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THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

"What do you prophesy of my little Rose?" Mr. D'Arcy had asked him, on the eve of their departure for home. "That I shall be blessed with possessing my darling grandpapa for twenty years more," Rose hastened to reply, as she looked up beseechingly at Mr. Biham.

"That you shall be the joy of a life full of his latest day, my dear child," answered that gentleman. "That is a magnificent prospect, my friend," said Mr. D'Arcy, laughing; "but I do not see how it can be accomplished." "Should I point out the day and month when he is to leave all things to follow?" "Her husband," said her grandfather, merrily.

"The imperious and irresistible call of Love!" replied the priest. How many years is it now since you called me to Augusta to unite her father and mother? he continued. "I remember the day well," said Mr. D'Arcy. "And I remember, too, your prophesying so truly of the happiness our dear Mary was to shed around her—our parents, husband, children, servants, all within her own home and outside it. And so they set out, but without old Hunter."

Our travellers met with Hiwassee and Jamie McDuffie at Lebanon. A most joyous meeting it was, amid the dangers that beset them, though it did not all except the Kentuckians that had disasters that had of late darkened the home of the D'Arcys. Still, joy 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 mountain-paths between them and their home. Captain Hunter and his friend, Lieutenant Boone, refused to turn back. They had promised old Mr. Hunter to see his friends safely in Asheville 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 settlements of Kentucky by his own ancestors. The noble descendants of their own ancestors, the D'Arcys, 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 Confederate cause, so lofty was the ideal which he held up of American freedom, and of the duty to sacrifice everything toward preserving and promoting it. The chivalrous young men had also contracted a warm friendship 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 lovable; he was as innocent as a babe, and as brave as a lion.

However, it was not only respect for the grandfather, and friendship for the grandsons, that made the companionship of the D'Arcys so delightful to our Kentuckians. Admiration for the granddaughters,—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 Hiwassee to guide them, and brave, jolly Jamie McDuffie to give them the aid of his stout arm, his keen eye, and unflinching humor, they pushed on rapidly for Jonesville, avoiding the most frequented roads, and striking the Bald Mountain ridge where the Nolichucky river breaks through it. From that spot their path homeward was one of extreme difficulty and danger. The military importance of securing the passes of the great Appalachian range, where it divides like a triple line of fortifications, to guard all approach from North and West to the very heart of the Cotton States. The Federal Government, uncertain of the support its armies might expect in the border States—like a man threading his way through a cedar swamp—was slow and hesitating in possessing itself of the principal passes or "gaps."

sw-mill at a favorable spot on the creek, which he sold his three stalwart sons worked to their small profit, floating the heavy plank down to the broad river in the valley beneath, when the waters were at their highest. It was a wild spot for a human habitation. But the timber was fertile on the steep mountain-slopes, and the whole year round, and the D'Arcy's large and solidly-built log-cabin was never without plenty of meat and plenty of deer, and plenty of wild geese, and independent.

The proprietor was an old friend of the D'Arcy's. Indeed, he had worked for the founder of Fairy Dell before the latter destroyed mansion had acquired the property in which the incident occurred. And Francis D'Arcy had been with Thomas Coolidge, a true friend in more than one emergency. So far the Coolidges, who had the reputation of being thrifty and well-to-do in the world, had been unmolested by the marauding bands that disturbed the country. Probably these lawless men had a wholesome fear of the Coolidge rifles, which rarely, if ever, missed their aim. But once or twice since the beginning of the present war, they had seen single wayfarers, 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 or three days before the 25th returned from Augusta, 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 Asheville, little as Thomas Coolidge and his sons troubled the inhabitants with visits or business transactions. He was a not unpleasing type of the North-Carolinian mountaineer, this Thomas Coolidge, whom his sixty years of unceasing toil had hardened into the roughness of the oak. 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 sixteen. His three sons were even more stalwart than their father, with frank, open 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 unknown to Rose D'Arcy and her sisters.

The whole family had come out to meet their visitors, and stood in front of their spacious and comfortable dwelling houses, every countenance beaming with pleasure and flashing a hearty welcome to their guests. "Well, Thomas, you see I had to go all the way to Spain in order to pay you and Mrs. Coolidge the visit I have often promised you," said Mr. D'Arcy, shaking warmly the former'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 yourself 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 to the comfort of Rose and her sisters. There was delicious milk to slake the thirst, after their long and exciting ride, and some good old apple-jack for the soldiers. It must be 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 assembled, some seated, some standing, on the broad veranda of the house, overlooking the country, and the almost precipitous hillside, with all view beyond the tree-tops beneath them of the valley of the Tiedica, and the mountain walls that inclosed and intersected the vast table-land through which the river flows.

"I don't think any of the boys," said Dell again, "will be any more than thirty. They are all well, and I hope they are all well. They are now safe in the county jail, and I don't know whether they will get the water for all their ill-doings, or will give them a dose of lead, or they will get free again."

"This is a most interesting prospect," said the old gentleman. "Both men were the Confederate uniforms; at least they pretend to bear commissions from the Confederate Government. They are now safe in the county jail, and I don't know whether they will get the water for all their ill-doings, or will give them a dose of lead, or they will get free again."

"I had never conceived anything so magnificent as such a sunset, and such a country!" exclaimed Captain Hunter, carried away by his enthusiasm. "It is so unlike sunset at Ronda," said Charles, turning to his grandfather. "This seems a world unpeopled by man; the beautiful world seen at evening from Ronda is all full of man's creations and presence."

"God preserve our valleys," said Mr. D'Arcy, reverently, "from the desolation which man's passions have inflicted again and again on Andalusia!" "But what can man's passions find in our valleys to tempt them to destroy and desolate?" asked Rose. "We are not wealthy, as were the Spaniards or the Moors."

"Ah, my child," he replied, "the highways 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 ruin. Armies, even now, are preparing, on both sides of these mountains, to sweep through our valleys on their errand of invasion and destruction. They shall meet here like adverse tides in a narrow channel, foaming and contending for the mastery,—making our poor people, the prey, alternately, of the victor and the vanquished, as the fortunes of battle chance to change."

"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 deepest, "we have no quarrel with you. We only mean to get that old Cherokee and Jamie McDuffie. We have scores to settle 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."

"I can settle with them, and they would not dare to harm an old man like me," said Mr. D'Arcy. "I think I know that voice. I can settle with them, and they would not dare to harm an old man like me," said Mr. D'Arcy. "I think I know that voice. I can settle with them, and they would not dare to harm an old man like me," said Mr. D'Arcy.

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is beginning to pull you away from your father." "Dear papa, don't you know that no earthly love could draw me away from you and from the spot where he reposes?" "You do believe," he said, "that I shall need your father's heart to support me?" "I do not believe," he said, "that I shall need your father's heart to support me?" "I do not believe," he said, "that I shall need your father's heart to support me?"



form the immense majority of the population under which they suffered in the first age after the conquest...

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—The Mail in its issue of yesterday outdoes all its previous efforts in vilification of the Irish, the French Canadians, and the Catholic Church...

matter who comes out. If he persists in this determination the Tories will have to buy him off. Perhaps that is what he wants...

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

"I have made it a point to be present as often as ever 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 Mexicans 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 Pizarro wished them to be.

"The French and Irish Catholics in Canada," and "The United States and the Nationalists in Ireland, take naturally to the solid column of the clan instinct being still strong in them; and the Church encouraging that formation for purposes of her own."

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 augmented by considerable accessions from the French and Irish.

THE NATIONALITY QUESTION 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 recently with a series of editorials denouncing the French Canadians in the most unmeasured terms.

"If my mission, undertaken at the command of my sovereign, could have succeeded in reopening these and such like sources of national life, prosperity, and greatness in what was formerly New Spain, then indeed should I have led 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.

WE KNOW HIM BY HIS BATTLE. To the Irish who have made their homes in Canada, built up their fortunes, reared their families in honor and comfort, who in every avenue and walk of life, public and private, are held in respect by their neighbors, these insults from the chief organs of trans-Atlantic Toryism are a most painful and a most degrading affront.

THE GENERAL ELECTION. The Citizen this morning refers to the expected general election in a way intended to cast doubt on the responsibility of the Government had resolved on an immediate appeal to the people. I give the organ's statement in its entirety.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—A perfect panic seems to have struck the Tory members of Parliament at the prospect of a dissolution this fall. Not a day passes but some of them arrive at the capital and make straightway to the offices of Ministers, where they freely open their minds in opposition to dissolution.

"When shall it be given me to visit Fairy Dell? Has the dreadnail war which in your country also has arisen brother against brother, spoiled the peace and solace of your sweet mountain home? I imagine I see it now, as my dearest Lady, as Miss Genevieve and Miss Maud so often described its beauties to me.

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 Macdonald is on trial before us.

TURNED AGAINST HIM, and there are several strong local aspirants for the position. La Minerve has a characteristically impudent regard for its own status.

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 blindfold into the Liberal opposition.

"From what I say and what I leave unaided, 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 His work in the brave young heart that had begun so earnestly to serve Him.

ABUSE OF THE IRISH, vilification of the French-Canadians and to the heart of the Catholic Church. To read these extraordinarily atrocious tirades one would imagine that the Church had proclaimed war against the institutions of the country and had enlisted the Irish and the French to enslave the people of other nationalities.

ANOTHER SESSION. Should it have really been decided, as the Government organ here is endeavoring to make us believe, to allow the parliamentary 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 consolations.

THE POLITICAL 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.

"I loved the grayish day, as a spirit of fears, Pride rufed my will; remember not past year." "To be continued."

WINDICATED THEIR MANHOOD. It is the Irish. And if they love their church, it is because their priests have endured with them the heat and the cold of the government of England in Ireland, comforted them in their sorrows and befriended them when they had no friends.

THE SCOURGE OF AMERICA. The one terrible blight of our country is scrofula—from impure blood—it causes consumption and many wasting, lingering and fatal diseases.

WORTH REMEMBERING. There is probably no better relaxing remedy for stiff joints, contracted cords, and painful congestion, than Hagar's Yellow Oil.

WITHOUT REFERENCE TO EARTHQUAKES. The certainty of the success of Southern enterprises is shown by the regularity with which the Louisiana State Lottery, the 188th of which events will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1886—without any reference to earthquakes or other interferences...

A SPLIT IN THE TORY PARTY appears to have taken place in this city. From all I can gather there seems to be a determination to throw Mr. Mackintosh overboard and nominate Mr. G. W. Peley. Mr. Tasse will probably get his walking stick also.

THE SCOURGE OF AMERICA. An old bachelor, who died recently, left a will dividing his property equally among the surviving women who refused him, "because," said he, "to them I owe my earthly happiness."

A CURE FOR SCROFULA. It is a valuable fact for mothers to know that there is no better more certain remedy for scrofula, than Hagar's Yellow Oil used internally and externally.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL ENLIGHTENMENT has led to the abandonment of many antiquated remedies of questionable value and the adoption of newer and more rational ones.

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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.

Mr. Joly, doubtless, remembers the killing experience of those Reformers who, at various times and at critical periods, were induced by the specious pretext of harmonizing for the good of the country, to coalesce with the old spider Sir John Macdonald.

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"tended that the foreign market to which 'Canada's surplus would be 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 improve prices; he had declared it to be impossible. The result is well known, and the Tories no longer discuss agricultural protection."

THE FORCE AND WISDOM of Mr. Blake's attitude. But the tariff question is in reality one which Canadian politicians 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, though ignorant and unwise attempts to divert them from their natural course.

SOMETHING QUICKER AND BETTER, or as a condition of quick and complete reaction, would add the earth and wither the very trees in the fields. Well might Frederick the Great say, if it were not for the existence of a province or a kingdom, the surest and swiftest way would be to appoint an economist the administrator. And I believe in all sobriety that were all the books ever written on Political Economy destroyed beyond hope of reproduction, mankind would be the gainer.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD did not go to Toronto yesterday, as reported in the evening papers, for I saw him driving in a carriage on the street in front of his house and daughter were there, and I thought it rather curious to see him turn down one of the most unfrequented streets on his way home.

ARGENTUOL. I have been informed that a great many of the electors of the county are anxious that Mr. R. C. Meikle should continue forward as a candidate for the House of Commons 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, living 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 successful does not stand in so intimate a relation to the people of the county.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS...

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 pleasant on him who tries to rob a poor man...

THE spirit of the people of the United States when the question of protection or free 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 COMING STRUGGLE.

There is speculation afoot in Toronto in consequence of the visit of Sir John Macdonald and Mr. White. It is deemed nearly certain that on that visit depends the date of the general elections.

We have information, the trustworthiness of which cannot be questioned, and it is to the effect that Sir John Macdonald has absolutely decided that the general elections must come on immediately.

Let it be so. The campaign will be short and sharp, and the result will be decisive. There are many constituencies in which the Liberal nominations have not been made.

JOURNALISTIC MORALITY.

The course pursued in the Scottish Presbyterian at Toronto by the Rev. W. Inglis, of The Globe, has afforded The Gazette an opportunity of reiterating the theory which apparently governs its editorial course, namely,

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...

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

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 to the interests of society...

1. An amendment to the naturalization laws limiting the suffrage to persons born in this country and of American parents.

2. The election of American-born citizens only to political organizations.

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 heard expressions of opinion in favor of checking the present almost reckless system of immigration.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Home Rule needs very little advocacy in this country. We possess it in its integrity, had to obtain it by bitter action, and are therefore not likely to have any doubts as to its necessity and its merits.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

The English are sluggish thinkers, but when the truth does burst on them, the force of their opinions or actions is not easily checked. Thus, in all probability, Home Rule for Ireland will be compelled by English determination to do right for wrongs to which they have long closed their eyes, perhaps, without intending to do wrong.

THE NEW YORK CONTEST.

More than local interest attached to the candidature of Mr. Henry George in New York. It was not merely the civic chair that was at stake, but a vital principle. The result has shown that notwithstanding the violence of faction, the good sense of the American people caused them to drop minor differences and unite in the presence of a common danger.

THE ENGLISH LIBERAL PLATFORM.

The sterling speech of Mr. Morley made by the organ 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 cessation in the efforts of the party to obtain the very just boon of self-government for Ireland.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

The Mail, so named, we suppose, because it is an inviolable medieval Tory, undertakes to criticise the Liberal platform published in THE POST—the other day, and which was deduced from the speeches of the Liberal leaders.

Every schoolboy knows, as Macanlay would say, that "manhood suffrage and the repeal of the Gerrymander and Franchise acts" means the placing of the franchise on an equitable basis instead of the atrocious scheme concocted by Sir John Macdonald.

The organ next objects to planks 2 and 3, viz.—"Taxation for revenue only" and "No taxation on the necessities of life." It says: "A tax that is for revenue only cannot be protective."

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.

Plank 6—"The Soot Act to be enforced wherever accepted by the people." The Soot Act is a Dominion enactment, and if it is 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 interested in any contract with the Government. The Mail says "This is the law now. We know it is. But how about Tupper's jobbery with Ouderdonk and other like affairs?"

Plank No. 8—"Absolute independence of each province in its own sphere of action." Is met with "This is assured to-day. Who assured it? Was it not Mr. Mowat, after immense labor and expense in resisting the unconstitutional encroachments of the federal authority directed by Sir John Macdonald?"

Plank No. 10—"Reciprocity with the United States" means the exact reverse of Sir John Macdonald's policy of opposition to reciprocity.

Plank No. 11—"Arbitration in labor disputes" is, thanks again to Mr. Mowat, permissive under Ontario law. But the organ knows perfectly well that this question has bearings on federal jurisdiction which must be settled in some way.

Plank No. 12—"The right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties" is not "practically conceded already." Far from it. And until Canada can take the initiative for herself she cannot hope to open up foreign markets.

Again, the organ finds it convenient to lump the reorganization of the Senate and the reduction of the public expenditure—planks 4 and 9. It says, in effect, the Liberals are divided on the first and don't mean anything by the second.

The Mail had better reconsider this platform, and it may find that John Henry Pope's axiom that "There ain't nothin' to it" is not altogether a safe way to dispose of it.

MR. BLAKE AND HOME RULE.

Recent Irishmen who, like Mr. J. J. Curran, still cling to the Orange-Tory party, are endeavoring to excuse their treachery by questioning Mr. Blake's motives in proposing the Home Rule resolution last session.

WORDS, BECAUSE EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT HIS SYMPATHIES ARE WITH THE TORRY PARTY.

"For Mr. Blake's motion they had no better name than bluntness, and for his motives no higher compliment than that paid the trimmer and the time-server. We are not called upon to pronounce upon Mr. Blake's motives, but we have to deal with his acts; and if the act means the object and serves the purpose, the motive has no concern for us.

This is the most tender and apologetic view that the personal friend and political supporter of Messrs. Costigan and Curran could take. But accepting it for what it is worth, it is not the true view of the matter, nor is it just to Mr. Blake.

When the Liberal leader was called upon 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 invitation from anybody speaking for any particular sect, or class or nationality, in the community, either to act or abstain from acting upon a question of this description.

Mr. Blake further declared in Parliament 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.

During the debate Mr. Burns, of Gloucester, 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.

Plank 9—"Absolute independence of each province in its own sphere of action." Is met with "This is assured to-day. Who assured it? Was it not Mr. Mowat, after immense labor and expense in resisting the unconstitutional encroachments of the federal authority directed by Sir John Macdonald?"

Plank No. 10—"Reciprocity with the United States" means the exact reverse of Sir John Macdonald's policy of opposition to reciprocity.

Plank No. 11—"Arbitration in labor disputes" is, thanks again to Mr. Mowat, permissive under Ontario law. But the organ knows perfectly well that this question has bearings on federal jurisdiction which must be settled in some way.

Plank No. 12—"The right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties" is not "practically conceded already." Far from it. And until Canada can take the initiative for herself she cannot hope to open up foreign markets.

Again, the organ finds it convenient to lump the reorganization of the Senate and the reduction of the public expenditure—planks 4 and 9. It says, in effect, the Liberals are divided on the first and don't mean anything by the second.

The Mail had better reconsider this platform, and it may find that John Henry Pope's axiom that "There ain't nothin' to it" is not altogether a safe way to dispose of it.

MR. J. J. CURRAN AND IRISH REPRESENTATION.

In view of the probable dissolution of Parliament and a general election, Irishmen in those constituencies where their right to representation is conceded should lose no time in selecting candidates on whose fidelity they can rely.

want go party, back, but one whose weight will be felt when he takes a stand as the representative of Irish Catholic rights and interests. Above all, he must be true and faithful to those who send him to parliament.

Unfortunately, in the past Irish Catholics have reposed faith in men who, carried away by the association of party, were unfaithful 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 they should be punished when they betray their people.

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 compelled to ask him to stand aside, the fault is entirely in himself.

At a critical moment in our history, when all the world was moved in sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his 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 declined 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.

And among those who were foremost in supporting that wretched amendment was Mr. J. J. Curran! He made a speech on the occasion—a speech which will stand forever as a monument of his subservency to Sir John Macdonald and the Tory party, but a monument also of his treachery to the Irish cause.

Who that has read that debate does not remember the scolding Mr. Curran received at the hands of two of that much maligned class, the "Scotch Grits," Mr. McMillin and Dr. Lunderkin, for his recalcitancy to the cause of Home Rule? Who does not remember Mr. Blake's scathing sarcasm 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 organs in the Old Country, and the injury inflicted on Mr. Gladstone's measure as the deliberate expression of Canadian parliamentary opinion. Mr. Curran may extract what consolation he can from the applause of his Tory and Orange associates for the part he took in opposition to the desires and convictions of his Irish constituents, but they have inscribed his name on the traitors' roll, and he ought to know enough of his countrymen to be aware that his offense is one which can neither be forgiven nor forgotten.

Irish loyalty to principle above every other consideration, Irish unity in and out of Parliament, Irish superiority to the blandishments 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 uphold their cause, but failing to display them at the time when his voice and vote were needed, must prepare for the inevitable. He must step down and out, or submit to ignominious dismissal from those whose confidence he betrayed and whose trust he perverted to the purposes of party.

If Mr. Curran is wise he will not court condemnation at the hands of his countrymen by again presenting himself for election. He had an opportunity such as may never come again of showing his courage, his independence and his faithfulness to the Irish cause. He might have placed himself in a position in the hearts of his countrymen where he could defy the assaults of all enemies. But he lost it; yes, he did worse than lose it. He deliberately accepted the Orange-Tory badge, preferred party to principle, and he must not complain should the people who prize that principle above everything on earth tell him to go to his party, that they are done with him; that he has made his choice; they will make their own man to send to parliament of whom it cannot be said that he betrayed them. Even did Mr. Curran possess qualifications...











FARM AND GARDEN.

A GOOD HEDGE. The hedge problem in Canada is not yet thoroughly solved. The following hints will be of decided value for gardeners.

APPLE HEDGES. It may not be generally known that apple trees, sown in the fall where a hedge is desired, in four or five years form an impenetrable hedge.

MANAGES AND SUGAR BEETS should be harvested the latter part of October. Later and the roots may be left to mature as long as the weather holds out.

CUTTING STALKS FOR CATTLE. The act of cutting clears the fodder of dirt, puts it in better shape for mixing and sprinkling for feeding purposes.

SALT ON WHEAT LAND. Last spring Mr. Joshua Knight, of Ogle county, Ill., sowed thirteen barrels of salt on twenty acres sowed to wheat.

STORING APPLES. Farmers will soon begin to consider the best mode of keeping apples for winter and spring use.

HOW TO MEASURE CORN IN A CRIB, HAY IN A MOW, ETC. This rule will apply to a crib of any size or kind.

PARSNIPS FOR CATTLE. In France efforts are being made to extend the cultivation of the parsnip.

ANGULAR CATTLE. Sharp angularities, in either man or cow, do not disposition to rotten slowly.

CHLORIDE OF LIME. Le Cultivateur remarks that rats, mice and insects will at once desert ground on which a little chloride of lime has been sprinkled.

WINTERING BEES. Concerning this subject Mr. Gen. A. Stockwell, of Providence, R. I., writes to the Country Gentleman as follows.

CHOOSING CANDIDATES. SOUTH BRANT AND WEST EGIN GRITS SELECT THEIR STANDARD BEARERS.

ONE EFFORT OF THE CONFERENCE. Mr. Morley's emphatic declaration at Leeds that there would be no surrender of the leading principles of Mr. Gladstone's Irish bill.

THE DUO D'ENGHEN. The murder of the Duo D'Enghien will always be an ineffaceable blot on the memory of Napoleon I.

WINTER REST. First, the colony should have twenty or twenty-five pounds of honey. It may winter on less, but if the winter is irregular, chances will be consumed than in a steady run of cold weather.

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.

FINCH OF THE NEW GROWTH on the evergreen trees, and you will be astonished how thick and stocky they will soon become.

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 farmers who raise the beets.

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

THE STATUS OF LIBERTY on Beaulieu Island, New York, when completed will be illuminating at night in a decidedly novel manner.

UNDER THE SLOW but continuous action of the sulphurous acid thrown in the air of cities by the combustion of coal.

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

THE FIRST CONUL LISTENED neither to Josephine's applications nor to Cambaceres' objections; he seems to have had no remorse for this crime, or at least affected not to have.

THE IRISH QUESTION. The real meaning of the Tory programme is to shove the Irish question, and Ireland, to the side.

THE DUO D'ENGHEN. The murder of the Duo D'Enghien will always be an ineffaceable blot on the memory of Napoleon I.

THE DUO D'ENGHEN.

The murder of the Duo D'Enghien will always be an ineffaceable blot on the memory of Napoleon I. It has been explained and excused, but it stands still in all its ghastly nakedness.

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GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, &c.

CONSUMPTION, which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is certainly cured and cured by this God-given remedy.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE Liver, Blood, and Lungs. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have a yellow color to the face, or a headache on face or body.

Pierce's LITTLE Pleasant LIVER REGULATOR PILLS. ANTI-BILIOUS AND CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists, 25 cents a vial.

\$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER. Unlocks all the closed avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver.

CURMB'S Hard Rubber Pocket Inhaler. Has stood the test for 14 years. Now thoroughly renovated.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. Near Montreal. AFFILIATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC.

Beef, Iron and Wine. As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada.

ARNPRIOR. WANTED—For the R. O. Separate School of this village.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healthy Properties are Known Throughout the World.

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing in the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, December 14, 1886.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Approximation Prizes of \$500.

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address registered Letters to.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system.

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ALLAN LINE.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886. The Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Ended, Clyde-Built IRON STEAMERS.

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

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Toronto desirous of being their friends from Britain can obtain passage tickets at lowest rates.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. It is a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition.

CONSUMPTION. It is a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Colleges, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc.

MEENEY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade.

McShane Bell Foundry. The Finest Grade of Bells, Chimes and Pans for Churches, Colleges, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y. FARM FOR SALE. 300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation).



MR. BLAKE ON HOME RULE.

[From the Globe.]

Hon. Edward Blake, in the course of his speech at Guelph, urged upon the people, as he has done upon his audiences, to frown down the effort now being made to divide the population upon questions of race and creed, and deprecate in strong terms the proposal to change the constitution by interference in the local affairs of Quebec in order to the modification by Canada of institutions subject to the exclusive control of the province, on 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 our hearts are so sympathetic, is by setting the example of perfect fair-play, tolerance, and more, even generosity, towards those minorities, French or German in nationality or Roman Catholic in religion, which subsist in our own Province. So doing we can raise our voices, if need should arise,

IN FAVOR OF THE MINORITY. In 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 municipal, and your social relations in this regard that if there be a grievance on the part of minorities in other provinces you may be regarded as Canadian citizens, as friends and neighbors, in kindly regard, with that moral force which, otherwise being, you could not exert. I do not deny, I maintain your right to extend your sympathy, to exert the force of moral suasion in favor of any Canadian citizen of whatever province if circumstances call for the effort. But do not appeal to coercive methods; do not propose to take away the rights of the province; do not suggest 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 threatened—you lose your only real—the moral power of suasion, 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 measure of absolute local liberties as essential to the nation. I believe the Liberal party at any rate does so; I believe that in favor of the exemplification of that principle throughout the empire and in those islands from whose people most of us are descended. (Cheers.) I observe that Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Costigan have thought fit lately to raise the question of my conduct and to attempt a defense of their own on the question of Home Rule for Ireland. Sir John Macdonald said:—

The difference between Mr. Costigan's resolution and Mr. Blake's was that the Conservatives wanted to pass a resolution which would be looked upon favorably in England and Ireland, while Mr. Blake desired to introduce a resolution which he knew could not pass, and then he would be able to appeal to the fishermen of Canada on the ground that the Conservatives were opposed to Home Rule. Mr. Costigan said:— No benefit whatever could accrue to Ireland or fishermen by the resurrecting of the question. Every possible prestige which Canada could give it had already been given. As for as he (Mr. Costigan) was concerned, 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 motion to the best of my ability, and it passed with an overwhelming majority. In 1883, the question had advanced and a measure was proposed which embodied the true principle of Home Rule; some exception was taken to certain details, but Mr. Gladstone, 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 questioned that session, but that after the prorogation it would be in some particular 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 enormous forces were arrayed against the principle of the Bill, force of passion and prejudice, 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 honest 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 Provinces, other nationalities, other people, and other nations were acting. I saw them passing resolutions and making representations; I saw that those resolutions and representations were received and answered by Mr. Gladstone, and in a manner which showed how high he valued, how important he felt, these testimonies of moral support, confidence and sympathy; and all this strengthened my view that we too ought to act. Time passed on. I waited for action 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 politeness may lead him to give, is really worse than nothing. (Great cheering.) Did Mr. Parnell want to know that the Irishmen who had favored Home Rule in Ireland in 1882 favored it still. (Cheers.) Surely that, at any rate, might be inferred! But it was as much as to say that three of other nationalities in the 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 Parliamentary 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 I saw with regret an announcement that Mr. Costigan had definitely declared that he would not act. Then, and not till then, I acted. I acted on the eve of the second reading of the Bill I brought forward a proposal. That proposal was received with the suggestion that I should defer it for a few days, on the ground that the Government would consider whether they

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Editor in preparing an issue all questions on matrimony connected with the household. I could not fail to be struck with the following remarks which I stumbled on in New York Fashion paper a few days ago, as having come from the pen of a lady who in the last few weeks I have paid \$150 for bridal presents, and I do not expect to go through the season under \$500 for this item of expense. I would avoid it if I could, but the fact is when I was married, three years ago, it was my misfortune to receive about \$2,000 worth of presents from my friends and relatives, and I am gradually paying back their value to those who gave me presents 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. I have a debt of no many hundred or thousands of dollars that this young couple has saddled upon them at the beginning of their career. If it is a custom that is to be done, and 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 I must pay for 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 daughter, so a multiplicity causes great expense for the unlucky recipient. Fortunately for me, most of my lady friends seem destined to die old maids. But as the lady above says, wedding presents have come to be an abuse.

CINNAMON CUSTARD 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 mix in a tablespoonful of cinnamon. Pour into thin lined with crust and bake.

THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPER. 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. Of the peeping 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.

MEAT 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 half pounds of rump steak into nice square pieces, with a small quantity of fat, and divide a kidney into small pieces. Make a batter of six ounces of flour, two eggs, and nearly a pint 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 pour over the remainder of the batter and bake for half an hour in a brick oven.

BRITANNY POTATO SOUP. Take potatoes and half as many onions (say twelve and six), boil in a quart of water till quite in pulp. Rub through a sieve; add about two or three ounces of butter, some salt, pepper, and a few chopped mushrooms (where mushrooms cannot be had, a few pickles), then heat (not boil) with two quarts of milk.

CELESTIAL SALAD. Two boiled eggs, one raw egg, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, or one of oil, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of mustard, one half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one-half teaspoonful of vinegar. Rub the yolks of eggs smooth, and add the oil, mustard, &c. the vinegar last. Cut the celery into pieces half an inch long. Put all in a cool place. Just before serving sprinkle over a little salt and black pepper, then pour over the dressing. If you have any cold soup, chicken or turkey left from dinner, chop it up and mix it with some of the above—equal proportions of both—and it will make a delicious salad; or a few oysters left in the tin will be a great addition to the celery salad.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The steady movement noticed during the past few weeks is still maintained in most lines. In dry goods and groceries, however, there is a slight slackening. C. Remittances are not quiet as good as they were, though there is no great amount of complaining on this score. DRY GOODS.—The fine warm weather of the last week has not been favorable to the retailer in either city or country, and from this cause payments have fallen off 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 date. GROCERIES.—Trade has not been quite so active the last week or so, still there is a fair healthy movement in progress, and payments are favorably spoken of as a whole. Sugars are again weaker, refined being 6 cents at steady, yellows 4 1/2 to 5 cents; molasses steady at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 for Barbadoes; for syrup there is a good demand. There is a lively enquiry for Japan at 16 to 18 1/2, of which there are not many to be had; higher prices not so active at the moment. Valencia raisins despite late large receipts are not plenty, and there is nothing under 60 in lots. We quote 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 in a jobbing way. Malaga fruit is quoted as follows:—Layers, \$2.25; London layers, \$2.70; black baskets and Dohesa, \$3.00; Loose Muscates, \$2.16 to \$2.20. Figs 4 1/2 to 12 1/2 to quality and package. In canned goods tomatoes are now held at \$1.45 to \$1.60; salmon \$1.60 net in quantity; mackerel \$1 a case; sardines \$1.25 at 10 1/2. Spices show a slight

PROVISIONS.

The market has been quiet during the week, and sales have been confined chiefly to jobbing parcels of both pork and lard. Smoked hams, however, were quiet unchanged. Tallow was quiet, very quiet, and prices are low. We quote: Montreal short cut pork per barrel, \$8.00 to \$8.00; Chicago short cut clear per barrel, \$15.00 to \$15.00; Mess pork, Western, per barrel, \$13.00 to \$13.25; India mess beef, per case, \$20.00 to \$22.00; Mess beef, per barrel, \$12.00 to \$12.00; Hams, cured, per lb., 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Hams, canvassed, 000 to 000; Hams and Backs, green, per lb., 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; Bacon, per lb., 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refined, per lb., 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The market, although quiet, retains its strength on all the finest descriptions. There is a good enquiry here for selections of choice Eastern Townships, and all such kinds will be wanted for the local trade. There have been sales of Western at 160, that figure having been exceeded for selections. We quote: Creamery, 180 to 240; Townships, fine to finest, 180 to 200; Townships, fair to good, 160 to 180; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 170 to 190; Brockville, fair to good, 140 to 160; Western, fine to finest, 140 to 160; Western, fair to good, 130 to 140; low grades, 110 to 120.

GENERAL MARKETS. OYSTERS.—The weather having been against the sale of bivalves prices have ruled very low for poor stock, which have sold at \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel. Good stock at \$3 to \$4. STEAM COAL.—The supply is light and prices continue to advance. We quote Cape Breton \$3.50 to \$3.75, Pictou \$4, and Scotch \$4.50.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. This week has been one of quiet, but steady and generally satisfactory trade. There has not been anything of active fall trade done in any line. Remittances have been fair. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The movement has continued to be very small. Bran—Quiet, but worth about \$1.50 on the track here. Oats—Quiet; cars held usually at \$3.70 to \$3.75, with small lots selling at \$4 to \$4.25.

Wool.—There is no weakening of the market; imported stock is in very light supply. We quote:—Cape 17 1/2 to 20, and Australian 18 to 21 for ordinary run of stock. Domestic steady at last quoted prices. ASHES.—The market is firmer, some small sales have been made at \$3.35, and a fair quotation would be \$3.35 to \$3.90; trading is very limited. There is only 15 brls. of pearls in store altogether, and prices are firmer at \$5.00 to \$5.75.

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