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VOL. XXXVII.---NO. 14.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1886.

Cause

kfore & Distlogaished Audience in Buten's Hall-Men of all Banks, Baces and Oreces Assembled to do Honor to the Itish Patriot and the Irish Cause,

Seldem, if ever, before has the Queen's Hall been the scone of such a distinguished sathering as that which filled it Monday evenng, on the occasion of Mr. Justin McCarthy's ecture on "The Cause of Ireland." Genlement and ladies of all nationalities and creeds, as will be seen from the names subjoined, gathered to do honor to the distinguished literateur and parliamen-The politics of the Canadian arian. were represented by the prominuch, members of each of the different ycolog partice. Mr. McCarthy may well feel proud of the appeption tendered him last night, for when he came on the stage he was received with deafening applause and waving of hand. terchiefs, which lasted some minutes.

Mr. Edward Murphy, president of the St. Patrick's T. A. and B. society, occupied the chair. Amongst those on the platform were His Worship Mayor Beaugrand, J. J. Curran, R.C., M.P., Hon. Justice Doherty, Hon. Peter Mithaell, Hon. Honore Mercier, Mr. John S. Hull, M.P.P., G. W. Stephens, ex M.P.P., Mr. Jag. McShane, M.P.P., Mr. O. Devidson, Q.C., Hon. Senator Trudel, J. H. Bergeron, M.P., Mr. Ed. Guerin, Mr. J. Doherty (president of the Junior Conervarive club), Mr. Geo. G. Foster, Knowl-bor, Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Wm. Clendinneng, Mr. Alphonse Desjardine, P. Mr. Jas. O'Brien, Mr. A. B. Chaffie, F. W. Kelley, Mr. J. N. Greenshields. following representatives of Irish sociewere present :- Messrs. Denis Barry resident St. Patrick's society), A. Jones Libricia T. A. & B. society), P. F. M.-(astrey (C. Y. M. society), J. Coffey (St. Anthopy'sU.Y.M.S.), J. D. Quinn (C.M. B.A.), Anthopy'sU.Y.M.S. J. D. Quinn (C.M. B.A.), Anthopy'sU.Y.M.S. J. Annie V. M. Sh. Loughman (St. Ann's Y.M.S), J. Cloran (Irish National League). the budy of the hall were, among thers, Hon. Thomas Kyan, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, sheriff of Montre l Sir A. F. Galt, Messra. M. H. Gudr, M. P., Dr. Hingston, Thomas Workman, H. St. Pierre, Robert Reid, Dr. Bell, Dr. C. St. Fierre, Robert Reid, Dr. Bell, Dr. Guerin, John R Dougall, J. G. Kornedy, M. Blicks, Wm. Weir, A. Gowdey, J. C. Mc-Corkill, M. S. Lonergan, Ald. Archibald, B. J. Coughlin, Frank Brennan, ex-Alderman Tansey, B. Tansey, T. Fogarty, S. McNally, M. C. Mullarky, Hugh McKay, Hugh McLennan, Ald. Farrel, James McCready, R. J. Devins, Richard Thomas, president Irish Protestant Benevolent society), M. M. Tait, Q C., M. P. Ryan (col-lector ci customs), A. G. Grenier, M. Scan-lan, Edgar Judge, Jonathan Hodgson, Henry Starnes, D. G. Bowie, Geo. Iles, Geo. Olds, M. J. F. Quinn, P. Donnelly, R. D. McGib-ber, A. J. Kavanagh, J. O'Hara, James Harper, P. J. Coyle, assistant city attorney, F. X. Perroult, R. Dalalish and A. M. Ma F. X. Perreault, R. Dalglish and A. G. Mc Bean. The chairman introduced the lecturer to the audience with a few laudatory remarks on his career as a man of letters and a states-He spoke of the manner in which the man. question had risen in the public estimation of late years. How not very long ago it was pronounced to be a question not within the )£C :01 range of practical politics, and how it had ost been raised to that point by the efforts of Mr. to l'adstane. When Mr. McCarthy arose to speak the in cheers and applause was desfening, and lasted for some time. After returning thanks ែន 10t | in the choicest language for the reception given him, the learned Parliamentarian pro-208 111 ceeded with his lecture on "The Cause of Ireland," in the course of which he said :-1 have come here for the purpose of ex-:ek, plaining what is meant by the national cause of Ireland. I know very well that, ics rgə speaking here, I address an audienco who are supposed to be already thoroughly in are supposed to be already thoroughly in sympathy with the national cause of Ireland. For the moment I would almost prefer to be-lieve that I am talking to an audience not converted to that cause, and would be thereby 186 impelled more vigorously to use my efforts in bringing them around to believe in the justice of that cause, in its fair claim of sucting 1 of cess, and in the almost certainty under pro-vidential conditions of its gaining victory and triumph. (Applause.) What is the na-tional cause of Ireland? What is it the Irish 11th vills people ask at the hands of those who now rule them by sheer force of majority? Do they a at ask anything unreasonable ? Do they ask anything opposed to the principles of justice Do they ask anything out of keeping with the usage of other nations and other communitics? Do they ask anything different from that great principle which binds the Life, cted people of this Dominion of Canada together? What we ask is that a people marked out as ik of 1.719 . 811d a distinct nation by geographical limits, by custom and by the severance of the sea, shall rcei be regarded as a nationality having authority over its own local and domestic affairs, and to administer tasse affairs in the way that to nste evel

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of goverrment by yourselves, (Cheers) Our demand for national self-government has been heard, and pleaded, and fought out on Ir. Justin McCarthy Pleads Ireland's battlefield after battlefield, during insurrec-tion after insurrection. When the time of insurrection passed we find the people learning by experience, and testing constitutional and peaceful agitation for the accomplishment of those designs which they had tried to obtain by force, but could not. We have through sevthe eral generations been asserting our claim to legislative independence through the means parliamentary warfare. I point out all this to you only to answer some people who, perhaps, would have the hardihood to contend that the Irish people have, at some time or other, bowed down and accepted the supremacy of Eogland. (Applause.) I say we never have done aught but deny that claim of the English majority to crush our people. (Applause.) So long, at least, as there is in Ireland, in America or in Aus-tralis, or anywhere over the world, one single group of Irishmen, nay, I would say one single Irishmen alive (applanse), any Euglish statesman trying to make us accept English rules uncomplainingly would have set before him a very serious and a very troublesome task. (Laughter). Before England could accomplish that she would have to extermin. ate the Irish race all over the world. (Cheera.) That being our case, I would like to ask you whether you deem it after all morely a selfish and local struggle? I have said every nation of men worthy of being called and condsidered a nation has always stood up for this right to manage it local and domestic affairs entirely according to its own lines and accord ing to its own judgment. In the case of freland I contend that we have even a broader and better claim than that which rests upon our own national demand. We make our claim for national self-government not alone in behalf of the suffering of Irish people, but I can assure you solemnly and sincerely in behalf of the suffering masses of the English democracy as well. (Applause.) Our Imperial affairs are managed as best we can-for, during the past few acssions, the party to which I belong has had something to say in relation to Irish affairs (laughter). Therefore we said, in substance : "We den't want this in substance : Imperial system of legislation at all; we went to manage our own affairs at home with ourselves; we want to give you no trouble whatever about our Irish concerns. If you wish to mismanage the affairs of England, of resident St. Patrick's society), A. Johns Wish to iniversal of Wales, that is your affair, not I. C. Bonefit society), T. J. Fina (president Scotland, of Wales, that is your affair, not M. B. A. & B. society), John O'Neill (St. to the representatives of these several nation-I. A. & B. society), P. F. M.- alities in the House of Commons: "If your T. A. & B. society), P. F. M.- alities in the House of Commons: "If your the Irish cause and we will take home rule from any party whatsoever which sees its may to grant us that justice which alone we business is mislaid and mismanaged, we are very sorry for you, but really we want to see that Irish business is not neglected." (Applause.) Consequently, we always take upon ourselves the duty of forcing Irish business or what band of statesmen may to the front. (Renewed applause) We have the honor of carrying a home rule insist that if Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen wish the old system in Parliament two names only, on the monument which is they must recognize the fact that the Irishmen are not content with it ; that the people of Ireland are determined, so long as they havo a voice in Parliament at all, to make the English listen to the Irish demand. (Prolonged applause.) They find disagree-able names in the English Parliament for auto hauto in the bagins is induced for anything they do not quite like, and so, they call the Irish National policy a policy of oo-struction. (Laughter.) We have not been in the least degree dismayed by the namewe said, call it by any name you like, obstruction, if you will, instinction if you please (loud applause), construction if you may, or even destruction, (prolonged applause)-anything at all you please, for we mean to be faithful to that policy which the Irish people approve and recommend, and we any that until you listen to our demand, and make ready to concede it, the demand and the policy will continue. (Applause.) If the occasion arises again to have recourse to that policy we are ready to have recourse to it with as much energy and with as great successes finally as we have won in the past. Applause.) Nothing real or so'id cau be done for the English poor, for the English mains as at present constituted. I am astonished at the patience of the English people who put up with this. Mr. McCarthy then described Grattan's Parliament and the origin of the Young Irishmen, who were mostly Protestants, banded together to see justice done their fellow-countrymen of the Roman Catholic religion. The name of Wolfe Tone was received with continued applause, He continued : You see, therefore, that ours is not a selfish demand ; on the contrary, it is a demand which ought to have the support of the toiling millions in England, and after these misguided people who voted against justice to Ireland the last time hear once more the arguments in favor of Home Rule, and see that it is as much, and perhaps more, even for their own advantage than for the advantage of Ireland, they will vote and vote as one man in favor of legislative independence for my country. When there were but seven or eight resolute and determined followers of Mr. Parnell-(long continued applause)-we showed ourselves capable of holding at bay the whole force of the six hundred and fifty English, Scotch and Irish members, who at that time, with one rare exception, were banded against us. We have grown now from the seven or eight members to be eighty-six, and I do not think the eighty-six men will show them-selves less capable or less earnest than the handful of men out of whose small beginning there came such great results. (Great applause.) Now, what are the chances of success? What is the probability of the Irish cause being carried within a reasonable time ? have always claimed for the constitutional reasonable proposition or an irrational de-mand? That is a demand of every people ordial assistance, and, more than that, the worthy is name of gradient of the longe's cause as he had now? "" engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" " engaging our attention, have spin of the longe's cause as he had now?" "

lished on the earth. On that principle does your Dominion stand to-day. Disintegrated and weak before you had selfgovernment; strong and progressing with mighty strides under the blessing Mr. Gladstone's bill (applause) I came through the lobby of the defeated company with a sympathetic English member of Parliament, and he put his arm through mine, and as he walked along he said to me most kindly : "I do hope you are not cast down by what we know must be the result of this division to night." And I said to him : " Cast down ? Why how could I be cast down ? 1 walked through this lobby seven or eight years ago with six or seven men asserting this same claim for Home Rule; and now I go through this same lobby with three hundred and ten men, led by the greatest Englishman and orator of his time-led by Gladstone. (Great applause.) Talk to me of being cast down! Where has there been such a victory achieved by constitutional and peaceful means at any time within the history of politics, within the memory of man ? Go through all political history and you will find no such example of an idea, a mere idea having met with such majestic, magnig ficent progress in such a short space of time and with such apparently inadequate means. (Great applause.) Now, as you know, no great reform in England was ever carried through at the first rush. If you look back to the history of all great English reforms, you will find that they were rejected and defeated in the first instance, but after a while the idea settles down into the minds of the English people, and when it settles down it takes firm hold and is certain to be carried into legislation. Now that will be the way with the home rule question. (Applause.) Six years ago the strongest goverament ever set up in England was formed under Mr. Gladstone. The Irish Parliamentary party were only twenty strong. There were many other Irish strong. There were many other Irish members who had been pledged to support ne, but these mon turned against us, deserted us, and in every great division voted in favor of our enemies. We had the strongest govern-ment ever existing in any time arrayed against twenty men. But now we have Mr. Gladstone in favor of Home Rule. Well, now, I venture to predict that the Tory Govern ment caunot possibly hold office unless they conciliate the Irish party and one way or another accede to the Irish National demand. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Personally, I would much rather that the English statesman, who risked power and popularity to introduce a measure of Home Rule for Ireland, were the English statesman to carry that measure to success. (Applause.) Much, indeed, would I prefer-much, I am sure, would all my colleagues prefer-that Home Rule for Ireland should be accomplished by way to grant us that justice which alone we less than which W 6 demand, and never can accept. But let me say this: No matter what Government measure, history will write two names, and raised to the success of that measure-and those names will be the names of Gladstone and Parnell. (Loud applause.) I want to give you my assurance, as the conviction of one who has seen and studied public life more than most men have, that the triumph of our cause is close at hand, that the carrying of home rule is as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun, and that within two or three years at the farthest. (Cheers.) There never was a cause which sprang forward so boldly and which went so far in so short a time which did not achieve complete and enduring success. I want to give you the assurance of my conviction that when we get that Irish Parliament it will be in the fullest and the complet at sense the National Parliament of the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) We shall know neither sect nor class in that National Parliament. (Cheers.) We want the assistance of every Irishman of brains and corscience and energy to help us by smoothing out the future of our long disturbed and dis-tracted country. (Hear, hear.) I am not without a hope, a strong hope and a strong conviction, that in that Irish Parliament we peasant, for the English artisan in towns shall have our friends of the future, the men while the English Parliament re- of Ulster, there with us. (Hear, hear.) Sincerely do I hope that those who now most bitterly oppose us in the House of Commons will come into that Irish Parliament and take their seats side by side with us and recognize the fact that Ireland is their country as well as onrs-(loud cheers)-and that they will work with us for its regeneration and its restoration. On the part of every Irish Nationalist, whether member of Parliament or private individual, at home or here, I hold out the hand of friendship and brotherhood to our bitterest present opponents among the Orangemen of Ulster. (Hear,

final and complete success. (Renewed ap one of Mr. Parnell's followers. (Loud Ireland was more determined and united plause.) Not very many weeks ago at the cheere.) I saw once in Paris a than ever and its hopes higher in the minds close of a debate on the second reading of piece of sculpture called "The Swedish of the people. After a lengthy discussion and I pray God that the day soon shall come when the two nations, ceasing their warfare, shall learn to abide together, not as enemies but as loving sisters. (Continued cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.) Mr. Curran, M.P., then proposed a vote of

thanks to the eminent lecturer for his able address. This was seconded by Mr. D. Barry, and then there were loud calls for Mayor Beaugrand, who referred to the very noticeable feature that the large audience was not composed of Irishmen alone but gentlemen and ladies of all creeds and nationalities. He also made particular mention of the passage of a resolution in the City Council expressing sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure and how that resolution was passed unanimously and without an amendment being offered. (Loud applause). Hon. Mr. Mercier was then called for and

delivered a neat speech, in which he stated that in their little unpretentious legislature at Quebcc they thought one day of the Irish people and the cause of Ireland, and that there, too, a resolution had been proposed in favor of such a measure, and that he was pleased to be able to say that the honor of proposing such a resolution fell upon a French Canadian. (Prolonged applause.) After Mr. McCarthy had briefly returned thanks, the audience gave three rousing cheers and a tiger for the lecturer and the gathering dispersed.

## WELCOME McCARTHY.

## [From the Otlawa Free Press.]

CARD MILLE FAILTHE to our land O leader tried and true ! Each sturdy freeman's welcome glad Is surely due to you. Who e'er have toiled in freedom's cause With gifted tongue and pen; Nor faltered in the daily strife Dear Erin's rights to win.

One talent to the multitude, A couple to the few : But nature with a lavish hand Bestows a score on you. The power of Banim, Goldsmith's grace, Shiel's vehemence of tone, Romancer, statesman, orator,-Are blent in you alone.

Yes ! he who breathes the bracing air. That fills our valleys free, Must cherish with the fondest love

A friend of liberty; So we, true sons of this good soil, Have watched your grand career And to each effort courage lent With our Canadian cheer.

Duel." Two men were lashed together with resolutions were adopted expressing gratitude strong leathern thongs, each with a knife to Mr. Gladstone, to America and to Austra-rated to stab the other. It reminded me of the for their generous support, declaring conraised to stab the other. It reminded me of the for their generous support, declaring con-the situation between Ireland and England. I asked myself when shall this duel cease ? and I pray God that the day soon shall come resisting eviction by the organization of subscriptions to aid the evicted. Mr. O'Connor, president ; Mr. Biggar, vice-president ; Mr. O'Kelly, treasurer ; Messrs. Redmond, Justin McCarthy, Healy and Brady, secretaries, were elected. Cardiff was chosen as the scene of the convention next year.

## AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

St. Edward's Day was kept in London on Wednesday, as it has been kept for several years, by a special Mass at the Church of SS. Feter and Edward, at Palace Gate, and by the visit of a concourse of devout persons to the shrine of the saint in the mighboring Abbey. At SS. Peter and Edward's the Abbey. At 55, reter and Edwards one large congregation, among whom was Lord Coartenay, listened to a sermon by the Rev. Cyril Forster, who alladed to a remarkable prophecy of King Edward, to the effoct that horrors should come upon England and her doom not cense till "a green ires is riven in twain, and the part torn asunder he carried away, but of its own accord return to the stem and break out with blossom and bear fruit." After inter-preting this as an allusion to the rounion of Christendom, Father Forster asked the congregation to go quietly and reverantly to Westminster Abbey one by one, not en masse, and there pray for the conver-sion of England. Accordingly, at about one o clock, a large number of visitors presented themselves at the entrance of Henry VII.'s chapel in the Abbey, and having paid their sixpences, proceeded to the tomb of King Ed-ward. It was an edifying sight to see people kneeling three or four deep round the shrine in private grayer. Many of the visitors, in spite of the precautions of the police officer on duty, placed their rosary beads for a few moments on the tomb. But the scene and the occasion which were so consoling to Catholics aroused very different feelings in the breasts of certain persons whose bigotry has doubtless received a fresh impetus from the ignoraat example just set them by a person who ought to know better -the Tory Scoretary for War. Shortly before nocu and before the influx of pilgrims Shortly priests and laymen were already kneeling before the shrine in an attitude of prayer. Mr. M'Clure thereupon loudly protested against

#### PRICE. FIVE CENTS - -

RETREAT AT ST. ANICET.

The Retreat of the Jubiles for the French speaking portion of the parish opened Wed-nesday, the 22nd ult., and continued until Sunday, the 24th. The Rev. Father Nolin, S. J., of Montreal, delivered the instructions during the exercises, and the many who par took of the divine life-giving Sacramente was sufficient proof of his success. On Sunday evening all the children of the parish were assembled in the church and received the rev. father's blessing. This was a very affecting ceremony, and, to our knowledge, the first of the kind that has taken place in our parish church. Father Beaubien's zoal neglects nothing that will in any manner benefit his congregation ; his labors are incessant, and, though but one year in charge of the parish, has given many visible proofs of superior ability in his mintstrations. The building trustees have decided to commence the erection of the new church next spring. The plan for the building is original, and in beauty of design will be equal to any in the diocess outside the city. Father Beaubien has expressed his satisfaction to the people at the generous manner in which they have contributed their support and encouragement ; he extelled their patience pending the decree settling the difficulty which at first existed in locating the site, and for the harmony which exists since the promulgations of that decree, and assured them the temple which they were about to build would be worthy to stind as a monument attesting to posterity the collightenment and fuith of the age, and that long after the minds and hearts of those who were forwarding with a good will this hely work were no more, their descendants in generate us yet to come would behold with pride this towering sanctuary, the glorious work of their ancen tors.

Our convent, grown famous as a sent of learning, un ler the able auspices of the Sisterhood of Hochelaga, has an average attendance of pupils this term. Its classes comprise every branch of Freich and English education, and are attended not only by the young ladies of the vicinity, but many from other parts, Montreal contributing its quota, seek this favored abode of sanctity and know ledge to purcue their studies. Possessing enadmimble and very healthy location on the banks of the St. Lawrence; it commands an extensive view of delightful scenery, where the mind and eye have ample opportunity of feasting on the beautice of nature, thus lead from Father Forster's church, a Mr. M'Clure, secretary to some Protestant association, arrived at the chapel of King Edward the Confessor when several God. Those combined with many other ad ing a great assistance in cultivating a taste vantages makes this a very desirable school for young ladies .- Com.

MALTA.

hear.) A Voice-May the Lord spare you to carry it through. (Cheers.) Mr. McCarthy-In the memorable words of

Mr. Parnell, we cannot afford to lose an Irishman in the cause, no matter what his creed, Cheers.) It was one of the most memorable things in the home rule debate to hear member after member of the Irish party industriously labored to deceive him into rise and say: "I, Mr. Speaker, as a Presbyterias, support this measure." "I, Mr. Speaker, as a Protestant Episcopalian, support this measure." (Cheers.) The cause is not based on religious difference. The first leader of the Home Rule party was Isaao Butt, an Episcopalian ; his successor was Wm. Shaw, a Presbyterian, and his successor again was Charles Stewart Parnell, an Episcopalian. (Prolonged cheering.) And I can tell you that I feel assured that if Leinster, Munster and Connaught were to stand quiet, the majority of the men of Ulster would vote in favor of an Irish Parliament (applause). The result of the last election proved to Mr. Gladstone that the cause of (applanse). The result of the last election Among those present were Messrs. J. P. Among those present were Messrs. J. P. O'Connor, Jos. Biggar and Wm. O'Brien. The Belfast West was saved to Irish nationality, and Derry divy, in times past presented as the centre of all that was opposed to the said he never before had such faith in the

CARD MILLE FAILTHE ! You who come-From dear friends far away, Rare type of modesty and worth, We greet you here to day; The friend and leader of that race, Which, through the ages 1-ng, Has waged a fierce and endless war Gainst tyranny and wrong.

Speak, Prophet, with the thrilling tongue That never yet did fail, To foster love for in therland In subs of Clan na Gael. Describe for us, in graphic speech, The struggle for the land ; And mention, til we cheer each name, The men of Parnell's band.

Oh ! waft us to the verdant vales, Where Irish Shamrocks grow, And tell us of those fairy dells, Where fabled rivers flow. Present to us those sights sublime, Within Westminster Hall, Where Gladstone leads and Parnell pleads

And despots 'fore them fall. The struggle now is drawing near, A grand and glorious close ; One effort more, a giant strain, And scattered are our foes,

Then, victor Eria goes her way, With fast-increasing fame; And never more shall be forgot McCarthy's honored name. No SURRENDER,

Oltawa, Nov. 6, 1886.

## ST. PATRICK'S, ROME.

ARCHEISHOP WALSH POINTS OUT THE SIGNIFI-CANCE OF JUDGE FITZGERALD'S DONATION.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.-In a letter to John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National Land League, acknowledging his subscription of nearly \$2,500 for St. Patrick's Church in Rome, Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, makes the following significant allusion to the collapse of the present English in-fluence at the Vatican : "The Holy Father takes special personal interest in this work. You may rest assured then that your splendid contribution to it will attract his special attention. It will furnish him with another evidence of the truth which he has so fully realized that our Irish movement is very far indeed from being what our enemies a short time since so believing it to be." Rcv. Father Flynn, pro moter of the new church, writes to Mr. Fitzgerald : "The bishops of your native land desire that your letter may be read wherever our fellow countrymen and their children have found a home. It will not fail to send a thrill of joy through their hearts, and will serve the cause of faith and fatherland."

## IRISHMEN IN BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6 .-- Five hundred deleates attended the convention of the Irish National league of Great Britain here to-day.

A superinter famous. conversation with one of the priests, and Mr. M'Clure made certain representations to that officer, who, however, declined to interfere. On leaving the chapel Mr. M'Clure encoun tered a number of pilgrims in the Abbey, when he again loudly denounced the "invasion.

"such proceedings in a Protestant place of worship"-which he denounced as "in

## THE PATRONS OF ERIN.

This is the title of one of the numerous works of the learned Rev. Dr. Todd, of Dublin University. We would ask the attention of the Toronto Mail and some of its contribu tors, notably Goldwin Smith, to the annexed eloquent passage, which we quote from the little work under the above heading. Neither The Mail nor Goldwin Smith can impeach the learned Dr. Todd with leanings to Roman Catholicism, nor can his illustrious name be branded with bigotry, intolerance or want of patriotism.

"HOW IRELAND HAS CLUNG TO THE FAITH. "The faith preached by St. Patrick has been the consolation and glory of Ireland during a long night of social and political 'calamity. The people of the land passed 'through trials and wrongs seldom equalied or exceeded in the painful history of nations. They lost almost everything that ' the world sets a value upon, - land and "wealth, and political consequence; but, "amid all their losses, they kept as a hidden treasure beyond price the seed of the faith sown by the "hand of St. Patrick. This has been a lamp to their feet and a guide to their paths; 'this has been an unspeakable comfort of 'many an honest heart when every other ' comfort has been taken away; it has sus-' tained the widow and the childless in their " bereavement ; it has made the poor cheer-" ful, and light-hearted, and happy, and joy-'ous, in the midst of their deep poverty ; " has lightened distress; it has made men in "different to injustice, teaching them to "look forward to a happier and better land, where all wrong and injustice is avenged. The faith nown by the great saint goes on Increasing every year. Like the house built upon the rock, it has withstood bitherto been stirred up against it ; the " open assaults of heresy have not been able to " root it out; the neglect of centuries has been " ineffectual to destroy it; neither persecution nor bribes have succeeded in removing "it; it has grown to be a might, tree, and "though it bent beneath the storms that assailed it, they have passed away with "out doing it any harm. Nor yet is it satisfied merely with the power of re-isistance; it assails as well as defends. It has spread itself over the New World, over America, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand ; wherever the tide of emigration carries the peasantry of Erin, there St. Patrick may be said to be planting anew the faith of Christ; and, although among these wan-" derers from their native shore there may be many, alas! who have cast away the heavenly gift inherited from their fathers, and many more who, without denying the faith, nevertheless dishonor it with their lives, still whatever there is of real Catohlic "faith, and zeal, and earnestness in these "new worlds, may be said with the ntmost "truth to have sprung from the seed planted In Ireland by the hands of St. Patrick, that [David Ker.]

Coloridge's "Ancient Mariner," alone in his spellbound ship on the unknown sea where no other man had ever been, saw no such spectacle as that which lies before as overy evening at aightfall. Ben ath the glorious tropical moonlight the calm sea lies outspread like a mighty micror, far as the eye can reach, while no sound breaks the deep, dreamy stillness save the lapping of the water against the yessel's aldes. Every ripple in our wake flashes into living fire as it breaks and vanishes, only to be followed by tresh sparkles as bright and numberless as a swarm of fireflies. Against the cold splender of the moonlit ky every strand of our lower rigging, from the topmast stay to the lowest rat ine, stands out transfigured-no longer a black cobweb of tarred and grimy ropes, but a elender stair of enchanted gossamer leading up

to some fairy palace far away among the stars. A flash of silver light suddenly shoots upward from the shadowy waters below and falls upon our lower deck in the form of a flying fish, shaking from its glistening wings a shower of tiny rainhows. And then, as the moonlight begins to fude, the darkening sea is lighted up with an endless procession of floating lamps, shedding around them soft rays of purple, pink or bright green, in which a matter of fact professor of natural history would see nothing but "the small phosphorescent jelly-fish of the tropical seas."

## CLONMEL.

" Kay," in New York Times.

Ulonmel, further down the Suir, used to be important to the County Tipperary and its neighborhood because it was the head of navigation ; but the railways brought its commercial eminence to a fall. Two handred years ago it was famous for a territhe check to Cromwell, who breached its wall at a cer-tain spot during the day and ordered the assault at dawn on the morrow. But he had not reckoned with the Irish commander-a young genins who had studied war in Spain and returned to help his countrymen. During the night the men, women and children constructed parallel walls from the breach inward and closed the inner end, mounting cannon in such a way as to command the lane thus formed. Oromwell, as we learn from a contemporaneous account of the wars between 1641 and 1650, was so sure of his prey that, having put his squadrons in motion toward the breach, he rede to the nearest gate of the city to wait until his men should open it. The iron Parliamentarians, veterans of the Dutoh and English wars, went forward compactly and with composure. Mounting the breach the foremost flies discovered the trap which had been set them, stopped, and called to retreat, But the men behind thought they were shirking, so, crowding on, they forced their comrades into the lane until it was completely full. Then the slaughter began. The Irish commander, Hugh O'Neal, gave orders to close the breach, the women and children hurled heavy stones upon the troopers and not a man escaped. When O'Neal could defend the place no longer he decamped and Cromwell razed the fortifica-

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# THE TWO BRIDES.

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"Aud I remember, too, your D'Arcy. "And I remember, too, your prophesying so truly of the happiness our dear Mary was to shed around her-on parents, husband, children, servants, allwithin her own home and outside it.

And so they set out, but without old Hunter.

Our travellers met with Hiswassee and Jamie McDuffie at Lebanon. A most joyous meeting it was, amid the dangers that beset them, though it recalled to all except the Kentuckians the disasters that had of late darkened the home of the D'Arcys. Still, joy far predominated in the minds of the girls. For they knew that, of all living men, the faithful Cherokee could best guide them through the labyrinth of mountainpaths between them and their home. Cap-tsin Hunter and his triend, Lieutenant Boone, refused to turn back. They had promised old Mr. Hunter to see his friends safely in Ashe-ville or Fairy Dell, and they would fulfill their promise. Besides, Mr. D'Arcy had fascinated the two young officers by his varied learning, his most interesting conversation, and the ascendancy of a proud name, most honorably borne, and of a character superior even to the advantages of birth and education. They forgot the political opinions that divided him and his family from them, as they listened to his story of the settlement of Kentucky by their own ancest rs, the noble descendants of the M ryland Pilgrims, and of the part which they and the D'Arcys bore in the establishment of American independence and nationality. Had they fallen earlier under the spell of Francis D'Arcy's superior learning, wisdom, and patriotism, it is doubtful whether they had ever espoused the Contedederate cause, so lofty was the ideal which he held up of American freedom, and of the duty to sacrifice everything toward prestrong and promoting it. The chivalrous young men had also contracted a warm riendship for Charles D'Arcy. He was one of their own,-one of whom they might well be proud. And there was in him a charm that made all his great qualities most invade; he was as innocent as a babe, and as brave as a lion.

However, it was not only respect for the granison, that made the companion-ship of the D'Aroys so delightful to our Kentuckians. Admiration for the granddaughtris-sincere, respectful, and but ill-concealed -made all the fatigues and perils of the road

seem to the young men a perpetual holiday. And now, with Hiawassee to guide them, and brave, j hy Jamie McDuffie to give them the aid of his steut arm, his keen eye, and mafailing humor, they pushed on rapidly for Jonesv He, avoiding the most frequented roade, and er s-ing the Bald Mountain ridge where the Nolichucky river breaks through From that sp t their path homeward

was one of extreme difficulty and danger. The military leaders on both sides were

saw-mill at a favorable apor on the orsek, which he and his three galwart sons worked to their no small profit. Moating the heavy plunks and the oak staves, which they manu-factored down in the build size in the CHAPTER XXIIL-Continued. "What do you prophesyof my little Roser" Mr. D'Aroy had "seed him, on the over of their departure for home: "That is a safesprediction, my prider "The inspective and in the call of Love ': replied the prices, and in resting each is a wide price with a common safe in the content of the safesprediction in which here inceeding and which here inceeding and the inceeding with here inceeding and the inceeding and which and the inceeding and which and the inceeding and which and the inceeding and the ince

"I remember the day well," said Mr. Probably these lawless men had a wholesome fear of the Loolidge rifles, which rarely, if ever, missed their aim. But once or twice since the beginning ot-the-present month of May single wayfarars, of no prepossessing appearance, had dropped in under one pretext. or another.

This circumstance had made the family suspicious, and the father and sons agreed among themselves that the house should not be left unprotected by day, and that they should never absent themselves by night. Old Thomas, however, had 'two cr three days before the 25th returned from Augusts, where he had withdrawn a handsome deposit in one of the city banks, alarmed; as he well might be, at the commercial ruin which was already falling on the South. This journey and its motive had not been unobserved in the neighborhood of Ashaville, little as homas Coolidge and his sons troubled the inhabitants with visits or business transactions.

He was a not unpleasing type of the North Carolinian mountainser, this Thomas Coolidge, shom his sixty years of unceasing toil had hardened into the roughness of the oak or hickory of the surrounding forest. He was tall, broad-shouldered, with abundant gray hair that shaded a face as brown as mahogany, but lit up by a pair of large blue eyes, and a smile as sunny as that of a girl of thir teen. His three sons were even more stal wart than their father, with frank, opin countenance, abundant black hair, and an easy, cordial manner that bespoke a fearless spirit and a warm heart. Their two sisters were married and living at some distance. Their mother, an intelligent and mild-mannered dame of forty-five, showed signs of robust health and hard work, but bore no mark of decay. She was now aided in her household duties by a niece. — a handsome girl of nineteen, named Nancy, not unnown to Rose D'Arcy and har sisters.

The whole family had come out to meet their visitors, and stood in front of their spacious and comfortable dwelling house every countenance beaming with pleasure and flashing a hearty welcome to their guests.

"Well, Thomas, you see I had to go a! the way to Spain in order to pay you and Mrs. Coolidge the visit I have so often prom ised you," said Mr. D'Arcy, shaking warmly the farmer's hand. " And you, Mrs. Coolidge, I am so happy to see you with your good looks and your good health."

"Thank you, sir," the good dame replied. 'I reckon it would improve my good looks any day to see y urself and Miss Rose, and her bonny sisters, and Mr. Charles, who is grown to such a fine gentleman."

There was a hearty hand-shaking all round. Mr. Coolidge and his sons busied themselves in finding shelter and fodder for the horses, and in conversing with the gentlemen on local news, while Mrs. Coolidge and Nancy were attending

rifles. I don't think the I trankle Fairy, hirking of the dogs intimated that the as Dell again, with Why sold asked Min Daroy, The Kentuckian who could, not tell the men, well armed, who sleep there. Besides, had examined they had to deal with Hawasse and our friend Jamie Dere have and kept themselves in readiness to act

the South to cover their own crimes." "By Heaven, I would shoot them like dogs " exclaimed Captain Hunter.) "And I rejoice to have come here, if for no other purpose, to tear the mask from these murderous villains."

And in such discourses the evening passed away rapidly.

The travelers were too weary to push their vigil far into the night. Besides, it was need ful that they should be on foot and on their way to Fairy Dell before dawn. So the family relinquished their beds to the ladies and Mr. D'Arcy, old Coolidge, with his wife, occupying the small attic overhead, and the military gentlemen, with Charles D'Arcy and the three young Coolidges, stretching themselves on floor and bench wherever they chose. Sleep, with the deep caim of the lovely May night, soon settled on the entire household, -on the eyes of Francis D'Arcy last of all.

This strange way of coming back to his ruined home, without having by his side either of the angelic women who had made that home so bright, so blessed by the poor or weary hearted; the memory the day when he first resolved to find amid the wild solitudes of Fairy Dell a refuge in which he might be free to profess and to practice, in perfect independence, the ccar religion of his fathers, free rear his children according to his to own lofty ideal of parental duty, and free, as well, to employ his wealth and his energies in benefitting the laboring classes around him; all this came up vividly before his mind's eye. He had, as was his wont, heartily thanked the all-directing providence of the Father for the preservation of his dear ones and his own. Much had been given to him; what he held most dear had been taken away. But Death had only come to his household, like an angel of light and consolation, to claim back the precious souls that this life had been constantly chastening and enriching for the higher and more blissful life of the never-ending future.

It had been, throughout his long career, the custom of Francis D'Arcy-one contracted under the noble masters who had trained bis boyhood and early youth-to close his day by a brief review of his conscience, call ing himself to account for the uses to which he had put the last twenty-four hours, and concluding with the Litany of the Saints. In this most beautiful but little understood form of prayer, he had ever found a new and increasing delight. For, both in examining to what he had put the day just passed, and in reciting the Litany, the blessed company of the City above seemed to beccma present to him; the veil was withdrawn, and there before him was the Mercy-Seat, the Majesty of the Godhead wighly enthrouged, and the glorious throng of faithful angels and faithful men.

On this night, after blessing, as usual, his grandchildren, and saying sweet words of of the mighty Appalachian range, where it to the comfort of Rose and her sisters. Rose, he seemed to pass behind the Veil, as storid, lake a triple line of fortifications, to There was delicious milk to slake the thirst, he closed the door of his little room, and knelt comfort and encouragement to his cherished

(14-By Heaven !" exclaimed Captain Hungs, "your barn shall not burn while I carry a riffe. Now, who'll follow me?" And out no sprang through the window, shouting, "Three cheers for Davis and Dixie !"

At the sight of the Confederate gray, and the gold-laced uniform, a man advanced from behind the nearest trees, crying, "I say, too, three cheers for Davis and Dixie. But, who the h-l are you ?'

"If you come out here to meet me face yours,"

There was no time given to answer this challenge. For, fast on the heels of Captain Hunter the three Coolidge boys had rushed out and made for the barn, whence the snoke was already issuing in thick volumes. A volley of rifle bullets was aimed at them, and one or two shots whistled by Captain Hunter, without doing any harm. The barn door was open, and the frightened animals were driven out, while old Coolidge and those who remained in the house felt tempt ed to join Captain Hunter. He, with his tbree Kentuckians, was advancing to where the balk of the assailants seemed to be concealed, calling on the latter, in the name of the Confederate cause, to go home and abstain from such cowardly work as there midnight attacks on peaceful people.

The reports of rifles from the roof of the dwelling-house, and the shricks of women in the attic, soon recalled Captain Hunter's at tention to the real post of danger.

This is what had just happened.

Mr. D'Arcy, anxious to recall his Kentucky friends from evident danger, had gone out on the veranda in spite of the remonstrances of Jamie McDuffie. So far there had been no bloodshed. And Jamie himself had been kept indoors by the earnest prayers of Mr. D'Aroy, who hoped that the marauders would depart without adding murder to arson. No sooner had Mr. D'Arcy shown himself outside of the door, than two bullets in rapid uccession whizzed by him, one of them penetrating the door itself. In an instant Jamte was outside, with his arms around the old gentleman, and covering him, as well as

tain moonlight and the deep shadow of the verands, the long white hair was not distinguished. At Jamie's appearance, therefore, a yell went up from the nearest timber, and several shots, but too well aimed, were fired at the two tall figures. Jamie's right arm fe'l powerless by his side, and Mr. D'Aroy, with a slight groan, staggered heavily forward against the nearest post, and then lay pros-trate at the feet of the wounded man.

Let us hasten over the scene that followed, Jamie McDuffie almost forgot his shattered arm in the horror and grief that came upon him at the sight of the man, whom all his lifetime he had loved and revered above

men, Charles D'Aroy included, were stationed at the openings in the house. Every light was put out; and every voice hushed. "Don't firetill.you see your man and are sure of your marki. Farmer Coolidge said, as they were separating." These varmin ain't going to do us any harm." Scarcely, however, had they all taken their appointed stations, His wassee and Oharles D'Aroy being posted near the two little win dows in the attic, where the women were rounching and praying in silence, when Frank Coolidge, the farmer's eldest won, us nest tones the measures to be taken to repress

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bullet simed at his own breast, the Cherokee presented simost toughing picture of maniy grief. He had thard all the deep religious "They only want to get us out and shoot at juys of Francis D'Aroy as he had shared his labors, his perils, his home, and his unbound-ed confidence. He sat now by his life-less remains, praying silently but fer-vently, that they might not be long separated. In his isoul, too, sall the mighty influence of the faith he professed.

iso sincerely. In the farthest and darkest corner of the room, Rose sat caressing her little sister. Mary, whom no entreaties could keep at home. face, and hand to hand," was the reply, I when she learned of Rose's arrival and of her shall tell you my name and insist on knowing grandfather's death. It was a bleased divergrandfather's deatb. It was a blessed diver-sion to Rose's intolerable grief to pour out on the child the pent-up mingled love and grief whose swellings, at times, seemed to break her heart. Poor Rose ! the sight of her grandfather, bleeding and unconscious, had seemed to freeze all the currents of life in soul and body. She had been a mute and tearless witness of his death, while all was lamentation, despair, and loud anger around her. And the whole remaining night, and during the long honrs of the early morning, she had stood, or knelt, or sat by the side of the insensible form so dear to her, without shedding a tear or uttering more than meaningless mono-syllables. She had paressed and soothed by her caresses the loud grief of her younger sisters. And the physician who had been summoned to attend to Jamie McDuffie's wound, began to entertain very serious fears for the much-tried girl's reason.

But no sooner had Louis D'Aroy arrived from Fairy Dell with Gaston and Mary, than the latter darted into the house in quest of Rose ; and Rose, at sight of her, uttered a loud cry and clasped her hysterically in her arms, while the looked up tears gushed forth abundantly.

Mrs. Hutchinson and Lucy arrived just as the mournful cortege was about to set out for Fairy Dell. Their coming, by calling forth still more the afficied girls tears, relieved the too full heart. And Mrs. Hutchinson's true motherly tenderness, together with Lucy's sisterly friendship, did much to temper the desolation of such a coming back to the dear old home.

If ever son could be consoled by the outpouring of a people's grief around the bier of old gentleman, and covering unit, and by the uncougan he could, with hit two body. Jamie's gigantic statue was well known to he assailants, and Mr. D'Arcy was about the size and build of Hiawassee. In the uncer-must have felt such consolation. Were it not for the solemn silence, the uncovered heads, and the tearful eyes of hun dreds in the crowd, one might have deemed the progress toward Fairy Dell a triumphal pageant.

Alas, no clergyman of Francis D'Arcv's own faith was near at hand in that calamitous period to perform the sublime service of the Church before committing "the Patriarch of the Hills" to his last resting-place here below. But during the two days and nights that the body had to be exposed to the venera. tion of the people far and near, the little chapel near the ruins of the Manor Nov. 10, 1886

" Dear papa, don't you know that no earthly love could draw me away from you

and from the spot where he reports in "I'ldo believe," he said that you heed your 'father's heart the present 'father's much as he needs his different 'form." And he kissed her 'imdell's 'the hoys and I must now go down the the hoys and I must now go down the the hoys and i must now go down the the hoys and to pretent our people from beind discoursed by the suspension of business here, and the interruption of commerce between North and South." "Thank and read the letter while you are gone," she had, " and then attend to my "And your an also read what Diago

Woltes to me, added her father, placing a second letter in her hand. "So be not afraid of that dreadful ghost, 'separation,' but lis-ten kindly to poor Diego's account of himelf."

The letter to Rose ran thus :.

"YAUTEPEC, MEXICO, MAY 3, 1862. Miss Ross, My dear and honored Lady : "To-your revered father. I have given many details concerning my journey across

many details concerning my journey across the Atlantic, and the result of my mission to Mexico. To you I must now say what I think of the country and people. "This place fore of the most beautiful I have ever seen is about fifty miles south of the City of Mexico, in a country that vividly reminds one of Andalusia, with its white houses embowered in orange-groves, and its numerous plantations of sugar-cane. My kinsman, the Duke of Monteleone (the lineal descendant of Cortes) formerly possessed large estates in these valleys, and we also had an interest in them. So you see that I had a personal motive in coming here.

" I have endeavored; in my rapid journey to Mexico, to study the aspect of the country with an eye of love. Most of the dia tricts in the Table-Land, the valley of Mexico itself, and such districts as that from which I now write to you, have impressed themselves so favorabiy on me, --- a native of Andalusia, --- that I believe God designed Mexico to be the paradise of America. Why it is not the most prosperous, powerful, and happy country on this side of the Atlantic you may best learn from your honored grandfather, whose varied learning and extraordinary wisdom I

cease not to admire since I left Ronda. For I find that on European affairs as well as on American politics and social questions, he has taught me more in a few hours' conversa. tion, than I could have learned by long study or by intercourse with statesmen. These study the science of concesling the true condition of things in Church and State; he, on the contrary, lays bare to the eye of a child the causes of public discontent as well as the proper remedies for national disorders. " In this country-designed to be an earthly paradise-man's passions have marred, and still continue to mar, the bountiful purpose of the Creator. I do not wonder at the enthusiasm which led Cortes, with his little band of heroic soldiers, to attempt and achieve the conquest of such a glorious land-most glorious, especially, as it must have been in his day. And I now can admire still more the far-sighted wisdom that prompted him-when he had become the undisputed master-to take such large and libsral measures for promoting the religious interests of the natives, as well as the material prosperity of the country itself.

"What a calamity it has been for America that the jealous, selfish, and narrow-minded policy of the kings of Spain and their immediate connselors served only to thwart the lofty policy of such men as Cortes and Columbus, and to substitute the domination of one race over another to the rule of Christian brotherhood and equality, which these great men contemplated ! What a pity for Spain, as well as for America, that the welfare and greatness of our megnificent transatlantic empire should have been sacrificed by government of Madrid to the false the and fatal policy of metropolitan supremacy ! "Had we been more Christian in our treat ment of the native Indian populations in the beginning, as well as of them and the nativeborn Spanish populations afterward, there had been no hatred of the mother-country, no revolt against cruel misrule and crying monopolice, no angry passions croused against the Church and her possessions ! But your rev-ered grandfather can explain to you in detail

ga rel ill approach from North and West to the very beers of the Cotton States. The Federal Government, uncertain of the support its armies might expect in the border States-I ke a man threading his way through a cedar swamp-mas slow and hesitating in possessing itself of the principal passes or "gaps."

The Confederates, among whom there was more unity of purpose, more enthusiasm, and more " push," had determined to be masters of the Alleghanics. They were thoroughly acquestived with the constry, and had ready and 2 a cus auxiliaries in the native population. the river flows. ay through these mountainous tracts, were beset by numerous bands of vincer horsemen, many of whom soon atterward under John Morgan comin 25-d such havec among the Federal The country all around alwancel post . tic Base Montains, and westward along the aless of the Tennessee and its diverte, was swarming with marauders, -- too many of whom had nothing to loss and everything to gain in predatory warfare.

Hiswassee knew well that the band which had desolated Fairy Dell, and was holding in terror the neighboring counties, was increasing daily in numbers and boldness, and was held equally in execution both by Union men and Secessioniste. He and his companicus had to use no little wariness in making their way to Lebanon without falling in with these cat-throats and outlaws. The difficulty now was to get back again unknown to them.

Net far from Bakersville, Captain Hunter met with some men of his own side, and two of them volucteered to join the party for farther socurity. Thus they pursued their journey, not without apprehension or every needful precaution, but pleasantly, as befitted the lovely May weather and the marvelously beautiful country through which their way led.-all the more beautiful now, all the more full of new surprises at every step, that the memory of Andalusia was still so fresh,

Nor were the farmers-the regular inhabitants of this wild and picturesque region-out of harmony with the clorious nature amid which they lived. They wore manly, independent, truthful, honest, and most hospitable. Hiawassee, who had mapped out carefully the path which he intended to follow, was also personally acquainted with nearly every one of these Carolinian mountaineers, at whose door he might have to knock for shelter or hospitality. They all our valleys on their errand of invasion and know Frances D'Arcy, at least by reputation: destruction. They shall meet here like adknew Frances D'Arcy, at least by reputation ; and so as they wended their way upward verse tides in a narrow channel, fourning and around the shoulders of the Black Moun contending for the mastery, making our taise, no settler's hat was so small that it had not a warm welcome for the man who had been far half a century the benefactor of the whole country. Politics had not chilled the warm curronts in these generous hearts. The men had, like the grand forest-trees of their monutain slopes, a rough exterior that out of the reach of the storm of war." covered virtues uncounted and priceless.

most traveled roads, and proceeding slowly be likely to take! And so; I once thought, and cautionsly, the party had arrived within is Fairy Dell, Batomarauders always find a fair day's journey of their goal. They had

after their long and exciting ride, and some good old apple isck for the soldiers. It must bo said that all preferred Mrs. Coolidge's sweet milk to the stimulating beverage. And so, the first travel-stains removed, and their thirst appeased, the whole party were assemblad, some seated, some standing, on the broad veranda of the house, overlooking the clearing on the almost precipitous hillside, with a full view beyond the tree-tops beneath them of the valley of the Tselica, and the mountain walls that inclosed and intersected the vast table-land through which

The sun had gone down behind Mount Piagah a few minutes before ; the blue. transparent haze of evening shrouded the shoulders of the lofty hills, but all scened impenetrable darkness in the shadows of the duep valleys and ravines. Their eyes turned half-wistfully, half-fearfully toward Fairy Dell : but the Dell itself was concealed from their view by a spur of the intervening mountain, and all gazed in momentous silence toward the loved spot, as if they would pierce hillside and forest and gloom, and scan every hidden feature of the familiar landscape. Even the Kentucklans followed with instinctive sympathy the direction taken by their friends' eyes.

"I had never conceived anything so magnificent as such a sunset, and such a coun-try !" exclaimed Ceptain Hunter, carried away by his cuthusiasm.

"It is so unlike sunset at Ronda," said Charles, turning to his grandfather. "This seems a world untenanted by man: the beautiful world seen at evening from Ronds is all full of man's creations and presence."

"God preserve our valleys," said Mr. DArcy, reverently, "from the desolation which man's passions have inflicted again and again on Andalusia l"

'But what can man's passions find in our valleys to tempt them to destroy and desolate ?" asked Rose. "We are not "We are not wealthy, as were the Spaniards or the Moora.

"Ah, my child," he replied, "the high-ways of commerce are like the streams that fertilize and bear with them plenty and peace ; but the highways of armed warfare only bring pillage, plunder, and bloodshed, --fire and sword, and slaughter and rnin. Armies, even now, are preparing, on both sides of these mountains, to sweep through contending for the maetery, making our poor people the prey, alternately, of the victor and the vanquished, as the fortunes of battle chance to change.'

"I fear it must be just as you say, sir," said Captain Hunter ; "yet I think that our friend Mr. Coolidge has placed his seat far

"Yes," said Mr. D'Aroy, "this spot It was the 25th of May. By avoiding the is entirely out of the way armies would a fair day's journey of their goal. They not them wherever they can: find torage or plum, reached before annest a plantation, or a clear them wherever they can: find torage or plum, ing, rather, far up in the bills, and contigue der, 1 hope, "I homes," he continued, ad; our telemountain stream that originated in dressing Mr. Coolidge, "that these lawless

for his nightly devotions. A sweet and heavenly sense of nearness to that Blissful Presence, and that exultant multitude on high, stole over him, And when the old man of eighty-two laid his weary limbs on the cottager's humble couch, the vision departed not. From out the shining ranks of glorified men and women came well-known and most dear forms and faces-father, mother, wife, daughter-inlaw, children und grandchildren, dead in infancy or childhood or early youth-forms and faces that had made of Fairy Dell a paradise on earth. His wife, whose teacher and guide in spiritual life, he had himself most truly been, and his lately-lost daughter-in-law, whose

soul leaned, like that of her husband, so much on his great fatherly soul, they stood by him, he thought; they smiled on him ineffably; they spoke words that flooded his heart with joy ; they seemed to beckon to him as to one whom they were waiting for.

From this half-ecstatic trance he is and. denly awakened by the loud and angry barking of the farmer's watch-dogs, by shouts and muttered curses, and the sharp cracking of rifle shote. He is on his feet in an instant, for he had only divested himself of his cost as he threw himself on the bed for a brief rest of a few hours. In another instant, he stands, folly dressed, in the farmer's kitchen, and hears Rose's voice calling to him in hur-

ried. fearful tones. "Do not stir from your room, my darling," he says to the frightened girl, whose head is thrust out from behind the door. "Dress

yourselves quietly and in silence, and keep away from the window in the far corner of the room. We shall soon drive away these vagabonds." "Oh, do not go ont, dear grandpapa," en-

treated Rose.

"Come in and stay with no, grandpapa," said the terrified voice of Maud, while the bolder Genevieve uttered not a word, but

completed her toilet in silence. "I shall be with you presently," the old gentleman said. "Only be quiet and do not

say a word."

"Tom Coolidge," shouted a voice from the nearest bushes at the end of the clearing, and where the shadow was deepeat, "we have no unite the statutow was declear, we have no quarrel with you. We only mean to get that old Cherokee and Jamis McDuffie. We have scores to sottle with them. Send them out, and we'll let you alone. If not, we'll burn your house about your ears, and shoot yourself and your white livered curs of sons." "Let me go out and speak to these men," said Mr. D'Arcy. "I think I know that voice. I can gettle with them, and they would not dare to harm an old man like me.

"You shall not go while I live," said Hla wassee. "Or you shall go by my side." .f. And I say the same," MoDaffie added.

"I him putting you all in danger, sir," con-tinued the brave young fellow. "Let me

father.' "Not one of you, gentlemen, shall leave

this house, while I and my boys have arms to His dying parent's only words had been words detend it and you," old Coolidge here said, as of torgiveness, and a prayer that, no blood he tied his ammunition belt around his water should be shed in atonement of his death. ". Come, my lads, keep a sharp look out at Beildes, Louis D'Aroy, knew how, blameless

human beings, lying bleeding and helpless at his feet. Even wounded as he was, he knelt by the side of his worshipped benefactor protecting him with his own body against he bullets that still kept dropping around the door.

At length Captain Hunter ran up at the shouts of McDuffie, and seeing the, bleeding form of his father's meno, no used of the assailants were, still keeping up "Men t" he shouted, " or incarnate devile, as I think ye, do you know that you have murdered Francis D'Arcy ?"

No ?" said a gruff voice from the timber. and which was soon followed by the appear ance of the speaker himself, who advanced to within some ten paces of the Kontuckian-"No? You don't tell me that we've hit old Francis D'Arcy ?'

"You have, as sure as I stand here, and yonder he lies, with his white hairs all stained with blood. And cursed be the hand that fired that shot ?"

"Amen !" said the man, " for that man is myself, I believe,--if you tell me it wasn't the Cherokee who stood yonder by the side of Jamie McDuffie.'

"The Cherokee was not there. And now listen to me, man. The Concederate Government will have ten thousand men here before another week is over-and I shall not stir from this until they come. I vew to God that I shall never rest until I have brought every man concerned in this night's outrage to punishment !" Alas ! war is at all times cruel and undis-

criminating, but civil war 18 ever the most fiendish in the passions that it evokes and the destruction it works. Still, the truth of history demands of us to

say, that for one instance of inhumanity called forth by our civil strife, there are a hundred known examples of the most exslied generosity,

CHAPTER XXIV.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

The next morning brought to Coolidge's farm-house Louis D'Arcy and his son, and with them, one would have thought, all the men of Fairy Dall and its neighborhood ; indeed, all the male population of the surrounding country. For the news of this foul murder had spread with the rapidity of lightning, and awakened in every breast a deep feeling of horror, indignation and grief. All political differences gave way to the one overwhelming sentiment of respect for a man who was the impersonation of all true nobleness, and of hatred of the lawless violence that bore such fearful fruits as these. Over the meeting of Louis D'Arcy with his

children, by the side of his murdered parent, we shall drop the vail. The calm and indomitable spirit of him who lay on the lowly couch of Farmer Coolidge, so maspeak to that midnight murdorer. For I ] jestic, so unutterably beautiful in the sleep anow that voice, if I know that of my own of death, seemed to have passed into the bosom of his son. Not one revengeful or resentful word escaped Louis D'Arcy lins.

House was never empty of those whom the dead had been the truest of friends, and who now repaid him in the way of all he prized most dearly, -in prayers for his eternal repose sent up in that same chapel he had built for them.

In it they buried him, surrounded by thousands of sorrowing hearts. His life had been devoted, and his words and examples had mightily contributed to spreading among them the seeds of true brotherly charity. His untimely death, more than all the eloquence of such a life, now brought their souls to-gether again. Over his grave they resolved that, come what might, they should not be divided by warring factions. From that hour no more midnight outrages disgraced the county and its peorle. Even when Confeder ates and Federals poured alternately up and down their valleys, no man of the country. folk worried his neighbor because that neigh bor differed from him in his political lean ince.

On the mourners, too, fell that sweet and healing comfort which arises from the deep conviction of the worth of him they mourned The beatific vision that shed its splendors on his soul just as the veil of this mortality was about to be withdrawn for him, became a blissful reality to their minds' eye, -dimly but surely discerned through the mists which try our faith. The spiritual world has most wondrous analogies with the world of sense; the tree wounded even to the heart will hasten to cover the wound with balm from its own vital substance, and over the place where the axe has lopped off the branch nature will hasten to spread a covering that will preserve the trunk from the unkind air, the cold wind, or the excessive heat Even the soil rent by the earthquake or seared by the lava stream, once the destroying force has ceased, will soon be closed up by nature's loving agencies, and clothed anew with green grass and waving corn.

So, on Louis D'Arcy and the dear ones once more united in his ruined and widowed home. Heaven shed the soothing and healing influences that enable the heart to bear, and the will to apply itself anew to life's labor and all its charitles.

"" I have a letter from Mexico for you, my darling," Louis D'Arcy said to Rose on the morning after the funeral. "Should you like to read it now ?"

'Judge for me, destest papa," she replied. "Is not our present grief too saored to allow even such affections as this to intrude upon .if. ?" 😳

"No, my shild," her father said: "A visit from the Count de Lebrijs himself, were he near at hand, would be a duty instead of an intrusion."

an inclusion. "Oh, papa," she exclaimed, throwing her arms round his neck, "why should I encourage such an attachment, when I feel, that I owe myself entirely to you? It would be utter misery away from you now. And am I not to gather the indications of the Divine will from all those accidents that bind me more and more to home ?!! 10 

" Yeu are weary and depressed, my love," roplied Mr. D'Arcy, ""The need of what their "religion purposed doing, and repose and solitude is now so in- would certainly baye accomplianed, if the reached before sunset a plantation, or a clear-them wherever they can: find. forage. or plun, 1 ". Come, my lads, keep, a sharp look out at ing, rather, far up in the hills, and coatigu: der. 1 hope, 'thomas," he continued, ad; the windows. Let the women folk go up ous to a mountain stream that originated in 'disalag: Mr. Coolidge, "that these lawless, to the windows. Let the women folk go up the deep anow beda near the submit of the bands wor't trouble you!" dat being 'salous of local governors and the cupidity the deep anow beda near the submit of the bands wor't trouble you!" dat being 'salous of local governors and the cupidity the deep anow beda near the submit of the bands wor't trouble you!" dat being 'salous of local governors and the cupidity the deep anow beda near the submit of the bands wor't trouble you!" dat being 'salous of local governors and the cupidity the deep anow beda near the submit of the bands wor't trouble you!" interestor we can lay out a dread of the bands wor't trouble you!" for the originated in 'disalag: "The settler had constructed a ride of the bands we't a line of the bands wor't trouble you." (in the originate of the bands we't a line of the bands we't a line of the bands we't a line of the bands we't the originate of the bands we't a line of the bands of the bands we't a line of t

I here only indicate briefly. what "You wished to see me in the mission which I undertook to Mexico, serving, to the hest of my ability, the cause of religion as well as the interests of Spain. I have not been slow to perceive that the interests of Spain are in no wise connected with the present war, declared by the French Emperor (not by France herself, 1 am convinced,) against this most unhappy country.

"And I am now-after seeing with my own eyes and hearing with my own ears on the spot-free to confess that Sener Francis D'Aroy was right in his estimate of the policy of what is called here the Church Party, and of the probable result of their alliance with a foreign and half-infidel power. "Miramon, who was described to us, at Madrid and Peris and Vienna and London, as the all powerful chief of the Catholic conservatives-the great majority of the nation, we were led to bal'eve-is but very little of a general, and nothing stall of a states. man. As to the conservative majority-if, indeed, it can be called such-it is made up of fragments that can never be made to unite and to act together. They, too, have their rival military and civil leaders, whom no sincere love either for their country or for its religious interests can induce to act in concert. The victories achieved on any point of the national territory by one of their leaders are rendered useless by the revolt or defection of his rivals. Miramon was triumphant a short

time since ; to day, he can only look to the favor or active support of the invading French forces for any power or position in his own country, which, at the present mo-Senor Alment, he is forbidden to enter. nonte and his associate emissaries to Europe, now the French flag is upfurled on Mexican soil, will be used as instruments by Napoleon and his generals, and broken or cast aside the moment they cease to be docile to the hand of the master.

"I have discovered that I could neither serve Spain 'nor' Mexico, neither benefit the Mexican Church nor the Mexican people, by approving or a betting the ambitious or absurd projects of a European sovereign, who favors revolution in Italy while repressing constitu-tional liberty in France, and who promises Mexican churchmen to see their rights 10. spected and their confiscated property 16. stored, while he is in open league with Cavour and Mazzini to destroy, root and branch, the Church establishment in Italy.

"As to the people themselves, I have in the respect paid by the Spanish race, both before and since the revolution, to the rights of the conquered population; an evidence of

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## form the immense majority! Ornel oppres ion under which they suffered in the first age after the conquest, in spite of the protesta tions of Cortes and of the religions au hori-ties, have now ceased altogether. They are daily increasing in numbers, intelligence and daily increasing in numbers, intelligence and power. They are a people made for heaven, formed by nature to understand, appreciate and practice, the beautiful virtues of the Christian faith, --- if the storms of political passions and the prevalence of religious an-belief or indifference did not daily render all

belief or indinerence did inov daily render all religion contemptible in their eyes, "I have, made it a point to be present as often as over I could at the religious services performed in the towns" and villages wherever I happened to be. It is my firm conviction that the five or six millions of Mexiens of Indian blood only need the teaching. the examples, and the devotion of an enlightened priesthood to be in the near future all that Cortes and Palafox wished them to be.

"Here it is-were I a Mexican by birth or adoption-that I should endeavor to labor, as your true knight, to restore to the priest-hood of New Spain the magnificent schools and seminaries, now deserted or in rains, or and semillarice, how descreed or in runs, or turned to secular purposes, in which, just a century ago, were trained not only enlightened and shoroughly Christian enigneed and subtoughty Unristian men for every worldly profession, but the apostolic missionaries, whese creations still subsist from Alaska to the Lake of Nicaragua, the pricate and prelates who adorned their sacred profession in city and country. and the distinguished writers who vied in elegance and eloquence, with these of the mother country, even when your great uni-versity schools were in their infancy.

"If my mission, undertaken at the command of my sovereign, could have encoceded in reopening these and such like sources of national life, prosperity, and greatness in what was formerly New Spain, then indeed should I have exulted in running the knightly. career my dearest Lady desired for me, and then should I have worn her colors in a cause infinitely dear to my heart.

"So you can guess from what I say and what I leave unsaid that a blessing has come to me with the dear pledge you placed around my neck, with the sweet and holy influence of your priceless love.

In a few days I shall write more fully of this beautiful region. At present the people are all excited—not to say sadly divided—by the French invasion. We Spaniards are a proud race, and for eight continuous cen tuvies we fought and bled to rid Spain the presence of foreigners. ſn the beginning of the present century, when France poured her victorious armies into our country, the nation brooked but ill that England should assist her in repelling the invasion. It is the same proud feeling here. All true-hearted Mexicans resent the presence on their soil of a foreign army, called in, too, by some of their own bishops to protect or restore religious liberty. I can now see that the Church is held responsible, and will surely be made to suffer for the imprudence of men who were not authorized to act in her name.

"The French intervention, which they have succeeded in obtaining, is judged by their countrymen, by the truest Catholics in the land, as it will be judged by posterity-Gest pis qu'un crime, c'est une faute : ' It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder.'

"When shall it be given me to visit Fairy Dell ? Has the dreadful war which in your country also has arrayed brother against brother, spared the peace and solitude of your sweet mountain home ? I imagine I see it now, as my dearest Lady, as Miss Genevieve and Miss Mand so often described its Beauties to me. May I beg you to offer my profound respect to your dear and honored grandfather and father, with kindest remembrance to your brothers ?

"To you, who have already been the good angel of my life, and of whose love I must daily make myself more and more worthy, 1 can only offer the devotion of a heart all your own.

### "DIEGO DE LEBRIJA."

HUURITHE TRUFHWITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

In (From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA. Oct. 30- -The Mail in its issue of vesterday outdoes all its previous efforts in villi-fication of the Irish, the French Canadians, and the Catholic Church. I fancy I can trace a familiar hand an these distributes. A sort of intellectual barrel organism betrays the turn-ing of the crank and prepares us for a repetition of old times. It is gratifying, however, to

bi du times. It is grativitig, however, to know who and what we are fighting against. Puritan narrowness, Cromwellian brutality, Orange ferocity, English stupidity, disquised with tarnished gilding stolen from the classics and daubed over the best veneer obtainable at Oxford, is a splendid combination of blood and dirt.

BILENCE WHILE THE OBACLE SPEAKS :-

"The French and Irish Catholics in Canada and the United States, like the Nationalists in Ireland, take naturally to the solid column, the clun instinct being still strong in them,

and the Church encouraging that formation for purposes of her own." In the "Election Notes," written for The

Canada, in the United States, or Australia, in not a chizen, but a chasman encamped in the midst of an alien society, and fighting for the objects of the clan."

In these passages we trace the slumy trail of the old serpent. Dare we suppose that the numerous reptiler, driven from Irelaud cen turies ago, have found their way to America by the last ship to raise their heads with forked torgue and poisonous fangs in the office of the To:onto Mail? One, at least, of them is there; and

## WE KNOW HIM BY HIS BATTLE.

To the Irish who have made their homes in Canada, built up their fortunes, reared their families in bonor and comfort, who in every avenue and walk of life, public and private, are held in respect by their neighbors, these are need in respect by their neighbors, these insults from the chief organ of trans-Atlantic Toryism may be galling, but the studidity thereof is monumental. The carpet-baggar of yesterday finds fault with the style of our archifathers went, clear the land, raise a house of his own, and, when he has done so, let him go out on the roadside and listen to the criticising tramp, who is striving to realize the dream of Mickey Free-

I will lie in the sun And dream while my features are scorchin'; And when I'm too old for more fun, I'll marry a wife with a fortune."

The point of this quotation lies in the application thereof.

But what have the Irish people in this coun-try done to call down upon them this TORRENT OF VITUPRBATION ?

Have they as "clansmen" attacked the rights, the liberties, or even the prejudices of any other section in the community? What have they done to merit a style of treatment hitherto unknown in Canadian newspaper writing, bad and violent as some of it has been in the heat of political controversy? Is it because they are true to the faith and the land of their forefathers? Or is it because they resent the action of the Conservative party in throwing its weight in opposition to Home Rule at a critical moment In Canada Irishmen are no more distinct as a

class than Englishmen or Scotchmen. Blood is thicker than water. Common sympathy unites them, as men of other nationalities are united. If that sympathy be great on account of a com-mon sorrow and an hereditary purpose to right

A GREAT AND BITTER WRONG, is that any reason why they should be stigma-tized after the manner of *The Mail*? Why this tized after the manner of *The Mail*? Why this war upon the Irish, the Catholic Church and the French of Quebec? What is the object? What good can come of such journalistic incendiarism? *The Mail* may surrender its columns every day to literary ruffianism. Falsehoods do not alter facts. The Issh people will go on as they have been in the habit of doing, attending to their business, but, like the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy, they will "remember Limerick" when the time for action arrives. Then Sir John Macdonald will reheare the words of the English king, slightly rehearse the words of the English king, slightly altered to suit the occasion :-" Cursed be the

pens that robbed me of such voters !

matter who comes out. If he persists in this determination the Tories will have to buy him off. Perhaps that is what he wants. At any rate he has enough popularity with a certain class to make Perley's election impossible. But class to make Perley's election impossible. But the Ministry is omnipotent with the party here, and shou'd Mackintosh get ugly they would freeze him to drath in no time. The *Free Press* says :--" The great hope entertained by the Mackintosh clique is that they will bo able to pack the Tory convention, and in this way get ahead of Mr. Perley. The Inter's friends are, however, prepared for this move. If the junior member. Mr. Tassé, does not seek re-election the candilacy will be between Mr. Oscar McDonsil and Mr. P. H. Chabot. Both gentlemen are said to be aspirants for the posigentlemen are said to be aspirants for the posi-tion. As for the Liberals they are unifed on their men, and expect to be able to carry both their candidates to victor."

## THE LIBBRALS.

I may say, will stand by their old standard-bearers, Mr. A. F. McIntyre and Dr. St. Jean The Protestant Liberal vote will not waver, and is expected to be sugmented by considerable ac-cessions from the French and Irizh. It must not be forgutten, however, that Ottawa is a hotbed of corrupt, on, that the Government is om-nipotent as an employer and bitterly vindictive to all who oppose it. Bribery and intimidation have been its invariable methods. But the Libera s are full of hope and course. They feel that they ought to win, but they must de-pend largely on the people being able to resist those baleful influences which have done so much to debauch and degrade them in the past.

OTTAWA, Nov. 1 .-- People are beginning to a that all therow about Catholic aggression and French domination is only an attempt on the part of the Tories to throw dust in their even and divert attention from the true issues of the campaign. It is well that this false cry should have had full swing so long ahead of the elections. It has spent its force, and the popular mind is returning to the common sense facts of the situation. The record of the Conservatives and the platform of the Liberals are now clearly and the platform of the Liberals are now clearly exposed and defined. The time for dividing the people on religious questions has passed away. Everybody who has paid any at-tention to politics and the tactics of parties perceive that men of the most diverse forms of faith work together with the most complete harmony and with perfect understand-ing for the objects of party. Therefore, when the Tory leader imagined he could divide the people on isms which he and his colleagues desnise and laugh at among themsel yes, he sadly despise and laugh at among themselves, he sadly underrated the intelligence of those he seeks to govern. One point Sir John Macdonald has stablished in the public mind, that is a thorough disbelief in his sincerity, accompanied with an amused and somewhat apprehensive expectancy of some new trick.

#### THE GENERAL RECTION.

The Citizen this morning refers to the expected general election in a way intended to ast doubt on the report that the Government had resolved on an immediate appeal to the

general election has not been discussed by the Cabinet, much less any decision arrived at. Mr. Blake ought not to have allowed himself to be led away by rumors to make the announcement be did. He ought to have known that until the revised lists of electors under the Franchise Act have all been sent to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery there can be no general elections.

"Probably Mr. Blake has found the enthu siasm of his party by no means equal to his desires, and has taken these means to spur them

up. "At any rate the rumors that the Cabinet had arrived at a decision and that the decision was in favor of an immediate dissolution are untrue, inasmuch as the subject has not even been under consideration."

## THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

may be taken for what it is worth, for it is ray be taken for what it is worth, for it is a well-known fact that it is not till every pre-paration is complete that the Cabinet Council takes formal action. And if a general election were not intunded, why all the activity we see going on among the Conservatives? In this city Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Perley are actively downing up their friends in view of an expect. drumming up their friends in view of an expect-ed Conservative caucus. They would not do so, if they had not received a hint from somebody

This has been thoroughly refuted by Mr. Mowat's "Open Letter to' the! Rev. Mr. Milligan," of old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, published in *The Globe* of Saturday last. In that letter

THE ONTARIO PARMIER SAYS :

"As to truckling to the Church of Rome, I emphatically deny that there has been any truckling on the part of myself or the Govern-mant of which 1 have been for 14 years the head, and for all of whose acts 1 am responsible. It has been my duty as a Premier in mixed commun.ty to be fair to that Church and to all Churches ; and I have found it perfectly practicable to be fair to Roman Catholics with out c asing in principle or practice to be a Pro-testant and a Presbyterian. Without truckling to anybody, I have, to the best of my judgment, been fair to all, and no more than fair to Roma Catholics,"

This is all Catholics ask from the Ontario, or any other, Government. But it is absurd to suppose that Catholics have interests apart from any other section of the community.

education question was settled long age, and Catholic charitable institutions are on exactly the same footing, as regards Government aid and inspection, as those maintained by the Protestants. In no way can it be shown that favors have been shown to one that were not extended to the other denominations.

But we can imagine what a roaring saturns lis of plunder would follow the advant of the Boodle Brigade into office in Ontario ! How Boodle Brigade into office in Ontario ! How the public lands and timber limits would fly ! Ye Gods! Then would Bunting, and Meek, and Wilkinson, and the whole insatiable pack, gorge themselves to repletion on the surplus, the revenues, the resources of the province, so long carefully guarded and protected by Mr. Mowat! We may judge by what the Boodle Brigade has done at Ottawa and Quebeo how they would bleed hergray and heavil Ontario ! they would bleed, beggar and bedevil Ontario

## 0, NO1

The people of this province have not quite taken leave of their senses. The cry throughout the country is "Put the Rascals Out !" not "Put the Rascals In !" And Sir John will dis-cover that he will need all his armour, all his weapons for defence, and that with the excep-tion of a faw sticmichers he must concentrate tion of a few skirmishers he must concentrate all his forces for the defence of his citadel at Ottawa. It behoves him also to keep a sharp eye on some of his fortifications. There are m lea take a hint:

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—A perfect panic seems to have struck the Tory members of Parliament at the prospect of a dissolution this fall. Not

Hector Langevin like a fiery dragon the other day and abused him roundly for daring to think of such a thing as dissolution before the regular time. He said—"We will be beaten and lose our seats for supporting you, and now you want to deprive us of our \$1000 !"\_\_\_\_\_

practical politician, a parliamentary patriot and a prophet to boot. You have diagnosed the situation to a T, and you deserve to get your thousand dollars, if it be deserving to be

## A VOTING MACHINE.

always on hand to give sanction to any iniquity that ministers may propose. The announce-ments in Government organs to the effect that dissolution had not been considered by the cabinet were doubtless made to calm the hensions of Conservative members of Parlia ment.

But the anxiety of members to hold on to their seats for another session for the simple object of getting the \$1,000, shows how much they dread the ordeal of a general election. they dread the ordeal of a general election. They recognize, as indeed, does everybody who observes the signs of the times, that the country is fast approaching a crisis when a great change is nevitable. It is plain that the o'd Macdonald-

real paper, in which he says: "My disapproval. of the Riel agitation is no approval of the Government," knocks the wind out of *The Mail's* proposition. Sir John's old game of "approach," or-

"Walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly,"

can be played with success no longer, though it be-

" The protifiest little parlorgihat ever you did spy."

Mr. Joly. doubtless, remembers the killing ex-perience of those Keformers who, at various times and at critical periods, were induced by the specieus pretext of harmonizing for the good of the country, to coalesce with the old spider Sir John Macdonald. He has no inclination to be

## "Taken up the winding stair into the

dismilden, Within the little parlor, and ne'er come down again."

Mr. Joly has seen too many who accepted that invitation, and lost themselves forever to be led into the trap so cunningly set for him by orders from the Inspiration office at Ottawa And as Mr. Joly thinks, so think all Reformers. They will not listen to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely. There is scarcely a man in Canada but knows that the dissolution of Parliament means the dissolution of Mac doualdism also, and there are none with a par-ticle of self-respect but resents with indignation the imputation of leading himself for an instant to prop the tattering fabric of Boodledom.

### THE NATIONALITY ORY

has been raised in a new quarter. A German paper established with subsidies granted by the Federal Government, called the Free Press, and published at Berlin. Ontario, has come out re-cently with a series of editorials denouncing the French Canadians in the most unmeasured terms. Germans are called upon to unite and vote solidly against the Liberals "because they have allied themselves to the French," and "he who thinks it time to check the overbearing am-tition of the French, let him vote for the Con-servative party." The same paper revives the almost forgotten animosities of former Euroalmost forgotten animosities of former Luro-pean wars between France and Germany to give point and emphasis to its fiend-ish work of importing and exciting as far it can do so the war of races inauguratin the earth and rats in the case mates. His walls are not so that war of races indiguration to so the war of races indiguration in the earth and rats in the case mates. His walls are not so high nor his ditches so wide and deep, is a dependent of the the appeared in the Free Press, but there are creatures with wings to fly over in his speech at Berlin, a few days ago, gave the walls and swim the waters. Let Sir John voice to the indignation which all true men must feel towards the authors of this last and worst Tory outrage, in the following magnifi-

I want the public at large to know of thes articles. I declare that a more fiendish attempt to arouse long buried animosities and to disturt the social relations of this mixed community and to destroy the possibilities of a peaceful and

### HARMONIOUS PROGRESS

never has occurred, so far as I know. (Cheers. One of the Grecian peoples in old days made a law and decree that the trophies which were to be erected in memory of successful war should be made of wood, because it was a perishable material, and that it should be criminal for any to repair such a trophy. It was a wise and a humane provision. But in this civilized and Christian age the wrongs and bitterness of a contest waged near a century ago and 4,000 miles away are to be brought across the water and revived and animated to fill the minds of our powerful, industrious, law-abiding, law-loving, loyal, contented German population with hate against a very large pro-portion of the people of Canada, their French fellow-citizens. (Cheers.) I can conceive of nothing more nefarious than this attempt. Loud Japplause.) What have the Germans of Ontario, many of whom are de-scended from the Pennsylvania Dutch who emigrated so long ago, many of whom come from Alsace, with its varied for-tunes, many of whom come from Old Germany, what I say have these in this pay county to what, I say, have these in this new country to do with the wars and losses of near a hundred years ago in Europe ? Are they going to visit on the French of Canada, whose ancestors sattled here ages be-

fore these lamentable events, the quarrels in the time of the first Nappleon or of the third Napoleon between France and Germany ? He is a common enemy who

SREKS TO DIVIDE CANADIAN FROM CANADIAN on such grounds, and to arouse by such lan-guage prejudice and hate on the part of the

tended that the foreign market to which Canada's surplus went fixed the price. But they were to have a home market, and there would not be so much need of export. The Tory party had pledged their credit to im-frory prices; he had declared it to be impossible. The result is well known, and the Tories no longer discuss sgricultural protection."

All persons who have studied the tariff question, or who have had practical experience in business, will recognize

### THE FORCE AND WISDOW

of Mr. Blake's attitude. But the tariff question is in reality one with which Canadian poli-ticians cannot deal singly. It is now admitted that the economical laws are as immutable as the laws of nature ; that certain causes will produce their given effects with mathematical certainty, and that nations suffer from the operation, through ignorance and unwise at-tempts to divert them from their natural course. The system which goes by the name of Protection was forced upon the country by necessity, and necessity assures its continuance. The worst thing about is that it may be

### CARRIED TOO FAR

or unjustly applied in some respects. As, for instance, when a ministry, like the one now in power, uses it to supply means for extravagance by unequal imposts on the food and clothing of the poorer classes of the community. Olimate and natural productions are prime factors for consideration in the arrangement of a tariff, for consideration in the arrangement of a tariff, for it is manifest that a system of protection suit-able to a tropical country would not be applica-ble to a c.untry like Canada. In these respects the existing tariff requires modification in a fitw particulars, but I hold the principle cannot be successfully assailed, so long as the conditions of life and commerce now existing, especially on this continent, remain as they are. The quotation given above they for the fit. The quotation given above shows that Mr. Blake is fully instructed on the true bearings of the tariff, and that there need be no fear o the prevailing fiscal system being disturbed under his government.

The discredul into which the British theory of economics has fallen in Europe and on this continent has been a natural human reaction from the most pernicious of all systems. To think that faith in mechanics, mental and distributive, could long continue, except as a preparation for

## SOMETHING HIGHER AND BETTER,

or as a condition of quick and complete reaction, or as a condition of quick and complete reaction, would saddon the earth and wither the very grass in the fields. Well might Frederick the Great say, if it were wished effectually to ruin a province or a kingdom, the surest and swiftest way would be to appoint an economist the ad-ministrator. And I believe in all sobriety that were all the books ever written on Political Economy destroyed beyond hope of reproduc-tion, marking would be the gainer Conc tion, mankind would be the gainer. Cana-dians, however, should be warned against the error of pushing a principle to extremes in an unsettled state of society. Advocates of protection, as a party measure, have made this mistake. They remind me of the English writer who declared "it would be the greatest possible advantage to Great Britain if its conntry were wholly destroyed by a volcano, so that its factories and towns might be compelled to have recourse to other lands for food, and thus sell more bales of cotton and pigs of iron."

### SIR JOHN MACDONALD

did not go to Toronto yesterday, as reported in the evening papers, for I saw him driving in a carriage on Rideau street last night. His wife and daughter were there, and I thought it rather curious to see him turn down one of the most unfrequented structs on his way home. He never walks to and from his office now as he used to. This may be on account of physical weakness or through fear of unpleasant encounters on the way. At any rate ho keeps himself very close. Visitors find him very difficult of access, and his movements are invariably misstated in the press. He certainly requires all his time to conduct the complicated, deceitful, but shallow and the scherous, some he is now always. and treacherous game le is now playing. His countenance in the glaro of the electric light, as he passed close to me as I was taking the crossing, was almost corpa-like in it's charts the corp-and the expression was most repulsively sinister. It was a face devoid of vigor, hope and goodness, and will haunt me as long as I live, much as I have been accustomed to see him in all his varying moods.

## ARGENTEUIL.

I have been informed that a great many of the electors of Argentcuil are anxious that Mr. B. G. Meikle should come forward as a candidate for the House of Ornmens in that county. It is said that he could carry the election against any opponent, and the people are tired of Mr. Abbott. As a local man, having very of Mr. About. As a local man, having very large interests in the constituency and being identified with its progress and industry, it is believed he would more truly represent it than a lawyer from Montreal, who, however eminent, does not stand in so intimate a stuation to the people of the constitution for the people of the county. Similar reports come rom

"Thou wouldst not be Sejanus? then adm't He know not what for man to ask were fit. For whose grasps at much contested power But rears now stages on a trembling lower; That waiting not for \$irdy Time's decrec, In one brief moment shall have ceased to be. Its own sublime, unrivall'd talent smites The head that dictates and the hand that writes.

Sensible, level-headed Mr. Daoust! You are a

Rose, as she read page after page, passing the while to seize the deep meaning that un-derlay the stately formality of Spanish style. was deeply moved The dawn of religious faith in that dear soul had been the purpose of many a fervent prayer. She had offered, to obtain such a precious grace for the man she loved, all the bitter pangs of the past twelve months. She had besought the Divine Soodness with tears to enlighten a soul so gitted and so open to all noble influences. And as paragraph after paragraph revealed to her that the light had dawned, and that her knight was now God's knight as well, a

deep joy filled her heart. "From what I say and what I leave un-said yon can guess that a blessing has come to me----" The girl knelt in the solitude of her own private chamber, and while the sweet tears fell freely and fast, thanked the Divine Lover of souls and besought Him to protect | demned ! His work in the brave young heart that had begun so carnestly to serve Him. Rose remembered, too, how Diego used to

listen, at Seville, to Newman's beautiful lines. which she had set to music of her own ; and now she saw wonderfully the prayer they breathed was fulfilled in Diego's case :

" Lead Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom, Lead Thou me on ! The night is dark, and I am far from home,

Lead Thou me on !

Keep thou my feet ; I do not ask to see That distant scene, -one step enough for me.

"I was not ever thus, nor pray'd that Thou Should'st lead me on.

I loved to choose and see my path, but now Lead Thou me on !

I loved the grayish day, and, spite of fears. Pride ruled my will ; remember not past years To be continued.

#### 

The well known strengthening properties o IRON. combined with other tonics and a mos parfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pille which strengthen the nerves and body, and im-prove the blood and complexion.

The dude is going into the dictionary, but there's very little of the dictionary in the dude.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL ENLIGHTENMENT has led to the abandonment of many antiquated has led to the acanconment of many antiquated remedies of questionable value and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is Northrop & Lyman's Veget-able Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly colebrated b'ood purifier, a comprehensive fam-ily remedy for liver complaint, constipation, in-ducation, loss of physical construction famale digestion, loss of physical energy; and female complaints. . . . . .

those who wantonly insult and revile us to carry us away from the purpose in hand.

ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO A GENERAL ELECTION within the near future. As free citizens of Canada we have a duty to perform to the country. The government of Sir John Mac-denald is on trial before us. The questions to be decided are neither religious nor national. They are simply questions of Canadian politics. Has that government been true to its obligations, has it been just and honest in the ad-ministration of public affairs? If, in addition to their enmity to the Irish, we find they have been false to their trust, extravagant, neve been laise to their tubr, extravagan, corrupt, immoral, our duty is plain. We believe, and can prove, that this so called Conservative government is all thay that, apart altogether from the race and reli

gion issues raised by The Mail, the Government is atterly unworthy of confidence; that on these grounds it must be tried and, for its crimes against the people of Canada, con-

But The Mai'. on the eve of a contest which affects Irishmen exactly in the same way that it affects men of other nationalities, devotes its columns day after day to

## ABUSE OF THE IBISH.

villification of the French-Canadians and to slander of the Catholic Church. To read these extraordinarily atribitious tirad s one would imagine that the Church had proclaimed war against the institutions of the country and had enlisted the Irish and the French to angles the enlisted the Irish and the French to enslave the people of other nationalities. The writer in people of other nationalities. The writer in The Mail who, I do not hesitate to affirm my belief, is no other than Goldwin Smith, says :-"An Irish Catholic population occupying the "position of the Protestant settlers in Quebec would have placed their votes at the disposal of their Church, and fought as a unit for the side that paid her the largest blood-money."

Only a preposterous crank on his way to a lunatic asylum could be guilty of an atrocity like that. If this be the sort of literature with which Canada is to be enriched, we can do very well without it. Where, we would like to ask, will we find in history an instance when the Ohurch employed the Irish as mercenaries to fight for blood monay? Have, they not, under unparalleled tyranny, fought for centuries ngainst their English oppressors and the brutal "garrison?" If there is a people on earth who

### VINDICATED THEIR MANHOOD

0711

it is the Irish. And if they love their church, it is because their priests have endured with them the base, brutal and history government of England in Ireland, comforted them in their sorrows and befriended them when they had no friends. Surely all love of justice, all sympathy with misfortune, all feeling of respect for faith-fulness, all admiration for the heroic, all honor for goodness and courage, must have perished utterly in the heart of him who could write in the manner we have quoted of the Irish people. And observe the infernal wantonness of the complaints. "I know every rock on the ooast," said an Irish plict, when the ship then bumped— "and that's one of them.," WITHOUT REFERENCE TO EARTH-QUAKES.

enough to believe that he will not accept the Grand Bounce without having the best possible equivalent. As for Mr. Tassé his chances of nominatian are very slim. He is a non-resident. He has been very partial in the distribution of patronage. Some of his former strongest supporters have

### TURNED AGAINST HIM,

and there are several strong local aspirants for and there are several strong local aspirants for the position. La Minerve has a characteristic-ally impudent paragraph in its Saturday's issue on this head. It says: "Several newspapers state that Mr. Tasse, M.P., has made up his mind not to run again for Ottawa. As the Parliament is not yet dissolved, our director reserves to himself the right to make known

his intentions in due time." I would remind Mr. Tasso that this is a matter in which he does not possess the initiative. He may "reserve to himself the right to make known his intentions" as long as he likes. The Conservatives of Ottawa will do the same, and Conservatives of Ottawa will do the same, and I fancy that whatever his intentions may be, their intentions will decide the question of nomination, no matter what his may be. Were the Liherals consulted, they would certainly advocate the nomination of Mr. Mackintosh and Tassé, because they think they could decandidates that could be nominated. Mr. Tasse would do well to reflect on the fate of Alp. Arsian, and never despise the humblest of men nor think too much of himself. The *Circle Lafontaine* is a nursery of young ambi-tions, and Ottawa has a Conservative dunghill where a good many young cocks are learning to flap their wings and crow. 1. ...

## ANOTHER SESSION.

Should it have really been decided, as the Government organ here is endeavoring to make us believe, to allow the parlamentary term to run its full course and hold another session, the fact, though not as agreeable in some respects as a dissolution would be, is nevertheless not without its consolutions. It will be observed, without its consolations. It will be observed, however, that the *Citizen* does dot say there will be no general election. The inspiration office is asgaciously non-committal on that point. The Opposition are in possession of a whole arsenal of political dynamite. Gross as were the scandals and boodle revelations of the last the scandals and boodle revelations of the last-session, there are others even more damaging, like the Chapleau-Smith-Ripley affair. These will be pressed to the bitter end, and the whole session will be devoted to exposures of the unparalleled corruptions of ministers and the unparalleled corruptions of ministers and their followers. I am aware that an indictment is in preparatian for presentation to parliament, should the Government be willing to hold another session, every count in which can be sustained with irrefragible proof, which no ming istry can face and survive. But I believe The istry can face and survive. But I be Oitizen's article is only an attempt

TO THROW THE OPPOSITION OFF THEIR GUARD. The only reasons I can see for putting off the elections are the failure to retain the Ross Government in place in Quebec and the host our of defeating Mr. Mowat: in Ontario. It is plain that all hope of getting a Conservative majority WITHOUT REFERENCE TO EARTH-QUAKES. The certainty of the success of Southern en-terprises is shown by the regularity which has obaracterised the Grands Monthly Drawings of The Louisians State Lattery-the 198th of which events will take, place on Tuesday, Nov, 9, 1886-without any reference to 'earthquakes or of La, and Jubal A. Early, of Va., will soater formation apply to MA AlDauphin, New Or-formation apply to MA AlDauphin, New Or-

pens that robbed me of such voters !" But we must not allow our indignation against hose who wantonly insult and revile us to carry is away from the purpose in hand. ILL INDICATIONS FOINT TO A CENERAL ELECTION vithin the near future. As free citizens of canada we have a duty to perform to the ountry. The government of Sir John Mac-ing all the purpose that he will not accent the country is established. The Tory party and its leader seem incapable to rising equal to the newer and greater questions of national development now pressing for solution. Instead of doing so, they are making the astonishing pulitical mistake of attempting to array the people in opposing camps on questions of religion and nationality.

### ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION

on sound business, common sense principles i what the country requires. This the present Government seems incapable of achieving on account of inherent defects in its construction and the long practice, which has grown into an unreformable habit, of false methods in initiation and management. Although Sir John Macdonald blunders po

litically every day in his efforts to secure a re-Intrcally every day in his enorts to secure a re-newed lease of power, a dim consciousness seems of the necessity of a change in his cabinet and h a policy seems to have reached and excited his fail-ing powers. Rumors of changes in the cabinet in anticipation of the general election are rife. New blood is required. Indeed, it is sadly necessary of the present solution of the present needed, for the present cabinet does not possed one man who can be truly said to command

## THE CONFIDENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

They are all placemen of the most cut and dried character. But it is difficult to see where the new blood is to come from. In fact there is none in the Tory party, while one might go blindfoldel into the Liberal opposition, take any thirteen men and form a more intellectually robust and person ally capable Government than the present or any Cabinet that could be selected from the Ministerial ranks. Rumor has it that Mr. Frank Smith is to be thrown overboard to appease the workingmen, and Mr. Carling ap appearse the workinghen, and Mr. Carling ap-pointed Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Lieut. Governor Robinson to succeed Mr. Carling in the Cabinet and contest West Toronto, and as a concession to the Homo Rule element Mr. As a concession to the Home Kulle element Mr. Patterson, of Essex, will succeed Mr. Smith as Minister without a portfolio. Mr. Patterson will have Dr. Ossgrain, of Windsor, made a Senator in the hope of conciliating his French Canadian supporters. Mr. Edward Meredith brother of the leader of the Opposion to be the Tory candidate in London, in place of Mr. Car

ling. There is not much new blood in these changes But Mr. Patterson would be an improvement on Mr. Smith, and Mr. Robinson would bring into the Cabinet an element of which it is greatly in need-

#### RESPECTABILITY !

These chauges, however, only relate to the Ontario winr of the Cabinet, whom the sacrifice of an Irish Catholic, Mr. Smith, may be de-signed as a tribute to keep up the "No Popery" delusion among the Protestants of that province. The Quebeo representation in the Cabinet, Sir John cannot alter if he would. He knows that Langevin, Caron and Chapleau were broken reeds, but who has he to replace them. In despair "of the near future-the party that is destined to rescue the Dominion from government by corrupt concordats." The object of this is evidently to secure the

English speaking people of Quebeo to the party, which, with the Bleu rump of the Fendards, Sir John hopes to make a show of support from that province. But Mr, Joly's letter to a Mont-

Germans towards the French

Is it Christian ? Is it in consonance with the doctrines of the Gospel of peace, charity and love that such an effort should be made? 1 denounce it as a public crime; and I call on all honest men, on all Christian men, on all good citizens, on all who value Canadian unity and the future of the land we love, to join in the reprobation of these efforts. (Loud and long continued applause.) And on you especi-ally I call, inhabitants of Waterloo, whose his-toric name, though drawn from the scene of a great battle between English, French, and Germans, no longer, thank God, stirs the pulse of exultation on one side or of humilia-tion on the other, but is associated with peace-ful and propuerus progress here-on you I call denounce it as a public crime; and I call.

ful and prosperous progress here—on you I call, to whom this wicked appeal has been so lately made, to show your abhorence of the act, and to prove to its authors that you knew your duty

to prove to its authors that you knew your duty to our common country, and that, knowing, you will perform it to the full. (Great applause.) Thus we find the Tory party, through its organs, deliberately preaching a war of races and stirring up the worst passions of human nature for the contemptible object of remaining nature for the contemptible object of remaining in office. The Mail preaches a Protestant crusade in Ontario to put down the French and the Catholics, but support the Tory party ! La Mincrue advocates solidarity among French Canadians to resist Protestant aggres-sion but support the Tory party 1 And now we have the Berlin Frec Press calling upon the Ger-mans to smash the French Canadians by voting for the Tories.! Never was a more infernal plot ever conceived against the peace and happi-ness of a country ! ness of a country ! And this is Sir John Macdonald's last trick !

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—As it appears to be gener-ally admitted that a change of Government is ne-cessary and inevitable, there is only one question concerning which the people desire to have an understanding. That is the tariff question. To form an opinion on this important particular in Liberal policy, we must take the utterance of Mr. Blake. In the course of his speech delivered at Guelph on the 28th October last

"The Tory party ware renewing the cries of "1882, that the Liberals, if returned, would "sweep away the protective tariff and destroy "all the manufacturing industries that required "a high tariff. In 1882 they had asked the con-"fidence and support of the electors on the "ground that they wished to consolidate the "fiscal system to place it on a permanent basis, "so that the Grits could not upeet it. But "now it appears that this has not been done, "and the Torics want more time to complete "the structure. His position in regard to "the tariff had been grossly misrepresented "both in 1882 and since. The Tories " was not a question of free trade, It " was not a question of free trade, It " was not a question of the electors of West Dur-" had, we to the electors of West Dur-" had through them to the Province, in " had through them to the solution " necessity of a high tariff in order to make the " Tories the area the the ground by force of crown." pain. revenue something near the expenditure, the Liberal party were bound by force of circum-stances, over which they had no control, to keep up the high taviff in order to obtain a sufficient revenue. If that was his position in 1882, how much more so was that ground in 1882, how much more so was that ground obligatory now, when the expenditure had iso largely increased. The tariff was imported and unjust in many particulars, and it would be his duy to remedy these lefects. He would try to lighten the builden on those who were heaviest taxed, and place it on the taxe who were far hatter all to be to be the tariff.

"those who were far better able, to bear it. "tage," "They had been told that the farmer would "have better prices for histograin under the "national policy. He had time and again con-

GLENGARRY, where it is said the friends of Mr. Rory Mc. Lennan are moving to give him the Conterva-tive nomination in preference to Mr. McMaster, whose expressed contempt for his Highland whose expressed contempt for his Highland Scotch barbaric ancestors has given deep offence. The French vote in this county is also of considerable importance, and, no matter who gets the Conservative nomi-nation, it is likely to be cast in favor of Mr. Purcell, the Liberal candidate. Every-thing points to a severe contest in Glorgarry with most of the chances against Mr. McMaster. With most of the Chances against Mr. Montaster, Rory would certainly be the stronger man, and, should the arbitration now going on be decided in his favor, he will have plenty money where-with to enter on the campa-gn.

## THE FOLITICAL SITUATION

THE FOLITICAL SITUATION here shows no signs of change. Despite the denials of the Government organ, everybody anticipates a speedy dissolution and a general election before Christmas. Parties are organiz-ing so as to be ready for anything that may occur. In any case, the break must come within a few months, and nobody believes that Sir John will risk another ression. His follow-ers are bitterly opposed to dissolution for purely selfish reasons, and are using alt their influence to prevent it.

## RIDBAT

## WORTH REMEMBERING.

There is probably no better relaxing remedy for stiff joints, contracted cords, and painful congestion, than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It cured Mrs. John Siddell, of Orton, Ont, who was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the chest. It is the great remedy for internal or external

A gentleman, when making his will, added a clause that his wife should re-marry, which, he explained, was to insure "that he would have one person at least to daily deplore his death.'

## THE SCOURGE OF AMERICA.

The one terrible blight of our country is scrofula-from impure blood-it causes con-sumption and many wasting, lingering and futal diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters cures scrofula if taken in time.

An old bachelor, who died recently, left a An old baohelor, who used issues, and the will dividing his property equally among the surviving women who refused him, "be cause," said he, "to them I owe my earthly happiness."

## A CURE FOE CROUP.

It is a valuable fact for mothers to know hat there is no better or more certain remedy for oroup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil used internally and externally. This handy household remedy may be had of any druggist. ...

"Ah, John !" she said, just before mar-riage, "I fear I'm not worthy of, you. You are such a good man." "Never mind-Martha, I'll change all that attor the wed

### AND CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE. HIONICLE TRUE WITNES

## Nov. 10, 1886,

OUR PATRONS. THE TRUE WITNESS WILL BE SENT

Free for the bulance of this Year to parties subscribing now,

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR.

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

AT NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU LA 3 SUBSORIPTION FRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN SO DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY ..... OCTOBER 10, 1886

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

BEER seems to be as much an article of British faith as it is of German. The force of the old ballad which invokes all that is upleasant on him who tries to rob a poor .nan of his beer seems not to have waxed weak in these days of enforced temperance and advocacy of prohibition. It has been annnunced that the great firm of Guiness, of Dublin stout tame, has recently made the business a stock company, and the capital called for was £6,000,000. The amount effered for subscription in a very short time reached the modest sum of £127,000,000 ! It is said that the workmen in the brewerv swelled the demand for the stock, and that their applications were given preference over all others. This is creditable to the firm.

THE spirit of the peop's of the United States, when the question of protection or fras trade is at stake, is clearly defined. It was but reasonable that after all the teachings of David Wells and able economists of the free trade school have fallen flat on the country, the fauble effervescence of a George

that political-and, for all the public knows, other-exigencies may be deemed to justify divergences from the truth. The mischief done to the press generally by the confession practically of The Gazette in past days is seen in the statement made by The Presbyterian Review, that " newspaper writers are men who get their bread and butter by lying." Mr. W. Inglis, a gentleman long connected with The Globe, and being, doubtless, thoroughly sincere in the faith of that paper, has denounced this utterance with no weak denun-

ciation. He feels qualms and scruples which do not enter The Gazette's conscience, and the latter paper states, while referring to the subject, "that there is deliberate falsehood, both in correspondence and in editorial discussion there is, unhappily, too much reason to believe." It wisely adds that "into the appear enticing. It may seem strange, but reasons, therefore, it is scarcely expedient or | it is nevertheless a fact, that in the crowded proper to enquire." If this is the acknowledged ethics of the press, it may reasonably be anticipated that its influence and moral force will wane. But, on the whole, we incline to the opinion that the views of the duties of editorial writers in general are those

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

held by Mr. Inglis.

The "Know-Nothing" party in the United States when it existed was the cause of a great deal of comment and a great deal of abuse from certain quarters. But it cannot be denied that there was in its constitution an underlying principle which was by no means calculated to prove detrimental the interests of society, as some recent very startling events have proved. Something in the direction of combatting the causes of these events seems to be a matter of necessity in the country. and it is therefore no wonder that a new organization should be announced. It is said that there is in existence a society of a secret order in the Union, numbering many thouobject the following ends :

1. An amendment to the naturalization laws limiting the suffrage to persons born in this country and of American parents. 3. The election of American-born citizens

only to political organizations. 3. Opposition to the formation of political organizations composed exclusively of foreign born residents.

The motte is "Americans to Rule Amerion.

It is impossible not to be impressed with the fact that the first part of the plan is one that is rapidly growing in favor in the United States. More than that, there are frequently see that the industries of the country would heard expressions of opinion in favor of checking the present almost reckless system of immigration. The voting power and this latter are problems which are looming up as matters of vital importance in the republic.

MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY.

amply indicates how ready classes are, Home Rule needs very little advocacy in unreasonably, to follow any demathis country. We possess it in its integrity, gogue who puts forward a plausihad to obtain it by bitter action. and are ble theory. The cry of "George and therefore not likely to have any doubts as to its necessity and its merits. But, for all that Labor." New York, was an exhibition of fatuity not Canadians may be grateful for Mr. Justin easily accounted for. However, it is to be McCarthy's presence here. No one hope 1 that the vote of yesterday has given who listened to his splendid effort last night at the Queen's hall could be other the quietus to Mr. George and his teachings, than charmed and delighted. No one in whose bosom may have lingered a spark of doubt as to the justice or the propriety of granting Home Rule to Ireland can have been unconverted. The "Cause of Ireland" was brought before the audience in a manner graphic beyond description, while at the same time the arguments of the lecturer were concise and unanswerable. Mr. McCarthy possesses a singularly forcible power, and he obtained a hold upon his hearers immediately his opening sentences were spoken. The story of Ireland's woes and ireland's needs were told in words of fire, This is a very satisfactory conclusion, and his sympathetic appeals elicited burst as there have been in some circles after burst of applause. It was not alone Irishmen who could appreciate Mr. McCarthy's urgent oration, and if there be any who really object to the principle of Home Rule for Ireland in this country, it is much to be wished they could hear Mr. McCarthy ere he leaves our shores. It would make them converts to the cause of that freedom in political action which the distinguished visitor so splendidly advocates. It is impossible for Home Rule, with such champions and advocates as Mr. McCarthy, to be long delayed.

A CRITIC CRITICISED. THE NEW YORK CONTEST. "The Mail, so named, we suppose, because More than local interest attached to the it is an ironclad medieval Tory, undertakes candidature of Mr. Henry George in New to criticise the Liberal platform published in York. It was not merely the civic chair that was at atake, but a vital principle. / The THE POST the other day, and which result has shown that, notwithstanding was deduced from the speeches of the virulence of faction, the good sense the Liberal leaders. Quite possibly some parts of it may have suffered through of the Am rican people caused them to drop minor differences, and unite terseness of statement, but it is by no means in the presence of a common danger. This suthoritative, for we have no authority. But, be its faults of expression what they Mr. George, or rather, perhaps, his visionary schemes, has received a very substantial demay, the shallow, delusive, disirgenious f at. That it ought to have been a more manner in which the crgan deals with it is sweeping one may be contended ; but it must palpable. not be forgotten that the population of Every schoolboy knows, as Macaulay New York unfortunately contains elements would say, that "manhood suffrage to which Mr. George's revolutionary ideas

and the repeal of the Gerrymander and nebulous promises, could hardly fail to and Franchise acts "means the placing of the franchise on an equitable basis instead of the atrocious scheme concocted by worth, it is not the true view of the matter. portiens of the city there are, to be found Sir John Macdonald, which practically. thousands of people to whom the sight of amounts to the disfranchisement of whole a green leaf is a rarity and limited to the little squares dotted here and there bim. in the municipality. To such, when he

The organ next objects to planks 2 and 3. viz :--- " Taxation for revenue only" and " No cannot be protective." We say it can and industries is the duty of government. off flour and put it on whiskey, seeing that the price of flour is regulated by a foreign market and the price of whiskey is not. Taxes on such necessaries of life as coal, flour and sugar, are sectional in their operation, and hands of other classes. We all know that in spite of the Tory application of protection

the price of grain has fallen from 25 to 40 kenzie's non-protective tariff.

Planks 5 and 12-" No sale or lease of public property except by public auction" and "the land for settlers only"-are lumped together in the most unwarrantable manner by the organ. The first refers to timber limits, mining rights, coal areas, cattle ranches. The second is meant as a bar to that system of land-grabbing which has prevailed to so lamentable an extent under the present Government.

Plank 6-" The Scott Act to be enforced wherever accepted by the people." The Scott Act is a Dominion enactment, and if it a not the right and duty of the Dominion to enforce the act, it had no right to pass it. Plank 7-Prohibits any senator or member of parliament from being personally interest. ed in any contract with the Government. The Mail says "This is the law now. We know it is. But how about Tupper's jobbory with Oonderdonk and other like affairs ? Has the Mail forgotten all about Beaty and "the Boy"? Is the organ quite convinced that "there ain't nothin' to it," in the cases another ' of John Henry Pope, Dalton McCarthy, Hector Cameron, Burns, McGreary, Bickey, he had striven to act honestly, justly, Mackintosh, Rykert, White-Jamieson-Bowell fairly towards both Catholics and Protestants. and all the rest of the Boodle Brigade ? The He made no distinction whatever in conse-Mail must have a bad memory, a very bad quence of class or creed, and made no bid for memory. What the Liberal plank demands the support of any class or creed. Mr. Blake is the expulsion of the Boodlemen from parthen laid down the Liberal principle, that liament. Under this government the law is Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants must a dead letter, and the organ knows it. Plank No. 8 -" Absolute independence of obtain all they can justly claim, whether each province in its own sphere of action,"is met with "This is assured to day," Who They must know that the Libersl party will assured it ? Was it not Mr. Mowat, after immense labor and expense in resisting the u aconstitutional encroachments of the federal authority directed by Sir John Macdonald. And is not Sir John to-day dodging the

# words, because, everybody knows that his want no party, hack, but one whose weigh sympathice are with the Toryparty.

"For Mr. Blake's motion they had no better name than bunkum ; and for his motives no higher compil-ment than that paid the trimmer and the time server. We are not called upon to pronounce upon Mr. Blake's motives ; what we have to deal with are his acts ; and if the act meets the object and serves the purpose, the motive has no concern for us. But granting, for the sake of argument, that there was, a little of the f stump In Mr. Blake a resolution, does that affect materially the end which it aims at ? , Mr. Costigan-who sought to take the wind out of Mr. Blake's sails by his amend ment-confesses that he differs with the Leader of the Opposition only on a secondary consideration. The amendment, he says, was in effect the same as the motion, except that it did not call for an address to Her Majesty. ... If this be so the bunkum charge must apply to both, or it must fall to the ground."

This is the most tender and applogetie view that the personal friend and politica supporter of Messre. Costigan and Surran could take, But accepting it for what it is nor is it just to Mr. Blake.

When the Liberal leader was called upon masses belonging to the party opposed to by the deputation from the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa and requested to move. after Mr. Costigan had declined to do so, he said he could not accept any invitataxation on the necessaries of life." It tion from anybody speaking for any particular says : " A tax that is for revenue only sect, or class or nationality, in the community, either to act or abstain from acting ought to be. A government has no right to upon a question of this description. He said tax for any other purpose than revenue. To he believed the question itself would be regulate that tax so as to protect home injured if it were treated from any such point of view as the special property of one portion the principle of protection may be extended to of the community. It was as Canadians, as prohibition ; that, we hold, is a question persons interested from their experience of to be decided purely on the merits its blessings, in the principle of Home of each article to be considered. Would it Rule and its extension, as citizens and not square, for instance, with the Mail's new subjects of the Empire, interested in the found temperance principles to take the tax prosperity of England, as free men interested in the propagation of the cause of freedom, that he could not, and he thought the strength and force of any such movement would be greatly diminished, and that prejudices would be excited, which ought not to be excited. if mercly take money from the pockets of one | it were attempted to be moved from one paror two classes in the country to put it in the ticular section of the population, or by any man as the exponent of one portion of the people.

Mr. Blake further declared in Parliament per cent. of what it was under Mr. Mac. | that the Irish Catholics in the House had no right to arrogate to themselves the exclusive power to deal with the Home Rule question. and that they injured the cause by so doing. He insisted that it was as Canadians, speak. ing in favor of a common cause, moved by a common impulse, that they should speak, and that those who made difficulties in the cause were the men who declared this question was the special property of a particular class of the people.

During the debate Mr. Burns, of Glouces ter, accused Mr. Blake of "trying to catch the Irish vote." In reply, he showed that the Irish population in his province were divided into Catholics and Protestants ; that the Protestant section was largely composed of his strongest, sternest, fiercest political opponents. He was also opposed by the great bulk of the Irish Catholics of Ontario. He pointed out that when he was defeated in South Brace during his absence from the country through ill health, it was the Irish Catholics of that riding who rejected him, deprived him of his seat in Parliament, and obliged him to run in constituency, at a subsequent date. Notwithstanding these facts

will be felt when he takes a stand as the re presentative of Irish Catholic rights and in terests Above all he must be true and faithful to those who send him to parlia ment. hour virgion a can you?

Unfortunately, in the past Irish Oatholics have reposed faith in men who, carried away by the association of party, were unfaithfu to their trust ; men who, in obedience to that higher duty which all Irishmen owe to a cause dearer than life, they have had to punish as all traitors must know the should be punished when they betray their people.und and the second states

Nothing could give us greater pleasure than to point to Mr. J. J. Curran as a man who filled the bill in all particulars, and worthy again to receive the nomination and support of the people of Montreal Centre But we cannot , do so. ; And if we are com nelled to ask him to stand aside, the fault in entirely in himself. We regret the fact, but an inexorable duty requires that our representative should be a man above suspicion of betraying Irish interests to the exigencies of the Conservative or any party.

At a critical moment in our history, when all the world was moved in sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in bis noble, constitutional effort to grant Home Rule to Ireland, when Irishmen everywhere, and even foreigners and foreign legislatures, were sending him resolutions of sympathy and approval, and Irishmen' in Canada were looking to the Federal 'Parliament for a like expression of feeling, where was Mr. J. J. Curran?

We need not repeat the miserable story of the 4th and 6th May, 1886. Every Irishman in the country has possessed himself of the history of those days' proceedings, in Parliament. They know that a deputation of the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa called upon Mr. Costigan to move a resolution supporting Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill ; that he de clined to do so ; that the deputation then preferred their request to Mr. Blake, who at once acceded to their wishes and moved the proposed resolution immediately afterwards. They know that Mr. Costigan, at the instigation of Sir John Macdonald, moved an amendment to that resolution. As amend ment which took all the heart and goodness out of the motion proposed by Mr. Blake, and substituted therefor a puling abortion conceived in the interests of the Orange faction.

And among those who were foremost in supporting that wretched amendment wa Mr. J. J. Curran ! He made a speech on th occasion-a speech which will stand forever as a monument of his subserviency to Si John Macdonald and the Tory party, but monument also of his treachery to the Init cause. With him it was the Tory party first, Home Rule afterwards ! Ho showed himself in perfect accord with the enemies of Ireland, as two brief extracts will prove. H said (Debates, page 1142.) :--

" I for one would not support the amendment brough in here by the Hon. the Minister of Inland Bevenue I did not feel that it was better calculated to serve th purpose we have in view than the resolution which was proposed in the first place by the Hon. the leader of the Opposition,"

Mr. O'Brien, an implacable Orange Tory, in the same debate (page 1152) said :

"I shall vote for the amendment of Mr. Costlee

should have failed to effect its conversion. The elections show that the country is not isclined to lightly sacrifice the principle that has done so much to give it stability and prosperity On the question of protection, and against free trade, the platforms of the 120 parties formulated prior to the last Presidential election were, in effect, identical, and though it is commonly supposed that the it no ratio party has an inclination to tread in the direction of free trade, its leaders are contently well aware what the feeling of the conservat linge is, and that it dare not make it a ruling principle. The defeat of Mr. Manual n, after eleven elections, clearly shows the the man who does openly advocate free train is the United States is not likely to be multimativ long-lived, The Hon, Mr. Car-Tisle, the Speaker, is another who has politically parished in the same melie. It is very cert in that the henefits of protection have been too much felt in the republic for it to cutertain the idea of any change being made.

> THE COMING STRUGGLE.

There is speculation afoot in Toronto in conrequence of the visit of Sir John Macdonald and Lir. White. It is deemed nearly certain that on that visit depends the date of the general elections. The Premier has met the leaders in conclave at the Queen's Lotel, and is hobnobbing with Sir David Macpherson at Chermel Park. It is generally believed that this is the last stage of the political movement which will precede the general elections. The Globe is more decided in its anticipations, and says:

We have information, the trustworthiness of which cannot be questioned, and it is to the effect that Sir John Macdonald has absolutely effect that Sir John Macdonald has absolutely decided that the general elections must come on immediately. Decision to this effect was come to at the last meeting of the Cabinet. As it was in 1882 so he has decided it shall be now, and the growlings of those Tory members whose guilty consciences force them to fear their constituents will be diaregarded.

The meeting of the Tory party new being held in this city is evidently for the purpose of raising and deciding upon the allotment of funds.

Let it be sy. The campaign will be short and

sharp, and the result will be decisive. There are namy constituencies in which the Liberal nominations have not been made. A far greater number of seats are without Liberal candidates than are without Conservatives-for the reason that the Conservatives hold a large majority of the seats. Not a moment should be leat in filling up the ranks. Conventions should be called and nominations made immediately, and by this day two weeks not a single con stituency in the wide Dominion should be withcut its Liberal candidate.

## JOURNALISTIC MORALITY.

tery at Toronto by the Rev. W. Inglis, of

## \_\_\_\_\_ THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

The English are sluggish thinkers, but when the truth does burst on them, the fo: co of their opinions or actions is not easily checked. Thus, in all probability, Home Rule for Ireland will be compelled by English | speakers on the Liberal side emphasized determination to do right for wrongs to which they have long closed their eyes, perhaps, without intending to do wrong. Now, the treacherous phantom of free trade, to which they have so long bowed the knee in a, kind of superstitious worship, at stake only a question of more or less short seems to be doomed to fall before their indig. notion, ! Ethelred the Uuready, one of their, own Saxon Kings, has been said to be a fair type of English nature and so, it seems. Under a free trade system which has sapped their industries and erippled their trade to an extent not easily estimated, they have obstinately held their own apparently in the exnectation that the charms of the trade system to which they sodelusively hung were going to entice and lead captive all the nations of the earth. Instead of giving other nations blow for blow they hugged their fond hope in vaic. Now it seems the tendency to strike back is provoked. In the very stronghold of the free trade superstition-Manchester-the Board of Trade has rejected a protective resolution | in the future many rugged obstacles to over-The course pursued in the Scottish Presby | by a vote of one ! This is phenomenal, and

so far as the United States are concerned. A national principle was at stake and has been triumphantly maintained.

"babbled o' green fields," and these for every

one free, and without taxes, the preaching

of Mr. George was, no doubt, welcome.

This accounts, probably, for his large vote.

But the majority did not need to be told

how hollow and deceitful were the supposed

teachings of the now defeated candidate.

The American public did not fail to see that

the promises of Mr. George were evidently

made to catch votes, because if he

had been elected to the municipal

chair the position gave him no power to carry

them into execution. They knew also that

the doctrines were very stale and thread-

bare; that they had been preached by

Proudhon, Considerant and Babœuf years

ago, and, further, that workingmen had

twice essayed to put them in practice in

Fraz co with results the very reverse of what

was contemplated and promised. They knew

that no less a person than Horace Greeley

had once preached the same doctrines,

and-what Mr. George has never done-

as far as he could honestly put

his preaching into practice. By bitter ex-

perionce he proved those doctrines false, and

turned in disgust to the practical phases of

industrial conditions. But probably more

than all else it was Mr. George's very pro-

nounced advocacy of free trade which tended

to destroy his prospects. In this he was with

in the domain of the practical, and Americans

saw that he attacked one of the cardinal

principles of the system under which they

live. Without protection it is not difficult to

be crushed and eradicated by a competition

with which they could not cope. The most

extraordinary feature in the case was the

support given to Mr. George by the

working interests. For them to follow a

man whose theories, put in practice, would

have surely destroyed their closest interests

which was not confined to

THE ENGLISH LIBERAL PLATFORM The sterling speech of Mr. Morley must

be encouraging to those who have the cause of Home Rule at heart. It indicates that the policy of the Liberals will remain in the future as it has been in the past, and that there will be no flagging and no cossution in the efforts of the party to obtain the very just boon of self-government for Ireland. indications of an apparent weakening on the part of some who ought to have scood fast in consequence of the recent elections and the attitude of the large and influential wing of the Liberal party led by the Marquis of Hartington. It is to be hoped that Mr. Sir John Macdonala's policy of opposition to Morley's speech will bring weak brethren reciprocity. into line. The programme of the Liberals increases rather than decreases in strength The newest article affirms the principle that putes " is, thanks again to Mr. Mowat, perthe settlement of the Irish question can only missive under Ontario law. But the organ paramount duty of the Government is to deal be settled in some way. with the question with no delay. This, of course, embodies advice not likely to be taken by the Tories, but it is for all that emi. nently satisfactory, as it shows the deter-

mination of the Gladstone party. All the the sterling policy of which it is evidently their intention to bring to a successful termination. That they will do so there can be no doubt. The sentiment of the public is with them, and the triumph of the great principle time. The delay is doubtless untoward, but the Liberals will doubtless retarn with renewed sirength to the charge. With the advantage of the increasing spirit of the public in favor of the measure there is no doubt-and can be none-that the forecast of Mr. Gladstone in his recent pamphlet will be found to come true. He said that whether sooner or later the end must be the same. and that "a measure of self-government for Ireland, not less extensive than the proposal of 1886, will be carried. Whether the path will be circuitous whether the journey will be divided into stages and how many there will be, or how much jolting will attend the passage, it is not for me to say." There will, no doubt, be

come, but of the end, the temporizing of the we shall doubtless see protection introduced | Tory party and the plain outspoken language | the Rome Rule resolution last session. That The Clobe, has afforded The Gazette an opport in England ere long. It will be probably too of the Liberals in the recent meeting leaves argument was disposed, of, in one way, by far the most important. To fill it properly send a man to parliament of whom at la tanity of reiterating the theory which appar late to remain the evil, but the movement is ho doubt. We are inclined to think the end the Irish Canadian last May. Perhaps it we should have a man of first-olass ability, would be well to quote our contemporarys high standing and distinguished reco

mons deficits are inevitably tending.

altogether a safe way to dispose of it.

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The Mail had better reconsider this plat-

Late disputed territory ?

markets.

<sup>o</sup> Plank No. 11.-"Arbitration in labor dis-

Plank No. 12-"The right of Canada to

know that from the Liberal party they will they give or refuse their support to it. act on the principles of justice and freedom, because that is the plank on which it stands. Neither one class nor the other can expect other treatment than this from the Liberal party. Therefore, the rather, coarse accusa ceclsion of the Privy Council and striving to tion that he was " trying to catch the Irish rob Ontario of the timber and minerals in the vote" fell to the ground without meaning or offect. Plank No. 10 .- "Reciprocity with the

But there are considerations far above and United States" means the exact reverse of beyond mere party or sectional prejudices which make the question of Home Rule for Ireland one of vital importance to the Empire. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech in reply traitors' roll, and he ought to know enough to the Irish delegations at Hawarden, alluded to the most paramount of be accomplished by granting to Ireland a knows perfectly well that this question has these considerations. He pointed out national legislative assembly, and that the bearings on federal jurisdiction which must that England's prestige and influence in the Council of nations were not what they should be, and never could reach the height they make her own commercial treaties," is not ought to attain so long as justice was denied ' practically conceded already." Far from to Ireland and the prayer of the Irish people it. And until Canada can take the initiative for self-government ungrapted. Ireland agitated and unsatisfied is an infor herself she cannot hope to open up foreign c lculable weakness to England. And Again, the organ finds it convenient to British Tory statesmen must be taught that that weakness must increase and become lump the reorganization of the Senate more and more aggravated so long as Home and the reduction of the public expendi-Rule is denied. The Liberal party of Canada ture-planks 4 and 9. It says, in effect, the Liberals are divided on the first and don't frankly recognize this as a great leading fact step down and out, or submit to ignominion mean anything by the second. The Liberals in Imperial politics, and, therefore, advocate dismissal from those whose confidence are a unit on the necessity for Home Rule on the principle of justice and freedom, and also as a true policy by which the purposes of party. reforming the Senate and they will find a way to do it. Reduction of expenditure is a the strength, unity and happiness of all if Mr. Ourran is wise he will not cont necessity if the country is to avoid bank- parts of the Empire may be secured and pre- condemnation at the hands of his countryms ruptcy, to which the colossal debt created by served. the present government, and recurring enor

## MR. J. J. CURRAN AND IRISH REPRE-SENTATION.

In view of the probable dissolution of-Par. form, and it may find that John Henry Pope's liament and a general election, Irishmen in axiom that "There ain't nothin' to it" is not those constituencies where their right to where he could defy the assaults of all en representation is conceded should lose no time | mics. But he lost it; yea, he did wor n selecting candidates on whose fidelity they oin rely. The same may be said of other Orange Tory badge, preferred party to pris constituencies where the Irish element is ciple, and he must not complain should be ran, still cling to the Orange-Tory party, are strong enough to fut forward reasonable people who prize that principle above even claims for the nomination of an Irish Catholic. Among the seats conceded to Irish Catholics without question, Montreal Centre is by made his choice they will make their, would be well to quote our contemporary's high standing and distinguished record. We

simply on this ground, that it is just the one re tion of all the three that I think is likely to have the least offect."

Who that has read that debate does not remember the scarifying Mr. Curran received at the hands of two of that much maligned class, the "Scotch Grits," Mr. McMullin and Dr. Landerkin. for his recreancy to the cause of Home Rule ? Who does not remember Mr. Blake's scathing surcasm in pointing out the singular argument between the Irish Catholic member for Montreal Centre and the Orange-Tory member for Muskoka?

We all know how the Costigan amendment was trumpeted by the anti-Home Rule organ in the Old Country, and the injury it inflicted on Mr. Gladstone's measure as the delibe rate expression of Canadian parliamen tary opinion. Mr. Curran may extrac what consolation he can from the applause of his Tory and Orange associates for the part he took in opposition to the de sires and convictions of his Irish constituents. but they have inscribed his name on th of his countrymen to be aware that his offence is one which can neither be forgiven nor for gotten.

Irish loyalty to principle above every other consideration, Irish unity in and out of Parliament, Irish superiority to the blandist ments of political leaders, are what have made Home Rule the burning question with which British statesmen are now compelled to grapple. These characteristics have made Irishmen feared and respected and any man pretending to uphol their cause, but failing to display them at the time when his voice and vote were needed must prepare for the inevitable. He must betrayed and whose trust he perverted

by again presenting himself for election. I had an opportunity such as may never com again of showing his courage, his indepen dence and his faithfulness to the Irish caus He might have placed himself in position in the hearts of his countryme than lose it. He deliberately accepted the thing, on earth tell him to go to his party that they are done with him ; that as he had it cannot be said that he betrayed them. Even did Mr. Curran possess qualification with sile regression of the day.

MR. BLAKE AND HOME RULE. Recreant Irishmen who, like Mr. J. J. Curendeavoring to excuse their treachery by questioning Mr. Blake's motives in proposing

# Nov. 10, 1886

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## SLIDINOTHE SRUGHWITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

terests of the Tory party.

quotation from one of our Ottawa correspond-

ent's letters. "The remarks quoted were in-

tended to test the sincerity of the Irish

Catholic Macdonaldites. But they had

neither the wisdom nor the manliness to do

their duty honestly without regard to the

exist. A general election might have made

first time in history, become a practical issue

in the politics of the Empire. When the first

so ution was adopted there was but slender

op : that the Government of Great Britain

would take up the question of Home Rule.

It was therefore necessarily a vague hope that

something would be done to satisfy the claims

Meantime Mr. Gladstone and the Liberalshad

succeeded to power and adopted Home Rule

as a leading feature in their policy. Thus the

whole situation was changed, and if Mr.

Costigan and Mr. Curran were sincere Home

Rulers, in the sense of cherishing their Irish

principles above their party attachments.

hey would not have waited to be urged to

act, not would they, when Mr. Blake took up

the question, have busied themselves in forg-

ing excuses so contemptible as those they ad-

vanced in palliation of their manifest and

cowardly neglect of a great and sclemn duty.

lory instincts got the better of their Irish

professions, scem to have become recklessly

But our recreant representatives, once their

of the Irish people to national autonomy.

s hundred times more brilliant than his best friend could of similar him, he is not a fit person to represent Montresil. He has no influence in Parliament. Whatever he might have possessed he has destroyed by his cringing subserviency to Sir Macdonald, who has made the pverthrow of the Catholic Church in this 1 John Province, the subjugation of Catholics to Protestant supremacy, the estracism of Irish Catholics from all share in government, the cry of his party As the friend of Mr. White and Mr. McCarthy, whose insults and revil. ings will tingle for years in Catholic ears, he has ceased to have a claim, not alone on our suffrage, but en our patriotism and guod

والواجرة والإسكارة المتهاوية وتوطعوها الوريو الاعد

temper. temper. Let him be advised in time, make a virtue of necessity, non invite with hrezen effrontery the terrible and arnahing rebuke which Irish-men never tall to administer to those who

e el

desert and betray them.

MR. BLAKES RESOLUTION AND MR. COSTIGAN'S AMENDMENT.

Sir John Macdoneld and Mr. Costigen have of late attempted to persuade the friends of Irish cause than Mr. Blak 's straight forward resolution.

The hollowness of this impudent pretence is patent to anybody who compares the two motions. We place them side by side. Let every one look on this picture and then on this and draw his own conclusions :---MR. BLAKE'S RESOLU- MR. COSTIGAN'S AMEND-

Ireland

some mean

'Her

"That all the words " That an humble address be presented to after 'That' be struck Her Majesty to res- out, and the following pectfully assure Her added instead there-Majesty that the inter- of: 'The Commons est and concern felt by the Commons of Canaof Canada desire to express their deep and abiding interest in the da and the people whom they represent in the condition of Ireland, prosperity and happi ness of their fellow and their desire that subjects in and their adhesion to the sentiments exsome means may be found of meeting the pressed in the joint adexpressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the grant to Ireland of a dress to Her Majesty of both Houses of the Canadian Parliament measure of local relfin the session of 1882; government, still con-tinue as warm and That in each addre Parliament suggested earnest as in the year that Canada and its inhabitants had pros-1882, when they were humbly signified to Her Majesty by an adpered exceedingly un-der a federal system, dress to which the House affirms its abidallowing to each prov-ince of the Dominion considerable powers of ing adhesion :

Humbly to inform self-government, and expressed a hope 'that Her Majesty that this if consistent with the House hails with joy the submission b/ Her integrity and well be-ing of the Empire, and Majesty's Government to the Parliament of if the rights and status of the minority were fully protected and scthe United Kiugdom of a measure rec gniz-ing the principle of cured, might befound of meetlocal self-government ing the expressed de-sires of so many of Her

for Ireland; And humbly to ex-And humory to ex-press to Her Majesty the earnest hope of this Honse that the principle of the said Majes:y's Irish subjects in that regard.' That in answer to said address the then Secretary of State for measure be affirmed, and that it may form the Colouies was commanded to state : the basis for such a sttlement of this great Majesty will always gladly receive the adquestion as shall con-duce to the peace, hapvice of the Parliament piness and prosperity of the Empire." of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the ad-

the Irish press say in what estimation they Church dignitaries in this province. During are held.

of Messrs. Costigan and Curran as wesk cowardly and treacherous.

Truly did Mr. Blake say in his recent speech at Guelph :- " The cowardice Itself on the report of the late Mgr. Conroy of Conservative members, calling themselves representative Irishmen, and the bigotry of a few fanatic Tory-Orange members, prevented the voice of Canada being heard in favor of that great measure, a measure prompted, as I believe, by the desire for, and tending to, accomplish the real unity of the Empire. The sense in which we were believed to speak, the way in which what we said and did was understood, was shown by the disappointment of those who were the triends of Home Rule and the rejoicings of those who were its enemies. Those who were engaged in op posing Home-Rule said it was a very good thing that my motion was defeated and that Mr. Costigan's amendment prevailed-a good Home Rule that their miserable, washed-out thing it was for their cause, but bad for Home amendment was better calculated to serve the Rule ! Those who were in favor of Home affection for sin. The Tories of to-day, like Role, as torsexample, Mr. O'Brien, the late

member for Tyrone, said that it was a cause for great regret that Mr. Costigan's amendment had carried and that the motion I presented was lost."

The Toronto Week, Goldwin Smith's paper, proves the correctness of Mr. Blake's view. In its issue immediately after the debate it said :--

" In criticising the action of Parliament, however, we must not be understood to suggest that the Parliament of the Ministry are responsible for the introduction of the subject. It was just the kind of thing that a Gov ernment detests, and that only a factions Opposition would think of bringing forward. WE ARE SURE THAT THE MINISTERS WOULD GLADLY HAVE SHELVED IT, had that ibeen possible. As it was not possible, THEY DID THEIR BEST TO NULLIFY IT, AND THEY SUCCEEDED ADMIRABLY. This strategy has been made a ground of consure. It is, in fact, a reason for admiration and approval. When they could not entirely preent the mischief they did their best to minimize it, and they succeeded. There is something almost comic in the wind-up. Partarient mountains never brought forth a more ridiculous mouse; and the mountains looked vo y serious indeed when their labor began."

What more do we require than the rejoicing of the enemies of Ireland and the sorrowing of her friends to prove the treachery, cowardice and meanness of the Irish parliamentary slives of Orange Toryism ? Would it be impertiment for us to ask if their subserviency was the price they paid for permission to share with the Boodle Brigade in the plunder of the country ? And are Irishmen to condone the monstrous iniquity of which these men are guilty, in order that they may continue the betrayal of Irish rights as an equivalent for Orange patronage ?

If the electors of Montreal centre are willing to accept these conditions, then God help Ireland 1

## A MALIGNANT HYPUCRITE.

According to The Mail, the two great evils that affect Canada to day are the liquor traffic and the Catholic Church. And it hypocritically laments that these are questions which "the old parties agree to ignore." The coarse bigotry of the Tory organ in thus bracketing the Church which fairs : but with respect

with men who acted as they have, and let | very open and vigorous support of Catholic a considerable portion of that time The There are eight papers published in the | Mail, controlled by the same party that con-Dominion in the interests of the Irish people, is ols it now, never protested sgainst the and everyone of them stigmatised the action | interference of priests in politics. It was s lent for the simple reason that this interference was for the benefit of the Tories. The

a'use it cast was suppressed by the Church The only instance of late occurred in the recent provincial elections, and was in favor of a Conservative candidate.

If any such bargain as that described by the Mail ever took place, it must have been between the Church and Sir John Macdonald, The organic managers must be aware of the facts, and, if they are sincere, they will publish them. But they know their statement is a falsehood, We defy them to produce their proof. Their insincerity is already established in the minds of all who have observed the course of the Mail since it started. That paper has presented many s queer dish before its Tory patrons in those years, but nothing like what it is now serving up has been known since the Prophet Ezekiel made bread symbolical of the Israclites of old, seem to have deserved Casey of Elgin : "It is a Canadian national the same sort of treatment from outraged Providence. And, if we are to believe that good Tory, Mr. Unagnon, they have been given companions like the one Hosea was commanded to take, Penitent rankness

a loyal Canadian." would better become men who have been condemned to endure these scriptural punish-Rule a secondary consideration with Mr. ments than the publication of falsehood and Costigan and Mr. Curran is evidenced furslander.

In the same article from which we have already quoted the following passage occurs : " Let the State Church in Quebec, with her "feudal prerogatives, be disestablished, and " put on the same footing as other denomina-' tions, cost what it may."

Again we would ask our contemporary to come down to particulars ? Church ditestablishment is a big question. And as long as the vast majority of the people of Quebec are content to preserve their institutions as they are, where is the power on earth that can compel them to do otherwise ? But the fant is, The Mail is talking arrant nonsense, and it knows it. If the Church in Quebec was like the established Church in Ireland there would be the strongest reasons for abolishing its prerogatives But, so long as it is believed and supported by nine-tenths of the people and puts no burdens upon the minority, the organ of a party in disgrace may rant and rave as it will. Its bigoted frothings only strengthen the Church among the people and disgust all sensible Protestants. We are quite aware that a respectable class of economists maintain that there should be no connection between Church and State. But the State is really the people in this province, and we have vet to learn that they have determined to demolish their altars out of deference to what the Orange Tories of Ontario think would be good for them.

A more melancholy exhibition of stupidity and impotency could not be imagined than that presented by the Tory party in its lead. ing organ. It is the old intolerant Seugan indifferent as to what injury they inflicted on will not have excepted his notice, nor failed to Buildhe, palsied and feelingless, muttering the Home Rule cause, so long as they could, emphasize the reasons which, bineteen years ago, compelled him to disassociate himself from

manner the Irish, people have always dealt years the Conservative party enjoyed the all Protestant Home Rulers and brought Irishmen demand should be the best, the upon themselves sure and deserved repri-truest, the mest unbending characteristic in mands from leading Liberals in Parliament, their representation-devotion to the cause of who, with their party, have persistently ad- Ireland. vocated the Irish cause. Despite their pro-

Let him look to his Orange-Tory allies for testations to the contrary, there are strong a seat in Parliament. He belongs to them, reasons for believing that Mr. Costigan and | not to the Irishmen of Montreal, who cannot Mr. Curran, in the secret caucus they held, accept his candidature without assuming and treated the proposition to move a Home Rule wearing the same execrable badge that has resolution last session from a party point been placed around his neck by Sir John of view, and decided not to do so in the in- | Macdonald-a man who has put upon record that "he has no confidence in the breed" to This opinion is confirmed by Mr. Currans which they are proud to belong.

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER

## [From Our Own Correspondent]

strictures of our correspondent, who, as OTTAWA, Nov. 4.-Sir A. T. Galt has been in the city for the past few days attending to his events proved, made no mistake in duties as chairman of the Railway Commission measuring them by a Tory instead of an Irish During his stay Sir John Macconald has had frequent interviews with him, with the object standard. The question of Home Rule is not according to an apparently well-founded rumor one within the exclusive jurisdiction of Irish ing him to enter the Cabinet as Minis Catholics, much less of Irish Catholics atter of Finance. What success may have at tended this latest attempt to strengthon a weak tached to the Tory party, -a party whose and tottering Ministry is not known ; but I have good reasons for thinking that Sir Alexander hostility to the movement has been demon strated, and whose hatred of everything

"ill not assume the responsibility. If my memory serves me correctly it is now about bineteen years since Sir Alex-ander Galt formally withdrew his support Irish finds frequent expression in its leading ander Galt formally withdrew his support from Sir John Macdonald and crossed the floor of the House of Commous, organ. We take the same ground as Mr. the floor of the House of Commons. He did not go into active opposition, but when the term ended he retired from parliament and movement; it is just as much a Canadian movement as an Irish movement," and we has never since sought or occupied 'deny the right of any man in Canada who

#### A REPRESENTATIVE POSITION.

is not in favor of Home Rule to call himself Sir John, however, has been careful to keep him on his hands, doubtless with a view to just That the Tory party was a first and Home such a contingency as that which has now arisen. Sir Alexander has, during his retirement, been the frequent occupant of highly honorably and lucrative positions. He has also been the rethermore by the excuses which they gave for cipient of distinguished tavors in other respects favors which have established his fortune on a not moving in the matter. They said the pretty firm foundation. Born in 1817, he is no. former expression of opinion was sufficient, in his 69th year, and is undoubtedly the ablest financier and statesman in the Conservative and it was not prudent to bring it up again party, if he could only be made available. But because they feared, not the defeat of the hough a nomical Conservative, he is an old-time motion, but a less unauimous expression of Liberal and a warm p roond friend of Sir Richard Cartwright, with whose views on finance he is generally believed to be in sym-pathy. Sir Richard, is well known, first opinion than that formerly given. Could anything be more transparently hypocritibroks with the Conservative party at the time Sir Alexander Galt retired from the cabinet and cal? The former expression had been given by a Parliament which had ceased to went into opposition. Private as well as public reasons impelled those two gentlemen, among change in parliamentary opinion. And since the mest talented and respectable members of the Conservative party, to withdraw their sup-port of Sir John Macdonald. then the question of Home Rule had, for the

#### TIME AND EVENTS

have, I believe, strengthened instead of weak ened those reasons. Nor is Sir Alexander, even were thes pobjections removed, likely to cast in his lot with a ministry so discredited and a party so discreditable at a time when their ex-pulsion from power is a foregone conclusion. A man who has made so few mistakes as Sir Alexander Galt, and whose segacity is almost proverbial, is not the pers n to spoil his record and make a mess of his reputation at the grand climaeteric of a long and uniformly successful

career. But there are two articles in Sir Alexander's political faith to which he chings with all the tenacity of his nature. He believes that Canada ought to be independent, and he is emphatically opposed to what he calls "the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec." The first of these raises an impassible barner between him and Sir John, even were ho willing to sink his personal objections to association with the Premier. The second would afford him standing room with the Conservative party since its new departure in opposition to old alliances. But so keen an observer of events, and so close an analysist of political motives, cannot have failed to be convinced of the

## ORGSS INSINCERITY AND HTPOCRIST

of Sir John Macdonald. The course pursued by the English and French Conservative papers

oncer scoept both planks in Sir Alexander Galt's platform, place him in the position he offered Sir Charles Tupper, and go the country on the square issues thus presented. A little reflection, however, will show that

5

A fittle reflection, however, will show that Britishand, Protestant supremacy are, paradoxi-cal as it may seem, incompatible. By in-dependence or annexation only can the object sought by Sir Alexander Galt be at-tained. Even in either event the result is highly problematical. Nothing, however, is more certain than that the volations between church and state in the Province of Ou-besoen church and state in the Province of Quebec canchard and share in the Frome of Quebec can not be disturbed as long as the Dominion of Canada remains a part of the British Empire, secured by treaty rights, and the still greater, more powerful right inherent in the people, as free men endowed with free institutions and the right to

GOVERN THEMBELVES IN THEIR OWN WAY. To talk of supressing or curtailing the in-fluence of the church, so long as our constitution remains as it is, is eminently absurd. Were all the Protistants in the country to unite for that purpose they could not accomplish it, but the result of such a combination would be disastrous

in the extreme to every material interest affect-ing Protestants and Catholics alise and speedily put an end to the Dominion even as a geographi cal ontity.

The more I reflect upon this question the more thoroughly am I convinced of the lunacy of the policy adopted by Sir John Macdonald to retain himself in power. He stands to lose as much as he can win by the race and religion cry. Our population is about equally divided, with the Catholics in possession of the casting fallen into the error, common among Pro-testants who have not intimately acquainted themselves with Catholic polity, of imagining the Church as a foe to free institutions, I would point to the great modern fact that nowhere in the world has Catholicity achieved greater triumphs than in free Eggland and republican America.

Furthermore, since Sir John Macdonald has directed the attack on the faith and liberties of his Catholic fellow-countrymen, whether through design of catching the Protestant vote or through ignorance and hatred, he has left the Catholics of the country no option but to unite with the Liberals for his throw. RIDEAU.

## BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

Last Wednesday evening the students of Bourget College, at Rigaud, P.Q., Javored the public with a dramatic and musical entertainment, which was of a most agreeable nature. Although the roads were muddy, they did not prevent a great many members of the elergy, friends of the college, and relations of the pupils from being in attendance. A great many prominent citizens of Montreal were remarked amongst the distinguished audience. Space will only permit giving a brief synopsis of the performances. At 8 p.m. the execution of the capital programme began by the representation of the beautiful drama in five acts " Edward the Confessor, which was rendered in a praiseworthy manner by all the respective actors. The proceedings of this excellent tragedy were interspersed with a choice selection of quartities, executed by the collego choir in a manner that elicited showers of applause and encores from the pleased list-ners. The well-chosen comedy "Lawyer Patelin" occupied a very prominent place on the ovening's programme. It won the hearty applause of the respectable spectators, who were hold under a spell of laughter which only molted away after they dispersed on their homeward route. Taking a respective glance at the whole entertainment the observers pronounced it a decided success, and tendered their most cordial congratulations to the moderators and histrionic actors for the untiring efforts with which they labored to render the soirce interesting. Their endeavors were crowned with a wreath of wellmerited success. The pupils of the superior and senior classes, members of St. Patrick's Literary Association, speak of organizing a grand entertainment for St. Patrick's evening. The Irish dramas "Robert Emmett" and "Barney the Baron" will be probably performed.

## AN INDIONANT COLONY.

QUEENSLAND FORCIBLY PROTESTS AGAINST

to the questions re-ferred to in the Address to Hor Majesty will, in accordance with the constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the all matters relating to the affnirs of the United Kinglom exclu-sively appertain. That this 'House, having reference the tenor of said answer. does not deem if expedient spain to ad-dress Her Majesty on the subject, but car-nestly hopes that such a measure or such measures may be adopted by the Imperial Par-liament as will, while preserving the integri-ty and well being of the Empire and the rights and status of the *minority*, be satisfactory to the people of Ireland, and perma-nently remove the discontent so long unhap-pily prevailing in that country.

minstration of its af-

Any one can see that, if Mr. Costigan's mendment means anything, it is a refusal to give the weight of Canadian opinion, ex. pressed through and by the House of Commons, in faver of the only practicable measure of Home Rale ever proposed. Mr. Costigan's Orange-Tory masters were quite willing to give comfert to the Irish, so long, as Home Rale was a nebulous pro. position beyond the region of practical and the Government of Great Britain had presented a measure granting self-gevernment to Ireland, they wheeled into line with whoir Orange brethren in the old country, formulated the above insulting amendment, , and declared themselves, as far as they dare d b 19, on the side of the minority in Ireland on sposed to Home Rale.

and to show the devilish malignity of the spin it that prepared this poisoned dagger for the heart of Ireland, it was placed in the hands of recreant Irishmen to deliver the blow. Costigan and Curran took the weapon. accepted the Grange commission, and struck like hirsd assassing at the heart of their country as she was struggling to rise from the strangling grip of her tyrants !

And these men have the unspeakable Toryism as they are themselves [ What right desires to influence would like it to come have they to suppose that because they are they are they are they to suppose that because they are down to particulars and offer some facts in and Mr. Curran attempted, was remewal of confidence from the electors of suppose that because they are down to particulars and offer some facts in and Mr. Curran attempted, was remewal of confidence from the electors of suppose that because they are down to particulars and offer some facts in an assumption of gratuitous important control of the light of the Ultramontane flag in Quebec. If Control of the light of the version is to be resolved into a No Poerty of its allegation that the Church sells of build they gave offence to found wanting—wanting in that which party Sir John should abandon all diguises at the base of the self of the self of the should abandon all diguises at the self of th Respective of - and a company

enjoys the heart service of two-thirds of Christianity along with a traffic which it flict. pretends to regard as the sum of all villainies, is plainly intended to serve two purposes : To enlist Protestant prejudices and Imperial Parliament the Prohibition sentiment in the service of and Ministers, to whom Torvism in the coming political contest. Toryism in the coming political contest.

Nobody who knows the .nen who control the chief organ can be deceived by it. If there be any so simple, the way it overdoes the thing must undeceive them. It must imagine that there | did opportunity right here in Montreal. But is a class of people in the country whose intelligence is so blunt and whose prejudices are so strong that they can be led by the It is to be found in the fact that a people, but they must be few in number The Mail and its sources of inspiration, we believe that we have in its articles the | the Protestant masses in Canada to attack .Tory idea of what will suit the tastes of a section of the Liberal party, which it hopes tellow countrymen. On behalf of the Proto detach from Mr. Blake and inveigle into | testant people, whom we know and respect, the ranks of the Grand Old Boodleman. The Puritan element of the Liberal party, for which this journalistic trap is baited, does no doubt hold strong opinions spite the truculency of The Mail. its on religious and social questions and their bearing in relation to politics. But the men who compose it are more likely to regard Macdonaldite corruptions and encroachments | take a business view of life and its duties. as greater menaces to popular rights than alleged aggressions of the Catholic Church. and the spirit that would stir up religious discord as worse than the spirit of alcohol. In true Smithsonian vim The Mail of Saturpolitics. But when it had taken shape day attacks the Church thus :-- "To go no " further, her ability to sell and deliver her corporate vote and the eagerness of politicians on both sides to buy it, enable her to obtain special and distinctive representation in the Dominion and Provincial

are fit, but simply because they are Catholics."

This in a country where the population is nearly half Catholic is sefreahingly checky, and addressed to people who, if they know anything, must be aware that there are bishops and priests of the Catholic Church strongly attached to the Conservative party to act for the Irish people in Canada which and very exophatic in their support | they did not possess. of it. Thanks to the exertions of The Mail and the conduct of Sir audacity to present themselves for approval John Macdonald's government, their number to Irish electors. How dare they imagine may have decreased of late. But the organ that the Irishmen of Canada have become as has repeated these incoherent generalities so degraded, debauched, and enslaved to Orange- often that a large number among those it matter for manipulation by a little clique of Rule movement, Mr. Curran must possess Toryism as they are themselves | What right desires to influence would like it to come Catholic Macdonaldites, as Mr. Costigan

curses he has no longer the strength to in-"We hate him like Sin, For his mop-head of hair, His snub nose and rald chin, And his turkeycock air. We curse the cravat That encircles his throat, His cooking pot hat

And swallow-tail coat." And we tell him that, if he is anxious to go into the iconoclast business, he has a splenthere is a humiliating seriousness in the conduct of the organ of a perishing party. nose into any absurdity. There may be such great newspaper deems it good policy to inaugurate a war of race and religion. It and small in influence. But, knowing must believe that ignorance and tanaticism the rights and liberties of their Catholic we repudiate the imputation; and we are ready to affirm our faith in their good will towards Catholics, dethroats, and its incendiary appeals. Orange bigots may find satisfaction in its No Poperv howlings, but men of common sense, who will, when the proper time comes, render their verdict of condemnation on the newspaper and the men who would win a party triumph by means which, if successful, could only end

TRAITORS TO HOME RULE.

in the rain of the country.

The injury done to the cause of Home Rule by the wretched abortion of an amendment, proposed by Mr. Costigan and supported by Mr. Curran in the House of Commons, was Cabinets, and to place her chosen vassals in | very great on the other side of the water. "the public service, not always because they The effect on this side of the Atlantic was not less disastrons from another point of view. Mr. Costigan and Mr. Curran, by holding a secret, hole-in-the-corner meeting of Irish Catholic supporters of the Government, and by deciding not to move a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, arrogated to themselves a right

> Home Rule is not an Irish Catholic question. It is a principle in which Irlshmen of all persuasions are equally interested and which is supported by Protestants as well as Catholics. To narrow it down in this country to a

in any way, prevent Mr. Blake from gotting credit for doing what they had shamefully neglected. Even had Mr. Blake's resolution been adopted store objections raised to it by Mr. Costigan and Mr. Curran would have weakened it materially. To the amendment, however, we must look for the full measure of the treachery, cowardice, sycuphantic subservency, of Mr. Curran and his leader Mr. Costigan.

Mr. Blake's resolution proposed an address to the Oucen. Mr. Costigan's amendment was addressed to nobody, and after havin been handled about, spat upon, execrated by everybody, and especially besmirched by every Orange Tory, it was carried. What to do with it was the next puzzle precented Another exhibition of cowardice, bewildered with its own meanness, was displayed, till finally, amid jeers, encers and derisive laughter, it was decided to send the dirty thing to Tupper !

Such, O Irishmen ! was the conduct and conclusion of the men who pretend to represent you in the Parliament of Canada. Nothing more grotesquely disgraceful, and to the last degree contemptible, has ever been recorded during the long struggle for Irish independence. One should think that, after the cowardly sacrifice Mr. Costigan and Mr. Curran made of their Irish professions at the bidding of their Orange masters, they would hang their head for shame. But, no. They attempt to plead that their wretched amendment was acceptable to the Home Rulers of Ireland. The following letter is conclusive on that point, It is from the Rev. Father Flannery, parish priest of St. Thomas, Ont., and was published, with a communication from the gentleman to whom it is addressed, in the Irish Canadian

a few weeks ago :---ST. TROMAS, Sept. 18, 1886.

James Brady, Esq., Ingersoll: DEAR SIR,-In reply to yours of the 14th inst. requesting me to state in writing what I told you of the

conversation I had with Mr. Wm. O'Brien, ex-M.P. of Tyrone, on theiR R. platform here I, have mercly to reiterate the statement that in my presence and the presence and hearing of Dr. Wilson, M.P., and of many others. Mr. O'Brien said : " It was a great pity and mis. fortune the resolution of Mr. Ed. Blake did not pass the House of Commons of Canada, as it would have strengthened our hands very materially in the Home Buie debate." I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully, W. FLANNERY, P.P.

After this truthful exhibition of a most shameful episode in the history of the Home

the Constructive party. Quite possibly Sir John Macdonald may be secret convert to Sir Alexander Galt's views, with reference to the policy of the Catholic Church, and it does look as if *The Mail* had taken Sir A'exander's pamphlets on this question, published some tweive years ago, as its text in its present crusa to against the Catholic Church. Those pamphlets belong to that rather excitable and somewhat voluminous literature which spring up in opposition to the decrees of the Economical Council. But while Sir Alexander Gelt was careful to preclaim his convic-

tion "that the discussion be ones whelly to the civil or political phase of human society," the Mail, hacking his wisdom and good teching, carries it to the extreme of

BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE.

Were Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party in Quebec, as in Ontario, to take a stand boddy, accompromisingly, on the princ.ples laid down in Sir Alexander Galt' must believe that ignorance and fanaticism do with it was the next puzzle presented pamphlets on "Civil Liber" in Lower Canada" are still powerful levers wherewith to move for solution to the giant intellects and "Church and State," and adopt inderend-the Protestant masses in Canada to attack of the fathers of the abortion. Since as a plank in their platform, Sir Alexander might not only enter the Cabinet, but he would undoubtedly become the leader of the several of the best citizens of that place, in Conservative party reconstructed on these lines, But, as matters stand, he is not likely to seek guarantees of good faith in the insincerity, shiftiness, double dealing and

#### CONFIRMED SCAMPISHNESS

of Sir John Macdonald. People have respect for Sir Alexander Galt, though they may not share his apprehensions, which they have not for Sir John Macdonald, who, everybody is convinced, would make friends with any power, divine or diabolical, wooner than lose his posi-tion of Premier. For these reasons I am inclined to think Sir Alexander will not lend himself to the cause of Macdonaldism in its days of

philosophical calmness for the denouncement which he predicts at the conclusion of his pamphlet on

" CHURCH AND STATE"

in startling and livid colors. Let me quote his

tensify, then the day which sees the triumph of the priest will usher in that which will overthrow his power forever. It is impossible that in a province of the Protestant Empire, on the continent of America, in the presence of forty millions of Protestants, a slavery should be imposed upon us by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, which exists no longer even under the shadow of the Vatican. Free speech, free thought and a free press must have the fullest scope in America; and if, in a wild scheme to reduce them to obedi-'ence to the will of the priesthood, they be for 'a moment reproved, all history tells us that 'the torrent, when it bursts, will sweep away far more than the barrier that arrested its course-and will leave behind the wreck of many noble Catholic institutions to mock the ' folly of those who make unwilling adversarias ' of natural and affectionate friends."

### A PROTESTANT

holding these views we can understand and reason with. He is a very different person from the fanatic of The Mail or the Mephistophelian

## ENGLAND'S APATHY REGARDING THE NEW GUINEA MURDERS,

BRISDANE, Australia, Nov. 6 .- A meeting has been held here to express the indignation feit by the people of Queensland at the apathy displayed by England in not purishing the natives of New Guinea for the murders of white meo, rendering the island unsafe for trade. A despatch was stat to the authorities in London, notifying them of the murder l of Capt. Graig, of the stop Buildy, two sailors and six Malays, and declaring that the present state of things cannot continuo.

## A GEORGIA TRAGEDY.

A PASSING REMARK TO A NEGRO GIRL CAUSES THE DEATH OF TWO PERSONS AND THE SEVERE WOUNDING OF TWO MORE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 6 .-- The following special has been received from Shell-Oa. : Sheilin, familiarly known as man, Ward station, in this county, was lately the scene of a dastardly attempt upon the part of a family of negroes to take the lives of which they partially succeeded, and in which one of their number was shot doad. George Oliver is postmaster, express agont and telegraph operator, in which he is assisted by his son Jce, a young man just attaining man-hood. Yestorday a negro girl named Frances Coleman went to the depot to look after a box. While there she took offence at something, and returning home, half a mile from the depot, told her brothers, who, resenting the supposed indignity to their sister, armed themselves this morning with sticks and knives, and, seeking out Joo Oliver, at an opportune time set upon him suddenly, the cause of Macdonaldism in its days of decreptude, and whon all who listen may hear the death-rattle in its throat. But even were Sir Alexander's worst fears to be realized as to the alleged aggressions of the hierarchy and priesthood of Quebec, we could afford to wait with some of his own assumed billion the denomerment with a musket, billion the denomerment with a musket, which she handed to one of her sons. He shot Jesse Oliver through the arm. One of the negroes was killed by the Olivers and the other fied to the woods, where he is now being hunted, A third negro man, the girl and the mother were arrested and brought here this evening under a heavy guard. It is thought both Olivers will die.

> General Citizen-"Why do you exclude awyers from the Knights of Labor ?" Knight of Labor—"Because they produce nothing," G. C.—"Did you ever employ a lawyer and ask him to produce his bill?"

> **PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF** MONTREAL, Superior Court. Mrs. Mary Ann Dussault, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Gingras, undertakor, of the oily of Montreal, said district, De-fendant. Notice is horeby given that the Plaintiff in this case has instituted an action in separation as to properties against the Defendant on the 18th of October last.

ast. Montreal, November 6th, 1886. J. T. R. LORANGER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT. OF MONTREAL. Superior Courts. Dame Olive Landry, plaintiff, ve. Jean Emmanuel Viger, lumber merchant of Montreal, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff, in this case, has instituted an action in separation as to properties, against the De-fondart, on the 18th of October last, Montroal, Nov. 6th, 1886, J. T. R. LORANGER,

Attorney for Plaintiff. 13 5

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#### WITNESS-AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE TRUE W ALUINOH H

## SCIENTIFIC TRUTH Q (3)

BECARDING THE FUNCTIONS OF AN IN.

PORTANT ORGAN.

## Of Which the Public Enows But Little, Worthy Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of the Scientific American internation Will you permit me to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past 8 years, concerning disorders of the human kidneys and the organs which diseased Kidneys so easily break down ! . Tou are con. ducting a Scientific paper, and are unprejudiced except in favor of TRUTH. It is need-less to say, no medical Journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts, for very obvious reasons.

H. H. WARNER & OG., Proprietors of " Warner's Safe Gure."

That we may emphasize and clearly ex-plain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, nce it in the wash-bowl before us, and ex amine it for the public benefit.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glisten-ing, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It ordinarily weighs, in the adult male, about five ounces But is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ, you say. But, understand, the body of the average size man contains about ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sewers, as they may be called, many times a day, as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes. From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily night and day, sleeping or waking, tireless as the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing imparities from sixty-five gallons of blood each Now, or about forty-nine barrels each day, or 9,125 hogshead a year ! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are !

We slice this delicate organ open lengthwise with our knife, and will roughly desoribe its interior.

"We find it to be of a reddish-brown color, soft and easily torn ; filled with hundreds of little tabes, short and thread-like, starting son's name and his own from George to Gorge, from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to in ther undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters which do their work automatically, and right here is where the disease of the Adney first begins.

Doing the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result ? Congestion or stop-page of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked ; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus as formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally unable to do their work. The pelvic sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terrible, disgusting pus, for it cannot take any other route |

Stop and think of it for a moment. Do n von expect when electructed, no matter how little, that you ma have pure blood and escape disease? Īt would be just us reasonable to expect, if a pest-house were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, an escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney. Now, what is the result ? Why, that the blood takes ap and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption in weak lungs, dyspepals, where there is a delicate stomach ; nervonsness, insanity, paralysis or heart disease in those who have weak nerves. The heart must soon feel the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the matural stimulus wanting, in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labor is, the heart must soon falter, becoming weaker and weaker until one day it suddenly stops, and death from apparent "heart disease" is the verdict. But the medical profession, loarned and dignified, call these diseases by high sound-ing names, treat them alone, and patients die, for the arteries arc carrying slow death to the affected part, constantly adding fuel brought from these supporating, pus-laden kioneys which here in our wash-bowl are vory putrefication itself, and which should have been cetat first. But this is not all the kidneys have to do ; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty-tour hours to supply the waste of the body, which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blocd with all other decomposing mafter.

when the kidneys are fairly broken down, and Legislature. "Nashville, Tentri." Nov.' 3. - Returns indi-Then look out for them, as disease, no cate Bob Taylor's majority for governor will matter where ituated, to 93 per cent, as shown by after death examinations, has its where a state of the state of th origin in the breaking down of these secret.

ing tabes in the interior of the kidney. As you value health, as you desire long life, iree from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition and trus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life, than all, the physicians and medicines/known. (Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to taste. Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a month go by if you need it, without taking

a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your bleasing.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

# THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Hewitt Elected in New York City by 30,000 Flurnitty-George Polls an Immense Vote-First Beturns from the Various States-The Gains About Evenly Divided.

NEW YORE, Nov. 2 .- Probably no election that ever took place in this city has equalled in interest that for mayor to-day. Everywhere throughout the city the election was the one topic of interest. The newspaper bulletins were watched by large crowds until the result of the votes for mayor were known. With one votes for mayor were known. With one precinct missing Roosevelt, Republican, has 60,392; Hewitt, Domocrat, 90,235; George, billing and the second after getting his ballots went up to vote. He was challe ged by the Tammany "heeler" on the ground that he was not registered and had not resided in his district long enough to vote. George swore his vote in. It was claimed that he had been to Europe and thereby lost his residence. He swore that his family had resided in the state during his absence. It was dis-covered that inspectors had changed both his without authority, to defeat his voting.

RESULTS OF THE SEVERAL CONTESTS SO PAR REPORTED.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 2.- Appended are the results of the voting in the several states yesterday, so far as heard from. Seventeen states elected governors, and seven others other state officers, but no governors. ALABAMA.--There way but little or no in-

terest in the Alabama elections. The Domo-crats had but little opposition, and the state

CALIFORNIA.—Partial returns from California favor the election of Swift, Republican, as

governor. FLORIDA.-The state, by returns to midnight,

shows large Democratic gains. INDIANA.--M agro reports received up to midnight show slight Republican gains.

Iowa .- Returns from Iowa are coming in slowly and scattered. They generally show light Republican gains.

ILLINOIS.- Scattering returns throughout Illinois indicate that the proposed amendment to the constitution, making it unlawful to let by contract the labor by convicts, has been carried by a large majority. KENTUCKI.--Kuntucky returns report the re-

election of Npeaker Oarlisle and six others of eleven congressional delegates.

LOUISIANA -All reports so far received show there was only a light vote, the Democrats having little or no opposition. MINNESOTA.-Minnesota reports that the

election has been the liveliest known in the you realize the importance, may the vital state, an unusually large vote being polled. In-mecessity, of having the kidneys in order? dications are that Ames for governor and the en-dications are that Ames for governor and the en-MASSACHUSETTS .- Massachusetts returns indicate the Republicans elect their governor by about 2,000 plurality. The Democrats sain two NEW YORK.—Republicans gain four Congree-men and Icse one in New York State. The Legislature will be Republican. On the head of the ticket, for Supreme Court Junge, it is thought Daniels is elected over Peckham, Tem., but the contest is close, and no definite state but the contest is close, and no doinite state-ment can be furnished on the meagre returns at hand. "Richelien" Robinson contested as an independent candidate for Congress and was hardly recognized in the voting. New HAMPSHEE.—Present indications are that no choice is made for Governor in New Hampshire on the popular vote, no candidate having a majority. The election will devolve on the Legislature where Republican gains give the Republicans a majority of 24 on a joint bal-lat. NKW JEBSET.—New Jersey reports tend to show that Green (Dem.) is elected Governor, and the Legislature in doubt. NORTH CAROLINA.—All reports from the

veals nothing definite in manussoates, even inor, all the Congressional districts, and the

resch 20,000, Nov. 8, From the incomplete re-turns outside of Chicago the Republicans appear-to have an advantage, but the possibility of the slection, of two Socialist sensors, and several members of the House in Chicago places the political complexion of the new assembly in doubt

In Dakota, Gifford (Republicas), delegate to Congress, was re-elected by \$,000 msjority. While the Republicans have, lost votes on the delegates they have made gains in the Legislature. 1 2012

## CAPITAL GOSSIP.

A YOUNG GIRL'S BUIGIDAL THREAT-EXPERI-MENTAL FARMS-REGINA AND LONG LAKE RR. -BREEDING STATIONS IN THE N.W.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.-The police have had placed OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—The police have had placed in their hands a letter from a young girl named Agnes Saunders, up to the present employed in the coffee house here, which she wrote to a girl friend here, stating: her intention of com-mitting suicide by drowing in the Ottawa. She wills all her possessions to the girl friend. She says she snicides on account of misfortune which has come upon her and to save herself from ing unit and she everesses bitter reserve the having sult, and she expresses bitter regret at having run away from her home and friends.

Ploughing on the central experimental farm, near this city, will likely be commenced shortly. Prof. Saunders purposes visiting Manutoba, the Norts-West and British Columbia this fall in order to select the sites of the other proposed

experimental farms. Mr. G. Pugsley, president of the Regina, Long Lake & Saskatchewan railway, is in the city on business with the Government in regard to matters affecting the road. There are already 23 miles of the railway built. It is the intention of the company to extend it to Prince Albert and Battleford.

Sir John Leseer Kaye, who is at present in the city on his way home to England after a trip to the North-West, reports having been inspecting lands along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as the representative of a syndicate that intends to purchase different tracts of land along the railway with the intention of making them breeding stations for Clydes ale draught horses, sheep and cattle. The stations, it is proposed, shall, for the most part, be conducted on the principle of an English estate. He is satisfied with his visit, and thinks that for the above purposes the soil, grasses and water are excellent. The district where it is proposed to set up these stations is between Moosejaw and Calgary.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 3.-It is reported that Derose, a Montreal man who was recently sentenced to be hanged at Lyton, British Columbia, with two other tramps, for the murder of a Min. neapolis man named Ditman, is insane. Ilis sister-in-law has gone up to Lyton from San Francisco, to endeavor to secure a respite until his case can fully be gone into by the Dominion Government. She represents that Derose was for two years confined in Beauport Asylum, Province of Quebec, where he was placed by his mother when thirteen years of sge. He then wandered away from his home, and for eighteen years his friends heard nothing of him.

## COMSUMPTION CURED.

Au old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma nent cure of Consumption, Bronchi is, Caterrh, Asthma and ell threat and Long Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful ourative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this reope, in German, French or Eaglish, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. [11-19eow]

THE PAOIFIO CABLE. THE TELEGRAPHIC PROJECT FROM ENGLAND TO

AUSTRALIA VIA CANADA. LONDON, Nov. 1.- The draft of the pros-

pectus of the proposed Pacific Australian cable shows that the promoters contemplate asking for two million sterling, \$10,000,000, and expect. to get a 6 penny rate across the Atlantic, and a 24 pence rate across, Canada to Vancouver Island, and intend charging the public 4 shillings per word from England to Anstralis, and the press a shilling. They purpose raising one million in £10 shares and one million in 4 per cent. stock, secured on the expected Imperial-colonial guarantee of £100,000. "It is hoped that Canada will contribute £12 000. Australasia £38,000, and the Imperial exchequer £50,000. The promotor talk of earning a net profit straightway of £150,000. The project is generally regarded as much too sanguine. The only actual promise yet made comes from Hawail, of \$20,000 annually. Canada may offer a sub-sidy, but neither the Imperial nor Australian Governments exhibit much eagerness.

## TRY IT.

Two of the most troublesome complaints to relieve are asthma and whooping cough, but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam seldom fails, either in those or other prevailing throat and lung troubles. All dealers in medicine have this remedy for sale.

## A SPEEDY ARREST.

AN ALLEGED ENGLISH DEPAULTER TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT QUEBRO.

QUBBEC, Nov. 2.-Chief Sherwood, the Dominion police force, and Sergeant Harpe, of the provincial police, succeeded in arresting an Englishmen named Lyddon, who is wanted on the other side of the Atlantic, and who was a passenger from Liverpool by the last mail steamer. The prisoner is sccused of having attempted to defraud his oreditors by selling his property in England and leaving for Canada with the proceeds. Lyd-don had taken passage on board the steamer under the name of King, and was accompanied. by his wife and two children. It was prin-cipally this latter fact that enabled the police officers to identify him. Lyddon takes his arrest quite calmly and says that he is guilty of no offence for which he can be held in this country. The prisoner's personal effects were searched for money, but only nine pounds sterling was found on him. In his biggage, however, was discovered a quantity of dutiable goods which had not been entered at the customs, and which were, therefore, seized by the customs officers. The prisoner was lodged in Quebec jail.

## A WIDE RANGE.

A wide range of painful affectious may be met with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. James M. I awson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks of it in high terms for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and many painful complaints too numerous to mention. It is used internally or externslly,

## A CURIOUS CASE.

WALKERTON JURY DECLARE THAT BEE KEEP ING IS A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

WALKERTON, Nov. 2 .- An exceedingly in ceresting case was tried here at the Assizes to-day before Jadge O'Conner. One McIn-tosh, of Southampton, applied for an injunation to restrain his neighbor, Harrison, from keeping bees. It appears that Harrison has about eighty hives of bees, which were flying over the neighborheod and were a great nuisance, especially to the plaintiff who is a blacksmith, they flying about his shop and stinging customers' horses. They were also vory troublesome when making preserves, swarming around McIntosh's kitchen in large numbers. The jury brought in a verdict that they were a nuisance and that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction. lonnor said it was a nove AMA. A11

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVING. MIDDLESBOBOUGH, Nov. 2,-The returns for October show the largest shipment of iron. and steel since September, 1885. The ship, ments of pig iron amounted to 84;322 tons, of which 46,000 tons, went abroad. The ship-ments of manufactured iron amounted to 41,-317 tons, of which 29,000"tons went abroad. Germany and Russia oach took 13,000 tons of pig fron. The customs reacipts for the year ended March 31 show a decrease of £306,323. The receipts from coffee imports decreased £1,975. The commissioners state that the falling off in the coffee receipts is due to the notorious adulteration of this article. The receipts from tes, 1um and brandy also show a large reduction."

Amos Hudgin, of Toronto, writes :- " I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia for the past eix years. All the remedies 1 tried proved useless intil Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in like manner."

"Tis but a faded flower," sang Mrs. Jones at luncheon, when Ucnes complained that the b'scults were stale.

N. McRae, of Wyebridge, writes:-"I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is used for colds, sore throat, croup, etc., and, in fact, for any affection of the throat is works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises."

An Irlahman, writing a sketch of his life. says that he ran away early from his father because he discovered he was only his uncle.

Mrs. O'Hara, of River street, Toronto, use Dr. Thomas Electric Oil for her cows for cracked and sore teats. She thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic with the very best results.

The most modest man ever heard of was in a rowboat in a storm. He got swamped and drowned because he refused to hug the ahore

GO AS YOU PLEASE,

but if you are constipated, or have sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, rush of blood to the head, billous complaint, or any similar diffi-culty, you should go at once to your droggust for Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the most efficient means for eradicating it, by correcting all disorcers of the liver, stomach and bowels. Small, sugar-coated, agreeable to take, and cause no pain or griping. By druggists.

"We want a circus, and we want it bad, sighs a Western paper. We would suggest that the editor call the owner of the opposition sheet a horse thief.

## A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send heir Celebrated VOLTARO BELTS and Electric Appliance o thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervorn debilli;y Loss of Vitalisy, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope with full particulars nailed free Write them at once.

Batcher (to young housekeeper)-"I have nothing left, mum, but a hind quarter of lamb, and liver." Young housekeeper-"Very well, you may send me a bind quarter of liver."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleas ant to take. Sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with the best re sults.

The superiority of man to nature is continually illustrated. Nature needs an immense quantity of quills to make a goose with ; but a man can make a goose of himself with one.

Why go limping and whining about your



.0831 Nov. 10, 1886.

But you say, "My kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man ! People die of kidney disease of so bad a charaster that the organs are rotten, and yet they have never there had a pain nor an ache!

Why? Because the disease begins, as we have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where there are few nerves of feeling to con-vey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know. When you consider their great work, the

delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill-health of our men and women? Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerat-ing. Don't you see the great, the extreme impertance of keeping this machinery in working order? Could the finest engine do even a fractional part of this work, without attention from the ongineer? Don't you see how dangerous this hidden disease is? It is Richmond, Nov. 3.—The Congressional delo-lurking about us constantly, without giving gation stands four Democrats and six Republi-any indication of its and six Republication any indication of its presence. The most skillful physicians cannot detect

State show large Democratic gams. OHIO.-Minor State officers and twenty one Congressmen-For Secretary of State, John MoBride, Dem.; James S. Robinson, Rep. The State shows considerable gains for Republicans State shows considerable gains for Republicans over 1884, when Foraker was elected Governor by 18,000. Frank Hurd, Demograf, the free trade candidate for Congress from Toledo dis-trict, 18 again defeated, Kowers carrying the seat by a larger majority than at last election. PENNSTLVANIA.—State officers, legislature, and twenty-eight congressmen, one on the general ticket. For governor, Chauncey F. Black, Dem. ; James A. Benver, Rep. Beaver carries the state for the Republicans for gover-nor by about \$0.000.

nor by about 30,000.

South CAROLINA. -For governor, J. R. Richardson, Dem.; no Republican nominated. South Carolina elects the Democratic state

South Carolina elects the Democratic state ticket. The legislature will probably be, Dem-ocrats, 148; Republicens, 8, on a joint ballot. TENNESSEE.—Returns to midnight are that the Democrats have carried everything. Nash-ville, Tenn., Nov. 2.—"Bob" Taylor, Demo-crat, is elected Governor by from 20,000 to 25,000 majority. There was a light vote through the state, but it showed Democratic gains in all districts districts.

WISCONSIN .- The reports up to midnight

Wisconsin, — Ine replace of to in unight show small Republican gains. Governor Rusk has been re-elected by about 18,000 plurality. VISCINIA — In Virginia the apathy of the Democrats has probably resulted in the Repub-licans electing six of the ten Congressmen.

## THE PRESS ON THE ELECIION.

New York, Nov. 3.—The Sun says the next Assembly will be Republican, thus ensuring the election of a Republican United States Senator. In New York State the Republicans make a net gain of two Congressmen. The Sun gives the Democrats a majority of fifteen in the next

Congress. The Tribune says Peckham (Democrat) has been elected to the Court of Appeals by a majority of several thousand.

The Times says there was a remarkably heavy vote polled in New York city yesterday. It iesulta, in a complete victory for the united Democratic ticket. Hewitt's plcurality over George was 22,618, and over Roosevelt 20,847. The Prohibition candidate received 574 votes.

cans. A net Republican gain of four Cougressmen

The most skillful physicians cannol detect men. it at times, for the kidneys themselves cannot the Democrats will elect three out of the five bigh said he though the Vatican to be examined by any means which we have at Congressmen in this State. our command. Even an analysis of the Sav Francisco, Nov. 2:--The indications are writer, chemically and microicopically c- that the Republicans have carried their Gover- help in Ireland.

A VOICE FROM CANADA. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION.

DEAR SIR,-I was very much pleased in reading the criticism in the Nation of the 25th ult. on Sir C. Gavan Duffy's last work, "The League of the North and Sonth," and wish to compliment your raviewer on his courage in condemning the distinguished author's egotism, and the little consideration he has shown to those who may bave differed from him. Some of these men were as able and fully as honest patriots as himself, men who had terrible odds to con-

tend against with very inadequate weapons, and no one knew this better than Sir Gavan himself ; but ego , ego., ego., appears to be

his motto. I had seen a few chapters of that work in odd numbers of the Freeman's Journal sent me by friends, and was often indignant at the tone of some passages in them, and the sneers he so frequently indulged in towards many of the great and good men of the present, who are so ab'y, disinterestedly, and, so far, so successfully working for poor Ireland. I hope he will profit by the lesson which your review has so ably and kindly given him. While on this subject, please let me say that I always read with great interest, and I hope with profit, the able reviews given every week in the Nation.

We have done a little here this summer for the Itish Parliamentary Fond. I was named general treasurer by the societies contributing, and remitted in July last over 3,000 dollars, and in a day or two will make a small remittance, amount since received in aid of the same fund.

Feeble as my voice is I gladly raise it in unison with all my fellow countrymen in the United States and Canada, in praise of the gallant band of Home Role members who have so nobly "stood in the breech" against the charges of the enemies of the Irish people; they are deserving of all praise, and will occupy that bright page in Itish history which they so well deserve. Excuse this I mg letter, and believe me to be, dear sir, yours very sincerely,

EDWARD MURPHY. Montreal, 8th Octuber, 1886.

## NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

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

## THE VATICAN AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 3.-Lord Deabligh, in a speech at Rogby yesterday, said that in a recent inter-view he had with the Pope the latter expressed his approciation of the justice and toleration of the English Governmeut, and said he would be glal to help. England in Ireland, or wherever his influence extended, but he was unable to act because England had no representative at the Vatican to tell him her desires. Lord Den-bigh said he thought the Government would do well to imitate ' Prince Bismardk' in sending an agent to Rome, as the Pope could give material he would not grant the injunction, but re served it for argument in the fall court. The case was keenly contested and lasted from 1 o'clock yesterday till 3 this afternoon. A

very large number of witnesses were exam ined, many of whom were brought from a distance by the defence.

## A RADICAL CHANGE.

Daniel Sullivan, of Malcolm, Ont., takes pleasure in recommending Burdook Blood Bitters for dyspepsis. It cured him after years of suffering. From being a sceptio he is now a confirmed believer in that medicine.

CHOOSING CANDIDATES.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING BATTLE ON DOMINION ISSUES-HON. MR. BOWELL

RENOMINATED. MADOC, Nov 2 .- About one hundred delegates were at the Conservative convention here to day, there being a full representation from all parts of the riding of North Hastings. Mr. Bowell for the Commons and Mr. A. F. Wood for the Lagislature were nominated by acclamation. Hon. Geo. Foster, minister of marine and fisheries, and Hon. Mr. Bowell delivered addresses in the Ma

sonic hall to a large audience.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. - Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.-These maladies require early and unremitting attention, for if neglected they often end in asthma, bronchits, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried diractly to the langs, whence it expels impurities. All the blood in the body is perpetually passing through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to disease can be quickly, thoroughly and perman ently neutralized, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification ; and through the blood thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body, and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

A PECULIAR CASE.

ONSET BAY, Mass., Nov. 2.—Commander B. F. Chandler, ratired officer of the United States navy, on Wednesday last was prostrated by a peralytic strokes, and after suffering great pain for five days he relayed into come and approx for five days he relapsed into coma and apparent death on Sunday. He was laid out as dead and the undertaker was sent for, and as he was p eparing to embalm the body of the old sailor the supposed corpse exclaimed: "What's all The undertaker dropped his over and sitting up. The undertaker dropped his instruments and chemical. "I want something to eat," was the next exclamation of the old officer. An ovster tew was provided and the Captain ate heartily. That night he s'ept wel', and his physician, who, it is said, pronounced him dead, was sanguine of his racovery. Yesterday afternoon, however, the ex commander was prestated again by a shock more severe, from which he was unable to rally. His heart became still, and the physicians and his frieads now are satisfied that the old navel officer is dead.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Garter a Smart Weed and Bolladonna Backache Plasters. tts

co:ns when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corr Cure will remove them ! Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

Free and easy expectoration immediately re-lieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherer used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant. tion. Children like it because it is pleasant. Adults like it because is relieves and cures the disease.

BIRTH. GALLAGHER .- At 49 Alexander street, on

October 29, Mrs. James Gallagher, of a son.

## MARRIED.

MULDOON-NEVILLE.—At Ottaws, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. James Whelan. M. H. Muldoon, of Montresl, to Annie T Neville, of Ottawa. 107 1

LANE EVOY. At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. Father McNamara, C.S.R., Patrick E. Lane to Margaret Ann Evoy, both of that city.

### DIED.

HAMILTON-In this city, on the 30th ult.,

John Hamilton, aged 67 years. O'BRIEN.—At 435 Wellington street, on Oct. 31st, Daniel, aged 22 years and 3 days, son of the late P. O'Brien, of H. M. S.

BOYLE.-In this city, on the ith inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Michael Boyle, aged 27 years, sou of Henry Boyle, late of Quebec.

WALSH.-In this city, on the 4th inst., Catherine Walsh, aged 44 years, a native of County Kerry, Ireland.

MOONEY.-On Sunday, Oct. 81at, "Little May." aged 5 months and 23 days, infant daughter of H. Mooney.

SWEET.-In this city on the 30th inst., Marie Louise, zged 3 years and 4 months, be-loved and only daughter of R. G. Swest.

HARKIN .- In this city, on October 31st. Michael Harkin, a native of the County Leitrim, Ireland, aged 72 years and 1 month.

QUINN.-This morning, at the residence of her aunt, Miss S. A. Patterson, Maud, aged 10 years, daughter of the late J. Quinn, of Quebec. FLYNN.—In this city, on Wednesday, 27th inst., Edith Jane, aged 7 years and 11 months, beloved daughter of J. P. Flynn, Road Inspecbor.

CUMMINS-On Tuesday morning, 2nd November, Margaret McAnnany, aged 62 years, relict of the late Redmond Cummins, a native of Baron's Court, County Tyrone, Ireland.

McINERNEY .- In this city on the 3rd inst. Elizabeth O'Rourke, aged 56 years, beloved w fe of James McInerney, a native of King's County, Ireland.

MoMAHON-In this city, on the 1st of Novembar, John McMahon, aged 70 years, brother of Michael and Edward MoMahon, of St. Maurice street.

HAGAN. -On the 3rd Notember, 1886, Rose Hagan, aged 24 years and 4 months, daughter of the lave Patrick Hagan, of the County Armogh, Ireland.

w.dow of George Turner and mother of Ribbard and John Turner, grocers, St. Gabriel Village. HOG AN. Of the 29th Instant, at 9 a.m., Vat har residence, St. Julta street, Quebec, Catherine: Devney, beloved wife of John Hogan for H M.r. Oustoms.

## Nvo. 10, 1886.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

APPLE HEDGES.

It may not be generally known that apple sed, sown in the fall where a hedge is dested, 50Wh in the latt where a hedge is de-sted, in four or five years form an impreg-, alted, hedge. They should be clipped back, able hedge. times with nable new stimes with a knife or hedge two of three simes with a knife or hedge shears, to grow low and stalky. INTURIOROUS DRIVING OF Yany a valuable horse has been ruined by

helpg driven fast immediately after a hearty If it is necessary to resume a journey meal. If it is necessary horse to walk for half without delay allow the horse to walk for half without decay show one clores to walk for half an hour or more after feeding, when the speed as hour or more areas actions, when when the same

BOOT CROPS.

Mangles and sugar beets should be harvested the latter part of October. Later and ed the latter part of Uotober. Later and harder roots may be left to mature as long as growing weather holds out, but not so late as to be injured by heavy frosts. Parsnips may be left in the ground all winter, and will be improved in quality.

OUTTING STALKS FOR CATTLE.

The act of cutting clears the fodder of dust, ne at it in better shape for mixing and sprinkputs it in neuron suspender mixing and sprink-ing for feeding purposes, and all the refuse, as well as the badding, being out, keeps its position under the snimals, will be a better absorbant, and for all parposes of manure can be handled and applied much better than if used without cutting.

SALT ON WHEAT LAND.

Last spring Mr. Joshua Knight, of Ogle county, Ill., sowed thirteen tarrels of salt on twenty acres seeded to wheat, and left astrip in the middle of the piece without salt. The ground on which he sowed the salt produced over eighteen bushels of good spring wheat per acre, while that on which there was no salt was hardly worth cutting-the wheat being badly shrunken, injured by rust, chinch bugs, etc.

## STORING APPLES.

Farmers will soon begin to consider the best modes of keeping apples for winter and spring use. We know of no better plan then to pick the soundest fruit carefully into clean barrels, head them up tightly to exclude light and air, and store in a cool dry cellar, the colder the cellar below the freezing point the better the apples will keep. The late keeping variety, such as Roxbury russets and Newton pippins, will keep until summer if after being packed in barrels the spaces are filled with plaster well shaken down.

HOW TO MEASURE COEN IN A ORIE, HAY IN A MOW. ETC.

This rule will apply to a crib of any size or kind. Twe cubic feet of good, sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled sorn. To get, then, the quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, measure the length, breadth and height of the crib, inside of the rail; multiply the length by the breath and the product by the height; then divide the product by two, and you have the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib. To find the number of bushels of apples, potatoes, etc., in a bin, multiply the length, breadth and thickness together, and this product by S, and print off one figure in the product for decimals. To find the amount of hay in a mow, allow 512 cubic feet for a ton, and it will come out very generally correct.

## PARSNIPS FOR CATTLE.

In France efforts are being made to extend the cultivation of the paradip. It is much employed for calle. feeding in Brittany, where it is given to cows in a raw or cooked state. M. le Bian, a famous horse breeder, has reared his horses for twon'y ycars on this root, instead of carrots and oats, and invites

enough, the bees will build brace combs under the cloth, thereby lifting, it up, and allowing a passage way over the frames and under the cloth. If it is done late in the season, pieces of lath, or similar sticks, should be placed under the cloth. ... But it should be done early. by all means. Late in the season the bees collect great quantities of propolis. While the weather holds warm, this can be worked-worked into every hole and opening. The enameled cloth is comented down ; the hive is sealed ; indeed the bees pack themselves, and if the bec-master does not add anything, it is reasonably sufficient they will sur-vive the rigor of winter. But they cannot bave too much warmth in mid-winter out of doors, therefore the half-story cover is filled with sawdust, chaff or leaves. Top ventilation is not required, and toppacking is the only packing required. The hive, of course, is in the open air on the summer stand. On the north and west there should be a break-wind, and between it and the hives may be piled leaves, weeds or hay. Bee-keepers differ as to the entrance in winter, but in the writer's spiary, the entrances have been, every winter, left wide open, and the result could not be better. The bee keeper should bear in mind that the "let-alone" policy is a good policy to follow, particularly after his bees have been prepared for winter.

#### DIBBLINGS.

Milk is good for chicks even in the hot weather of August. But do not set enough out at once to last two or three days.

Encourage the poultry to forage in grain and hay fields after harvest. Give a light breakfast and nothing till evening.

Pinch off the new growth on the evergreen trees, and you will be astonished how thick and stocky they will soon become.

At this season if young chicks and turkeys droop the lice may be the cause. Whenever a young one is sick examine closely for lice. Keep the garden in good order until the end of the season. Many start well, but late in the summer their gardens look unsightly.

Tar ought not to be used in marking sheep. It dries into a large lump, which must be cut off by hand before the wool is manufactured.

Rotten corn cobs are said to be a valuable fertilizer on any soil that is said to be deficient in potash, and their value is much enhanced by being rotted with other manurc. Beans and peas that are to be kept over winter may be pulled from the vines as fast as they dry. If left on the vines the hulls will sometimes pop open and the seeds be lost.

The days of salt pork as the principal meat for farmers fortunately are past, and with them impaired digestion, that under the old diet was the source of innumerable ills.

Heavy winds that shake off a great deal of fruit do not always diminish yield, for what is left grows larger, sometimes so much superior in size and appearance as to overbalance all apparent loss.

The manufacturer of beet sugar in California has proved financially successful both to the manufacturers and tarmers who raise the the beets. The latter can net \$20 an acre profit in raising sugar beets.

Green amber cane is very highly extolled by Minnesota farmers as excellent food for cattle and milch cows, it being claimed that is is equal to corn for producing milk and superior te it for producing butter.

A Wisconsin farmer says that if thisiles all who desire to visit his stables ond judge A Wisconsin farmer says that if thistles agement of the affair, had arrived at Vin-of the vivacity of the animals and sleekness are cut off even with the ground and sait cennes. The thing was done in such haste of their coats. The yield is about twelve placed on them as fast as they appear they that we may believe the trench had been dug can be destroyed, but that watchfulness and industry must be exercised in kcoping them

FAKM AND TAKDEN. Winter rest. First, the colony should have twenty or twenty fire pounds of honey. It may winter on less, but if the winter is ir-regular, more will be consumed than in a steady or run of cold weather. The hedge problem in Calada is not yet The hedge problem in Calada is not yet the hive has ten frames, take out the two of Aspelen 1. It has been explained and contaide ones, and put in an inch heard and phaseler but it stands still in all its The hive has ten frames, take out the two outside ones, and put in an inch board ont, Jarger than a frames, to fit snug. Place enameled of the volume of a little over 360 pages (11 La little over 360 pages) ("Les Dernieres Annees du Duc d'Enghien") awakens in the reader a very lively interest. His object is to explain. Conde's army having been disbanded, the young duke showed no desire to follow his father and grandfather into England ; for towards them, especially the latter, he showed but a very moderate affection. He settled at Ettenheim, at the Cardinal de Rohan's little court, where he cultivated a very strong affeotion for the Cardinal's piece, Princess Charlotte. There he divided his time between the chase, one of the traditional tastes of his family, and the cultivation of flowers, another inheritance from the great Conde. This inactivity weighed heavily upon him; passionately fond of the military life, he dreamt of battles, but of battles fought in the open plain and broad daylight, and not of plots. "These methods," he would say, "are not to my liking." Whathe would have liked was to fight in a glorious compat, to meet, if necessary, in single combat even the First Consul himself, whom he could regard only as the usuper of the throne that rightfully belonged to his family. With this end in view he stooped to ask employment of the English Goverment, which, moreover, he did not hold in very high esteem. At a period when there was question of a rupture of the treaty of Amiens, and with the prospect of a war in the near future, he entered into relations with the French provinces nearest to Ettenheim, especially Alsace, where the Rohans had followers. This was what led him to ruin. The authorities of 'the Lower Rhine got wind of these intrigues. One of those personages that follow the unholy occupation of spy, Mehee by name, reported at Paris so called meetings of emigrés at Ettenheim and Offenburg; an emissary sent thither by the Consular Government, one Lamothe, deceived by a faulty pronunciation, denounced the presence at Ettenheim of General Dumouriez, for whom he had mistaken the Marquis de Thumery, an attache of the Duc d'Enghien. The plot concocted by George Cadoudal and Moreau had just been discovered at Paris. Bonaparte saw in these reports of Mehee and Lamothe proof that the young prince was implicated in the conspiracy. Carried away by anger and wishing at the same time to put an end to plotting by an act of severity, as well as to startle public opinion by a bold stroke, and to counteract the impression theu abroad that he might indeed play the part of Monk. and perhaps also to induce the Jacobins to pardon the dictatorship which he contemplated assuming in the near future, he gave orders that the prince be seized and carried off, though he was in neutral territory, in the States of the Elector of Baden, to have him brought to Paris and tried there without delay. These orders were executed with the same rapidity with which they had been given. Though informed that designs were entertained against his liberty and perhaps his life, the unfortunate Duc d'Enghien took no steps towards betaking himself to a place of safety. His house was surrounded in the night by a troop of gendarmes ; resistance was impossible. Arrested, along with his servants, the duke was immediately con-veyed to Sirasburg, and thence transferred in post-haste to Vincennes. Everything was ready. After a summary questioning, a mili-tary commission hastily formed, and having before it neither the documents of the trial nor the text of the laws, condemned the heir of the Condes without allowing him even a defender. Scarcely had the sentence been passed when it was executed in the trenches oi the cartie, by the light of a lantern, before Real, who had been entrusted with the man-



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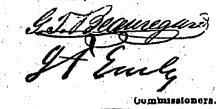
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tons per acre, and has the advantage of being able to remain safely in the ground throughout the winter, and is said to endure the cold | salted. of Iceland.

## ANGULAR CATTLE.

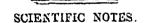
Sharp angularities, in either man er com, dinate disposition to ration slowly. A smooth surface and compact carcass denote vigor and evenly packed flesh. Of course the angul rities of the coarse beast may be in a measure overcome by a state of fatness, but the flesh of such a beast will be coarse and unsavory. The flesh of the ox or cow cannot be good unless it be marbled-fat and lean intermingled-said to be marbled because of its resemblance to marble, having light lines dispersed among the dark. So he who procures stock of this kind to rear upon his farm walks into a pitfall.

### CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Le Cultivateur remarks that rats, mice and insects will at once descrt ground on which a little chloride of lime has been sprinkled. Plants may be protected from insect plagues by brushing their stems with a solution of it. It has often been noticed that a patch of land which has been treated in this way remains religiously respected by grubs, while the unprotected beds round about are liberally devastated.

### WINTERING BEES.

Concerning this subject Mr. Gao. A. Stock grain of knowledge and a pound of common sense. If a colony of bees have abundant stores, the "problem" is settled practically. It does not matter very much what the bive is, if it be as good as a tight box. It is in the interest of many persons to extel the merits of the obaff hives. It is not doubted that a chaff hive is a good hive for summer or winter, although it may be a question whether it is better with or without the chaff. Many bac-keepers, if they used doublewall hives, would leave out the chaff alto-gether. A beginner bought in the spring coverel colonies in chaff hives. He did not give them much attention because he had farm work to do. Late in the summer the bees were discovered to be overran by moth worms. The chaff had been a convenient nest place for them. The bees are worthless. This, of course, is the fault of the construction of the hive, and of the owner, but in bee-keeping, as in anything else, it does not pay to watch useless cracks and cravices. The double-wall hive and creations. The double-wall hive is sufficient with the vacant dead air space. If anything be better than another to fill the space, it is sand. That will add to the weight, tut pre-the riding being present. Mr. Wm. Patervent the hive from blowing away; and what if it does make it heavy? The ordinary chaff then for the Dominion house, and Hon A. S. hive is too heavy and cumbersomelfor one man Hardy for the Ontario. This evening a large to carry easily-and that is one great bar to



Astronomers are said to be a long-lived race, as the average life-period of 1741 astronomers is 64 years and 3 months.

At Franklin, Pa., Wednesday, Sep. S. Mr. Carl Meyers made a balloon ascention, using natural gas. The balloon rose just one mile and remained for one hour in the air.

The deepest artesian well in the world is now being bored at Peath, having already reached a depth of 3,120 feet. It flows 176,000 gallons of water daily at a temperature of 158° F. The well will be bored deeper in the hope of obtaining water at a temperature of 176° F.

To such a degree of perfection and effectiveness has astronomical photography now reached that among its achievements is a photograph of the cluster in Perseus showing atars down to the thirteenth magnitude. In this particular case the negative was obtained in fifty minutes with 6.3-inch object glass of 83-inch focal length, the view being subse quently enlarged four times, and reproduced by helio engraving.

The statue of Liberty on Bealoes Island, New York, when completed, will be illumin-ated at night in a decidedly novel manner. The torch of the statue will contain eight electric lamps, of six thousand candle-power each, the light from which will be thrown directly upward, making a powerful beam and cloud illumination. Four or eight lamps of six thousand candle power each\_ will reflect their light upon the statue, illuminating it and causing it to shine forth in bright relief.

Under the slow but continuous action of the sulphurous acid thrown in the air of cities by the combustion of coal and the influence of the frequent changes in the degree of atmospheric humidity, it is found that the peroxide of red lead, used in coloring certain placards, is destroyed and sulphated. At the same time the protoxide of lead thus liberated is transformed into an insoluble sulphite, and this salt, being easily analyzed, it is believed that a certain means is thus obtained for determining the condition of the atmosphere in large cilies and its relations to the public health.

## CHOOSING CANDIDATES.

SOUTH BRANT AND WEST ELGIN GRITS SELECT

son, M.P., received the unanimous nomina-Hardy for the Ontario, ... This evening a large gathering of Reformers was held in the roller

beforehand, and that there was no priest there to shrive the condemned any more than there had been a lawyer to defend him. The sentence had not received its official character because the text of the law was not forthcoming, and it was completed only after the victim's death. The drams, begun by a violation of the law of notions, ended with an assassination and a forgery. The First Consul listened neither to Jose

phine's supplications nor to Cambaceres' ob jections ; he seems to have had no remorae for this crime, or at least affected not to have. But the result belied his foresight. He thought that by this violent means he would put an end to plots; therein he was greatly mistaken. He thought he would thus intimi date Germany; he only gave the signal for a fresh coalition.-Maz. de la Rocheterie, in Polybiblion.

## AN IRISH LEGISLATURE.

THE ONLY MEANS OF AN EABLY SETTLEMENT OF THE IRISH QUESTION-MR MORLEY'S REPLY TO LORD RANDY.

LEEDS, Nov. 4 — At the avening session of the Liberal federation, Mr. Morley said the afternoon conference had added to the Liberal programme the fresh article named: That an early settlement of the Irish question can only be obtained by granting to Ireland a national heideline assembly and that the paramount be obtained by granting to Ireland a national legislative assembly, and that the paramount duty of the Government is to deal with the Irish question without delay. "The Tories," Mr. Morley said, "have paraded Ireland before the people of England as being entirely free from crime. If this be so, then why do they not hasten remedial legislation for Ireland instead, as Lord Ran-dolph Churchill announced the other day, of dealing with other questions first. The real meaning of the Tory programme is to shelve

meaning of the Tory programme is to shelve meaning of the Tory programma is to shelve the Irish question, and Ireland will have to learn over again the cruel and desperato lesson which has been taught her a thousand times, that she is to be treated with in time of outrage and sgitation, while nothing is to be conceded to her on the ground of justice and tranquility.' Sir William Harcourt ascribed the quietude of Irada to remedial lesislation secured for her reland to remedial legislation secured for her by Mr. Gladstone and the expectation of the Irish prople that with the assistance of the Liberal party Ireland will obtain a government Inderai party ireiand will obtain a government in accordence with the wish of her people. Herbert Gladstone presided over the overflow imeeting which was addressed by Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt.

### ONE EFFECT OF THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Morley's emphatic declaration at Loeds that there would be no surrender of the leading principles of Mr. Gladstone's Irish bill hus sufficed to suppress the threatened meeting by a small majority in favor of conciliating the Unionists, and the conference results in widen. ing the breach between the Liberals and Union-ists. The policy of the Gladstonian leaders is tets. The policy of the Gladstonian leaders is largely influenced by their knowledge of a closer alliance between Lord Salisbury and Lord Hertington, rendering all overtures for concili-ation of the latter futile. Since Cabinet coun-cils were resumed Lord Salisbury, Lord Hart-ington and Sir Michael Hicks Beach have daily had long interviews at Devorshire house on Irish policy. Yesterday Lord Hart-ington called a meeting of the Unionist leaders to confer with the executive committee of the Liberal Unionist association. It was decided to hold a general conference at London of all to carry enalty—and that is one great har to its use. But we do not want a double-wall hive—that is to say, it is not necessary. Tried side by side with single will hives, the othat ark has proved to be an inferior with the proved to it is not inferior, if equal to the single wall hive; what is the object of having it, show endoresses were delivered hive; what is the object of having it, since it is double it, price is well as wall as wall to the security of the ventures of the unnoints association. It was decided to the single wall tives. Then left we have wated no money on Moloragil, if all the nomines retired, and the price wall dives what is double in price is well as wall as wall and hive, what is the object of having it, since it a double it, price as well as wall as wall as the investige of the unnoints eaders. The bas in the rescutive committee of the invest the object of having it, since it a double it, price as well as wall as wall and have single wall tives. The bas in the province is demonstrate that that is not interview and of the investige of the unnanimous nomines retired, and the price wall of the investige and price wall the investige of the unnanimous nomines. The bas wall as the investige of the unnanimous nomines retired as the investige of the investige of



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carry-ing cil gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities curl foul humors of the secretion ; at the same time Correcting Ac-ity of the Stomach, caring Bill aness, Due-repsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Hearthurn, Constipation, Dryness of the Shin Dansy, Dimension of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimusso of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Eheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many effect similar Complaints yield to the nappy influence of ELOOD BITTERS. of BURDOCK

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French, if any, Tostimotials required. Appli-cations received till the 10th of November. 18 min to the Louis of Land, or by lotter 18 min to the lotter of the lotter of

dent to a bilions state of the system, such as Dis-ziness, Nausen, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pom in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in caring SICK

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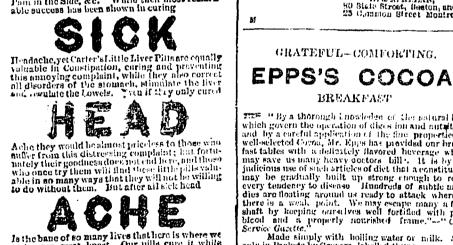
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NOTICE. - NOTICE IS HEREITY GIVEN that application will be made to USPArliament of Canada, at its next forsion, on the part of Darke Suzan Ash, of the City of Monireal, in the District of Micontreal, and Province of Quevec, to obtain a bill of divorce from her humanad, William Mantor, of parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of descriton, and because the said William & nation having obtained a divorce from the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Massachusetts. on, of the United States of America, has contracted a socond matricing. Moot eal. 18th Reptember, 1880 DUHAMEL, HAINVILLE & MARCEAU, AMORDE'S Or the state dual bane Suzan Ash. 7 27 Its Seerching and Mealing Properties are Known Thronghoat the Worl 1. Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

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# TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

# 8

# MR. BLAKE ON HOME RULE.

## [From the Globe.]

Hon. Edward Blake, in the course of his speech at Guelph, arged upon the people, as he has done upon other audiences, to frown down the effort now being made to divide the population upon questions of race and creed, population upon questions of table and deprecated in atrong terms the proposal to change the constitution by interference in the local affairs of Quebec in order to the mo-dification by Canada of institutions subject to the exclusive control of the province, cu the suggestion that they were prejudicial to the minority in the Province. He proceeded as follows : The best way in which we can, if they need our help, benefit that minority, with which those of us who are English and Protestant naturally sympathize, is by set-ting the example of perfect fair play, tolerance, and more, even generosity, towards those minorities, French or German in nationality or Roman Catholic in religion, like any of these motions or amendments, but which subsist in our own Province. doing we can raise our voices, if need should exist.

## IN FAVOR OF THE MINORITY

n other provinces with the most powerful effect and with the greatest moral authority. I ask you, as I have asked other audiences, I ask you to remember the good old maxim, that example is better than precept. I ask you so to act in your political, your muni-cipal, and your social relations in this regard that if there be a grievance on the part of mincrities in other provinces you may speak as Canadian citizens, as friends and neighbors, in kindly request, with that moral force which, otherwise acting, you could not exert. I do not deny, I maintain your right to extend your sympathy, to exert the force of moral sussion in favor of any Canadian citizen of whatever province if circumstarces call for the effort. But do not appeal to cuercive methods; do not propose to take away the rights of the province ; do not suggeat legislative interference against its will because if you do you work harm instead of good ; you raise a feeling of indignation and resentment on the part of those whose legislative powers are threstened-you lose your only real-the moral power of sussion, without the least hope of success by the other methods you propose. This principle of Provincial Rights is the very foundation of our future as a Confederation. We must recognize a large c.casure of absolute local liberties as esteration, we vital to the nation. I believe the propie of Ontario do so ; I believe the Liberal party at any rate does so; and I believe that is one reason why the Liberal party is in favor of the exemplification of that principle throughout the empire and in those islands from whose people most of us bers. arc descended. (Cheers.) I observe that Sir John Macionald and Mr. Costigan have thought fit lately to raise the question of my conduct and to attempt a defence of their own on the question of Home Rule for Ire-land. Sig John Macdonald said :--

The difference between Mr. Costigan's reso lution and Mr. Blake's was that the Conser vatives wanted to pass a resolution which would be looked upon favorably in England and Ireland, while Mr. Blake desired to intraduce a resolution which he knew could not press, and then he would be able to appeal to the Lishmen of Canada on the ground that the Conservatives were opposed to Home Rule

## Mr. Costigan said :

No benefit whatever could accrue to Irelund of frishmen by the resurrecting of the question. Every possible prestige which Canada could give it had already been given. As far as he (Mr. Costigan) was conversed, he did not see what benefit what ever it would be to raise the question again. The motion, however, was moved by the leader of the Opposition, and was again substantially carried.

Now what are the facts? In 1882, Mr. Costigan proposed a motion in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. I supported that mo

would accept it or suggest one amondment. They said that after confirmence we might be able to agreemmon and resolution, which we could all support. I willingly acceded to this proposal and expressed and express home that by computation we should earnest hope that by consultation we should - 11 be able to sgree upon a unanimous resolution. They knew my views; but they did not com-municate theirs, or offer a suggestion, or propose a conference. The time served upon for resuming the question came, and I brought forward my original motion, announcing that as nothing had been said npon the subject, I supposed that it was unobjectionable. Then supposed that it was unobjectionable. Then they proposed an amendment, a colorlass amendment, a vapid amendment, a washed-out amendment which was designed obviously to do as little good to the cause of Home Rule as possible. (Houd cheers.) We heard the Orange Tory element in the Home are so Cal O'Reley the Orange 

# I will vote for Mr. Costigan's amendment be-cause it will do the least harm"-that is

IT WILL DO LEAST HARM to the cause he favored, the cause opposed to Home Rule. (Cheers.) I said :- I will vote against it because I want the motion to pass which will do the most good to the cause of Home Rule. (Renewed cheering.) The Government carried their amendment against my vote. Weak and halting as it was, when they had carried it and it was plain that it was the best I could get, I voted for it as better than nothing. Then I said, "This, though weak, may have some little effect ; it may show that we so far countenance Home Rule, if it is sent to Mr. Gladstone, because the very message to him will exbibit some degree of sympathy with him and the cause he represents." That was pro-posed. What was the Government's reply? They said, "We will agree to leave it to Mr. Gladstone if you will agree to send it to Lord Salisbury as well." (Laughter.) But, I said, he has spoken only the other dwy in the most violent terms against Home Rule, and I quoted from some of his speeches then wedding presents have come to he an abuse. and I quoted from some of his spectree that recently delivered. (Hear, hear and laugh-ter.) The language I quoted was so strong that they dropped their proposal. They re-fused to send it to Mr. Gladstone; they refused to send it to Mr. Parnell; and in the end they determined to send it-to whom do you think they determined to send it as a means of communicating it to the House of Commons ?-to Sir Charles Tapper! (Deri-sive laughter.) Now, why did Mr. Costigan not move, and why, when I moved, did he not agree? For fear of the Tory Orangemen of Ontario! He acknowledged that his reason was that a few men were opposed to Home Rule-and you know the men. Yes; the cowardice of one or two Conservativo mem-

## CALLING THEMSELVES REPRESENTATIVE IRISH-

MES, and the bigotry of a few fanatie Tory Orange members, prevented the voice of Canada from being raised in favor of the principle of that great measure, a measure prompted, I be-lieve, by the desire for, and tending to accomplish, the real unity of the Empire. (Loud and prolonged applause.) The sense in which we were beliaved to speak, the way in which what we said and did was under stood, was shown by the disappointment of the friends of Home Rule and the r-juicings of those who were its enemies, (Applause.) Those who were engaged in opposing Home Kule said it was a very good thing that my motion was defeated and that Mr. Costigan's amendment prevailed-a good thing it was for their cause, but bad for Home Rule ! Those who were in favor of Home Rule, as, for example, Mr. O'Brien, the late member for Tyr. nº, said that it was a cause for regret that Mr. Costigan's amendment had carried, and that the motion J pre-sented was lost. Yet, I find Sir John Mac-donald and Mr. Costigan declaring to the electors of the country that their motion was | twelve and six), boil in a quart of water till us well calculated, or better calculated, to quite in pulp. Rub through a sieve : add accomplish the object in view as mine, and 1 about two or three ounces of butter, somo find it alleged that my motions were all that sait, pepper, and a few chopped mushrooms was vile, while theirs all that was excellent. (where mushrooms cannot be had, a few (Laughter.) My fears were realized ; the pickles), then hear (act boil) with two quarts bill was lost ; lost by a narrow majority ; by a majority that we might have helped in turn. The people were told Canada had refused its voice for Homo Rule. The Government was defeated. I deeply regret the circumstances which prevented the Canadian Commons from speaking what I believe is the voice of the vast mu jority of the people of Canada. (Cheers) I regret it in the interest of the Empire at large. I know not how soon or in | with a round cutter and butter one half ; what shape may come the issue of the turn the other half over on to it, and let it struggle. But I know that if the second rise until tes times bake in a quick over reading of the Bill had been carried, the question had been adjourned and the details had been reconsidered, if there had been a few months for the people to discuss and understand the whole matter; and if, aft r a fall session, the elections had been held, the result, in my judgment, would have bee different from that which has actually ensued. Had sufficient time been given by that second reading, I believe the future of the question would have been changed, and Home Rule would have been escured. (Great sprinkle over a little salt and black pepper, and p chopged cheering.) I hope and trust it will come still, (Loud apulause) I hope (cold fowl, chicken or turkey lefs from dinner, and trust so in the interest of the Empire at [chop it up and mix it with some of the above large, in the interest of the two islands, in the interest of Canada, which is so deeply concerned in the quenching of the fires of discord and aliena ion born out of wrong and selad. injustice, fires which have burned so long and so fiercely and with such deplorable results on this as well us on the other side of the water, and which can be extinguished only by the establishment of a just and reasonable control by the Irish people over their local affairs. I believe the best opportunity she over may have, to help in the accomplishment of that great Imperial object, was the opportunity I offered to the House of Commons, and which that House, by the advice of Mr. Costigan and Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Bowell and Sir Hestor Langevin, unhappily declined. (Lond and prolonged cheering.)

THE HOUSEHOLD. The Editress is prop d t in wer all questio A RA 

THE

WEDDITC PRESENTS. I could not fail to be struck with the fol-lowing remarks which I stumbled on on a New York Teshion papers few dive ago in having come from the periof (1 lady: 10 lat having come from the periof (1 lady: 10 lat having come from the periof (1 lady: 10 lat having come from the periof (1 lady: 10 lat having the season under \$500 for this item of corpense. I would avoid it if I could, but the fact is when I was mariled, three years ago it was my mislertune to receive about \$2,000 worth of presents from my friends and rels twos, and I amigradually paying back their value to those who great mentions and to whom I mut five in return. I thought such a liberal donation fortunate at the time, WEDDING FRESENTS. STER S and to whom I must give in return. I thought such a liberal donation fortunate at the time, but I have learned differently by experience. Whenever I see a great display of present at a wedding now I say to myself: "There is a debt of so many hundred or thousands of dollars that this young couple has addled npon them at the beginning of their career." It is a custom that has grown to abuse, and the only merit I see in it is that they may the only merit I see in it is that they pay back on the instalment plan. I have several years to pay debt, but still 1 must pay for many articles for which I have not had the pleasure?" There can be no doubt that wedding presents are very serious and a very unnecessary evil. In 'nine cases out of ten they are not given with sincerity, and entail a great deal of needless expense. I know that when I was married I was favored with a hundred weight of cheap electro-plated goods and trumpery glassware, most of which has passed out of existence. Of course every one of the donors expect a return either for themselves or their daughters, so a multiplicity causes a great expense

## CINNAMON COSTARD PIE.

Beat six eggs thoroughly ; add three pints of rich new milk and a tablespoonful of cornstarch, stirred smooth in a little milk sweeten to taste and sift in a tablespoonful of cinnamon. Pour into tins lined with crust and bake.

> THE GOOD HOUSEKSEPER. How can I tell her? By her cellar--Cleanly shelves and whitened wall. I can guess her By her dresser; By the back staircase and hall. And with pleasure Take her measure By the way she keeps her brooms. Or the peeping At the keeping Of her back and unseen rooms. By her kitchen's air of neatness, And its general completeness. Wherein cleanliness and sweetness The rose of order blooms.

#### RUMP STEAK PUDDING.

Meat pudding is not as popular as it ought to be, and those who make it nicely will probably repeat the experiment. The following is a good method :--Cut one and a halt pounds of rump steak into nice square pieces, with a small quintity of fat, and divide a kidney into small picces. Make a batter of six ounces of flour, two eggs, and nearly a put of milk ; lay a little of it at the bottom of a pie dish, then put in the steak and kidney, which should be well seasoned with pepper and salt, and poor over the remainder of the batter und bake for half an hour in a brick oven.

### BRITANY POTATO SOUP.

Take potatoes and half as many onions (say of milk.

MALLEN MILL & UNITED Findenoy to firmness; black. pepper 18c to 18 jo; bloves 23 io, 250 FURS-Offerings; of raw furs continue small. We quote: Beaver, \$350 to \$4; bear \$12 to \$14; cub do \$5 to \$6; finher \$5, to \$6; for, ired, \$14; cub do \$5 to \$6; finher \$5, to \$6; for, ired, \$15 to \$1.10; lyor, \$3,00 to \$4,00; market, \$14 to \$125; mink 75; to \$10; investing at 10; investing at 20; investing at 2; investing at 3; investing at 2; investing at 2; investing at 2; investing at 3; investing at 2; investing at 3; investing a Tendency to firmness; black, pepper 18c to proved satisfactory to most of them, in leather matters arginather quieter at the mo-ment, but prices, rule steady. We quote :-Spanish sole B. [A:, No, 1, 24c to 265; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary, Spanish, 23c to 24c to 23c; No. 1 to 22c; No.-1 (hima, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c) to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2 (101c to 21c; Namo 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2 (101c to 21c; No. 1, 21 to 22c; do,

and metals continues of a satisfactory character; We quote :---Summerlee, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Gartsherrie, \$17.50 to \$18; Langloan and Coltness, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Shotts, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15.00 to \$16.50; Cal-der, \$17 to \$17.50; Carnbrce, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hematite, \$20.00; Silmens, No. I, \$17.50; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1 S5; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.30 to \$2.5; Penn and Plates, Blaina, \$2 30 to \$2 35; Penn and Pontpool, \$2 50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcosl, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do L.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized abeets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand ; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 640; No. 26, 7c, the usual ex-tra for large sizes. Hoops and b.nds, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$2.25; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:-Pig \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6

to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2 75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2 75 aleigh shoe, \$2 00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 310 per lb.; Ingot tin, 250 to 260; bar tin, 270 to 280; ingot copper, 12 to 130; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00 ; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25 ; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.40 per 100

OILS, PAINT AND GLASS.—There is no change in linseed oil or turpentine whatever; castor Sic to Sic ; olive quiet at old figures. Fish oils remain dull and low, pure Newfoundland cod is nominally 433 to 44c, Halifax 35c to 36c, pale seal 42c to 44c. Leads and colors are unchanged. We quoto :- Leads (chemically pure and firstlass brands only) \$6.00 ; No. 1, \$5.25 ; No. 2, S4 50; No. 3, S4.25. Dry white lead, 54c; red do, 44c to 44c. London washed whiting, 50c to 60; Paris white, S1 25; Cookson's Venetian red, S1.75; other brands Venetiau red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow onhre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1 50 per 50 feet for first break ; \$1 60 for second break. SALT, -A fair business is being done at quotitions, which are steadily maintained. We quots coarso clevens, 490 to 520 ; for rather slack. Wheat offered slowly and i

twelves 47c to 49c; factory filled \$1.15 to steadily, and seems really to have been a lit \$1.20; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's scarce. No. 2 fall sold last week at 74c, a pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's this week at 74c f. o. c. No. 1 red win Island 30. a bushel. WOOL.—There is no weakenining of the market; imported stock is in very light supply. We quote :-- Cape 17hc to 20c, and

Australian 18: to 21c for ordinary run of stock. Domestics steady at last quoted prices.

11 

#### DAIRY PRODUCE. 1.15.1

BUTTHE --- The market, although quiet, tains its strength on all the finest description There is a good enquiry here for selections choice Eastern Townships, and all such kin 286 to 320; Callekins, (30 to 10 m), 10 to 200; S0c; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 850; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 12c to 155c; Bough, 13c to 28c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c. METALS AND HARDWARE.—Business in iron and metals continues of a satisfactory obaracter: We quote; Summerlee, \$17.50 Hard State St will be wanted for the local trade. Th 190 ; Brockville, fair to good, 14c to 14 Western, fine to finest, 14to to 155; Weste fair to good, 13c to 14c; low grades, 11c 12c.

Add 1c to 2c per lb to above prices selected jobbing lots. CHEESE .- The position of this market I

undergone no striking change during week. We quote : [Finest September, 1] to 12:; finest August, 11ge to 11ge; fine 11c to 11ge; medium to tair, 10c to 10 lower grades, 9ge to 9ge.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OYSTERS .--- The weather having be against the sale of bivalves prices have rul very low for poor stock, which have a at \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel. Good stock at to \$4.

STEAM COAL.—The supply is light a prices continue to advance. We quote Ca Breton \$3.50 to \$3.75, Picton \$4, and Soot **S4** 50.

FISH.-We quote : Labrador herings \$5 to \$6.25; Cape Bretons \$5.50 to \$5.75. 1 cod \$2 90 to \$3.25; green ditto, in am supply and dearce at \$4 to \$4.25 for No. North Shore salmon \$17 and \$16 for Nos. and 2; British Columbia,\$14. Lake tro

83 75.

## TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS

This week has been one of quiet, steady and generally satisfactory fru There has not been anything of an active trade done in any line. Remittances h bcen fair.

FLOUR AND MEAL .- The movement continued to be very small. Bran-Qu but worth about \$10 50 on the track he Ostmeal-Quict; cars held usually at \$3 ::0 \$3.75, with small lots selling at \$4 to \$4 GRAIN-Has been quiet, as there has b little of anything except barley in the mark and the deman i for all clsc than it has b brought 78c f. o. c. on Tuesday, and No sold last week at 75c, and this week at 7 Spring, very scarce ; but No. 1 sold on Sa day, for December delivery, at 78c and 78 The market closed steady. Outs have be

offered rather sparingly and sold at 301 to 31c for cars of average mixed. on the track, Asnes .- The market is firmer, some small closing with 31e wanted. Barley has been

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en	Children's and Misses' Mantles of all kinds at lowest prices.
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Nov-10,-1886-

TARAS S KARNS I

the best of my ability, and it passed with apparent unanimity, and, at any rate, by an ove whelming majority. In 1886, the ques-tion had advanced and a measure was proposed which embodied the true principle of Humo Rule; some exception was taken to certain details, but Mr. Gladatine, who had charge of the Bill, declared that the vote in favor of the second reading was to be regarded as simply an affirmation of the principle of Home Rule, and that the measure if read a second time would not be further pushed that session, but that after the prorogation it would be in some particulars reconsidered, and probably amended. It was shown that thus the members and the people would have time to further consider the details, and that in the fall the House might meet and debate, with all the advantage of the intermediate time, thought, and discussion, the amended measure. I saw that

### THE MOMENT WAS CRITICAL,

that enurmous forces were arrayed against the principle of the Bill, force of passion and projudice, of ignorance and privilege of party and faction. I saw, too, that the question had reached the point so rapidly in the end that there were hopest doubts, difficulties, and misconceptions which might be removed by time. I felt that it was most important that Mr. Gladstone's hands should be strengthened from every quarter of the civilized world. I saw that other ustionalities and other Provinces, and other peoples were acting. I saw them passing resolutions and making representations; I saw that those resolutions and representations were received and answered by Mr. Gladetone, and in a manner which showed how high he valued, how important he felt, these tertimonics of moral support, confidence and sympathy; and all this strengthened my view that we too ought to Time passed on. I waited for action act. on the part of the Ministers, especially on the part of him who had before raised the question. I waited in vain. Then I saw published a cable message from Mr. Costigan to Mr. Parnell. informing the Nationalist leader that the Irishmen in the House of Commons who had voted for the resolution of 1882 favored Home Rule for Ireland still! (Laughter.) Well, I said, this, whatever answer Mr. Parnell's politethan nothing. (Great cheering.) Did Mr. Paraell want to know that the Irishmen who had favored Home Rule in Ireland in 1882 favored it still. (Cheere.) Sure-ly that, at any rate, might be inferred ! But it was as much as to say that these of other nationalities in the inferred sure of the sure interval and the sure of the sure House of Commons, if their opinions were asked again, would not speak with the same voice in 1886. That was the inference ! (Loud applause.) That was worse than nothing. It is said now that no Parlia. men ary action was needed ; if so, why was the cable needed? But the cable was thought useful and proper. If so, would not a resolution of the Commons be useful and proper? At length 1 saw with regrot an annuncement that Mr. Costigan had definitely declared that he would not act. Then, and not till then, I acted. Upon the eve of the second reading of the Bill 1 brought forward a proposal. That proposal defor is for a few days, on it do guy to ger, however. the Government would contider whether they the Government would contider whether they the group won't do guy lorger, however. the second reading of the Bill 1 the whole exhibit is instituted at \$12.50; the conservation of the second reading of the Bill 1 the whole exhibit is instituted at \$12.50; the conservation of the second reading of the Bill 1 the second reading of the Bill 1 the whole exhibit is instituted at \$12.50; the conservation of the second reading of the Bill 1 the second reading of the Bill 1 the whole exhibit is instituted at \$14.50; the second reading of the Bill 1 the second reading of the second reading worth 230 and coarse 200; the second reading worth 230 and coarse 200; the second reading of the second reading of the second reading worth 230 and coarse 200; the second reading of the second reading of the second reading with a second reading with a second reading with a second reading of the second reading with a second reading with t

## A NEWSPAPER MAN'S OPINION.

court of the Indian and Colonial exhibition writes as follows: But among the many very fine displays here showing the industrial excellence of Canadian houses, and as evidencing that high degree of good taste so frequently met with, the exhibit of Meesrs. Gwon McGarvey best mentioning the extremely fine bedroom suite in (I think) the style of Louis II, of France, the charming easy chairs with their gorgeous rich coverings, a delightful cabinet of eboay of particularly graceful design, and a sola and several chairs made of western eatre horns and horfs quite a novelty here. To thus must add an elaborate and very handsome I must add an elaborate and very handsome brie a brae and sofa combined ( be only one made in Canad , I am told), a lovely inlad had, is work table, and the ingeniously contrived, as well as ext emely useful Plympton sofa bet. The whole exhibit is tastefully displayed, and S2 25; London layers, S2 70; black baskets

## TEA ROLLS.

The following will be found a good recipe for roll :-- Two quarts of flour, into which iuh a large spoonful of lard, oue pint of cold boiled milk, one quarter of a cop of sugar, one half cup of yeast ; make a hole in the flour, Pour in the liquid and let it rise over night; in the morning knead, and let it rise until noon; then knead and roll out, cut out rise until tes time ; bake in a quick oven.

## CELERY SALAD.

Two boiled eggs, one raw egg, two table sponfuls of meited butter, or one of oil, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of mustard, one half teaspoonful of sait, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one-half teacupful of vinegar. Rub the yelks of eggs smooth, and add the oil, mustard, &c, the vinegar last. Cut the celery into pieces holf an inch long. S st all in a cool place. Just before serving then pour over the dressing. If you have any chop it up and mix it with some of the above -cqual proportions of both-and it will make a delicious salad; or a few oysters left in the tursen will be a great addition to the celery

## COMMERCE.

## Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The steady movement noticed during the past few weeks is still maintained in most apparently at any price. Prices are purely firm on light supply. lines. In dry goods and groceries, however, nominal. PROVISIONS.-A sta there is a slight slackening off. Remittances are not quite as good as they were, though there is no great amount of complaining on this acore.

DRY GOODS .- The fine warm weather of the last week has not been favorable to the retailer in either city or country, and from The London correspondent of the Gazette in retailer in either city or country, and from a review of the various exhibits at the Ganadian this cause payments have fallen of a point or two. Assorting orders to the wholesale trade, however, both by letter and from travellers are fairly maintained, and the aggregate of trade is ahead of last year at this

> GROCERIES -Trade has not been quits so active the last week or so, still there is a fair are favorably spoken of as a whole. Sugars \$12.50 for car lots, and smaller parcels at \$13 are gain weaker, refined being 6 cents at re to \$13.50. Shorts \$13.50 to \$16. Umberland at 74c to 8c; rolls unchanged very onlat, with a few transaction method. finery, yellows 41 to 53 cents; molasses steady at 330 to 331c for Barbadoes; for syrup there is a good demand. There is a lively enquiry for Japans at 16s to 18s, of which there are not many to be had ; higher grades not so activo at the moment. Valencia raising despite lute large receipts are not

sales have been made at \$3.85, and a fair firmer at \$5 60 to \$5.75.

## FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-Since our last report superiors sales having been made at \$3.90, choice selling at \$4 to \$4 05. In Manatoban flour strongs have sold at \$4.30 in round lots and at \$1.75 to \$1 \$5 for patests. We quote :--Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.00 to \$5.50; do American 2.9, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do Ontario do, \$5.00 to \$5.45; Strong Bakers' (American), 84 25 to \$4.55; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4 10 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada) \$4.00 to \$4 20; Superior Extra, \$3.85 to \$3 95; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10 : Extra Superfine, \$3.75 to \$3 \$0; Fancy, \$3.60'to \$0.00; Spring Extra. \$3 55 to \$3 60; Superfine, \$3 00 to \$3.15; Fine, \$2.65 to \$2 75; Middlings, \$2 20 to \$2.25; Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0.00; Ontario bags (strong) b.i.. SI 90 to \$1.95; do (spring extra), \$1.65 to \$1.75; do (superfine), \$1.50 to \$1.55; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$0.00.

OATMEAL, &C. - The market is generally quiet. For car lots, ordinary calmeal may be quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.50 per abl, obbing lots bringing from \$4 10 to \$4.25. Granulated is quiet at \$4.30 to \$4.50. In bags we still quote \$2.00 to \$2.10 for ordinary and \$2.15 to \$2.25 for granulated, Moulite is very quiet and prices range from \$20 to \$23 per ton. Commeal, \$2 45 to \$2.75 per bbl. WHEAT-Here we quote prices as follows ;

Conada red and white winter wheat Sle to S3c, and epring wheat 80s to 82s. No. 1 tory. Payments are fair. There is a good Duluth, 85c, and No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat movement in teas at about steady prices. 85 : to 80 .,

ia bond.

BUCKWHEAT. - The market is completely at a standstill, there being no demand whatever, and prices are nomical at 40s to 42c per 48

OATS .-- There have been sales at 270 on track and at 28c afloat, and we quote 27c to 28c.

BARLEY-The market has not altered since week ago, and we repeat former prices, multing descriptions being quoted at 580 to 62c, sules having been made at within that raugo. Feed burley is quiet at 48: to 50c. PEAS -Sales have transpired at 65c per

66 lbs affoat and at 64c on cars. BRAN-Sales of bran have been made at \$12 per ton in car lots. We quote \$12 to small lots. Bacon-Sales few and only in LEMONS.-Although the late warm weather

SKEDS-A few sales have been made of

held rather above buyers' views, and sale qu tation would be \$3.55 to \$3.90; trading consequently rather small; No. I has changed is very limited. There is early 15 bris, of hands at 61c and once at 614c, and No. 2 has pearls in store ollogether, and prices are sold at 56s to 57s f. o.c.; for lower grades the demand seems to have been slack, but extra No. 3 has been worth 53 ., and Russian barley has cold by sample at 50c. Street receipts

## have been on the increase, and prices have have been in tair request, and a little steadier, iranged from 432 to 624c. Pear-Off rings weak, with cars of No. 2 sold at 514c and 52c, 5.0.c., closing easy. LEATHER. Small dealers are buying but

little leather at present. There has, however, been some movement in round lots. There are no changes to note in prices. HARDWARE. -In this line trade continues

fairly active. We have no changes to make in the range of quotations.

Hors .- There has been but little doing. No now have yet been offered on this market. Ycarlings have sold slowly in small lots at Inf comb sales have tronspired at 12c to 15c 20c to 25c, and in single bales of the best Hors, ... There is no life in the market, 20c to 25c, and in single bales of the best quality at 30c.

HIDES AND SKINS .- There has been no change in hides, green having been in fair supply and selling as tefore, and cured sold POTATOES.—Sules were made at forme in car lots at 81 to 88. Calfakins-Nominal. few offered and more wanted ; prices as before. Sheepskint-Prices of best green have been advanced ten conts, or to 850, with country lots in fair supply and usually bring. per bol. ing from 60c to 75c, according to quality.

POTATOES .- Cars have been in improved demand with sales at 55 and 52e cn the track.

GROCERIES .- Trade continues very fair. The past month's business has been satisfac Sugars continue weak with a light move

Cons-The market is quiet at 470 to 481 mont ; granulated has sold at 6kc, but \$6 15

PROVISIONS,—A steady demand has been maintained all week for butter, more particu-larly for choice. Good lots of dairy have been taken at lör to 160, and the pick of them at 17c to 18c. Some lots of good medium

quality with white thrown out have changed hands at 11c to 1Sc., the latter being. excep-Common, very flat, at 8e to 9c, and rolls not to \$7 per bol as to quality. offering to any extent which would CRANDERRIES.—Supplies are libert

establish quotations. Cheese-Very quiet ;

ut 9s to 9hc, and backs and bellies at 10c to timothy for fall sowing at \$2.25 to \$2.40 per 1040. Hams-Very quiet at 120 to 1245 for to \$5,50 for half cheets. bushel. We quote clover seed nominal at smoked, which are the only sort selling. ORANGES.—The demar \$6.50 per bushel, alsike \$7.00 and flax seed Lard-Much as before at 920 to 101c for time few sales transpire at \$4 for Brazils in boxes \$1.20 to \$1.30. S1.20 to \$1.30. HAR AND STRAW—The receipts of loose hay yet offered, but \$5 50 to \$6 paid for market during the week have been fair, and sales receipts, which have come forward pretty have been made at \$11 to \$11 50, said to be freely. Salt—Inactive ; only sales, a few COCOANUTS.—Supp

very good timothy. We quote fair to choice barrels of Liverpool at S0c. hay at \$10 50 to \$12 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs Wool...There has been very little fleece each, and dark cow feed at \$8 50 to \$9 50, lcit to 'offer, but' any coming forward has

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### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs -Although we can report no radical change in values, there appears to have sprung up a little better enquiry, and business has been done at 18: to 29.

Beans, --- The market has roled a little in buyers lavor, with transactions reported at \$1 10 to \$1 20, the latter price for hand picked. We quote from \$1 00 to \$1 25 as to quantity and quality.

GAME -Sales of venison saddles were made yesterday at 10: per lb, and partridges sold at 20c to 450 per pair. HONEY. -A lot of old honey has been sold

at 640, but it is very difficult to make sales of that class. Imitation honey sells at 7c to Se and new do at 910 to 11c as to quality. We quote 150 to 301 as to quality.

ONIONS .- The market remains firm with POTATOES --- Sales were made at farmers waggons at 75c per single bag, but for round lots of 100 to 200 hags we quote 600 to 65c. SWEET POTATOES .--- The supply is still excessive, and prices range from \$2 50 to \$3 00

FRUITS, &c.

EVAPORATED APPLES. - Sales aggregat-ing 100 boxes are reported at 9., and we quote 9 to 91c as to size of lot. Dricd apples are dull and difficult to sell, and prices range all the way from 31 to 5c per lb as to quality and lot.

APPLES .- The market during the past few days has been quiet, and in order to effect a bond. Eve-There is no market for this cereal molesses are moving freely, but prices are learn of quite a number of cars of fair to good stock selling at \$2 to \$2.15, with choice lots selling a little higher.

GRAPES. - The season is about over for native kinds, and the rew lots of Concords offering sell at 60 per lb, and rod and white at 6 to 9c. Almeria grapes are very cheap, sales being reported at \$4 to \$4.25 per keg.

values are in buyers favor, with business re-ported at \$6 to \$8 per bbl. Choice dark bersales only in small lots of five, ported at \$6 to \$8 per bbl. Choice dark ber-and these usually at 12c. Eggs-Have ries are offered in New York at \$4.75 per been in rather better supply, and apparently per bbl. The demand should increase from

at \$3.75 to \$4 for Malaga in boxes, and at \$5

ORANGES .- The domand is still light, but a and at \$7 to \$8 for Jamaica in bbls. CHESTNUTS.—The market is unchanged at

COCIANUTS .- Supplies are still light and

prices are firm at \$6.50 to 6.75 per 100.

A new prophet has arisen in Hart County.