—a desperate There are in the band seven set-and three brothers named Hunt. Louis Gilmore is the leader. The men are all criminals. The first disturbance took place when Alfred Robinson, Republican representative from this county, was delivering a speech in the soldiers' camp. Marion Gilmore began a stormy battle followed, and all engaged disword that, except George Wilson, who was painful unhurt. Two of the Gilmores fell in a fight,

> A man invented a chair which can be adjusted to 800 different positions. It is intended to make a twelve-year boy almost comfortable in Sanday-school.

"Mother, the schoolmiss made i'un of me cause I couldn't spell 'maid right." "How did you spell it, Johnny?" "M-a-d-e." "Of did you spell it, Johnny?" "M-a-d-e," "Of in bris, occurse that is wrong," "Yes; but I was per bri. spellin' 'old made'-s girl made a long while

ago.

SONG FOR THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. From Dublin Castle has been sped

Rrom Dublin Castle has been eped
A'mandate o'er the land—
The People's League must die, 'tis said,
'Tis now proclaimed and bann'd; 'tis
The People answer: "No, not so;
If they or we must yield,
'The Castle 'tis that down must go,
The League will hold the field;"
Proclaim it, and blame it,
Our tyrants may, 'tis true;
To shame it, or tame it.

To shame it, or tame it, Is more than they can do,

The people's League is great and strong,
It spreads from sea to sea; It was made to end the reign of wrong
And set a mation free poor an automatic And let a navior tree;
And till the glorious task is done,
Assail it as they may,
No power that lives beneath the sun
Shall take its life away.

Still daring, unfearing, "Twill work for Ireland's weal, And quail not or fail not-

For paper, lead, or steel. We know that ere our strife is o'er With tyrants, thieves and knaves, Our noblest men may suffer sore, Or sleep in prison graves; Such pains as these are Freedom's price-Amen, amen, say we; We'd pay it twice—we'd pay it thrice-

For Ireland's liberty.
So loudly, and proudly,
We tell our foes to day,
We scorn them, we spurn them,
And dare them to the fray.

-T. D. SULLIVAN.

GLADSTONE BACKS PARNELL.

London, August 20.—Mr. Gladstone, addressing a deputation of Liberals of Burslem who had presented him with a vase, said the Government had treated Mr. Parnell with gross inequality when they refused to allow an enquiry into the Times' charges against him by a select committee of the House of Commons. The charges against Mr. Parnell, he said, would, if proved, destroy everything he valued, political power and position, but he was going to be tried on vague generalities. Mr. Gladstone declared he would never believe Mr. Parnell guilty of personal dishonor. The enquiry, he said, might last for a year, which would mean pecuniary ruin for Mr. Parnell.

THE AMERICAN IRISH.

It is now two years since I first stated my conviction that the roots of the agitations and disturbances which have convulsed Ireland and shaken England were to be found in America. The events of the past twelve months have more than confirmed my original views. But although I had always felt that without Irish American aid, and that material assistance which always forms the real sinews of business as well as of war, the efforts of Mr. Parnell and his party grate, \$5.25 per net ton; Pictou steam, \$4.50 must have been comparatively feeble, I never to \$5 per 2,240 lbs, and Cape Breton, \$4 to completely realized the true feeling of the Irish \$4.50.

WHEAT.—The only sale during the week for delivery here is a lot of No. 1 Northern at 96c. Some holders, however, are asking \$1. The price of Canada red and white winter wheat is nominal.

Corn.-There is no change, 583 here in bond being the nominal quotation.

PEAS. - The market is steady at 87c to 88c for car lots. For export 860 is offered for latter part of September.

OATS, -- We quote prices easy at 460 to 47c. BARLEY.—Prices range from 55c to 60c for malting purposes. MALT. -- Montreal No. 1 malt, 95c to \$1

Untario mait, 850 to 90c in bond. SEEDS -Prices are nominal, timothy being quoted at \$3 per bushel; red clover, 70 to 80 per lb.; aleike, 710 to 810, and flax seed;

\$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel. Pork, LARD, &C.—There was little or no change in this market, the usual jobbing trade change in this market, the usual jobbing trace being reported at steady prices. We quote: Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$20; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$19 to \$19.50; mess pork, western, per bbl, \$17 to \$17.50; hams, city cured, per lb, 12½c to 14½c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 11c; bacon, per lb, 11½c to 1210; tallow, common refined, per lb, 510 to 60.

Hides and Skins .- There has been an active business in green city hides during the week with sales at 6c, 5c and 4c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. There have also been sales at 7c for No. 1 inspected to tanners, and heavy steers have sold at 80 and 7c. In clips sales are mentioned at 35c and lambskins are firmer at 45c to 50c. Calfakins remain quiet

LUMBER.-There is still a good export trade in lumber for the River Platte, but tonnage is said to be scarce. A fair local business is in progress and we quote prices at the yards as follows:—First quality pine at \$35 to \$40; shipping culls at \$14 to \$16; mill culis at \$8 to \$10; hemlock at \$9 to 17; bass at \$13 to 18; walnut at \$40 to \$100; butternut at \$22 to \$40, and hard maple at \$20 to

WOOL .- The market is still quiet owing to the limited demand from the mills, latest sales of Cape being reported at 14c to 15s. Australian have been sold at 161c, a round lot being placed at that figure, and we quote 16c to 184c as to quality, some finer grades being quoted higher. In Canadian wool the market is quiet, washed fleece being quoted at 17: to 19c.

COAL-Dealers report very few new orders but they are booked sufficiently ahead to keep them busy up to the latter end of Saptember. Prices continue firm as last quoted, namely :- Per 2,000 lbs delivered -\$6 25 for stove, \$6.25 for chestnut, \$6 for egg; Soutch grate, \$6 to \$6.25 per ton ; Scotch steam, \$5.50 to \$6 per gross ton; Lower Ports

Children Civifor Pitcher's Castoria.

in America until I had myself moved among them, and in the cities and states of the Union appreciated to the full the existence, three thousand miles away, of a peorle numerous, comfortable and influential, animated by a spirit of nationality beyond all belief, and impelled to action by a deep-scated hostility to the English Government.

PHILIP H. BAGENAL.

ANCIENT BATTLE AXES. Ireland, while a number of men were engaged in cutting turf, and when at the depth of fifteen "spit," they came upon two battle cutting turf, and when at the depth of litten "spit," they came upon two battle axes of ancent design and workmanship. The largest of the two, weighing one pound and three quarters without a handle, was evidently the property of a knight. Upon the blade delicate carvings are plainly traceable, and that it was wielded with vigor and effect is proven by the fact that both sides are curved with blood stairs and that both sides are covered with blood stains and the edge blunted and gapped to disfigurement. The mall one, which is quite plain, also saw good ervice. It weighs one pound and a quarter and s gapped and blood stained as the other.

THE COZY HOME.

There are all forts of adjectives which may be called upon to describe the home; it may be grand, stately, hospitable, beautiful, merry, crowded, ample or elegant, but its crowning grace is tound in the little word cozy. Sumptuous and splendid, the home mar lack the quality of ciziness, and bare to forlorness, it may possess it. For ciziness does not depend on carpets from Eastern looms or rogs from the land of the Moslem, or easy chairs or pil-lowy lounges, or flowers in the windows or fruits on the table; it is apart from these things; it is the people who dwell in the home and who give it its tone and atmosphere. The cozy home gathers to itself a thousand fragrant memories, around its hearth a thousand dear memories, around us hearth a thousand dear associations cluster. As years go on we forget many things, and names once familiar are seldom on our lips, but the cozy homes abide in our hearts, and we wish for our children that which our parents gave to us.—Miss Mabel Dodds, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The returns show an increase of 10 per cent in the acreage of English land under wheat cultivation as compared with last year, while the acreage of osts shows a decrease of 6 per cent. The number of cattle raised as compared with last year shows a decreese of 48 per cent; of sheep 2.7 per cent decrease, and of swins 4.6 per cent increase.

WISE WORDS.

There is no worse thief than a bad book. We want not time, but diligence, for great

performances. The best things in life cannot be borrowed, they must be all our own.

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not.

A brain might as well be souffed with sawdust as with unused knowledge
It is not what we know that makes educa-

tion, it is the use we make of it. Age does not depend upon years, but upon what experience has taught us.

He who has less than he desires should know that he has more than he deserves.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c -The market remains firm, holders being very confident owing to the fact that they cannot replace present stocks except at a material advance upon the present prices. In Manitoba strong bakers, sales have transpired during the week at \$4 60, straight rollers at \$4 60 to \$4 70, and extra at \$4 30 to \$4 40. We quote: Patent, extra at \$4 30 to \$4 40. We quote: Patent, winter, \$4 85 to \$5 00; patent, spring, \$4 85 to \$5 00; straight roller, \$4 65 to \$4 70; extra, \$4 35 to \$4 45; superfine, \$3 55 to \$4 00; strong bakers, \$0 00 to \$4 60.

OATMEAL, &c.—Phe market continues quiet, and we quote granulated in bris, \$6 to \$6 05 to \$2 85. auditories

\$6.25, do in bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85; ordinary in bris, \$5.75 to \$5.90; rolled cats, \$6 to \$6 25

Prant. &c. Sales, \$16.50. and shorts are firm at \$20 to \$21 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter. - In creamery the sale is reported of the make of a fine factory at 19c delivered here, and we quote 190 to 200 as to lot. In Eastern Townships the market is very quiet, and easier. The sale of 100 tubs is reported of selected Western at 17c. Creamery, 19 to 20c; Eastern Townships, 18 to 19c; Morrisburg, 17 to 19.; Brockville, 17 to 19.; Westerr, 15 to 17c.

CHERSE- Tun market is very unsettled. Siles are reported of finess goods for this week's shipmont at 911 to 912 for colored and 9) for white. French goods have sold at She to 83. The Liverpool public cable has ne-clined 61 to 46s. We quote:—Finest colored, 910 to 910; finest white, 910; fine, 83c to 9s; medium, 8s to 83c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Hees -The market is exceedingly dull, with sales at 150 to 160 as to quality. New eggs are coming in from the west mixed with da held stock.

BEANS,-The market is quiet at \$2 15 to \$2.35 per bushel for fair to encice lots. HONRY. - New honey in tins is quoted at 12: to 121: per lb. Oid, unsaleable at 80 to

Hops,-Two small lots of Canadian have been placed at 80 and 90 respectively, and we rote 8: to 10: as to quality.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP. - A small bustness is reported at 65c to 70c per can. In wood, prices are nominal at 51c to 6c. Sugar,

7c to 7½c.

HAY.—The market is steady at \$11 to \$13 per ton for pressed. ASHES.—The market is steady, and sales have been made at \$3 90 to \$3 95 for firsts,

and at \$3.50 for seconds. APPLES. - During the past tew days apples have been scarce and sales have been made at \$2 75 to \$3.25. A few small green lots were sold at \$2 te \$2.25. Nova Scotia apple

growers say that the maturing crop will be the largest and best for many years.
GRAPES.—Denia in kegs have sold at \$5 to S6 per keg as to quality. New York grapes have sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per basket.

LEMONS -The demand is slow and sales drag at from \$2 to \$4 per.box as to quality. Cases range from S6 to S7. PEACHES.-New York peaches in carriers

are rather slow at \$2.50 to \$3, and Canadian and New York in baskets are selling at 750 to \$1 25 as to quality. California \$1.75 to \$2 PEARS.—Two lots of Bartlett pears from

Cincinnati have been received, amounting to about 200 bris. The first 700 bris sold at \$6.50 to \$8, and the last lot at \$6 to \$6.50, a few ripe ones at \$5 to \$5 50.

RASPBERRIES -- Garden fruit has sold at 100 to 12: per quart, and wild at 70: to 90: per pail.

TOMATORS. - Business is reported at 200 to 50c per box MELONS. -- Water melons 100 to 200 each in

lots, and musk melons \$1.50 to \$5 per dozen as to gize. Onions.—Spanish selling at \$4 to \$4.50 per

POTATOES. - The market is easier under in oreasing supplies, and we quote 50c to 60c per bag wholesale, smaller lots at 70c to 75c. SUGAR AND MOLASSES. - The market is steady and unchanged for refined and raw sugar. In molasses, there is no change, Barbadoes being quoted at 37c to 38c, Porto Rico at 35c, and St. Kitte and St. Vincent at 331c

to 34c. Antigua, 33c, and Trinidad, 30s to

Oils.—A round lot of Newtoundland cod oil is reported sold on p.t., but said to be about 30c, and we quote 30c to 31c. Halifax is quoted at 280 to 300. In steam refined

PICKLED FISH-The first lot of new her rings of any dimensions this season are now on the way here by the Polina, amounting to 300 bbls selected and carefully packed for on the way here by the Polina, amounting to 300 bils selected and carefully packed for this market. Prices are quoted at \$5.50 pt. Barllaige has recommended a preparation of \$6.50 pt. \$6 per bbl. Holders are asking \$4.90 at sulphur, charcoal and copperss to be given sick Sydney. Dry cod is steady at \$4.75 to \$5 anibials with their feed and to thoroughly per quintal and green ced \$5 per bbl.

CANNED FISH—British Columbia salmon s quoted at \$2.70 to \$2.75. Lobsters scarce and quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75. There is no mackerel offering.

in the said of

RETAIL FARMERS' MARKET.

TUESDAY, Aug. 21. Despite the rain there was a good attendance of farmers at the Bousecours Market to-day. Business was reported good. Large quantities of fruit and vegetables were exposed; prices steady. Butter is steady, but business in it dull, as there is no outlet for it. The following as the prices guarant up to distance.

prices steady. Dutter is weady, but business in it dull, as there is no outlet for it. The following are the prices current up to date:

VEGETABLES.—New potatoes, 40c to 50c per bush; new carrots, 20c to 30c per doz bunches; parsnips, 50c do; bests 25c do; turnips, 25c per bush; celery, 30 per lunch; new cabbage, 30c to 50c per doz, or 5c a head; cucumbers, 20c doz; cauliflowers, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per doz; beans, 50c per baskes; tomatoes, 50 doz.

FRUIT.—Applea from \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel; pears, \$6.50 to \$7 do; lemons, \$3.50 per box; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.50 bunch; blueberries from 80c to \$1 per box.

f/Mrat.—Beef-roast, steak, 12c per lb; serloin, 12c to 15c do; spring lamb, 10c do; mutton, 8c to 10c do; veal, 10c to 12c do; pork, 12c; ham, 14c; bacon, 12c; fresh saurages, 10c; bologna, do, 10c; dressed hogs, \$6 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

FABM PRODUCE—Butter, prints, 28c to 25c per lb; roll, 17c to 18c do; creamery, 19c to 20c do; fine cheese, \$1c to \$2c do; maple sugar, 7c to 74c do; fresh eggs, 20c to 28c doz; packed 15c to 154c doz.

POULTRY—Turkay, \$1.25 each Gesse \$1

15c to 15kc doz.

POULTRY—Turksy, \$1.25 each; Geeso \$1 each; pigeons, \$1.80 per doz; chickens; 40c per pair; ordinary butter, 18c to 14c; honey, 3c to 9c per lb. Fish—Salmon, 25c per lb; salmon trout. 10c

do; maskinonge, 15c do; doré, 123c do; pike, 8c do; black bass, 15c; French carl, 10c; eels, 15c a piece; halibut 123c lb; swordfish, 15c do; catfish, 10c tunch; suckers, 10c do.

THE HORSE MARKET.

The receipts of horses for week ending Aug. 18th, 1888, were as follows: 166 horses; left 18th, 1888, were as follows: 166 horses; left over from previous week, 13; total for week, 179; shipped during week, 159; left for city, 7; on hand for sale and shipment, 13. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week, and shipped per G. T. R.: Ex SS. Lake Huron—1 Shetland pony consigned to J. W. Elliott, of Kingston, Out.; 3 horses consigned to T. C. Sturdy, of Goderich, Out. Ex SS. Colina—18 horses consigned to W. Jenkins. Moingona, Iowa; 1 horse to Thomas Muir, of Firgus, Out.; 7 horses to William Colquboun, of Mitchell, Out.; 5 horses to John Mason, of Clinton, Out. Ont.; 3 horses to John Mason, of Clinton, Ont. Ex SS. Carthagenian—11 horses consigned to Galbraith Bros., of Janesville, Wis.; 2 horses to William Catto, of Buffalo; 2 horses to Geo. Tough, sr., of Buffalo; 17 horses to Geo. Tough, jr., of Buffalo; 25 horses to Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont.; 6 horses to James McLay, of Janesville, Wis.; 18 horses to O. Sorby, of Guelph, Ont. There is nothing doing in the local horse business. Both buyers and horses are very scarce, as is usual at this season of the vear.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for the week ending August 18th, 1888, were as follows:—2,546 cows, 1,366 nugs, 276 sheep and 49 calves. cows, 1,366 hogs, 276 sheep and 49 calves. Left over from previous week, 548 cowr, 625 hogs, and 5 calves. Total for week, 3,691 cows, 1,991 hogs, 281 sheep, 49 calves. Exported and sold during week, 2,894 cows, 1,731 hogs, 281 sheep, 49 calves. On hand for sale and export, 200 cows, 260 hogs. Receipts previous week, 2,202 cows, 1,480 hogs, 458 sheep, 39 calves. Exported during week, 3,143 cows, 2,407 sheep; do. previous week, 1,662 cows, 2,302 sheep. Business during the week was active: there was a cuite a number of was active; there was a quite a number of stockers for export offered for sale which, with a good demand for butcher cattle, made prices stronger for this class of stock. There were few sales of fat exporters. All space for next week has been taken at current rates which will pro-bably be 50 to 60s insured, notwishstanding lower cable reports which look as if a consider-able number of cattle had already been pur-chased in the country. Good sheep are in fair demand at fair prices. Hogs are scarce. We quote the following as being fair values:— Export, good, average 1250 to 1400, 4% to 5½c; do. medium average 1100 to 1200, 4½c to 5½c; do., medium, average 1100 to 1200, 41c to 5c do., medium, average 1100 to 1200, 450 to 5c; butchers' good, average, 1000 to 1100, 4 to 4½c; do., medium, 3 to 3½c; do., culls, 2c to 3c; hogs, 6½c to 6½c; sheep, 4c to 4½c; lambs, each, \$3.50 to \$4.00; calves, each, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

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

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Cows should be milked at regular hours. About 100 different kinds of insects are now nown to attack corp.

Shade trees add to the good appearance and omfort of the home. Profit and loss in crops is often determined by careful or careless cultivation.

Many farmers would find it profitable to undertake less work and do it more thoroughly. Economy in fencing demands that fence be used only where it is needed, and that kept in thorough repair.

The secret of success in transplanting is keep the roots always moist, and set with dirt firmly packed about them. Let the garden be conveniently located where

can be always cared for properly, and every thing done in season. The successful farmer not only profits by his

own experience, but also keeps an eye open to the experiments of his neighbors. Slighting any portion of the farm work generally results in ultimate loss, and farmers sometimes make a mistake in hiring too little

help. Trees intended for shade should not be over trimmed, but rather allowed to spread their branches before attaining to great height of

trunk, Every farm should be well supplied with fruit, which will prove a source of health and

economy for the family, as well as profit, when raised in sufficient quantity to sell. The south side of a building affords an excellent protection to trees in winter, and it often bappens that such trees bear fruit when the

buds of other trees have been destroyed. Clear up the garden crops as fast as they appear, and prepare the ground for sowing turnips, which are not only good for table use, but afford an excellent winter feed for stock, and will probably be the most profitable crop of the season.

Use the very best seed and you will realize from the products more than enough extra to pay the difference in cost; this same rule will apply to breeding stock and poultry, and in fact everything on the farm should be of the best quality you can get.

Long-headed, systematic planning is as necessary to the farmer as the business man. The old notion that any man can be a good seal oil, the sales are mentioned of small lots at 42½ to 43c, and we quote 42c for large lots.

Provent of Francisco and the same shrewd, farseeing class as would be successful in any other class of business.

"Hog Quinsy" is said to have attacked stock

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

S. Cansler's Umbrella Store of America.

DON'T FORGET this fact, that S. Carsley is still selling fine Cashmere Prints at 7½c per yd.

FOR THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of Knitting Yarns from the best makers go to S. Caraley and you can find anything required in Knitting Wools.

FOR ART NEEDLEWORK.

FILO FLOSS ROPE SILK

FILOSELLE ARRASENE EMBROIDERY SILK
EMBROIDERED LINEN
CURLE CHENILLE

GRELOT CHENILLE RIBBOSENE KNITTED SILK

CHENILLE DRESINGS CHENILLE BALLS TINSEL BALLS

SILK TASSELS S. CARSLEY.

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FOR ART NEEDLEWORK.

BRASS CRESCENTS JRESUENTS BRASS SEQUINS BANNER RODS BANNER STANDS

VEGETABLE PLUSH BRUCADED ART PLUSH GOLDEN FELT SILK TIDIES

CHENILLE CORD FURNITURE CORD

MIXED CORD S. CARSLEY.

FOR ART NEEDLEWORE.

SILK RUSSIA BRAID CORDON BRAID VANDYKE BRAID STAR BRAIL GOLD BRAID

SILVER BRAID COPPER BRAIDS BRONZE BRAID ALEXANDER'S KNITTING COTTON

OROCHET COTTON
TINSLE UORD
LACINE CORI KINDERGARTEN SEIS LEATHERETTE GOODS SILK FRINGES MIXED FRING

S. CARSLEY.

Rev. Mr. Timmid (who has accepted an invitation to "take a life" on the road): "B the way, my friend, this road is very rough.

your load heavy?"
Accommodation driver; 'Not so very hear I'm carting dynamite for granite blasting."

FOR ART NEEDLEWORK.

MOIRE SASH RIBBONS MOIRE SASH RIBBONS MOIRE SASH RIBBONS BROCADED SASH RIBBONS BROCADED SASH RIBBONS BROCADED SASH RIBBONS

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At S. CARSLEY'S.

KNITTING YARNS KNITTING YARNS KNITTING YARNS

The stock of Wool Yarn is now complete Fall season, and we would remind our custom that the Yarns we keep are only of the k makers, full weight and lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY.

KNITTING WOOLS:

FROST

OST SNOW ARCTIC MERINO SNOWFLAKE ANDALUSIA

ZARD SAXONY LADY BETTY SHETLAND BERI BLIZZARD

A full range of shades to be had in any of above Knitting Wools. S. CARSLEY

Two of the greatest arts in the work are—To keep the polish on a silk hat, and off the shoulders of a black coat.—Tit Bits

FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES

FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES The largest assortment of Figure 1 En broideries to be found in the city. All over Embroidered Flannel to make

> **JERSEYS** JERSEYS JERSEYS

New assortment of latest Parisian C Jerseys, in all shades and styles, beads braided or plain, at lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY

ABOUT BEST SPOOL COTTON ABOUT BEST SPOOL CUTTON ABOUT BEST SPOOL COTTON ABOUT BEST SPOOL CUCTON ABOUT BEST SPOOL CUCTON

If you want the very best Spool Cotton, for Clapperton's and take no other. The I Clapperton & Co. is on every spool. To be in the leading dry goods houses throughout S. CARSLE

MONTREAL, 21st August, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUM

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria: