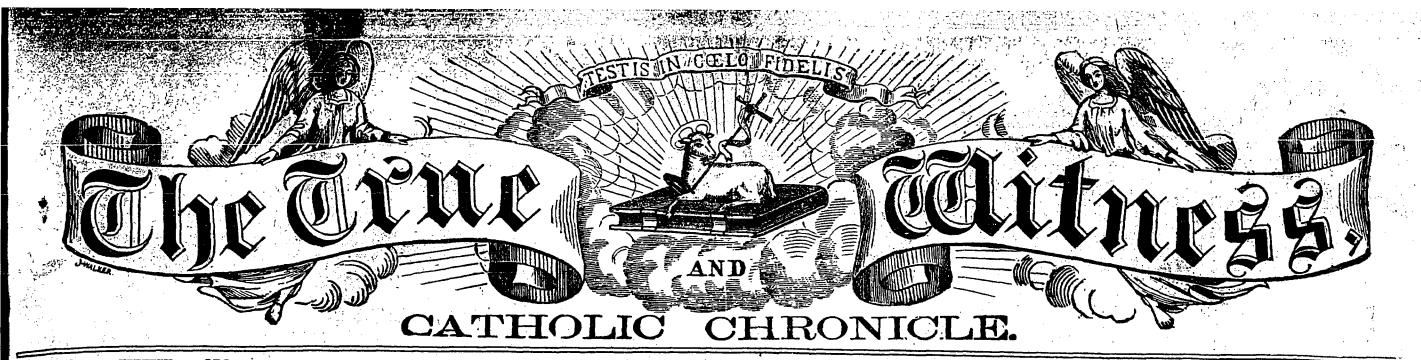
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



## VOL. XXXVIII.---NO. 15

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1887.

# NO MORE FREE SPEECH.

The London Police Interfore With the Right of Public Meetings-Serious Encounter Between the People and Police -Several Hundred Persons Badly Injured.

London, Nov. 12 .- Sic Charles Warren's order losing Trafalgar square to public demonstra-ions was the cause of a scene in that historic tions was the cause of a scene in that historic square to day which has not been equalled since 1866, when the people, asserting the right of public meeting, destroyed the railings around Hyde park. Four thousand policemen took Hyde park. Four incusion policemen took possession of the approaches to Trafalgar square at an early hour. They had been on the ground but a short time when various societies—Socia-list, Radical and Irish—approached the square but a addition that the second state of the square list, Radical and Irish-approached the square from every direction. The paraders were headed by bands of music and they carried banners and motices. The police attacked and dis-persed each group as it arrived near the square. Face fights took place on the Strand, North-umberland avenue, Whitehall, Pall-Mall and other adjacent streets. One of the societies suc-ceeded in entering the square, but was repulsed after a bloody fight, in which Mr. Graham, M.P., was seriously injured. Mr. Graham was subsequently arrested for attacking the police. At 4.20 p.m. the crowd in the vicinity of the square numbered 100,000. The police were powerless to thoroughly disperse them. Cavalry powerless to thoroughly disperse them. Cavalry and infantry were summoned to the assistance of the pelice, but no charge was made, as the people of their own accord began to disperse at dusk. About 200 citizens and forty policemen were injured.

Fifty persons were arrested, among them filty periods were allowed, and the in-being the Soci-list Burns. Some of the in-jured were well enough to leave the hospital after treatment. One patient was dreadfully burned with vitriol squirted from a syringe. Another declares that he was bayonetted in the buttock. Two policemen were stabbed with knives. Is was noticeable that the crowd, while inves. Is was noticeable black the crowd, while hosting the police, cheered the cavalry and in-fantry posted in the middle of the square, ready for action in case the crowd broke the police line. If the crowd had succeeded in breaking the line, it is believed that the Riot Act would have been read and the infantry would have been ordered to fire.

THE PROCLAMATION OF SIR CHARLES WARREN, forbidding the holding of a meeting in Trafalgar square to-day, was placarded throughout Lonn last night. At so'clock this morning Traan last night. At so clock this morning 17s-ialgar square presentel an animated appearance, owing to the continued farriving of bodies of police, small drafts having been made from every district in the metropolis, Three hundred grandiers were stationed in the barracks in the rear of the National Gallery. The police to the number of fifteen hundred formed a hollow umber of fifteen hundred formed a hollow square four deep on the southern side for the purpose of protecting Trafalgar square. Two thousand five hundred more were held in merve. There were double patrols in the debouching streets. In the mean-time religning streets. In the mean-time religning traffic was small, and the Sun-time religning was permitted, Until 1 o'clock there were no signs of a procession. At that hour groups mainly of sightseers or roughs be-ran to assemble in the vicinity of the square, results the second to wrest it from her, when the Socialist came to the woman's results the square. but a squad of mounted police kept traffic moving and dispersed each group as it formed. During these charges there were many exclusion incidents. In one charge a policeman's horse fell with the rider underneath and the crowd surged around the prostrate man and threatened him until his comrades came to his rescue. As the crowd thickened the police were compelled to use their batons. By three o'clock there was an immense concourse of people packed on the steps of St. Martin's church and Morley's hotel, and on the roofs of the houses in the adjacent streets. The majority seemed to be reputable persons, attracted by curiosity. The rest were loafers of the worst classes. An excited movement was visible at four clock at the Strand entrance of the square, clock at the Strand entrance of the square, when, amid a mingling of cheers and hoots, a body of police was seen secording Mr. Graham and Mr. Burns to the centre of the square. Inspector Hume says that Mr. Graham, M. P., who was bareheaded, and was leading 400 men made a determined effort to break the police lines in order to enter the square. They were uncomed but mod their Scrupters They were unarmed but used their fists freely. The police drew their batons and Mr. Graham received a blow on the forehead and bled freely. Burns Graham's wounds had been dressed by the police both prisoners were taken to the station. Graham was released on bail but Burns re-mained in custody. In the meantime bodies of paraders had arrived by every debouching avesue, but they were dispersed and com-pelled to yield their flags and banners before arriving at the square. Numbers crowded the omnihuses and harangned from the "knive hoards," while the vehicles slowly traversed the front of the square and Charleg Cress, the crowd cheering wildly. Then a pro-cession of seven brakes crowded with men carrying small red flags drove past St. Martin's church and tried to stop in front of the National sullery. The police compelled them to move on, and they turned down the west side and atempted to make the circuit of the square. The police rushed to the horses' heads, but finding police rushed to the horses' heads, but finding that it would create a disturbance to suddenly turn the paraders of the square, allowed them to complete the circuit. Several lutile attempts were made to address, the crowd. Many persons who were hustled, by the police while asserting their right of thorough-fare became incensed, and raised their sticks against the officers. They were apachily disarmed and driven away with ouffs by the police, who had been ordered to refrain from using their batons unless it became abacby the police, who had been ordered to refrain from using their batons unless it became abso-intely necessary for the purpose of defence. The passage to and fro of vehicles in the violnity did not cease during the whole day and this in-creased the work of the police. Had the square been entirely closed there would have been no difficulty whatever, but the continual traffic enabled the crowd to form there without ceas-ing. At 4.15 o'clock loud cheers heralded the arrival of a cvalry force with Col. Talbot an itshead from Whitehalland Magistrate Marsham prepared to read the riot so in case such warn-ing should become necessary. But the crowd became good humored in marked contrast with their demeanor on the arrival of the with their demeanor on the arrival of the mounted police. While the Guarda trotted abreast around the square, cheers want up ac-companied by shouts of "Brave, Marsham, we companied by shouts of "Bravo, Marsham, we want free speech. We are all true Englishmen, Inshmen and Scotobinen. We only want our legal rights as ditizens of London." A second circuit of the square by the Guards elioited op-Desition from a mob of roughs in the crowd. who shouted, "Britons shall not be ruled by lead and bayonets." Three groans were given for the Home Secretary. The Guards patiolied the square several times and turned into the adjacent streets . They succeeded in a weing the roughs and in greatly thinning out

the square with bayonets fixed and with twenty rounds. of ball cartridges in their ponches. They were accompanied by an ambulance. They halted in front of the National gallery in open lines. The mob was thus caught between the lines of the police and military, and the roughs were compelled to run the gauntlet. They were bastened on their way by a shove from one policeman, a cuff from another and a kick from a third. Some of them showed a disposition to resist, but the soldiers brought their bayonets to a charge position, and the sight of the cold steel quickly decided them to retreat. The officers of the Grenadiers rushed to the front and ordered the men to replace their arms, and the soldiers then contented themselves with the square with bayonets fixed and with twenty and the soldiers then contented themselves with pounding with their rifles on the toes of the crowd. Boxing the ears of the turbulent roughs with vigor seemed to delight the policemen. The crowd now hooted the military. Soon after 5 o'clock the police made a series of violent charges with their batons in a determined effort charges with their pacons in a vocation of which had to clear the vicinity, many points of which had been crowded all the afternoon. During one coarge the window of an electrical shop fell with a crash. The crowd asserted that the window was broken by the hoofs of some of the policemen's horses. The police, how-ever, assert that bricks were thrown at the window of the loofers meals a rush for the contents The loafers made a rush for the contents dow. of the window, but the police recaptured many articles and arrested the thieves. A minute later the window of a refreshment room was smashed by the pressure of the crowd. There were one or two similar cases in the course of the charges, but by G o'clock there was no fear

of more trouble.

the crowd. At 5 o'clock the Grenadiers he'd

At 6.30 o'clock the whole force of Life Guards again patrolled the square, and finally succeeded again paroleo the square, and maily succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Some excitement was caused at Whitehall by the victorious police marching with the captured flags and banners. The mounted police and the Life Guards were now ordered in the direction of the Parliament bui dings, the side streets being cordoned with constables to prevent rushes. The move cleared Whiteball and Parliament streets, and the Guards, with the exception of the body retained in Trafalgar square, were enabled to return to their barracks by 7 o'clock. Quietude was now comewhat restored, though the square was still crowded by bodies of police which alternated with each other in order to obtain much needed refreshments, after standing in the same position ten hours. At 7.30 o'clock the remaining Life Guards returned to the barracks. Away from the central scene there were several outpost affairs. The most serious affray occurred at 4 o'clock at the bottom of Wellington used by the mob, and many policemen were injured. An inspector had his nose broken by a blow from a clenched fist, and the man who committed the assault and twenty others in his company were at once put under arrest. ·escu.?. and a sharp encounter tollowed The constables secured the flag. The woman was carried off in a faint. This conflict with bations and sticks enraged the police, and their officers were unable to restrain them. All of the Socialist flags were seized. Many of the pulice were sent to the hospital, including the wounded inspector from whose head the blood was streaming. Between four and six p.m. seventy injured persons were attended to at sevency injurch periods ward attended to at the Obaring Cross hospital. During a sharp scuffle at Westminster bridge a constable was stabbed in the back. Another constable was stabbed in the chin, and many others were struck with iron bars, pokers and stones. In a hand to hand encounter with paraders from South London, the police captured the flags, ten in number. Twenty-six persons among the paraders and fifteen constables were hurt. Paraders from Peckham, Bermondsey and Deptford joined the forces at Westminster at four o'clock, and, marching with arms linked, they occupied Parliament square. When Superintendent Dunlop ordered them to disperse a premendous struggic ensued. The flags carried by paraders were made a rallying point for the mob and aroused fearful railying point for the mob and aroused learning struggles. Eventually, however, the procession was completely dispersed. Meanwhile the Prince of Wales, who was sitting in a cab unob-served, returning to Mariborough House, ordered a drink for all the policemen on duty. The eastern contingent was followed through the Strand by a van containing stones, sticks, etc. The driver was arrested. The police re-fused bail for Mr. Graham in spite of his injuries. Most of the prisoners are confined in the Bow street, Scotland yard and King street prisons.

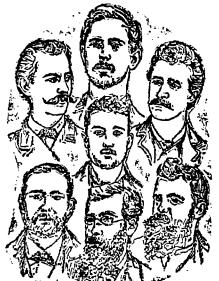


The Four Anarchists Gone Before their Creator.

The Olosing Scenes in Connection with the Execution—Everything Passes off Quietly—Arrest of the Wife of Parsons.

CHICACO, Nov. 11.-The News says :- "Gov-ernor Oglesby acted wirely in commuting the sentences of the only two wave-workers among the condemned anarchists. Fielden, a hardworking laboring man, and Schwab, a hired writer, the victim of circumstances rather than the voluntary agent of crime, are the only ones of the lot who earned their daily bread. The parasites upon the community; as they have sown so do they reap. As a matter of self-preservation it becomes necessary to make an example of them." At four o'clock a.m. a reporter made a tour of

the lower corridor of the jail, where Spies, Par-sons, Fischer and Engel were confined. In each cell were two stalwart guards, who stood watch over the anarchists. The former chatwatch over the anarchists. The former chat-ted in low tones and whispered jokes among themselves to while away the time. But the talk and whispered jokes were all lost on the prisoners. Each one was in the heaviest of slunbers. Spies lay on one sude, his head on his arm, and slept as prace-fully as a babe. Fischer had turned over on his back and the consequence was that he fre-ment het out a shore that the frequently let out a snore that eshoed in a startling manner through the silent corridors



positively that a man named Kliman Stentz, who threw the bomb at the Haymarket riot, was in New York city. SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Nov. 11, 10.30 a.m.—The Governor has just telegraphed to Sheriff Matson that he sees no necessity for any further com-munication with him on the subject of the execu-tion and tells him to record, with his duty.

tion, and tails him to proceed with his duty. The reporters have just been admitted into the cell room to view the execution. The Rev. Dr. Bolton arrived at 7.45, and passed into the cell-room. Passing first into Parson's cell, he attempted to engage the doomed Texan in re-ligious conversation. What passed between them was not divulged. In the meantime Spice called for paper and envelopes and be-gan writing; after a stay of eighteen minutes in Parson's cell, Dr. Bolton emerged, and walk ing to Spies' door stood looking at that indvi

vidual, but receiving no recognition he walked away. Writing materials were furnished to Parsons and Fischer, who immediately set abou preparing statements. Dr. Mayer, the assistant county physician, passed through and rapidly walked to the cells of the condemned men. He asked each if there was any desire for stimulants, and all save Engel replied in the negative. Engel asked for some port whe. It was given him at once; he

some port wine. It was given him at once; he gulped down three large glasses. Spies requested water, and, seemingly consumed by a burning thirst, swallowed nearly two tumbiers of the pure, cool liquid in the jail office. Deputy Burke was now passing among the throng and taking up the tickets of admission, apparently indicating that the execution was not far distant. This unusual proceeding was

objected to by some, but all were compelled to submit. While standing in front of Engel's cell, Dr. Bolton was in danger of becoming indemned man bold y combatted the propositions of the divine. Within a tew minutes of nine welcock a message came from Mrs. Parsons, through a bailiff, applying at the jail for admission. The request was sternly refused.

There is the usual crowd of idlers around in the streets, as near the building as they are allowed to approach, but the binding its they are an moving, and perfect order prevails. A little ripple of excitement occurred at 9.30 when Mrs. Parsons and Mis. Holmes went up to the police lines and demanded admission. They were re-fused and requested to move on. They declined to do this and becoming rather volvet in they to do this, and becoming rather violent in their talk, were arrested without further ceremony and taken to the police station. The speeches which Spies. Parsons and Fischer spent a portion of the morning in preparing were in part written statements, the nature of which would not be statements, the nature of which would not be divulged by any of the officials. It was stated by the sheriff that Spies, Parsons and Pischer had in addition written letters which he had also locked up securely. Parsons' letter was addressed to his wife and children. That of Fischer goes to his wife, but the address on that of Spies the sheriff refuses to divulge; it is sup-posed that it is for Nina Van Zandt.

posed that it is for Nina Van Zandt. About 9.30 a deputation from the Carpenters' Union, to which Louis Lingz belonged, applied to Chief Deputy Knox for Lingg's body. They were reterred to the coroner. The Cabi-nentmaker's Union also presented an applica-tion to the sheriff for the body. At 10.55 o'clock 250 newspaper men, local

politicians and others, among them the twelv jurors who were to view the bodies after th execution, had passed through the dark passage under the gallows and began seating them selves. Parsons was given a cup of coffee a few minntes before the march to the scaffold was The chief bailiff began at 11.10 a.m. hegrun . calling out the names of the persons summoned as jurors and bringing them forward to the row of little stools directly in front of the gallows.

THE POPE ON SOCIALISM. A LETTER BY HIS HOLINESS ON THE ALL-BURNING QUESTION OF THE DAY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Pops to the Bishop of Rodez in reference to the Congress of the Union of Catholic Work-ing Circles, opened on Monday, Sept. 26th, in the episcopal capital of His Lordship :--"To our Venerable Brother Ernest, Bishop of Roden at Boden.

Rodez, at Rodez : "Leo XIII., P. P. Venerable Brother,

Greeting and Apostolic Benediction : "We have learnt with the greatest pleasure from your meso respectful letter of the ap-proaching Congress of the Union of Catho-lic Working Circles of France. We con-cratulate you wenerable brother on the gratulate you, venerable brother, on the selection made of your episcopal city for this reunice, and on the opportunity thus afforded you of displaying once more your wisdom and your zeal. Certainly you are right in supposing that We sanction this congress, in which, under your presidency and that of our venerable brother, the Bishop of Anthedon, su many eminent ecclesistics and lay-men will endeavor to find the most efficacious means whereby, as We have written you, the Christian peoples, and especially the working classes, may attach themselves firmly to the holy doctrines of faith, take to heart their sanctification, defend the Church, and faithfully observe its precepts. We can easily see that no question ought to be studied with more application and care at the precent with more application and care at the present day than that which is called the Social Question. Wherefore, We are determined to shrink from no labor in order to remove from the faithful, with the grace of God, the perils with which they are threatened, once this question is badly solved. It is, there fore, that We willingly approve the Congress of Rodez, and We ardently supplicate the All Powerful Himself to direct your deliberations, and favorably illumine them with celestial light We have the firm conviction in the Lord that they will be useful to the work-man and will merit public attention. man and will merit public attention. Meanwhile, as a pledge of Divine favors and testimony of our particular good will. We accord most affectionately the Apostolic Bens-diction to you, your venerable brothers, and all who shall against at the congress. "Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, 4th Sep-tember in the meri 1997 and touth of we

tember, in the year 1887, and tenth of our nontificate.

## LEO XIII., Pope."

#### ANNIVERSARY REQUIEM. ST. MARY'S PARISH COMMEMORATES THE DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER S. LONERGAN.

Two years ago to-day St. Mary's church was crowded to the utmost capacity by the par-ishioners and others, who had assembled there to assist at the solemn requiem service over the remains of their belowed parish priest, Rev. Father Simon Lonergan. At the second anni-versary service for the departed clergyman, which WAN held on Friday, the sacred edifice was equally as crowded as on that never-to-be-forgotten morning. Every seat was occupied, and the aiales were crowded when the solemn ser- the anes were clowed when the solenin service commenced at 9 o'clock. The brother of the deceased, Rev. James Lonergau, of St. Bridget's, celebrated Mass, and was assisted by
 the Kev. Fathers Toupin, of St. Patrick's, and
 Corbeil, of St. Therese, as deacon and sub deace neuroticular the neuron man matter column. deacon respectively. The service was most solemn throughout; the gloomy appearance of the church with its heavy draping, the large catafalque brilliantly illuminated, rendered the spectacle most impressive. Many prominent citizens ware present and a large number of clergymen. Besides those already mentioned were noticed Rev. Father J. Calleghan, of St. Patrick's; Rev. Father Fahey, of St. Gabriel's; Rev. Father Donnelly of St. Anthony's; Rev. Fathers Perrsult and Legault, of the Oblat Fathers Perrault and Legault, of the Oblat Order; Rev. Fathers Carriere, pastor, and Mallette, curate, of St. Charles; Rev. Fathers Morin and Dugas, of St. Jean Baptiste; Rev. Fathers Laport and Erissette, of St. Bridget's; Rev. Father Turcotte, of the Sacred Heart; Rev. Father Michaud, P.S., of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Mile End; Rev. Father Seguin, of St. Cunegonde; Rev. Father Sauvć, of St. Joseph's; Rev. Father Carriere, of St. Vincent de Paul; Rev. Father A. Morin, of St. Clet, and Rev. Father V. Dupus. Rev. Father J. J. Salmon, pastor of St. Mary's. Father J. J. Salmon, pastor of St. Mary's, and Rev. Father P. O'Donnell, curate, were also present, the latter acting as master of ceremonies. Both rev. gentlemen had worked as-siduously to make the ceremony grand yet extremely solemn, and were success-ful. The draping of the church was well arranged, and the majestic catafalque was lighted with innumerable tapers, while the draping of the altar in Roman style, with purple satin and gold ornaments, surpassed anything witnessed in any church. The decorations were prepared by Mr. Beullac at the expense of the ladiss of the Society of the Rosary and Sodality of the Children of Mary. Many of these ladies helped in the draping of the altar and other parts of the church. Amongst others who took an active part were Miss Cronin, president ; an active pare were Miss Cronn, president, Miss Byrne, Miss Jordan, Miss Margaret Pur-cell, Miss Kate Gaynor, Miss Rooney, Miss Mary Purcell and Miss Bridget Smith. The singing was remarkably grand, the altar boys being under the direction of Brother Timothy, and the choir under the leadership of Mr. and the choir under the leadership of Mr. Brady. The choir was composed of clergy-men and everal local artists, amongst whom were noticed Rev. Sauvé, Donnelly, Carriere, Laporte, Morin, and Messra. Dr. Trudel, F. X. Theriault, Roussel, Guil-mette, Emblem, Saucier and Lessard, A num-ber of the school hours also took part. ber of the school boys also took part. Per-regult's harmonized requiem Mass was sung with great effect and at the Offertory the Fig Jesu Domine was rendered by the quartette, Trudel, Theriault, Guilmette and Roussel. Ohildren from the different schools and acade-

# PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

## THE KADDISH.

BELIEF OF THE HEBREWS IN REGARD TO FUR-GATORY.

One of the features of the synagogue service is the repetition of a prayer known as the "kaddish," or sanntlication. The prayer in itself is a perfectly unobjectionable pro-duction, attributing sanctity and honor to the Creator. Rabbinical ingenuity has, how ever, made it the means of perpetuating among Jews one of the grossest super-stitions of crude Juadism, the belief actual purgatory, ìn 80 it one of the early tenets of the synagogue that every soul had to pass a given time in purga-tory. One of the rabbis-Akina, if we re-W.8.9 collect aright - fixed the term at a period not exceeding twelve months. For the picus the term was, of course, less in proportion to their piety. Now, it became at once an object to shorten the period of purgation, and it bap-pened that one of the most austere of the Pharisees dreamed that the recitation of the "Kaddish" by the son of the decensed had the effect of helping his futher one foot out of purgatory ; it was forthwith madean institation of Judaism that for eleven months after the death of a parent, a son should public repeat the sanotification in synagogue as often as he could, the rapidity with which the departed got out of purgatory depending entirely upon the frequency with which the prayer was repeated. The reason eleven months was fixed upon as the limit of time. for the mourner's kaddish was due to respect for the deceased. Twelve months being the longest need for which the up with the longest period for which the very wickedest was condemned to suffer. It was deemed only considerate to regard the late lamanted as not quite as bad as he might have been by amount of wickedness equivalent to a month's confinement in purgatory, and in no part of the world is the punctual saying of the kuldish neglected. On a par with the practice, so far as the superstitution that underlies it is concerned, is the oustom of keeping a lighted lamp burning in the room where a death has accurred for seven days after the burial, in order that the soul still hovering about may not feel lonesome ; and the yet stranger practice of placing a loaf of bread on the body of a dead person when for any reason it is necessary to move it on the Sabbath. It is unlawful to move a corpse on the Sabbath, but rabbinical causistry finds nothing to urge against incving a vessel that contains a load of bread on that day.-London Spectator.

#### A GOOD JOKE

TOLD ABOUT THE SALVATION APMY.

The following good joke will undoubtedly he readily appreciated by all who read is, notwith stading the fact that is was published in a paper which is usually serious in what it says. It refers to the meeting of the Salvation Arary, last week, and is as follows :--"After the close

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND. The following figures are taken from the last

The following figures ar	e taken	rom	the last
census:			
	Protesta		atholics.
Cork	44,1		448,650
Kerry		531	193,917
Waterford	. 5,6	503	107,730
Limerick		320	168,379
Olare		361	138,349
Tipperary		L43	187,751
Kilkeuny		865	-93,699
Wexford		377	112.71
Carlow	. 5.	329	,41,169
Wicklow	. 15.1	104	56.57
Queen's		108	63,96
Kildare		912	69,18
King's		683	64,984
Galway		749	234,18
Westmeath	. 5.	562	60,951
Dablin		362	320,458
Meath		215	80,680
Longford		182	55, 308
Rescommon		178	127,177
Mayo		313	236,207
Sligo	· ·	317	101,148
Свуал		152	104, 32
Louth		452	71,77
Leitrim	A	541	81.05
Monoghan			75,62
Monognan		385	47,22
Fermanagh		295	75,437
Armagh Donegal		219	157,224
			80,67
Down			109,564
Tyrone	. 90,	716	73.098
Londonderry	. 314.	510	108,60
Antrim			100,000
	1,188,	696 📢	3,949,789
The proportions of the	differen	t bodi	es are as
follows:	11 - L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L -	÷.,	- 1 - L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L - L
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Riven for the Home Secretary. The Guards Church of Ireland				12.5	3
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into the adjacent stream, They succeeded in Mathodists			••••	. 0.9	) 1
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Section 12

	THE ANARCHISTS.	
	FISCHER.	
PARBONE,	• •	spirs.
ÉRGEL.	LINGO.	FIELDEN.
27 G 250	SCHWAR.	

of the building. Engel lay motionless, as did Parsons, except that at times the latter started uneasily, as if dreams were coursing through his mind. Then, at intervals, the silence was broken by the stealthy walk of an armed guard who made the rounds of the lower corridor to see that all was well. The only other disturbing clemest was the mewing of the jail cat, who kept up the noise so persistently that at last a deputy removed her to the basement. All the common prisoners, to the number of about 200, were left in their usual cells. The practice at hangings in Chicago is to not remove them until a lew hours before the execution takes place. Sheriff Watson de-cided to follow the old rule. At the appointed time all of those located in the tiers of cella facing north, and which command a partial view of the scaffold, are marched into the tiers facing south, where not a glimpse of the execution can be had.

9.10 p.m.-Chief Deputy Gleason has arrived with the fatal documents authorizing the ex ecution. SPRINGFIELD. Nov. 11.-Capt. Black, counse for the condemned anarchists, arrived this morning, and is now making the last appeal to the Governor for the lives of the condemned Anarchists. The interview is private. CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Between three and four

o'clock the rumble of whtels outside panetrated the thick walls and a wagon drove up and unloaded four coffins. At 3.30 s.m. all were asleep, Fielden and Schwab in their cells in the second tier having retired before midnight. second tier having retired before midnight. About 4 o'clock Fischer awoke, and after re-freshing himself with a draught of water re-lapsed into slumber.

At 10 o'clock Parsons, Fischer and Spies asked 193,917 for twenty minutes each on the gallows in which to make speeches. The Sheriff did not imme-107,73 168.37 138.34 diately return an answer to the request,

187.751

Fischer is singing the "Marseillaise,' in which the other prisoners are joining." It was just 15 minutes to seven o'clock when Engel awoke. Within the next ten minutes his 112.710 41,169 three companions opened their eyes. They tumbled out of their cots and hastily dressed themselves. No conversation took place be-tween the anarchists and their guards. Spies 63,963 184 and Parsons simply bade them good-bye, and in a few minutes the deputies emerged from the cell-room. They were relieved by others. Fischer 234,188 60.951 320,458 80,686 was the first to emerge from his cell accom-55,308 panied by two deputies. He stepped over to the plain iron sink, and took a good wash ; his every movement was closely watched. Spice next per-127.177 236,207 101,148 formed his ablutions and seemed to enjoy 104, 328 Old man Engel followed the young them. anarchist, and the last to wash was Parsons. At 7.20 two waiters from Martell's restaurant 71.776 brought to the prisoners their breakfast. 75.629

47,228 The active preparations for the execution began at S o'clock, when Chief Bailiff White ar-rived at the jail and assigned the deputy 75.437 sheriffs to their various positions for the event. It was announced that Jailer Folz, with de-80.673 109,564 puties Galpin, Spears and Cleveland, would conduct the prisoners to the scaffold and super-73.095 108,605 intend the actual hanging.

949,788 3,949,788 SPRINGSTELD, Ills., 10.15 s.m.—The Governor es are as emphatically refuses to further interfere in be half of the condemned men.

#### WHO THREW THE BOMB.

New YORK, Nov. 11.—Attorney N. F. was ner, of New York, sent a telegram to Captain Black, in Chicago yesterday, to the effect that How to have white he had an affidavit from Frank Mayhoff stating do all the work. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.-Attorney N. P. Wag-

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BULLETINS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 11.30 a.m.—The sherift is now reading the death warrant to Spics. COOK CO. JAIL, 11.41.—The Sheriff is now reading the warrant to Parsons while the deputies are putting the shroud on Engel.

THE DEATH WARRANT

was read first to Spies, then Fischer, then Engel, and at 11.43 the sheriff is nearly through with Parsons. 11.46 s.m.—The Sheriff bas just finished

reading the death warrants. Spies, Engel and Fisher are now in their shrouds standing at the grated door and saying adieus to friends in the visitors' cage. 11.49 a.m.—The death march to the scaffold

has started.

11.05 a.m.-The condemned men are now cating their final lunch. THE DROP FELL

t 11.55 a m

Cook Co. Jail - Fischer's last words were

"Hurrah for Anarchism." Noon.—Fischer is dying very hard and also is Spies. Parsons is his feet fearfully. Parsons is also struggling and kicking

12.03 p.m.-There is no pulse perceptible in

any of the men now. The pulse of all the anarchists stopped beat-ing in 131 minutes.

THE ANARCHISTS' LAST WORDS. CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—All the anarchists died of strangulation. None of their necks were broken. The following were the last words of the four condemned anarchists :— Spies—"There will come a time when our silonce will be more reacting them the our

silence will be more powerful than the voices they are strangling to death now !" Engel-"Hurran for Anarchy !"

Fischer-"Hurrah for Anarchy! This is the happiest moment of my life !" Parrons-"May I be allowed to speak?

Will you let me speak, Sheriff Matson? Let the voice of the people be heard." At 12.17 the collins for the Anarchists, which

were plain black, with but the silver heads of screws for ornaments, were carried to the gal-lows. A command to the crowd fronting the gallows that they must not smoke was given at 11.35. Whether this command was given out of humanity to the doomed or as a precaution against the appalling possibility of a bomb lighting in the corridor when the fatal moment came, no person seemed aware. It was now 11.45, and the suspense of the crowd near the

gallows was like slow torture. When the coffins were brought to the When the coffins were brought to the scaffold Sheriff Matson exclaimed, "His will be done,". The bodies were lowered in the following order: Spies, Fischer, Engel and Parsons. All looked natural. The coffin lids were quickly screwed down. Paper tabs were pasted on each for identification. Engel's body and Lingg's were taken to 2086 Milwaukee Avenue. Fischer's wife claimed his. Mrs. Spies took August's and Mrs. Parsons received that of her husband." In exactly, one hour after the execution took place, the work of taking down the scaffold was

place, the work of taking down the scaffold was begun, and in two hours was housed away in the basement of the jail.

The set of the set of

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How to have white hands-let somebody else

mies of the parish attended the services, the boys of St. Mary's Academy being under the charge of Prof. Reardon, the parish school boys under Brother Meurick, the children of Our Lady of Good Counsel Academy under the charge of Mirz MaCullen and the children of charge of Miss McCullen, and the children of Miss Cromin's academy, also many Rev. Sisters and Christian Brothers. On the whole the service was the most impressive ever held and

more than equalled that of last year.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

Cardinal Moran will probably pay a visit to Rome next June.

Preparations are being made by the Austral-asian Holy Catholic Guild for a suitable Jubilee presentation to the Pope.

Mgr. Preston has resigned the office of Chan cellor of New York diocese and will be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. McDonnell.

The Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer has in the United States and Canada 500 pricate and 75 professed Brothers.

of the regular meeting, when pouitents were being entreated in earnest, forcible terms to come and be saved, an affecting incident took place. A man and his wifs who had been separ-ated for nearly two years had, up known to each ated for hearly two years nad, unknown to each other, wandored into the temple. They came forward to the penitent form, and while praying recognized each other. The officers prayed around them, and, at last, with tears in their cy of around them, and, at last, with tears in blair eyes, they announced themselves as saved. They then stood up before the audiance, and the Commis-sioner, amid solomn silence, said : "Sinter, you promise you will be a good wife to your hus-band," and "Brother, you promise to be a good husband to your wife?" "Yes, by the help of God," was the reply of both. The clora were then waved over their heads, and and the then waved over their heads, and amid the cheers of the soldiers and the banging of tan-bourines they kissed each other. Then they knelt and the Commissioner prayed for a blussing on them. A boy of scerningly twelve years also came to the penitons form, but when he got up to testify he said he did not feel saved. He was told to kneel again and the horrors of hell were thundered into his ears, and also the power of Jesus to save him. In a few minutes he arose up with tears streaming down his face and announced himself converted. A number of others said they were saved." Good, the joke is well arranged and we compliment the funny man of the paper on his writing. More of the kind may yet be heard, but it is a shame to mix up the Salvation Army with it. They're all right (amongst themselves).

This is what the Roman correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic News has to say about the Catholic press: Leo XIII., whenever occasion Catholic press, incover of the mission of the Catholic press, and the cordial letter which he has addressed to the editors of the Unita Cattolica breathes the spirit displayed in his Catiolica breatnes the spirit displayed in his previous references to the utility and import-ance of Catholic nowspapers. His Holiness says: "Continue to protect religion and society from the innumerable snarcs which menace them to-day. This work is indeed arduous, but trust in the help of the Lord, whose heavenly the invoke in some head?" The grace we invoke in your behalf." The great Pontiff knows the difficulties which the pressman has to encounter, and so far from sneering at the newspapers, as I fear some good men are sometimes inclined to do, he gives them encouragement and his blessing. But unless well supported the Catholic press cannot very well fulfill its high mission.

The late Mr. Justice O'Connor was in some respects a remakable man. His. access in life was due altogether to his own individual efforts. It is related of him that when a young man of It is related of him that when a young man of twenty-three or twenty-four he was engaged as a woodsman, and bhat one day while felling a lodged tree his leg was crushed to a jelly. He was alone, but with admirable nerve and cour-age he cut off the crushed leg with his axe and after bandaging the bleeding wound with his handkerchief managed to drag himself out to a place where he obtained assistance. He re-covered, but being disabled from pursuing his former occupation he educated himself by hard study for the legal profession, and schleved quite a success in law and politics. The know-lege of the obstacles be had overcome won for him the respect and sympathy of the leaders of his profession, and his elevation to the bench, was well received. was well received. . 18,

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Doyle, newly consecrated Bishop of Graftor, Australia, isva native of t Youghal, County Cork, Ireland, and he came from the same grand old stock which produced the famous Dr. Doyle, whose name is familiar. to every Trishman. - ---- nz and

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## THIE TRUE WITHINESS AND CATHOLIGICHRONICLER

# IRENE THE FOUNDLING : Or, The Slave's Revenge.

By the Author of "The Banker of Bedford."

#### CHAPTER XVII,-Continued.

Mr. Diggs had found his company the day after battle, and narrated to his comrades his hair-breadth escape and the many heroid deeds which he had performed among others, the deadly attack on the Corfederate cavalryman, who had wounded him in the shoulder. He became quite a hero in Corporal Grimmia eyes, fils experience at Ball Run reminding the corporal of incidents that had happened in this ten days military service under General Preston ; also recalling to the mind of Sergeant Swords details of his own service under Captain Strong, all of which was circumstantially rarrated for the edification of Mr. Diggs, who again rejoiced that he had not carried out his rash threat of leaving the army. Laurels yet, he knew, must crown his brow. Already he had become a hero. True, when faced by danger and death and sorely tried, he acknowledged to himself that he wavered ; but, in the quiet of camp, his patriotism returned and he again

felt ready to meet the fee. The day after the battle, the body of Willie Thornbridge was consigned to its last restingplace. There were but two mourners gathered over that little mound of earth-his ceptain and Uncle Dan, the scout, who felt, not only grief for the brave young life so early ended, but a deeper pain for the widowed mother at home, now childless.

Colonel Holdiast's rigiment was falling back toward the Junction, its old headquarters. Their movements were necessarily slow, as they were constantly recruiting, and they were compelled to be wary, for small parties of stragglers were occasionally picked up by independent companies of Confeder-\* ates.

One ovening Corporal Grimm suggested to Sergeant Swords that they form an independent foraging corps of half a dozen and make a raid on the turkeys of an old robel, about a mile from the camp, that night. The sergeant acquiesced-we never knew a sergeant who would not acquiesco in such a plan, even at the risk of being reduced to the ranksand they were not long in finding plenty of volunteers. The corps must not exceed six, as the secret could no; be so well kept among more, and a larger force could not be so well handled.

Our friend Diggs was easily persuaded to enter into the project. For the last two days he had been contemplating writing a book, to be entitled "Camp Life," nerrating his own experiences. This freak, he thougat, might afford a diverting incident.

Great caution and secrecy were necessary, for, if knowledge of their project reached head-quarters, it would have put an end to the'r sport. At dark, having provided themselves with a dark lantern, they passed the gaard and wended their way over the long hill toward the barn-yard of the old rebei. The night was very dark with a rainy mist or fog, which made darkness and discomfort more intense,

"Now, boys," said Sergeant Swords, " this is an old rebel, and we have a perfect right to confiscate his turkeys; but let us be quiet about it, so as not to disturb the old man.

"Of course," said Corporal Grimm, "let him rest in peace, and dream sweet dreams of the coming glory of the Sonthern Confederacy.'

They stale noiselessly over the damp ground, occasionally chuckling with delight thought of their coming feast. The at the long hill was passed over and the barn reached, where the unsuspecting rebel turkeys were roosting.

"This is delightful," thought Mr. Diggs, his short legs moving rapidly, in order to keep up with the rest of the company. "What an entertaining, amusing, and in-structive chapter this will furnish for my book! This is one phase of soldier life. Night so black, so intensely black-hemthat cas might write his name in chalk upon it. Dark, wild clouds and howling winds , thi

"What are you doing up there, yo icamps?" } "Roosting," was the cool response. "Shoot them !" said the old woman, holding up the lantern. "Ob, no! don't, grandpa," said the ser-

Good evening, air, liasid Swords.

aan**t**. "Oh, Lordy ! 1'll be killed i" wailed Diggs, rying to screen himself behind a turkey. Click went the old musket.

"Quit, quit," peeped the turkeys. "I second the motion," said Sergeant

Swords. "Shoot them, old man; shoot 'em dead,' enested the woman, whose eves were blazing

with fury at sight of the blue-coats. "I intend to," he said, bringing his musket to bis shoulder, which movement made whitening fast. The bloom had faded from Diggs fairly bowl with fear. Mrs. Tompkins' delicate dark face, and the

Diggs fairly howl with fear. "Hold on, grandpa; give a fellow a ohance to say his prayers sfore you pop him over," said Sergeant Swords. "If you don't turn disturbed, never again to be restored. The away that old poppun you may hurt some of these turkeys. Besides, I've got a bat-talion of men here all around you, and I can raise the devil."

At this moment the dog, which had been prowling about, discovered Tom Scott behind the door, and renewed his attack upon him. Tom fired two shots from his revolver, one of which silenced the dog torever. Two men in like two huge balls, each snatching a turkey as he came. Corporal Grimm sprang from the meal-

chest, white as a snowball.

"Look there," old man; that's a ghost !" oried the woman, pointing at Corporal Grimm. The old man leveled his musket and fired, but the shot flew wide of its mark, and Corporal Grimm advanced.

The old man and old woman took to their hesis, and the next moment was heard the sound of many voices and the tramp of many feet.

"Secesh, by hokey !" cried Sergeant Swords, leaping from his perch with a gob-bler's neck in each hand. "Git up and git !" and all made a rapid exit, leaving poor Digga still perched on the rafters, bewildered and confused. In their haste they left the dark lantern in the barn with the slides open, by the side of the old woman's lanters, which she had dropped in her haste. "Oh, Lordy, I shall be killed : I know I

shall," wailed poor Diggs, frozen to his perch by his torror.

Bang ! bang ! bang ! wont a dozen shots, their blaze lighting up the intense darkness. It came from the new arrivals firing at the flying soldiers, who were rapidly retreating with their prizes. Tom Scott lost a thumb by a random shot, but he did not lose either of the two turkeys he had started with.

"Who were they, Seth !" Diggs heard a voice outside ask. "I don't know; abolition soldiers, proba-

bly, stealing chickens," replied another voice. Diggs thought he had heard both voices

before, but in his terror he was not sure. 'Guess they got to chickens," said a third voice, and Diggs could hear the speaker ram-

ming a load down his gun. "Let's take a look in the barn," said the

first speaker. Hallon ! if they win't left their banterns burning; left in a hurry, I guess." The blood fairly froz in the veins of our friend Digrs, as he heard several steps approaching the barn door. Flight was now impossible, it it had not been before.

Several men, dressed in the gray uniform of Confederates, appeared at the barn door.

"Halloa !" orled one, in the uniform of a lieutenant, "here is a dead dog. Can that be what those three shots were fired at which brought us here ?"

"By Jovo, Lieutenant Snapemup, there's a queer rooster," and the speaker pointed to our friend Diggs, who sat trembling satride the rafter.

"Who are you and what are you doing up there ?" cried Lieutenant Snapemup. "Oh, Lordy, Lordy, Lordy !" groaned

Diggs. "Come down there, Stumpy," cried Diggs

old tormentor and former cempanion, Seth Williams, entering.

As Diggs showed no sign of an intention to obey his order, Seth adopted a summary method for bringing him down. Taking a musket from a soldier, he fired a shot which passed about a foot above the small, round head. With a howl of fear and desperation, Digge, who verily believed he was killed, let go his hold and fell from the beam, head first, into the open meal-chest that was just be-

and law-abiding, seemed siddenly inspired will unlock one of the darkest secrets that laws being attracteds her attracted has clouded your life, a secret that has ever family the knew had been u the strong arm of the law in time of peace, were roused and brought to the surface.

The plantation of Mr. Tompkins had not been visited by hostile forces since the visit of Oleah's company. But that event was sufficient to give him full knowledge of the seriously langerous condition of the country. Mr. Tompkins was greatly changed. A careworn expression had settled on his face-a face haggard and livid-years older than when we first looked upon it, and hair

peace which had lasted for years was broken, to were the ties of love, which had defied the ravages of time, and the thousand petty vexations of domestic life were sadly strained. Mr. Tompkins' political preference was cramped and choked by his family division. True, no open rupture had taken place between him and his wife, yet the very fact that both were silent upon the exciting topic the hay-mow now came rolling down, much | of the day brought about that coolness which is sure to result when there is a forbidden topic between husband and wife. Mr. Tompkins spent the days in anxiety, and the nights brought no peace. He went to the village almost daily for the mail, and found the kine' family and laughed over and caressed. newspapers full cf accounts of bloody battles, while from lip to lip passed horrible ramors. When the deleat at Bull Run was rumored he waited to gather authentic news, with painfully complicated feelings-anxiety for the cause he could not openly avow, and for his sons, in either army, one always to be in the victorious army, and one in the ranks of the defeated. And this thought chased away the look of joy that for an instant lit up the face of Mrs. Tompkins when she learned the | It may be doubted, if it is sale for husband ·ews.

Days passed, and weeks, but no news came either son. All Mr. Tompkins knew was to devise some plan, which might restore to that armies were murching and countermarching daily, and filling the country with alarm.

Communication north and south was out off, and it was almost impossible for any letter to cross the line.

It was evening, three or four weeks after the battle of Bull Run. Mr. Tompkins hed, as usual, been to Snagtown and returned; the Summer sun was sinking, battling in golden sent word to their parents that they would glory, a thick, dark bank of clouds gathering | probably be able to visit home, while their in the porthwest. Mr. Tompkins sat in a rustic seat on the lawn, beneath the spreading branches of a maple, which had of late become his favorite resort. As he sat, his eyes wandered off to the northwest, rather in istlessness than interest.

The sun went to rest behind the hill, and lightning floshed from the dark recesses of the clouds, and twilight, soft and gray, began to gather about the landscape.

A man entered the front yard and walked leisurely down the white gravelled walk to ward the portion of the lawn where Mr. Tompkins was sitting. He was a man apparently near Mr. Tompkins' own age, but his form erect, and lithe, still seemed to retain his vitality and youthful vigor. His woolly, sun burned hair was streaked with gray; his yellow face was wrinkled, but his eyes were fired with energy. The rapid change of expression on his face was perhaps the most remarkable thing about this man-at one moment gentle, almost appealing, the next inspired with the fary of a demon. The mulatto carried himself with a boldness and a freedom not common with those of his color. Walking up to the planter and touch-ing the brim of his woather-beaten hat, he said : "Good evening, sir. Mr. Tompkins, I be-

lieve ?" "That's my name. What is your business

peneath the tree.

destruction of all who did not adhere to their been a puzzle and a corment to you. This for hours, and it was co opinions. Friends became enemies, usign dark cloud will not roll off our land without the slaves to select th bors looked upon each other with cold and sweeping many from the face of the earth, ground for midnight co picion or expressed open hostility. All baser and I feel that I shall be among the number. she as attributes of man's nature, kept in check by I can not leave this earth without yielding up dow. to you the key of this mystery."

"Where is the key, and what is the mys-tery ?" asked Mr. Tompkins.

I will arrange so that you shall receive the key after my death. The secret relates to the parentage of your foster child."

A loud clap of thunder shook, and, for one tinctily every word they spoke. moment, a blaze of lightning enwrapped the The voice of one sounded familiar to Irene, earth. When Mr. Tompkins lifted his dazzled eyes, he was alone. The strange man had disappeared as suddenly as if he had melted into air.

## CHAPTER XIX.

IRENE'S DILEMMA-THE BROTHERS MRET. To Irene the varied and startling changes, that had lately taken place, brought perplexity and grief. The political question, that she had heard discussed since her early childhood, until it had become to her as familiar as a household pet, and been deemed as harmless, had broken up the family, and now bade fair to destroy the Nation. Often in her childish innocence had she laughed to hear little Atner declare himself "Papa's Whig," little dreaming of the awful meaning lurking in these words, a meaning powerful for the destruction of homes and country.

A monster had been taken into the Tompand now it had arisen in its wrath to prove their de troyer. That monster was difference of political opinion. Irene, with her clear good senses saw the great mistake in the life of her foster parents. Their difference of opinion, kept alive by frequent discussion, and veiled by light and gentle jests, had at last thrown off all disguises, and stood forth a frightful reality, widening with alarming rapidity the chasm opened between them. and wife to differ even in jest. Irene had puzzled her brain in her endeavor.

the family the happy harmony of old, but, like many good men whose minds were engrossed with the same endeavor for the coun-

try's good, she falled. The regiment of which Abner Tompkins was a member had returned to the Junction,

and the regiment which Colonel Scrabble commanded was again in the neighborhood of Snagtown. Both Abner and Oleah had

companies were encamped in the neighborhood.

Colonel Scrabble, finding his position in the vicinity of Snagtown rather uncomfortably near the Junction, where Colonel Hold fast and two other regiments were quartered, fell back about twenty miles south, beyond the Twin Mountains. The good people about

Snagtown felt greatly relieved at the departure of the colonel's forces, for they had been kept in a constant state of alarm, expecting battle every day.

the Confederates that a single horseman, a cavalry officer. galloped down the long hill on the road leading from Susgtown to Mr. Tompkins' residence. He was a fearless looking young fellow, with blue eyes and dark brown hair, and he rode alone, though he wore the blue uniform of a Union captain. Arriving at the front gate, he swung from the saddle, handing his reine to a negro boy, and walked quickly up the front walk, meet-

ing his father on the lawn. "Quite safe and sound, you see," he said in reply to Mr. Tompkins' cager, anxious eyes.

Father and son went together to the house, and, at the sound of the well-known voice Mrs. Tompkins, with a cry of joy, rushed from her room to clasp her son in her arms.-What though he wore the hated uniform of a

Union soldier? He was still her son. with me?" returned the planter, sharply. "I want to see you," replied the mulatto, coolly, taking, unbidden, a seat on the bench Irens's cheeks glowed with pleasure at sight of Abner, whom she had so long be-

the slaves to select that portion. At last grounds for midnight consultation. At last abe arose and cautiously approximed the win-dow.

ter te te te

The night was beautiful, the moon shone, brightly, even punctrating the dark shade of the trees, beneath one of which two figures were distinctly visible. The night was very still, and, though the men were at come distance, from the house, she could hear dis-

and it took only a second glance to show her that it was Crazy Jos, engaged in conversa-

tion with some stranger. Crazy Joe had always made a strange impression on Irene. From her carliest recollection he had been either, a resident or frequenter of the Tompkins plantation. The poor lupatio had always shown the warmest

attachment for her, and his strange wild talk, the mingling of early Scriptural and classical lessons, with ideas dwarfed by some sudden shock, had always had a strange fascination for her.

All her fear instantly vanished as she recognized Grazy Joe, for she knew that no harm could ever come to any one of them through him, but her curiosity to know who was his companion and what their topic of conversation, became almost painful in its intensity.

Crazy Joe had of late divided his time be tween the plantation and the cabin at the foot of Twin Mountains. Uncle Dan, when he entered the army, tried to induce Joe to desert the place altogether, but this he refused to do, always declaring he must have the house of his Uncle Esau ready at his coming.

Irene could discover that Joe's companion was a negro, a man past the middle age of life, of strong frame and strongly marked features. It was with a thrill of astonishment that she heard these words :

"When do you remember seeing your father last?"

"'Twas when my father dwelt in a distant land. I was much beloved of my father, for I was the sun of his old age."

"Oh, don't talk such nonsense ! What was your father's name?" "Jacob, my father was Jacob, the son of

Isano." "No, he wasn't," replied the man. "Try and think if your father didn't have another

name than Jacob." The poor fellow for a moment puzzled his

brain and then said slowly: "No, it could not be otherwise. Joseph was the son of Jacob, and Jacob the son of Isaac, and Isaac the son of Abraham ; so you see my father must have been Jacob. Joseph as gladly welcomed by by his father as Abner in his loyal blue, while in the mother's was sold into bondage and carried into Egypt, and I am Joseph, so my father must have but the proud parciotism of a woman, who had given her son to the cause she believed been Jacob.'

"Cant you recollect that your father had another name?"

"No, he never had any other name but Jacob, the son of Isaac."

"Your father's name was Henry," said the man. "Now, don't you remember that his Christian name was Henry ?"

The moonlight fell full on Joe's troubled have been quite well, except a few gun-shot face, and Irene thought she could discover a strange expression cross it, as though a wounds, received at Carrick's Ford, Hem, hem, hem ?" stream of memory's supshine had suddenly been let in on his long clouded mind, but a moment after it was passed, and he said : gracious hospitality, and, when Irene met

"No, it must have been Jacob, and if rejoiced, that he had not given ap a soldier's life. He had fought his battles and was now Jacob is not my father, my father must be dead. The famine has been very sore in the land of Canaan,"

"There has been no famine in the land treasure, sweet the pleasure, sweet the pleasure where your father dwells," said the man, after pain," "Hem, hem, hem !- my friends-hem, hem !- my dear friends, he, he, he !" chuc earnestly. "Your father never knew a famine, never knew want or care. He was a reckless, passionate man, but at times he was kled the little fellow, looking as silly as it was possible for a man of his size, with glasses on, to look; "this gives me-hem, hem !--unbounded, I may say unlimited, gentle and kind."

"My father, Jacob, was always good and kind," said Joe, thoughtfully.

satisfaction." "Your father's name was not Jacob," said the man, evidently approved and puzzled. "Your father's name was Henry-" Irene on the scene. It was Crazy Joe; he paused a moment, and a look of recognition lit up listened with strained attention to hear the his features. He walked forward, and, hat name, but the voice of the speaker was placing his hand on Diggs' shoulder, angrily lowered, so that she failed to catch it. demanded ! "Now," went on the stranger, "try and re-member, while I tell you about your father not remain where I left you ? When I make and your home. Your father was a handa man out of clay, and stand him up, I want him to stay where I leave him, until I can some mun, with dark hair and eyes and heavy jet black whiskers. Do you not reshow peoplo the greatness of my handiwork. member the home of your childhood-a large, brown stone mansion, surrounded with strain their involuntary smiles, and Diggs, palmetto trees, and orange groves, and cane sceing this, lost his temper. brakes? Do you not remember the vast fields of cotton and rice and sugar-cane, with negroes working in them, and your father riding about in his carriage with you by his hands." said Irens. side? Can't you remember your mother? Can't you remember the tiny boats she made left the room, "it is very uskind for him to for you to float on the lake ?" address such language to the man who made The mulatto paused and looked eagerly at him.' his companion, as though to catch a gleam of In spite of themselves, those present could trace of her parentage. My impression is intelligence. Again that curious, puzzled that it was he who placed her, when a baby, look came over the face of Joe, and he seemed hardly restrain their laughter; but Mr. Diggs was easily pacified, and harmony was trying to pierce the gloom of forgetfulness with his blunted recollection. After a mosoon restored, and he related his huir-breadth ercapes and miraculous victories. ment his face brightened, and he said : "Yes, I remember the fields of cotton, and and the humorous mishaps of our friend, Mr. the carriage and my mother. I remember Diggs, brought out the long, unheard of music of Irene's laughter. During the eventhe great palmetto tree by the lake, where I floated my boats and made my flutter-mills." ing he told his father of his meeting of Yellow "Well, listen now," said the black, still more earnestly. "Can you not romember Steve at Mrs. Juniper's ball. should have escaped us all. He knows some-thing of Irene's history." Then he told Oleah what he himself had seen, and what Abner what your name was when you played by the lake under the big palmetto tree by the lake ?" "I was not Joseph then." had told him of Yeilow Steve's visit, the "Can you nos remember what your name evening before the battle of Ball Run. "I will fathom this mystery," exclaimed Oleah, "though it take a lifetime to do it. WER?" "No."

his father Jacob, who was soon to come down Into Egypt.

Nov. 9, 1887

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It was about two weeks after Abner's visit that Oleah found himself at the head of a small scouting party in the neighborhood of his home.

Scouting parties were no novelity in ard near the village of Sasgtown, for this village lay about half way between the two bostile forces, and the scouts of both armies fre-quantly entered it. These parties, not always made up of the most honorable men, kept the good offizens in the vicinity in a constant state of slarm. Hen roosts were robbed, apple orchards devastatid, and the melon patches stripped, vines and all.

Oleah's party, however, attempted no ex-ploits of this kind, for his man knew that he would regard it as base and dastardly an act to filch from an unoffending citizen as to fly from an enemy.

when Oleah stationed his men in a grove, about a mile distant, and set out to visit his home, Mr. Diggs volunteered to accompany Oleah was annoyed, but, having no him. good excuse for refusal, submitted with what grace he could to the infliction. The short. legaed soldier was now all smiles and satisfaction, being, in his own estimation, the favorite of his captain.

"I tell you-hem, hem, hem !" said Diggs, as he kicked his heels into the flacks of his horse-not January, but a spiteful little mustang-to keep up with the fierce black charger on which the captain was mounted, "I tell you -hem, hem !- this reminds me more of the return of the knights of old after a battle, or a crusade, than anything in my experionce, Diggs' conversation was not noted for brilliancy or point, but Oleah thought be never

knew him to be so flat and pointless as on this occasion.

"I can't for the life of me, Diggs," he said, see that we bear any possible likeness to snights or ornsaders." "Wby, you see, they left their homes, and so did we. Wo are all alike there."

Oleah made no answer He was probably onvinced.

Mr. Diggs went on triumphantly.

creek bottoms or turkey roosts."

sion was mached.

holy and just.

you been well?"

" They went off to fight, so did we ; they came back clothed with victory and glory, so did we." " I doubt whether either of us have

achieved any victory to be boasted of. As to the glory, I lay claim to none, and you

must have little, unless you acquired it in

It was Mr. Diggs' turn to be silent now.

His face became almost livid with momentary rage, and the ill-assorted companions rode on

without speaking, until the Tompkins' man-

The second son, in Confederate gray, was

eyes shone not only a mother's tender love.

"And here is friend Diggs, too," said the

planter, taking the hand of the little

Confederate with such cerdiality that

Mr. Diggs was in ecstacies of delight. "Have

"Quite well, Mr. Tompkins-hem, hem !-

Mrs. Tompkins, toc, welcomed him with

him with friendly greeting, he felt more than

winning his just reward, and "sweet the

At this moment another character entered

"Why are you here, sir? Why did you

It was imposeible for those present to ro-

"Go away, fool," he cried : "take off your

"Oh, Mr. Diggs, that is very unkind,"

"Yes," said Crazy Jos, sorrowfully, as he

Oleah had interesting adventures to relate,

"Strange," said the father, "that he

He shall reveal all he knows, the next time

we meet, if he does it at the point of my

"Never frighten a bird you wish to catch."

"Be not too rash, my son," said the father,

Then his mother and Irene came in, and

with a loving imperiourness, as his brother

had done. he made Irene come out with him.

walked through the same paths and sat dowh

at last on the same seat, with the same words

trembling on his lips. The sun had gone down, the moon was rising round and full in the East, and the

whip-poor-wills were making night melodious

with their song. Oleah was talking very

earnestly to his fair companion; not only

before I left my home to meet death and

danger in the field, that the love I felt for

you was deeper and stronger than a brother's.

I love you-I love you more than all else on

earth, more than life, and nothing shall keep

love-I can give you no other. I can not

ing and unclasping, and knew that she was

Irene opened her white lips, but no words

"you can not choose between us; you know

coale, and his voice was hoarse with passion.

my brother has been before me."

sword."

with thick banks of for way, as six resolute, determined, dare-devil soldiers, of whom the modest writer was one -Be, he, he !" chuckled Diggs to himself. "I'll make it capital." His ruminations were brought to a close by

arriving at the tall, dark barn, where Ser-geant Swords called a halt and solemnly informed his command that the desired turkeys were inside.

"I say-hem, hem, hem !" began Mr.

Diggs. "Well, don't make so much noise about it !" whispered Corporal Grimm, clutching him by the arm, "or we will have the old rebel and his five hundred niggers on us in no time."

The door of the barn was locked, but this elight obstacle was soon overcome. "Quick !" whispered Sergeant Swords,

and the men glided in. The loud barking of a dog from the house

came to their ears, and the sound of angry voices. Tom Scott closed the large double door just as the nose of a ferocious dog came thump against them.

"Hist !" said the sergeant. "I believe wo are discovered."

"What is it, old man?" came in shrill accents from the house.

"Some one's in the barn stealing hosses. At this moment the turkeys, becoming alarmed at the very evident expressed intentions of the intruders, set up a loud "Quit, quit !"

"They're stealing the turkeys. It's some of them thievin' Aberlitionists," said the old woman.

"You bring the lantern and I'll see," answered a deep voice, evidently that of the Cross old rebel himself.

"We're in for it now, boys," said Sergeant Swords, turning on the light from his dark "Hunt holes somewhere."

Instern. "Hunt holes somewhere." Tom Scott had enough to do to hold the doors against the dog, which seemed deter-mined to force an entrance. Corporal Grimm spraug into a meal chest, which he saw at the far end of the barn, and the lid closed down on him; two others found concealment behind a hay-mow, and Sergeant Swords and Mr. Diggs sprang up among the rafters where the turkeys were roosting. "Oh, Lordy ! I shall be killed, I know I

shall!" wailed poor Diggs, as he sorambled

up. \* The turkeys were now remonstrating oudly.

"Stop your chin music !" said the sergeant.

Tom Scott was still holding the doors when the old man and his wife came to them.

"Some one is in the barn," said the voice of the old man. "See here, the lock is broken off."

In a moment, in spite of Tom's efforts, the door was pushed open, and the bull dog, with loud, deep yelps, sprang in.

Tom kept well behind the door, and pulled it close against him. The old woman held up a lantern, and the sergeant and our friend Diggs were both discovered by the man and

dog at the same time. The dog announced his discovery by abgry growls, and his moster, a man about fifty years of age, by closely examining an old, ugly musket in his hand. "Halloa, you thieves; I've cotched you now ?" he said, advancing.

,

neath him. "Williams, what do you mean You have killed him !" cried Lioutenant Snapemup.

"No, I have not touched him," replied Seth.

"Who is it ?" asked Howard Jones, entering the barn. "A Yank," replied Williams, and, walk-

ing forward to the chest, where Diggs was foundering and sneezing in the meal, he seized him by the nape of the neck, pulled

him out and deposited him on the floor, where he stood, white with meal, and his eves and ears fuil. "Who are you?" asked Soth, peering into

the face of his viotim, who stood digging his fiats into his eyes. "I-I-hem-that is-I don't know,"

stammered Diggs. "Let me see," said Williams, giving him

shake so vigorous that the meal flew in white clouds from his hair and clothes. "I do. I know von. You are Patrick Henry Diggs, by all that's wonderful! Where have you been, corporal ?"

"I-hem-I-I-that is to say, I don't know," gasped Diggs. "You don't hey? Well, collect your

ideas," replied Seth.

"Well, yes-hem-that is to say-hem hem—I have been a prisoner.

The men now crowded around Diggs, who. having collected his faculties, told them how he had been taken prisoner at Carrick's Ford, how he had tried again and again to escape how he had joined the foraging party with the full intention of escaping; he told a moving story of the compulsion which had been used to force him to put on the uniform

of a Union soldier. Seth Williams told him that they were very glad they had found him, for they were going back to Snagtown, and he knew Crazy Joe would mourn if his mud man did not re turn with the rest. Diggs flew into a fury as of old; but the barn and premises having been explored, the word of command was given, and Mr. Diggs found himself again on the march, but this time with other matter for thought than a diverting chapter for his contemplated book.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

MR. TOMPKINS RECEIVES STRANGE NEWS.

The war cloud grew darker day by day The time had actually come when families were divided, and brother was arrayed against brother. But little business was done in the border and middle States. Men seemed to have suddenly gone mad. The once industri-ous farmer had deserted his farm, and the plow lay rusting in the weedy furrow. A majority of the able-bodied men were either in the Northern or Southern army. The wildest and most exsggerated rumors were flying over the land. Skirmiahes were reported as tremendous battles. hundreds were

magnified into thousands, and tens to hundreds. Men, who had always been peaceable

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"To see me? Well, what for ?"

"To talk with you," was the reply. "What is it?" demanded the planter. 'Have you a bad master, and do you want

me to buy you ?" "No, sir, I am not for sale," replied the mulatto, his face glowing with a balefal light. "I am no slave, I am free, and free by my

own exertions." "Well, what is it you have to say to me?" "Something, I think, you will be glad to hear."

The planter began to lose patience. "If you have anything to say to me, say it atonce.' "Well, to begin with you have two sons, one in the Confederate and one in the Union

army." "What of them "

"They are well."

"Thank you, thank you for the news," cried the planter, rising and grasping the old man's hand. "When did you see them last ?"

"You are willing to talk to me now," said the mulatto, with a smile.

"Where did you see my hoys last?" ropeated Mr. Tompkins, eagerly, unheeding the interruption.

"Only a few days ago."

" Where ?" "In their camps. They both are moving back this way."

"How came you to see them both ? Is one of them a prisoner ?"

" No.'

"You can not have been in both armies?" "I have been."

"How did that happen ?"

"How I go is a secret known only to myself, but I go wherever desire or duty call me, and armics, guards, and prisons, locked and bolted doors, are no impediment to me. I

saw your sons, and they are well." It had grown almost dark, yct the planter could see the eyes of his strange visitor gleam

weirdly. "Who are you?" he asked, the little superstition he had in his nature aroused.

"They call me Yellow Steve." "Where do you live?"

"On the earth, in the air, almost on the air.

"By that you mean you live in no particu-

lar place?" said the planter. "Yes, There was a time when I was human, when I had human desires and human feeling, but all that is changed. My soul has been tortured until what little reason I ever possessed has fied. There are times, sir, when I am not a human being."

"You are crazy," said the planter, with changed ! Do not you change, Abner ! Be an incredulous smile.

"Have you ever read of Wagner, the Wehr-wolf?' "Yes, in my boyhood I have read of that

remarkable personage," replied the planter. "You romember that periodically, he be-came a wolf, a demon. Well, sir, 1 have passed through a similar experience. There are times when my human feelings, my human reason leave me." The mulatto's yellow face.

seemed to grow livid in the twilight. The wind moaned wildly, and the clouds gathered in thick, rolling masses in the north-

west. "Have you any further business with me?" asked the planter, uneasily.

sked the planter, uneasily. \*I am to tell you that I hold a key that shrubbery. It was late when voices on the face, and his mind immediately averted to "It is true, he must oppose me in every-

as it wa

During the evening, when alone with his father, Abner related the mysterious appearance and disappearance of Yellow Steve, and his strange words. Mr. Tompkins also had comething singular to relate on that subject, and for half an hour they discussed this strange individual and his possible connec-

tion with Irene's history. "He says he holds the key, which will unlook the mystery of her parentage," said Mr. Tompkins, "but how are we to get him to turn it?"

Abner said he would make it one of the dution of his life to search out this mysterious straoger. "It will have to be managed carefully," said the father, "for should he be so inclined, this man, perhaps, might destroy the last

at our door." "What could have been his motive ?" asked Abner.

"Motive? Any one of a thousand things might have been his motive. He might have done it with the hope of securing a reward for the recovery of the child, or he may thus have taken revenge for some real or fancied wrong, or he may have been hired by the parents."

"Come, Irene," said the young officer, when tea was over. "I want to look around the old place once more." They paused in the garden, where the air

was sweet with the fragrance of Summer flowers, and pulsating with the evening songs of birds. "I never come out here now," said Irene.

"It is so lonesome with you and Oleah so far away," and sat down upon a rustic seat. As Abner gazed into the depths of those

soft, gray eyes he thought so much beauty had never before been concentrated in one being. Irone's goodness of heart he had learned to know long ago. He was, ho thought, almost on the eve of discovering her

"it high or low. "Irene," he said, "I am glad to be once more in this dear old home, to be once more with the parents I love; but the greatest happiness of all is to have you again by my

side." "O Abner," she answered, lifting her earnest, tearful eyes, "do not say to me again what you said to me that last night! It breaks my heart to give you pain, but I know that you are wrong, that you have mistaken your own feelings. I have loved you so long as a sister ! Ob, how terribly all things have

my brother still !"

" Let what is broken so remain, The gods are hard to reconcile "

aaid Abner, looking sorrowfully into ths pale, pleading face. "When change hae come, nothing can bring hack the old order of things. But I will wait, I will promise ing with himself. As she approached him you not to speak again of my love, until you she heard him say : can answer me without tears in your eyes. Now, let me see you amile, Irene, once more and the palmetto tree by the lake, the boats I sailed there, but then something heavy

before I go. Irene could not sleep that night; her bed strikes my brain." She tried to persuade him to tell her who not which of us you prefer, or perhaps you it was he was talking with on the night be prefer him." His eyes shone like burning chamber was in the south wing of the house, and her window looked out upon a portion of the grounds directly shaded with trees and fore, but the light of memory faded from his

"Would you remember if I was to tell you ?"

" Yes."

Irene was leaning against the window-sill. holding the half-closed shutter in hor hand. In her eagerness she pressed forward, pushing the shutter so far open that it slipped from her hold and swung crashing back against the house. She sprang back into the room to prevent discovery, and when next parentage, but he determined to win her, be she glanced from her window, Crasy Joe was alone. His strange companion had disap-

neared. and Joe sat nodding under the tree more than half asleep.

It was nothing uncommon for Joe to pass the night under a tree, and Irene enly watched to see him stretch down under a earnestly, but passionately. "Irene, you comprehend what I told you tree and compose himself to sleep, when she orept to her own bed, filled with wonder and curiosity. Crazy Joe's parentage, like her own, was shrouded in mystery, and perhaps it may have been their common misfortune that had awakened her sympathy and drawn her so strongly towards the lunatic.

you from me. You shall be mine-my wife." "Oleah, believe me, let us keep the old It was late before Irene closed her eves for sleep, and when she did, Joe's troubled eyes, Abner's eyes, sad and reproachful, and the give you what you want." Her voice died away. He saw the small, white fingers clasp; gleaming eyes of the stranger haunted her dreams. resolutely keeping back her tears. "This is something I can not understand," said Oleah; and his face clouded, "unless

Early next morning she went out to where Crazy Joe was sitting on the grass, commun-W"Yes, yes, I remember the cotton fields

She tried to persuade him to tell her who

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

thing? When our country, our South, his birthplace and mine, is assiled by foes, he joins them. Is not that enough to turn all a brother's love to gall, and bitterness ! And now he would win you from me-my love,

tell you traly that he does not know, he has no thought that he is opposing you," cried no thought that it is upposing yon," oried Ireas, with an appealing look at the dark, angry face. "O, Oleah, for your mother's sake basish these svil thoughts. God made you brothers." "Yes, and the devil made us enemies. It

"Yes, and an user made is ensmine. It is coming at last-it has come! I have fought against it for the sake of our happy ohlidhood, our parents, and the brothers' blood that flows in our veins, but it is useless. The fates have determined that we should Ine rates have determined that we should have each other, and the hatred of brothers is the hatred of devils. Irene," his voice softening, "I believe yeu love me though you will not speak," and Oleah seized her passionately in his embrace and rained kisses passionately in his embrace and rained kisses on her fair, pale face. "I must go now," he said, releasing her, "but you shall yet be mine, I swenr it. Neither brother, nor father, nor mother, no power on earth shall prevent it." Olesh went toward the house, and Irene

stood motionless, where he had left her, till the trees hid him from her sight-her eyes widely strained, her tace pale with terror, her lips white and bloodless. Those wild words Oleah had spoken in his passion, those fearful words, " The hatred of brothers is the the hatred of devils," seemed burning into her brain.

And this was her work ! This mischief she had done! She trambled like one guilty, and the love she would not own, and she could not master, seemed to her shuddering goul a crime. So excited was her manner that it attracted

the attention of others in the room. At this moment a negro boy entered the room, where Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins were sitting with Mr. Diggs, his face wearing a strangely puzzled look. He paused and looked around. Whether he was more frightened or puzzled it would have been difficult to tell.

"Well, Job, what is it?" asked Mr. Tompkins, noticing the negro's awkward manner. "If you please, marster," he said, shaking

his head, "Marster Abner-"

"What of him ?" asked Mr. Tompkins, for the boy had paused.

"Why, he-he is comin' !"

Before any one could make reply, quick steps were heard on the graveled walk. Mr. Tompkins, motioning the servant aside, went himself to the door, and, as he opened it, heard Oleah's voice, imperious and harsh : "Yon are my prisoner, sir !"

"Oleah, my son, this is a matter too seri-ons for jesting," said the tather. I am nut jesting. My first duty is to my country. He is an enemy to my country, and my country's enemies are mine. My men are within call," he continued, turning to Abner. "Do you surrender ?" "Most assuredly I shall not," replied

Abper. "Ther, by heavens ! you shall fare no bet-

ter than any other Yankee spy. You are within our lines !" He snatched his sword from its scabbard,

and before Mr. Tompkins could interpose, there was a clash.

Again the door opened, and Mrs. Tompkins and Mr. Diggs appeared ; but the sight that met their eyes froze to terror the smile of welcome on the mother's lips, and sent Diggs, his radiant complacency all gone, hrinking back into the house, muttering, "Oh, Lordy, I know I shall be killed."

Clash, clesh ! clank, clank ! the swords went, circling in the air. thrusting, crossing, clashing. Irene came flying down the path, and Mr. Tompkins sprang between and threw them apart.

"Hold !" he cried, "if you must have kindred blood, turn your swords first on me, and on your mother and sister. Abner, if your enemies are near, go. Let them not find you in your own father's house. Go at

once l'

THIRTEEN MISTAKES. To yield to immaterial trifles.

To look for perfection in your own actions. To endeavor to mold all dispositions alike. To look for judgment and experience in

youth, To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To expect to be able to understand every thing.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To measure the enjoyment of othera by vour own.

Not to make allowances for the infirmities of others.

To consider everything impossible that we annot perform

To worry ourselves and others with what annot be remedied.

Not to alleviate all that needs alleviating

as far as lies in our power. It is a grand mistake to set up your own atandard of right and wrong, and judge poople accordingly.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Iudia mis-sionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complete after having tograd its Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has falt 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 receipe, in German, French or English, with full direc-tions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. --W. A. NOTES, 149 Power's Block, Rockester, N.Y. (9-13cow) (9-13eow)

I FOUND IT A SUBE CURE, 1 have been troubled with catarrhal deafness for seven or eight years with a rosring noise in my head. I bought medicine in 13 states but nothing helped me till I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. In four days I could hear as well as ever. I am cured of the catarrh as well. I consider Ely's Cream Balm the best medicine ever made.-GARBETT WIDRICK, Hastings, N.Y.

I HAVE USED Ely's Cream Balm for dry Catarrh (to which every Eastern person is subject who comes to live in a high altitude.) It has proved a cure in my case.-B. F. M. WEEKS, Denver, Col.

We shall have a war with England presently, and if meanwhile J. L. Sullivan espouses that country as Mary Anderson has he shall be read out of the citizenship of Boston and all the rest of the United States.

DIPHTHERIA.

"Last January," says J. N. Teeple, of Orwell, Ont., "there appeared diphtheria in our neigh-borhood. Doctors ran night and day, but I kept right to Hagyard's Yellow Oil and brought my children through all right." Yellow Oil cures all painful complaints and injuries. ••

We are told that a Philadelphia Frenchman has invented a new method of walking on water. We are very glad to hear it, because we are getting weary of the old method.

#### RELIABLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMA-

TISM. Procure a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil from your medicine dealer, and use according to directions. It cured Ida Johnson, of Cor-nell, Ont., of that complaint, and she recom-mends it as a sure cure. For 25 years it has nover failed to give satisfaction.

Kelly, the \$10,000 baseball player of the Boston Cluv, has joined a negro minstr-l troupe. Anyone who has heard Kelly talk will be glad that he is to be "corked up."

## Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By tive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto 32-L

32-L

A Burlington teacher told one of her boys that the next time he wrote a composition there next be some point to it. The subject of his next disquisition was "Needles."

#### A NARROW ESCAPE.

"Ah me," he sighed, "it is a cold world. The rain falls alike on the just and the unjust." of our northern climate have listle chance of "Yes, John," said his wife, "and that ought to be a source of great consolation to you. You have no reason to complain." People who are exposed to the andden changes of our northern climate have listle chance of troubles. The best safe-guard is to keep Hag-yard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It is a quick relief and reliable cure for such complaints.

If the election had run two weeks longer there wouldn't have been a decent man outside of the Judge office in the whole city of New York.

### BAD FOR BOTH.

Ladies of weakly constitution and delicate physique who attempt to suckle their intants prejudice their own health as well as enleeble and injuro their children. Lactated Food is the best sustenance for the little ones, as many physicians and mothers testily.

It is getting to Le a common expression for a man to say his baby weighs a ton. It is general y the kind of a ton that a ton of coal weighs.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, roots and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

A DEAD SURE THING ON FRANK

A DEAD SURE THING ON FRANK GILLETT. Frank Gillett, of this city (Notfolk), the lucky holder of one-tenth part of ticket 61,503 in The Louwiana State Lottery, drawing \$50,000 on the 13th inst., received a package yesterday by the Wells Kargo Express containing 250 crisp twenty dollar tills. Returns were made in just nine days from the time the ticket was for-warded from here for collection. -Norfolk (Neb.) News, Sept 29th. News, Sept 29th.

#### TOBACCO AND THE HEART.

Dr. Frenizel, of Berlin, reporting on the effects of immoderate smoking upon the heart, says that smoking, as a rule, sgrees with per-sons for many years, although by degrees oigars of a finer flavor are chosen. But all at once, without any assignable cause, troubles are ex-perienced with the hears, which compel the calling in of the doctor. Common cigars are not so liable to produce these effects as the finer flavored ones. Nor can the charge be laid upon cigarettes, although they produce evils of their own. The troubles seldom begin till after the smoker is over 30 years of age, and most usual-ly attack him at between 50 and 60. While it has not been determined what it is that makes smoking injurious, it appears certain that the effect does not depend upon the amount of nicotine .- Pall Mall Gazette.

HOODS, SASHES, and all woollen garmente, take the colors of Diamond Dyes with surprising case, and the

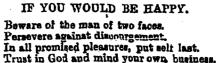
#### brilliancy and durability of the shades always satisfies. 32 colors. 10 cents each. Sold everywhere.

THE FIRST LIGHTNING ROD.

If we are to believe an Australian paper the first lightning rod was not constructed by Franklin, but by a monk of Seufrenberg, in Bohemia, named Prohop Diwisch, who installed an apparatus the 15th of June, 1754, in the garden of the curate of Prenditz (Moravia). The apparatus was composed of a pole surmounted by an iron rod supporting twelve curved up by an iron rod supporting twelve curved-up branches, and terminating in as many metallic boxes, filled with iron ore and closed by a box-wood cover, travarsed by twenty-seven sharp iron points, which plunged at their base in the iron ore. All the system was united to the earth by a large claim. The enemies of Diwisch, jealous of his success at the court of Vienna, excited the peasants of the locality against him, and under the pretext that his lightning rod was the cause of the great drought, they made was the cause or the great that in's righting rou him take down the lighting rod which he had utilized for six years. What is most curious is the form of this first lightning rod, which was of multiple points like the one which M. Mel-son afterward invented.

What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says : "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and I bave tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as North-rop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure." CLARA E. PORTER.

"Are you and Miss Smith engaged ?" in-quired a young man of his chum. "Report says so." "Well, she sent me a true lover's knot." "Ah ! that looks like business." she spelled it without a 'k." "Y.e.s, but



Pray for a short memory as to all unkind-1145808. Do not talk of your private, personal of

family matters. Put not your trust in money, but put your

money in trust. Cultivate forbearance till your heart yields a fine crop of it.

Give your tongue more holiday than your hands or your eyes. Examine into your own shortcomings rather

than those of others. Act as if you expected to live a hundred years, but might dis to-morrow.

Compare your manifold blessings with the

trifling annoyances of each day. Do the duty that lies nearest thee ; thy second duty will already have become clearer Be content to do the things you can, and fret not because you can not do everything. Never reply in kind to a sharp or angry word ; it is the second word that makes the

quarrel. Make the best of what you have, and do not make yourself miserable by wishing for what you have not.

Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgille, N.Y., writes :-"Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in fortyeight hours; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife's floot was also much inflamed—so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured."

At the Railway Refreshment Room.-A traveller avails himself of a three-minutes' halt Prizes Value Real Estate worth \$1,000.00 traveller avails himself of a three-minites hait to call for a basin of broth for which he pays in advance. The liquid is boiling hot, neverthe-less he tries to drink it, when he sees the waiter running up excitedly saying :-- "I must inform Monsieur that if Monsieur driuks the broth it is fifty centimes extra."

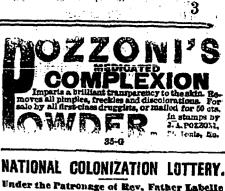
Its effects in the form of Dr. Thomas' Ecictric Ou are shown by the relief of pain, both Neural-mac and Rheumatic, as well as the throat and lungs, and in various other healing ways.

Copy of an advertisement which recently appeared in the Birmingham Daily Post :-- "The person who stole the little pug dog from the Jus-tice Inn, Moor street, can have the kennel belonging to same by applying as above, as the owner has no further use for it."

ALWAYS AVOID HARSH PURGATIVE PILLS. They first make you sick and then leave you consti-pated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Papers in Massachusetts have long accounts of the burial of a captain of the Salvation Army. No other Salvation Army captain was every known to die, but this one was a woman.





. Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Viet, Chap. 36, for the Benefit of the Dicessan Societies of Calcolzation of the Frovince of Quebec.

OLASS D-Drawing Third Wednes-day of every month.

The Sixth Monthly Drawing will take place Oa WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1887,

At 2 o'clock p.m.

## PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00 FIRST SERIES:

LIST OF PRIZES.

1000	do Prizes	do		•••••	• • •	10	10,000	
100 1000	Gold W Silver V	Vatch	S	•••••		50 20	5,000 20,000	
20	ďo	d	0	do		200 100	3,000 2,000	
15	Bed-roo	es to o	Draw	ing-re	om			
10	Buildin	g Lots	in M	lontre		300	3,000	
1	Real E	stato ·	wortł			2,000	2,000	
	Real E	state	worth			85.000	\$ 5,000	

#### SECOND SERIES.

LIST OF PRIZES :

r İ	1 Real Estate worth	.000	\$1,000
1	2 Real Estates worth	500	
	4 Carriages worth	250	1.000
	50 Gold Chains worth.	40	2.000
ιl	1000 Toilet Sets worth.	5	5,000

#### 1037 Prizes - - Value, \$20 TICKETS - - 25 CENTS-Value, \$20.600 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

There was time to live. Men slept yet in their beds. The epoch of hasto had not come. The saddle was the emblem of speed. A day's journey was a serious matter. Brawa and brains went hand in Land. No house contained a sewing machine. We were still a nation of handworkers. The highways were dusty and populate.

The canvas-covered wagon was the ark of trade. The turppike was still the great artery of

There was not a mower or harvester in exist.

The land was lighted with candles after night-fall.

Butter was unmarketable 100 miles from the

The day began with the dawn and not the

The steam summill had just begun to devour

The lord of a thousand acres sat with his har-

The spinning wheel and shuttle sounded in

The telegraph had begun in Washington and ended in New York twelve months before.

He who counted his possessions by the square mile kept open house for the wayfarer. From east to west was the pilgrimage of a

life; from north to south was a voyage of dis-

trade.

ence.

dairy.

train's arrival.

vesters at dinner.

every farmer's house.

the forest.

covery.

Without a word, Abner returned his sword to its scabbard and started to leave his home. His mother and Irene followed him to the gate, and, a moment later, his horse's feet were heard clattering up the hill toward Snagtown.

Oleah, soon after, left with Mr. Diggs, to join his men. Mr. Tompkins and his wife sat in silence in the silent house, while Irene. who believed herself the guilty cause of this new sorrow, orept up to her room to weep and pray.

( To be Continued. )

#### MOTHERS !

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

### PIOUS THOUGHTS.

Put not off till to-morrow what you can do today.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety.

There are likely to be short graces where the

There are likely to be short graces where the devil plays host. Man may dismiss compassion from his heart, but God will never. A man that is young in years may be old in hours, if he have lost no time. The way by which we reach God most directly is indisputably by means of works of mercer.

We should confide in God, even to believing that if a vessel were wanting to us the sea itself

Virtue traverses a steep and rugged road. If not supported at every moment she will as

mradly succumb. One thing in which we may all glory is our in

firmities in bearing each day the holy cross of our Lord and Savieur, Jesus Christ. God often permits our soul to remain barren

in darkness and torment, to awake in us a holy solicitude and make us advance in virtue.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT. Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is ry. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in exist-

ence. It is easily put out of order. Greasy food, beigh food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought nor to be, have made the American people a nation

of dyspeptics. But Green's August Flowers has done a wonderful work in reforming this and business

and making the American people so bealthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy. Remember :---No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

The law keeps as close watch of wealth as of poverty. Jay Gould had a narrow escape from arrest when he departed for summer seas.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

IMPROVES. NUTRITION. TRAD, Philadelphis. savs : "It pro-Dr. A

Dr. A. Thay, Philadelphia, Bays: 110 pro-mote digestion and improves general nutrition of the nervious system. State of the system of the sys

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If we have not advertised so extensively of late, it is for good reasons. For instance, the great increase in our sales since the first of the year, has kept us exceedingly busy, and has been such as to enable us now to say that it is altogether unprecedented, even with us, during any portion of the past ferty-four years of our business life, which has necessitated the many additions, alterations and improvements, and which, when completed shortly, will render our wholesale and retail Furniture Warerooms, without exception, the largest, finest and best adapted for the Furniture trade in the Dominion-equal, in fact, to any in the United States.

#### THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

In addition to the six storey wing added in rear of our warerooms, we have now made additional Show-rooms on the fifth floor, formerly used as finishing rooms, for the display of Chamber

Some Ficture of the make the best display of Mahogany, Oak, Black Walnut, Chery, African Asb, and the newest styles of the medium and low-priced Suites yet shown to the public in any part of the Dominion. Prices will range from \$25, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$150, \$200, \$250, and up to \$1500. We are also fitting up

### FOUR ART ROOMS

For the more effective display of the finer grades of Furniture, which will be lit by chandeliers or electric light, to show the effect of gas or other artificial light upon the various articles, we being determined to leave nothing undone that either capital or energy can accomplish to place our business on the very best basis.

#### WHAT ADEQUATE CAPITAL DOES. .....

The advantages of purchasing stock in the largest quantities and for net cash, enable us to mark our goods at, and in many cases below, what similar goods cost many in the trade. This advantage has secured for us during the past few years, but especially during the present year, the largest sales yet made by us, and which necessitated the further extensive additions to our premises upon which we are at present engaged. When finished we shall refer thereto again, and possibly invite both

#### PRESS AND PUBLIC

To examine and corroborate our statements, and if, after examination of our steck and improvements, they may prove to be not only what we describe them, but to exceed even the most sanguine expectations, we trust to receive their recommendation.

#### MORE ARRIVING.

We are now receiving the largest, the most varied and expensive assortment of bent wood Chairs and Furniture from Vienas, Austria, ever shipped to this port. Also, the largest stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Oribs and Swing Cots, Reclining Chairs and other Iron Furniture, from Birmingham, England, per steamers due next week.

#### A GREAT ARRAY.

As we have made the finer grades of Parlor, Chamber and Library Furniture a specialty during the past few years, we feel it is only necessary to state that our Warercoms are again stocked with a complete assortment of upholstered goods. Our stock of fine coverings is acknowledged the best yet seen in this country, and we will add to them in a few weeks some of the very finest materials from the best manufacturers of Parls and London.

### NO CLIMBING OF STAIRS.

Our new Passenger Elevator, being among our late improvements, is found most convenient at all seasons, but especially in hot weather, to carry patrons to any or all of our six flats of

howrooms. Respectfully awaiting a call of inspection of stock and prices at our oldest, largest and admittedly the cheapest Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warerooms. We are, respectfully,

# OWEN MCGARVEY & SON.

1849, 1851 and 1853 Notre Dame Street, corner McGill Street, Montreal.

P.S. -We are clearing out the balance of 500 Baby Carriages, at very much reduced prices, and some of them the best yet introduced to the public, ranging in price from \$10, \$12, \$16, \$25, \$35, \$45, \$50, \$75 and \$85, a most suite he present wom grandpas and grandmas, and even from old bachelors, to their favorite baby friends.

was not yet covated by the keen eye of commorces

Tee rich were lavish in an abu

Much distress and sickness in children is esused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Ex-terminator give relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and he convinced

#### CRUEITY OF CHECK REINS.

Do away with the check rein. The head should be free from restraint and carried naturally. The horse will not tire as quickly, and the convenience at watering troughs great.

A horse looks just as well with its head in a natural position, and often better, and it is far more comfortable for the animal. A horse with its head free can draw a load more easily, and increase the leverage by lowering its head.

A tight check will almost bring on paralysis in the neck, and it must be exceedingly painful to keep the muscles and cords strained to one tension all the time. It is cruel.

If people are so unwise as to torture them-selves at the caprice of fashion. for the sake of humanity don't torture the animals put in your care. It is not any the less a sin because a dumb beast is the victim. Cruelty is cruelty anywhere.—Youth's Companion.

FACES AS YELLOW as that of the "Heathen Chinee," in consequence of bile in the blood. grow fair and wholesome looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and prest blood purifier is used to relax constrpated bowels and expel the bilious poison from the circulation. Rheumatic and blood impurities are also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefited in every way by its use.

#### HOW O'BRIEN IS TREATED.

DUDLIN. Nov. 9.—Justice of the Peace Egan has paid a visit to Mr. O'Brien in the prison bospital at Tullamore, and states that he found him looking exceedingly ill. O'Brien told him that he had not had a charge of linen since he who was present, replied that he could have a change if he wished, meaning that he could have a the prison clother.

Herr Windhorst has thrown down the gaunt-let once more to Bismarck. He has prepared a bill giving the exclusive management of Catho-lic schools to the clergy. This bold measure is received with dismay by all ministerialist organs, who charge the Jesuits with being god-fathers of the bill. There is not a Jesuit in Germany to day; still they manage to keep the political pot boiling over. blinding and scalding their enemies. Wonderful Jesuits !

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen that often in a few weeks a single cough terminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough ; there is always danger in delay. Get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is com-pounded from several herbs, each one of which tands at the head of the listas exerting a won deriul influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

It is said that imitations of fruit will be much used for trimming bonnets this autumn. Good taste suggests that not more than two watermelons and one pumpkin be used in trimming a bonnet less than six inches square.

A well known Evangelical clergyman, on being accused of leaning toward Universalism, replied that he hopd everybody, would go to heaven, "and," said he, "there are some persons I wish were there now." ( and the set of the s

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# HE TRUE WITNESS IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing 00., AT THER OFFICES : ST. ST MIS 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada

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Hmiled mumber of advertisements of spirit Hmiled mumber of advertisements of spirit reveal characher, will be inserted in "THE TRUE With ESS at 150 per line (agric), free insertion, 100 pit line such subsequent insertion. Special Notices the part ins. Bacdal rates for contracts on applications) advertisements for feedbars, In-contraction Wanted, inc. 500 per insertion (not to), crossed 10 filmes). Ordinary notices of Marks, Destin and Marriages 500 each Insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE BUE WINNESS" makes 11, the very best adver-tising medium in Canada.

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the Post Printing & Publishing Co.

## WEDNESDAY ..... NOVEMBER 16, 1887

AMEBICAN newspaper men have dubbed Chamberlain "the lone fisherman."

THE new Tory organ, on account of the way it was bleeding the party, has slready had its name changed from the Empire to the Vampirc.

MR. REDFIELD, United States Customs representative at London, Ont., says he never saw the exodus to the States so great as at present. 

THE Tory Government shows its magnanicomfort of a clean shirt in: prison ! .

THE Toronto World says :- "The action of the Liberal provincial premiers has made Commercial Union a straight party question." We are glad to hear it. It must come to that sooner or later.

THE Roman Catholic Church has in Great Britsin 1,600 chapels, 224 monustaries, 415 convents, 29 colleges and 2,599 priests. The gains since 1870 have been as follows :-Chanule, 256; monasteries, 155; convents, 182; colleges, 9, and priests, S72.

SIR JOHN pays a poor compliment to his bed of Toryism.

DURLIN Unionists-Disunionists is a truer

himielfus and so be donned with cancer in the throat, a trouble similar to that, which carried off Gen Graub: Great uncanness is fell throughout Europe, for no one seems able to guess what may happen, when the influence of the function international affairs will be a set of the set of th A good that a shock in diventionity WE are assured by the Chicago Emergia that, "owing to the activity in Irish national affairs, this country is swarmed with British detectives ; who they are or what business they pursue no one seems to know, but past experience shows that they min in the cordinary crowd; and manage to avoid being de-

tested." Those who have come to Montreal are, well, known, but, mobody, minds, them, They are spotted, understood and despised. man marine

So the brutal instruments of Tory vindictiveness have succeeded in breaking down William O'Brien's health, and have had to remove him to the prison infirmary. What a blessed thing it is that his prison treatment was kept before the public. Could the Govern. ment, as of old, have kept their doings secret. there can be no doubt they would have done him to death with every device that their cowardly malignancy could devise. However, the Irish people are keeping patient. They will have their innings by and bye.

THE programme of the ceremonies attending he celebration of the Pope's jubilee have been made public. On December 31 the Pope will receive the members of the International Committee, who will present him with a gift of 1,000,000 lire. On January 1, the Pope will celebrate Mass in St. Peter's : January 2 he will hold a public reception at the Church of San Lorenzo. On the 4th and 5th he will receive foreign deputations. On the 6th he will open the exhibition of the gifts presented to his Holiness. On the 15th the Pope will canonize ten Saints.

A Tory Toronto paper gravely claims that Mr. Chamberlain has a good right to act for Canada because his brother is married to a Port Hope lady; "and this is not the only tie that the family will have with Canids." This is mity by refusing to allow Mr. O'Brien the the apron string business with a vengeance, not 403 30, expended, only \$57,950 were applied on to mention the button hole. A Brummagem scrowmaker's brother married a lady from Port Hope, Oat., and the union of lefty distinies ( thus established creates another indissoluble bond of love between the Empire and the Dominion, besides endowing the screwmaker with right divine over the fate of all Canadiane. Oramus!

In the last thirteen years 4,934,418 immigrants have landed at the ports of the United States. The Germans have been in the lead. 1,389,271 of that nationality arriving ; 1,364 .-113 from the British Isle; 679,420 from Canada, 482, 181 from Sweden and Norway, 233.830 from Austris-Hungary, 170,822 from numerous organs when he starts a new paper at Italy, 74,241 from Switzerland and 71,429 Toronto to play the special organ for him. It from France. This speaks volumes for the is a singular fact that of all the Tory papers French republic. What a contrast that have on and parasites that have olung like started at Toronto, and they have been many, splendid nationality makes with others in renot one became a success. Yet foronto is a hot | gard to this test of the respect and devotion of the people for their own country. The supatior freedom of her institutions, no less

than the merits of the climate and soil, is, of description-we are told by cable, had a big course, at the bottom of the contrast. But meeting on Friday last. There were present what about Canada, which stands third

Landowne. The selection of manyof, the capacity of Chamberlain and Churchill ought teach Canadians the amount of consideration and respect the Tory Government of Rogland has for the Dominion and the Domi nionites. Anyway, as the Buffalo Union well observes : "If Churchill the rot spointed, some other enemy of Home Rule and of free institutions will surely fill Canada's 'gubernatorial chair, unless the Saliabury government. be fas all lovers of liberty desire, overturned before the expiration of the evicting, exterminating and rack-renting Lanadownes term," marge a sing in antering and

IN THE REAL PROPERTY INTERNAL PROPERTY INTERN

THE cable representative of the American press in London sent a message last week in which he gives this view of the poverty and destitution which exist in London : "With some difficulty I have been able to obtain the following figures, which, more elequently than words, show the misery prevailing here, of which the mobs of the past ten days represent the dangerous element : The paupers of the metropolis number, according to this week's report of the Board of Guardiana, 91,000, against 71,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The Secretary of the Organized Charity Society informed me that an inquiry by members of the society had just been concluded, which shows that there are, 100,000 persons in the metropolis whose condition is one of actual suffering and distress." A little Home Missionary duty on the part of 68.Y. well-paid English parsons, and a reasonable alms from Queen Victoris, might remedy this evil.

EXTRAVAGANCE in the construction of publle works of doubtful utility has been charged with good reason against the Dominion Government. Many of these works were undertaken as open bribes to constituencies, and the result has generally been such as might have been expected. The other day the Peterborough Examiner compiled from the

public accounts a statement of the way the peopl'es taxes were squandered in connection | best quality which the development of those rewith the Trant Valley Canal. Our contemporary showed that of the total amount, \$75,sctual work. The rest went in "services." Mr. Rubidge, an engineer, absorbed \$1,500 as a halfyear's salary, and almost half as much,\$634.32, as "travelling expenses." During the same year Mr. Rubidge was paid \$4 000 for engl. neering services on the St. Lawrence Canal-Mr. Aylmer, sesistant engineer, drew \$2, 083 55, of which about one-third was for "board allowance." Messrs. J. Dinwcodle

and E. Thompson (not Elias), drew \$1,301 for inspecting dams. The tidy sum of \$1,-288 92 was exhausted in "legsl services," Taking all canals under government control there was the smallest portion spent on actual work on the Trant Valley Canal. .... It is no wonder," in the opinion of the Examiner, " that a good, though disgusted Tory remark, ed, on seeing the figures, that 'if all the leeches to the public money in connection with the Trent Valley Canal had had shovels and picks put into their hands the work would

have, by this time, been finished."

THE Catholic American reprints a letter from the Rev. T. A. Finlay, S.J., editor of the Dub-

# WIGHNESS AND CAINED FICE OF TRONT OF FR

nothing but disorder thinkey and bloodheds But the Irish apenolonger singler handed against Tory oppression. The misroein England, 'Scotland' and Wate; have made the cause of Ireland their, own, and whatever may be the amount of present suffering, these united democracies are marching to sure and permanent Composition of a sport of start of a sport of the start of the start of the sport of the start o THE provincial English press, which, in the opinion of that distinguished writer," Harold Fredericke, 18, always a more, trustworthy ex ponent of English feeling than the London, bezins to treat as extremely serious Conada's outpoken bjection to Mr. Chamberlain. The Manchester Guardian, which in many respects is the most important paper in Eugland, after characterizing as extraordinary folly Mr. Chamberlain's gratuitons affronts to both America and Canada, begs the English people to stop tracing the daily rumors sugar the Ristics ministry and the health of the Emperor of Morocco and pay attention to the question which is of immeasurably graver im. portance to the whole English speaking race. If the Canadians want commercial resiprocity with the States and can got it, the Guardian insists that England would be unwise to sttempt to prevent it. From every point of view, says Mr. Fredericks, I find everywhere among thoughtful Englishmen a recognition that the declaration must have an effect on the Fisheries Canadian question has become deeply importthat body to deal with the general question of ant, and a despondent feeling that Mr. Chamberlain has wantonly aroused an antagonism commerce between Canada and the United which may work grievous damage to the British States. It is not at all probable that the heads connection. It means good by to Canada, they of the local governments would have thus un-

#### THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COM-MERUE AND COMMERCIAL UNION.

The committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to consider the proposition for a treaty of Commercial Union between. the United States and Canada has received a letter from Goldwin Smith, who says that the advantages of Continental Free Trade to Canada are too manifest to require demonstration. In her soil, her forests, her waters and her mines she has natural products far in excess of her own wants, which seek access to the Continental markets. She has also a fund of labor of the sources would employ. She would at the same time greatly benefit by the free importation of those manufactured articles which she cannot produce for herself, or which can be better or more cheaply produced in the wealthier and more scientific country. To the United States, he says, Commercial Union would bring the full enjoyment of all the natural wealth of Canada, which American capital would develop, as well as an extended market for American manufactures. That Canada at present, with her resources imperfectly developed, is not so of secession being presented by Nova Scotia. rich as the United States, forms no reason for believing that the union with her would not be profitable.

The resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce were as follows :-

Whereas, The Right Honorable Joseph Chamof Great Building on the Fishery Commission, in a speech delivered before he left England, is reported to have said as follows: "The ar-The arraigement between the colonies and Great Britain is essentially a temporary one., It cannot remain as it is . . . Already you have in Canada—the greatest of all the colonies—an agitation for what is called Commercial Union with the United States. Commercial Union with the United States means free trade be-tween America and the Dominion, and a protective tariff against the mother country. Canada desires this, Canada can have it; If

and, Whereas, On another occasion, the right honmeeting on Friday last. There were present what about Canada, which stands third the Rev. T. A. Fullay, S.J., editor of the Dub-orable centieman further raid, that "Commer-"one dake, one marquie, one lord, and one bighest on the list of countries from which the lin Luceum, severely commenting upon the cial Union with the United States meant that of menufacture from the United States over the municated priest, Dr. Edward McGlynn, in manufactures from Great Britain. If the people which he says :- " The Jesuits of Dublin abhor | of Canada desired an arrangement of that kind, the chameful conjuct and the hateful doctrines be did not doubt that they would be able to sewould prevent such an arrangement by force; but he remarked that in that case all the adver tages of the slender tie that bound Canada to England would disappear, so far as England was concerned; and it was not likely that the people of Great Britain would continue much longer to sustain the responsibilities of a relationship, all the reciprocal benefits of which had been withdrawn ?' and. Whereas. The foregoing expression of opinion by an eminent public man in a high official pusition is an unportant contribution to the cnowledge of the members of this chamber, and as it is supplemented with information from Canada that a strong movement is in progress there favoring the closest possible commercial relations with the United States, it would seem to be the duty of this chamber, without any re-gard whatever to political or territorial considerations, to investigate the possibility of a greatly enlarged extension of the commerce of this city and country into the northern half of this continent; and, Whereas, It is most desirable that the Canadian fishery question, which for over a hundred years has periodically threatened to disturb the peaceful relations existing between Great Britain and this country, should be settled or the broad and enduring basis of a mutual inter est resulting from an enlarged commercial relation between Canada and the United States; therefore, be in Resolved, That a committee of five member ofithis chamber be appointed by the president investigate the possibility of simaterial expansion of our commerce in this direction by inviting arguments for and against Commercia Union with Oanada, and documentary evidence as to the extent and prospects of this trade ber tween the two countries, and to report to this chamber such recommendations for its action as will enable it to contribute its influence, not only to the early adjustment of the fishery question, but to sid in procuring such legisla-tion as will promote the interests of the commerce of this country, should such action be decemed desirable.

ng of the constitution, the preservation of ations imade infree of rears provides to have a provident of flome a liair, however, retuned to receive off. Killey Andria distribute wise.

togreceive arr aveland, was compelled to had and President Cleveland, was compelled to had other men for both Kome and Vionna. Why should, not the Monted States stand, upon its dignity as well as Italy and Austria,"

asks the Republic, Land refuse to have anything

to do with Commissioner. Chamberlain ? That

individual bas insulted Americans far more

grossly than Mr. Keiley offended Italy, and his

insults are not fifteen years old; but indunities

offered only a few weeks ago. There were good

grounds for Mr. Kelley's criticisms of Italy.

There were none at all for Chamberlain's cal-

maies on this country." To this we might

add that Canadians also object to Ohamberlain

for precisely, the same reason-his insulting

references to the Dominion. Unfortunately, a

Tory Imperial Ministry forces him on us, and

we appear to have no alternative, as we have no

WHICH ?

Not the least important resolution adopted by

the Quebec Conference was one in favor of un\_

restricted reciprocity. This shows that the five

of the wisdom of the proposed policy, and their

reservedly declared themselves, were they not

convinced that the people of their respective

challenge to the local oppositions to test the

ment at Ottawa, it is fair to presume that they

will lose no time in bringing the several govern

ments to account, inasmuch as the hostility of

the party led by Sir John Macdonald to unre-

stricted reciprocity is evident from the conduct

of its press. The same people are represented

by the local governments as are represented

by the Ottawa Government. These same peo-

ple cannot hold two direcely opposite opinions

on the same question. Both the Provincial and

Dominion view cannot be right. One or other

must be wrong. Which ? is now the question.

decide it. The -movement in favor of unre-

stricted reciprocity with the United States

was popular and spontaneous before the

conference assembled. The farmers' institutes

throughout Ontario have adopted resolutions in

favor of it. The people of the Maritime Pro

vinces unanimously demand it, the alternative

The English speaking agriculturists of this pro-

vince are in line with the Ontario farmers in

regard to it. Manitobs people regard it as a

positive necessity. How, then, is the Federal

of all the people, going to resist this combina-

tion ?! Resistance may be counted on from Sir

John in the interest of the rings and mono-

polies. Doubtless he will rely upon the majority

he has second in the House of Commons by the

most shameful corruption and abuse of power.

This is a new parliament, and the crea-

tures who largely compose that majority

are absolutely dependent on Sir John,

He gerrymandered them into Parliament.

voice in the matter.

provincial rights, with all wflich these imply, are the grand objects to be attained, and that they will be attained we have no doubt

16, 1887

THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

If the rancorous assailants of Mr. Glad. stone who acouse him of inconsistency and aband unment of principle in making the cause of Ireland his 'own, would study the career tof the great man they abuse, they would al woover an eminent consistency in his conduct -- Let us recall two notable instauces in his pablic life which show that the principle of justice in the treatment of weak and oppressed nationalities was over a guiding light to him. We will not touch upon his magnificent efforts on behalf of the Bulga. rlade, who we their present independence to his unequaled pleadings on their behalf. We will go farther back in time.

When the disposal of the Ionian Islands was a burning question in European and British politics, Mr. Gladstone was selected as commissioner to settle it. The inhabitants principal provincial governments are convinced of the islands, being Greeks, ardently desired to be united to the then newly created Kingdom of Greace. The Commission, if it is within the competence of Tory party of England violently opposed the cession, as derogatory to British prestige and involving the loss of strongly fortified positions in the Mediterranean. The national aspirations of the islanders were speered at as " mere sentiment, " just as the Irish desire for provinces favored the ides. This resolution is a a parliament on College Green is ridicaled as " Paddy's Dream" by the same class of obtuse question in the assemblies and before the people. Englishmen to-day.

As these oppositions are all, except that of But Giadatone went upon his mission. He Manitoba, inspired and guided by the Govern- | was the lion, under whose all-powerful paw the Ionian baby mouse was pleading for restoration to Ha mother. He could have denied the proyer, and kept the Ionians in permanent subjection to the British Crewn. But with the farmening prescience of a states. man and the true spirit of a liberty-lover, he declared for the mouse. The Islands, on his recommendation, were ceded to Greece, and his name; is torever enshrined among the benefactors of that ancient and classic long. Again, when all the world was borrified at Very listle time, we think, will be needed to the reports of the tyranny of Bomba in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Gladstone's pen told the tale, and his voice gave strength to the movement which resulted in a united Italy.

And now when bringing home to English men the same ideas that swayed him in Greece and Italy, and applying them to Iceland, is he not grandly consistent, true to the principle that all nations have an inalignable right, a supreme prerogative, to govern themselves in their own way? These are great facts in Mr. Gladstone's career which machine, pretending to act according to the will vindicate the course he has taken towards Ireland, and as the adoption of the principle he advocated then resulted in the peaceful, permanent solution of problems that contained a constant menace of war, so will its adontion in the case of Ireland bring about a true and lasting union of the British Isles.

#### IRISH AND SCOTCH.

bought their seats outright or got them there One of the happiest results of Mr. Glad. by one or other of his corrupt devices. He stone's adoption of Home Rule as the first owns them body and soul. Kicked over by plank in the British Liberal platform has been him, they are nobodies from nowhere. Rethe estalishment or cordial relations of friendlying on them he may hope to defeat the deship between the people of Ireland and Scotsire of the people to establish closer trade relaland. This was groudly shown by the reception given to the Scotch delegates on their recent visit to Ireland, It was a welcome, according to their own statement, they had never before experienced. As the Dublin obedience to their constituents and submission Freeman. says :-- "In many respects these to their party leader. This is a question which gentlemen are representative of the sturdy goes to the root of parties, but the form it shall | Liberalism that is the dominant political creed in the brave old land beyond the Tweed. They have been foremost amongst the champions of Home Rule, and they are to-day prominent amongst the defenders of the principles of justice for which Mr. Gladstone has becought the advouacy of every fair-minded politician in the Three Kingdoms. Long before they reached Dublin, the members of the Scottish deputation learned that Irishmen have the grasp of friendship for their natural allies-for all who uphold the cause of freedom. At Dundalk and Drogheda, the two most important towns upon their route, they were met by great gatherings of the people with of the constitution cannot be resisted without | their local leaders at their head, and they were the object of greetings which spake the feelings that are uppermost in the bearts of Irishmen. But it was in Dablin that they received a welcome worthy of the capital of could be adjusted without amendment to spit Ireland. The Lord Mayor and many memall times and circumstances. Iwenty years bers of the Irish Party, with deputations from various branches of the National League, met them on their arrival, and they were escerted to their hotel in the midst of a most imposing popular demonstration." The enthusiastic welcome extended to the Scotch delegates "was in recognition of the honorable part taken by Scotland in the Home Bale straggle. From the first moment the people of 'dear old Scotland,' as Mr. Gladatone fondly calls the land of his fathers, never hesitated to give their support to the Bound statesmanship that would at one stroke solves the great difficulty of the Irish Question, and clear the path for the reforms which the people of Great Britain enjoy. The Lord Mayor in his brief address of welcome made a felicitous allusion to the bonds of race and of sentiment that units the Irish and Scothish peoples. We know that there are in Dublin, not to speak of Ireland in general, thousands who can aver that a Scotchman's mationality is far from being an obstable to his welfare in any walk of life in Ireland. This has been the case all sist effectively for any length of time the through a period of fierce political excitement, when racial jealousies which would otherwise ments in their demands for reform. The re- lie dormant might naturally be aroused, and it might, not untruly be said, that the greeting selves to the public on account of their just which was accorded the representatives of.

Bartlett." Thus it is to be seen that the race people are fleeing to better their conditions. of buzzards, described by Goldwin Smith, still flourishes in Ireland.

AND now another faurel has been added to the Tories' wreath of glory. They stole William O'Brien's clothes while he was sleeping ! Contemptible persecution like this may result know the reason why.

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Five seats are still vacant in the House of Commons, viz. : Dochester, Q., Victoria, N.S., Yarmonth, N.S., Shelburne, N.S., Kent, Ont. There is no reason for the delay in issuing the writs for these elections. Yarmouth Iarticularly has been long vacant. " Party exigencies' of course account for the inaction of the Speaker.

EXCLAND and America have made a happy exchange. The former gets John L. Sullivan, the latter Joseph Chamberlain. The swap is not for keeps, but England has the advantage while it lasts. The difference between the two men is that Chamberlain is a first rate hand to cause a fight, while Suill. van is the best man in a fight.

A WAIL has gone up from the husky throats of millions over the border. "Whiskey's riz !". The distillers of Kentucky have formed what is known in commercial circles as a " combine" so that whiskey has gone up. Yet, we think, it will continue to go down as before.

SIE RICHARD CAETWRIGHT was cheered to the scho at Cheapelde, in Haldimand, when he declared himself in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. Subsequently a unanimous vote of thanks was presented to him by the same meeting. Sir Richard is the chief of the Liberal party in Ontario, and the decided that he believes it is a winning card.

WHEN accepting the nomination for Shefford at the Liberal Convention, last Tuesday, Mr. Noves said :--

"If I am elected I shall give the Government a hearty support. I believe the Mercier Gov-ernment to be the ablest and best we have had in this Province since Confederation. Mr. Mercier is a practical statesman, who is governing the province on business principles, and he de-serves the confidence of the electors of Shefford serves the connuence of the biotote a serves the connuence of the bir support through their representative in Parliament." FER D

- 4 Express William of Genden in the inseres anal, and see Irish people. The Salisbury policy is to force to Minister, Kelley, and not see Irish people. The Salisbury policy is to force to Minister, Kelley, and not see Irish people. The Salisbury policy is to force to Minister, Kelley, and not see Irish people. The Salisbury policy is to force to Minister, Kelley, and not see Irish people. The Salisbury policy is to force to Minister, Kelley, and the necessary had been to accept him, were none of them, in America, see Irish people. The Salisbury policy is to force to Minister, Kelley, and the necessary had been to accept him, were none of them, in America, set is a modern of them, in America, exists for defining the limits of Federal and only in keeping with the encouragement which the moonragement which the second course of trial, has resulted in they were no recent uterance; but dealer. Provincial atthority, The harmonicas work. Scotchmen have always received course of trial, has resulted in they were no recent uterance; but dealer. Provincial atthority, they are converted to in the second course of trial, has resulted in they were no recent uterance; but dealer. STERNING PROPERTY CONTRACTOR STATE

By heaping indignities on Mr. O'Brien in Tullamore jail, and subjecting him to cruelties at the mention of which the blood boils with indignation, the Tory Government stands before the world in a most detestable light. in the patrior's death. If it does, there are That he has been singled out for this barbar- | masses, and acquired a fresh claim to their more than twenty thousand Irishmen who will ous persecution on account of his arraignment of Lansdowne in Canada is believed by everybody. He is being starved and tortured for no purpose but to gratify the vindictiveness of these who rejoice that they can thus avenge the Evictor of Luggacurran on one of the

> brightest, best and purest of Irish patriots. "But the mills of God grind slowly, They grind both great and small, With patience He stands waiting, With exactness grinds He all."

ULD Canadian party divisions are breaking up and new ones are forming. The Conservative and Liberal camps are sadly disorgapized, but from the disintegration come the of old mossback tories and advocates of commercial restriction ; on the other hand, the Canada First Party, composed of the great excuse the one, no Irishman in Ireland will mass of old liberals, the farmers and workingmen who believe in the continental idea, and who would bring Canada abreast with the United States in progress and partakers with them in the commerce and security of a hemisphere released from European bondage and consecrated to freedom. No doubt can be entertained as to the final result of the con flict between these parties.

MR. THOMAS ELLIS, M.P., introduced as the "Parnell of Wales," thus concluded a pithy and pointed speech in Dublin recently : "The Catholic Church has thrown in its lot with the people in their struggle for a livelihood and for freedom, and now stands strong, stand he has taken on this question is a proof brave and honored. The shame of the Irish gentry is the glory of the Catholic Church. To the honored head of that Church, I desire, Welsh Noncomformist, and as one of the people who have themselves felt the keen edge of oppression; and the bitterness of attempts at proselytizing, to say that I unite admiration of Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dab-

CANADA is coming in for a considerable, amount of commuseration on account, of having her interests confided to slippery Joe Expresor Willing of Germany is believed to the barbarlain in the fisheries affair, and the

lin."

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alleged sympathy in America with the excom of Edward McGlynn as anti-Catholic and anti-Irish." In his letter Father Finlay says :--" Mr. William O'Brien only gave expression to the earnest and universal feeling of the Irish affection and their gratitude, when he refused to be associated with Dr. McGlynn at the New York meeting of the Knights of .Labor." Dr. McGlynn, the writer says, has no right to pose as a martyr. If Mr. George's theories commanded themselves to his conscience he was justified in becoming a convert to them, but when he began to preach those doctrines the question became different. His private be iefs concerned himself only; his public announcements might involve the interests of Catholicism in the New York diocese. When he was ordered by Archbishop Corrigan to desist he set the order at defiance, persisted in the path forbidden him and left the Archbishop to take what steps he might to make his suthority. respected. The letter concludes :- "Whether Imperialist party, on the one hand, composed, as cleric or as land reformer. Ireland will have none of him. His conduct and his principles are hateful to us. No Catholic in Ireland will accept the other. Anti-Catholic by antagonism. to the Church of the Irish race : anti-Irish by

his antagonism to the most cherished hope of the Irish tenant, it is impossible that he can secure sympathy or aid from Catholic Irishmen in Ireland or America."

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THE resolutions adopted at the public meet ing called by the National League, and held Sunday afternoon, and the speeches made in support of them, are proofs of the good sense. loyalty and constitutional spirit animating the friends of Ireland in Montreal. A remarkable feature of the meeting was the hearty endorsation of its object by Englishmen, Scotchmen and Germans, who raised their voices in sympathy with their Irish fellow citizens in condemnation of the tyrannical conduct of the Tory Government now unhappily dominant in England. It has been the custom in certain quarters to brand Irishmen who support the demand for the repeal of iniquitous laws as disloyal. The resolutions and speeches of yesterday show how unjust that aspersion is, while emphasizing the union of the democracies of the United with you all in adding my meed of praise and | Kingdom for the accomplishment of great and necessary reforms. This point was admirably elaborated by Mr. Denis Barry. The great purpose, as we understand it, of the agitation is to bring about conditions of peace, contentment and security to all classes in Ireland. The Gladstonian policy is to do so by consulting and yielding to the wishes of the vast majority of the speeches upon which Italy based her objections Irian people. The Salisbury policy is to force to Minister Keiley, and for which she abso-

OBJECTIONS TO CHAMBERLAIN.

The Boston Republic, in opposing the acceptnce of Mr. Chamberlain's credentials by the Washington Government on account of that person's insulting references to the American people in his recent speeches, recalls a remarkable precedent. Hon. A. M. Keiley was appointed, a few years ago. minister to Rome and then to Vienna, by President Cleveland. As is well known, the Piedmontese and the Austrian courts both refused to accept Mr. Kelley that he had, some fifteen years previous to his appointment to Rome, made some speeches reflecting on Victor Emmanuel, the father of the present Italian King, and the second because Austria was friendly to Italy, and could not. consequently, accept as a minister a man who was obnoxious to the Italian gooornment. The

tions with the adjoining country. But in that same majority there are a number of independent men, quite sufficient to defeat the government should the question come to a direct issue, and they should have to choose between take depends on the result which may be arrived at by the Fisheries Commission. In any case, it is big with the fate of the Government.

THE SECOND QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

In this issue we publish in full the series of resolutions adopted by the Inter-provincial Conference at Quebec lasy month. The document is the most important that has been laid before the people of Canada sizes confederation. Lack of space forbids our entering into a discussion of the resolutions at present, but we may point out that the unanimous recommendations of the five principal provincial governments for a revision serious peril. It was not to be expected that a written and wholly, experimental constitution would be found suitable to all the changing conditions of a new country, or that it practical experience of its working has revealed many defects that call for correction. These are fairly set forth in the resolutions, and must be attended to in the manner auggested, if the confederation is to be preserved.

No doubt the resolutions will be submitted to the keenest oriticism by publicists in the employ of the Federal Government, insumuch as the general tendency of the resolutions is to secure the Provinces against such encroachments on their prerogatives and autonomy as have caused so much clashing of authority and litigation in the past.

It goes without saying that Sir John Macdonald will resist the proposed constitutional amendments to the utmost of his ability, because their adoption would put a stop forever to gerrymandering, disfranchising, revising barristerism, and all these rascally devices by which he has managed to retain as American minister, the first for the reason power, through the debauching of constituen. cise, the degradation of Parliament and the corruption of the judiciary.

> It will be difficult, however, for him to racombined action of the provincial governsolutions will, we believe, commend them-

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIO CHRONICLE.

#### The friendahip between the two countries fanot of to day; theiralliance was a matter of history centurits ago; but we cannot help thinking that such events as the visit of this deputation, and the intercourse of its members with Irishmen, will further strengthen the good feeling that has prevailed between two families of the Celtio race from the remote past." Expressions of goodwill like these show Mr. Gladstone, has created a true uniopist party in the three kingdoms, and how much more likely it is to bring about a lasting settlement of the Irish greation than the stapid and brutal policy of the Tories and their shallow-pated alles of the Chamberlain stamp.

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# MR. LAURIER IN HALDIMAND.

Not since the days of the old Reform Party, when Robert Baldwin appealed to the people of Lower Canada, and was sustained by them, and Lafontaine found his warmest political allies in the sturdy Reformers of Upper Canada, has there been an incident so fraught with significance as Mr. Laurier's appearance in Haldimand during the present week.

When we reflect on the efforts that have been made to create barriers of mistrust, dislike and suspicion between the two Canadian nationalities, we rejoice when we find the French Canadian and Roman Catholic leader of the Liberal party of the Dominion welcomed and honored by the Protestant and it would be read to the meeting, yeomen of Ontarid. This is all the more provention to the support of them. The first regratifying when we remember how grossly and persistently the Tory press of Ontario have lied about Mr. Laurier, and misrepresented his attitude in connection with the unhappy events of the Saskatchewan rebellion. Bat we are sure that the educated, intelligent people of Ontario, when they come to be acquainted with the Liberal leader, whose personality is as charming as his eloquence is convincing and his nobleness of character loveable, they will recognize that he has claims upon their friendship and esteem which can. not be prejudiced by party malice that would not be prejudiced by party malice that would in the struggle, for the masses in England, make nationality and religion the causes of Scotland and Wales had come to fully recognize division among the children of our common country.

The Liberals of Ontario have the same confidence in Mr. Laurier that they have in Mr. Blake, and it is their hope, as it is their intention, to have them placed at the head of the Canadian Government, representing, as they do, the best elements in our population. Much writicism, which was neither logical por generous, has been bestowed upon Mr. Laurier for the attitude of reserve he has Laurier for the attitude of reserve he has to the last such a system of government. chosen to adopt in relation to the question of (Cheers.) The third resolution would condemn Commercial Union. On this subject it is all such inhuman means as the shooting down of proper to give his own words. He said in his speech at Cayuga :--

The people at this moment find that their position is not what it ought to be, and they believe that that position would be greatly benefited by unrestricted commercial intercourse with people to the south. There is no doubt in my mind that Free Trade with our seighbors would be a great advantage to our country, but in the position which I occupy I do not feel warranted in taking any course without the most mature deliberation with my friends. Tory politicians have called me a rebel-(laughter)-but rebel as I am the great difficulty in my mind, a difficulty which I have not solved, is the one that I am not quite sure Commercial Union would be consistent with the duty which we owe to the Mother Country. I feel that the time has not come for me to discuss this question and to give the soagree, that this question is largely a matter of conciliation and consultation between the two interested parties, and that a great deal can be done to remove objections by the proper framing of a treaty. As commissioners are now engaged in framing that treaty, I think it is more consistent with the duty which I owe both to my party and to the country to wait for the development of further events. The wisdom of these words will be admitted by all. They show that Mr. Laurier is not hasty in forming his conclusions ; that in all its bearings before committing himself or his party to an undigested scheme while yet be well to quote Mr. Laurier's words-the retirement of Mr. Blake and his own position as a public man. He said :--"The Canadian people have not understood the value of his services. I said of Mr. Blake seven years ago that America had not his equal nor Europe his superior. Time has strength-ened me in that opinion. Mr. Blake is not only a great, but a good man, and in every action he has been guided by thought of the welfare of Canada. When houndertook to serve his country he gave to the work his mind and his soul, his days and his nights. I trust that soon his health may be so restored that he can take back the place which is fit for him. I have never sought nor desired that place, and I hope the day may not be long distant when I can return to the ranks. But I understand that many Tories have been greatly shocked because the leader whom the Liberals have chosen is a Frenchman. Sir, I am French, and I have the pride of my origin. I belong to a gallant race which, whatever may be its faults, has done a great deal for advancement and civilization in the world. But I say I have never reg:etted that the struggle between Wolfe and Montcalm ended as it did, because I say that we have found more liberty under the English flag than we would have found under the French flag. My fellow-countrymen of British origin have selected me, French as I am, to lead them in the House of Commons. The Liberal party never Canada would be united in one great nation. But to day, after twenty years, we are yet so divided in sentiment that the reproach can be made to a fellow. Canadian that he is not of the sent blood as ourselves. You are Englishmen, and you have the pride of our origin I am sure. Let us cterish those sentiments. Let us love the and which has been made sacied to us by the land which has been made samed to us by endorse every word he had said on this subject the associations of our ancestors. But let us He called it a shame and roandal that men who

Montreal Citizens Coudemn Tory Tyrauby and Sympathize with Wm. O'Brin and Sir Wittred Blunt-An Enthustastic Meeting - Ali Nationalities Repre-

DENOUNCED !

#### sented-Report of Proceedings.

A numerously attended public meeting of chizens took place on Sunday afternoon, in St. Patrick's Hall, under the auspices of the Montreal Branch of the Irishi Natiocal League, to give expression to their opinion on the present policy of the Tory administration in heland. Mr. Henry J. Cloran; President of the League,

presided, and opened the pr ceedings in a stirring speech. He said that the object which brought them together was to put on record, by a series of resolutions, their opinion of the manner in which Ireland was now b eing dealt with at the hands of the Salisbury Government, and particularly on the treatment to which Mr Wil-liam O'Brien and other champions of free speech at the present moment in the country were being subjected. This subject was one which well deserved consideration from Canadians. Here all enjoyed the privileges of free institutions, guaranteed by treaty, but which their forefathers had won at the point of the bay net (Applause.) It was therefore meet that Canadian citizens should assemble and give expression to this opinion ou the course which the Salisbury Government was pursuing in Ireland towards William O'Brien. (Cheers.) Sir Wilfrid Blunt (cheers) and other men who were fighting and making great per sonal sacrifices in the cause of free speech

advocating strengthening the union of sympathy in the same cause between the entire people of the British Isles. (Cheers.) Resolutions had been drafted and would be read to the meeting, cognized the great fact that during the sgita-tion which has now gone on for eight years the impression had got abroad that the fight of the Irish people was directed against the English people, an impression which, thanks to Michael Davitt and others, had been completely effaced. The fight was not and is not directed against the English people (applause), but against the system of government carried out by the Executive in Ireland. It was against that government that the people of Ireland have ever struggled. (Cheers.) They now at length saw English, Scotch and Welch people siding with the Irish-the democracy of all fighting together for the accom-plishment of the Home Rule cause, and against this great democracy was pitted the tremendous influence of the Government classes. The democracy, however, must prevail the fact that the Irish people are fighting against a power which oppresses not themselves alone, but all alike; and that struggle was based on the good of humanity, and it should succeed. (Cheers.) The second resolution would condemn the employment of brate force in accomplishing the ends of the Government. No people respecting themselves and their traditions could stand meekly by and see the Government of an empire of which they formed part suppressing by brute force the voice of the people in one of its pos Beessions; and that was why Sir Wilfred Blunt, Mr. Gladstone, John Dillon, William O'Brien and Davitt (cheers) rose up and resisted women and children ; driving popular men into prison and gagging free speech. It was only right for a meeting such as that to pass a resolu-tion of the kind. The fourth resolution would deal more particularly with the treatment which a man who was dear to all present, he was sure,

and who was dear to all present, he was sure, and who was known personally to many of them, was suffering. William O'Brien (loud cheers), who was a champion of the right of free speech in Canada as well as freland. These resolutions were directed against a wrong done not alone to the people of Ireland, but a wrong done to that which the English people all over the world hold most dear-the right of public meeting and of free speech, and as English subjects they should say that the resolutions were not more directed in favor of the Irish people than against the attempt to do away with the nohlest of British institutions, free speech and public meeting. (Applause.) The President then read the first reso ution as follows :-"That the citizens at this public meeting rewhich I shall some day be called upon to There is one thing upon which we can all joice to witness the raild development of friendly and sympathetic feeling between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland, so lo. g kept asunder by the misgovernment of the classes—oppressors of both—and we hail this union and co-operation of the English and Irish democracies as a happy omen of the time when the two peoples, knowing and trusting each other, should enjoy mutual prosperity, peace and harmony under the benign influence of those institutions of liberty and self-government which we Canadians have won and enjoy in this Dominion. Mr. C. J. Doherty was warmly received or is not hasty in forming his conclusions; that is in propose this resolution. He said that he is prepared to study and weigh the matter they were present to express indignation at the inallits bearings before committing himself or inhuman treatment to which their fellowcountrymen were being treated, and when such was their object it might appear strange that the negotiations are pending on which its vitality depends. On two other points it would also which its vitality depends. On two other points it would also happy inspiration when he did so, for while it was with true indignation they watched the in-human policy of the Irish executive, they reoiced to see lovers of liberty from among the Inced to see lovers of liberty from among the English people ready to make sacrifices on be-half of Ireland and towards getting for her equal rights with all other portions of the British Empire. Happily, the impression that the Irish struggle was directed against the English people has passed away, and now lead-ers of opinion in both countries were found standing shoulder to shoulder to mantain the great principles which lie at the base of every system of free government, and which form the basis of the great empire which the Eoglish people have built up. (Cheers.) For this reason he had great pleasure in proposing the resolu-tion which had been read, which recognized the true fellowship now existing between the Eng-lish and Irish people in the fight for liberty going on m the old land. (Applause.) Mr. D. Barry seconded the resolution. He said that any man who recognized the fact that the people of any country should be governed by the representatives chosen by themselves should endorse the resolution which had been made (cheers); yet strange to say, some Eng-lishmen who advocated freedom and justice all the world over will not allow it to the people of Ireland. It seemed to him passing strange that people who love liberty, and who have advocated liberty towards Turks, Bulgarians, Italians, Poles, and whose ancestors have shed the last drop of their blood in defence of liberty, should in the research day of liberty and liberty. House of Commons. The Liberal party never are, above all things, Canadian, and, above all things, I am a Canadian. It told you that I had the pride of my origin, but my chief pride sthat I am a Canadian. Many opportunities have been lost by this Government be-cause they have been recreast to the duty of building up a Canadian nation upon this Continent. We anticipated at the time of Confederation that all the races of Canada would be united in one great nation. But to-day, after twenty years, we are yet so divided in sentiment, that the rappoch can be the destines and concerns of their native land, than to see a parliament exclusively of Reman Catholics levislating for it in the eity of London. (Cheers.) He believed also, that if the noble and illustrious patriot, Wm. O'Brien, were pres-ent with them that evening he would hearily The associations of our ancestors. But let us also endeavor so to shape our course that our childran shall be as proud of Canada as we are proud of the land of our ancestors.
These sentences have the ring of the true metal and will find an echo in all parts of the strong level of the ane of the sentences.
General H. E. Lees naugher. Miss Mildrid.
General H. E. Lees naugher. Miss Mildrid.
General H. E. Lees naugher. Miss Mildrid.
The second resolution was carried unanimotisly.
The second resolution was then read by the second resolutio

President :- "That we do hereby, protest against and condemn as contrary to the enlightnment of the age and adverse to the spiris of humanity and freedom every system of government that employs the weapons of brute force o compel the majority of the people, to submit

to the rule of a privileged minority. "Mr. Carrol Ryan in moving the resolutio Paid that in Canada they enjuyed to the full those institutions which formed the inalientable right of the Brutish people, viz. : free speech and the right of public meeting. As Irishmen, they were not as numerous nor as wealthy as their countrymen in the United States, but as a people who had never changed their allegiance they had a clearer right to have their opinions heard on the treatment which their country and countrymen at home were subjected to No portion of the Empire could be treated with injustice without the rights which bethe masses all over the Empire being l mg to endancered. Every man put m prison, every meeting suppressed, and every newspaper editor treated as a criminal for expressing the free thoughts of a free man, was a blow struck at the liberties of Englishmen in whatever part of the Empire they may live. He was glad to see that Canada had a representative in the fight in Ireland, the noblest statesman of their times, who in Ottawa always upheld the principles which they to-day were advocating. Edward Blake (cheers), a true Irishman, sends his voice to them across the Atlantic and tells them the blessing of God cannot rest where such things are committed. He hoped in conclusion that a union of the peoples of England and Ireland would take place between Gladstone and Painell that would last as long as the British Empire 15861. was carried amid applause, was carried amid applause, "That the inhuman

and injustifiable means adopted by the Tory Government of Lord Salisbury to coerce the Irish people and prevent them from exercising their ordinary rights of freemen in agitating for the redress of their grievances and recovery of their natural rights, demands from every lover of justice the most unqualified condemnation. was proposed by Mr. A. W. Short, in a neat speech, in which he said that as an Euglishman he was happy to testify to the sympathy between the masses in his country and in Ireland. (Cheers)

Mr. Alex. Ross seconded the resolution. He spoke as a Scotchman who loved liberty and supported the people who fought for it. The resolution was supported by Mr. Zimmerman, a German, and carried with acclamation The fourth resolution was as follows: "That

we regard with indignation the cruel treatment to which Wm. U'Brien, M.P., has been sub-jected by the direction of the Irish executive, and that we regard his imprisonment as well as that of Sir Wilfrid Blunt and the other champiens of free speech and popular rights, as an outrage on British institutions; that we extend to those patriots our heartfelt sympathy, and assure them that we Canadians trust and believe that the cause for which they are suffering will soon be triumphant, and that we will continue to uphold them by all legitimate means in their struggle to obtain liberty, justice and self-

covernment for the Irish people." \_ The resolution was proposed by Mr. M. Donovan in a few forcible remarks, and ably seconded by Mr. Patrick Wright and carried unanimously. At the close of the proceedings the President

asked the feeling of the meeting on the question of inviting Dr. Aubrey, of England, to lecture on the Irish question. The idea received general apport. It was arranged to have the lecture on the night of the 20th.

An appeal for subscriptions for the anticoercion fund was received from Rev. Dr. O'Rielly, tressurer of the national executive o the League. Among the domations handed in were: P. Wright, \$10; C. J. Doherty, \$10; J. P. Cox, \$5; T. Price, \$2; T. Colume, \$1; J. F. Zimmerman, 50c; J. Hayes, 25c, etc.

## A ROLL OF HONOR

ON WHICH THE NAME OF EVERY FRIEND OF IRE-LAND SHOULD BE INSCRIBED.

From Detroit, Mich., the reverend treasurer of the Irish National League of America has issued the following address to the American public as friends of Irish freedom :

Transpiring events in Ireland transmitted to us by the daily despatches, by concurrent information of innumerable eye witnesses and substantiated officially by the accredited envoys of the Irish National party at present in this posterity must do honor to their motives and country, make it clear that a crying emergency their wisdom, even though the wind whistles is upon us; a crisis has arisen, and the aspira-tions of our countrymen toward national graves, autonomy are to be submitted to a last and crucial test. The sacrificial devotion of William O'Brien and his compatricts fully attests the willingness of our countrymen to answer the exigency. The generous secrifices of Sir Wil-frid Blunt, of Conybeare and Stanboue answer for the since ity of the English democracy. The intrepid bearing of the Irish National Lesgue in Ireland is suggestive of the sublimest efforts ever put forth in the cause of liberty. Our brethren are in the field, and three thou-

BUFFALO BILL ABROAD ! A LITTLE LOVE AFFAIR-WHAT THE COWBOYS THINK OF IT.

The success of "our own" Buffalo Bill-W F. Cody-in England is very gratifying to his thousands of admirers on this side. There was more truth than many imagined in

"There was more true toan many imagined in his reply to the enquiry: "What are you doing in England?" "Chiefly playing poker with Duchesses." The English nobility quickly "cottoned to" Buffalo Bill because they recognized that he belonged to a backer order than their belonged to a higher order than their own-Nature's nobility. Despite his wild life he early managed to acquire an education and the pol'sh which makes him easy even in royal society.

His polish is the bitter fruit, it is said, of a young love experience. When a young man on the plains, wild, woolly and unkempt in aprearance and character, he fell in love with a dashing young school teacher. Full of pluck and faith 19 himself, he proposed to her. She laughed at him and he-collapsed.

Aft-ratine he braced up, bought some books,

After a time he brackd up, bought some books, and began to study. His defeat proved his victory. The girl was bis maskot, and his successes are due to her. Mag.ittent specimens of manhood though they be, "Bill's boys" are not perfection. Under date: "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Co., London, Sept. 19, 1887," W. D. Shoemaker, of the Cowboy Band, writes: "Some weeks ago I was suffering from great disorder of the liver and kidneys and general prostration. I was forced to gait work and take my bed. I called in a bib vicin. in a physician, who only afforded temporary re-lief. A friend induced me to take Warner's sale cure, which afforded almost instant relief, and after taking three botsles, I find myself in as good health as at any time in my life.

Two other members of the Wild West show. Mawe Beardsley, pony express rider, and Jim Mitchell stowboy, add to this statement of Shoemaker's, that in their long experience on the plains, from change of water, climate and mode of tile, and severe riding, they became subject to liver and kilney diseases, and they have faind a sure remedy for these troubles in

have trained a sure remedy for these troubles in Warner's safe cure. Mawe Beardsley says: "I constantly recommend it to my friends," Buffalo Bill has pluck and courage and hard sense, and not only controls all the wild cle-ments that make up the Wild West show, but controls himself. controls himself.

His experience as a scout makes him wary, liscreet and shrewd. He quickly learns the discreet and shrewd. He quickly learns the best way to secure results, and, like a true man, has no prejudices against anything that proves its merits.

Buffalo Bill is no popular in England he may come home a "Sir William." But if not he will probably enjoy himself quite as well, having secured a fortuna ample enough for all his wants, title or no title.

# THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

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Their Past and & resent State-The Marquis of Lunsdowne : Home Secretary in 1827-The Grandfather of our Governor-General as an

Irish Landlord. To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WIT-

NESS : SIR-The dreadful principles in operation in Ireland to-day are not much worse than the principles pursued in 1827. Those principles have laid the foundation of nearly three-fourths of a century of increased misery in our poor, unfortunate country. The true friends of Ireland, and England too, raised their voices against the erroneous opinions then entertained; they exhausted facts and argument, but still the infatuation prevailed; they had to confess, not without mortification, that they were more likely to experience the fate of Cassandra that to field credence until too late. Still they draw some consolation, each from individual pride. They were the first to foresee the consequences and point out the error; they pleaded honestly, fearlessly and perseveringly, though in vain. They even gave atterance to political truths under covert of other names, and in other publications than their own : and, if all their labors then failed of being mediately useful, through the rank grass that grows upon their

Let on

population and the sub-divisions of farms are | ers : 'let them slone !' But Eng. erroneous. The discussion of these problems brings me face to face with the two great schools of economists-places me in antagonism to their dicts.

In the first place, a people who pay for imported luxuries by the exporting of farm probarbarous ; but these do not prove that they they are misgoverned. Ireland can produce, even according to prejudiced authorities, pro-visions for double her present population. How, then, can it be said that her population is superabundant? Hundreds, thousands,

millions may be beggars-may be constantly equare miles, and comparing the density of population in one country with another, proves nothing; the simple fact of there being more food produced than the people could consume, settles the question of popu-

lation. But the people of Ireland are very poorvery much distressed. Granted ; so are the people of Spain, the people of Portugal, the people of Hungary, the people of Poland, the people of Prussia, the people of Russis ; yet in none of these countries is the population more than half as dense as that of Ireland ! We have facts nearer home to prove that a sparse population does not make even the same people more comfortable. The least thickly-peopled portions of Ireland are most

distressed ; and, to put these fanciful theorists at once to the blush, I shall ask them, was Ireland more happy when her inhabitants did not exceed one-half of their present number ? If they know history they must reply in the negative; but, for fear they are ignorant of by-gone times, I shalladduce one or two proofe out of ten thousand now before me : T ahall nct go back to times of anarchy and reballion. I shall confine myself to a period of tranquillity.

Sir Henry Piers, --- by the way, a very good Englishman, in his Chorography of the County of Westmeath, gives us a lively picture of the state of Ireland in 1682. His description of the state of the peasantry will show that they were then far from being comfortable. Bishop Nicholson, in a letter dated Londonderry, June 24, 1718, gives a deplorable account of the poor and the peasantry as he saw them slong the road from Dublin to Derry, when on his way to take possession of the latter see. "I saw no danger," he says, "of losing the little money I had, but was under some apprehension of being starved ; having never beheld, even in Picardy, Westphalia or Scotland" (even then Ireland was not a solitary instance of poverty), "such dismal marks of hunger and want as appeared in the countenances of most of the poor creatures that I met with on the road. The wretches lie in laky sod hovels, and have generally no more than a rag of coarse blanket to cover a small part of their nakedness. Upon the strictest enquiry I could not winter season. . . . . A ridge or two of potatoes is all the poor tenant has for the support of himself, a wife and commonly ten or twelve bare-legged children." Hear that, O, manus of Malthus ! The prelate adds, "to complete their misery, these animals are bigotted Papiats." See Ellis's Letters, illus-trative of English History, second series, vo!. 4, p. 318-19.

Now, making every allowance for prejudice, goiry, any exaggeration, this is a very uninviting picture. Yet then the population. according to historians, was under two millions. Are you surprised, Lord Lansdowne, that this picture, which was to be seen on your grandfather's estates in 1827, and on your own to-day, as much intensified as on the Delmage property at Glensherold, should wring from Canada's ablest statesman an emphatic denunciation of landlord barbarity that shall become historical : " The state of things," said Mr. Blake, " was such as would call down God's curse, and ought to call down man's." A terribly significant is this to the damnable tribe Parnii exterminating landlords. If we go to other countries we encounter the same facts. The most densely peopled For they have done their duty. There are, portions of Italy are the most densely peopled prosperous. "We left Venice," says Mr. Hazlitt, in his notes through France and Italy, "with mingled satisfaction and regret. We had to retrace our steps as far as Padua n our way to Milan. For four days' journey, larguage of the landlord preis in Eugland from Padua to Verona, to Broscia, to and the Suotch coonomists, and, I am sorry, Troviglio, to Milan, the whole country was cultivated, beauty and smiling vegetation. Not a rod of Land lay noglected, nor did there seem the smallest interruption to the hounty of nature or the industry of man. The constant verdure fatigued the eye, but soothed reflection. For miles before you, behind you, and on each side, the trailing vince hung over waving corn fields, or clear streams meandered through rich meadow grounds and pastures. The olive we Marquis of Lansdowne, granifather to His had nearly loft behind us in Tuscany, and were not sorry to part with its half-mourning appearance amidst more luxuriant scenes and various foliage. The country is quite level poorer tenantry? For promoting education and the roads quite straight for nearly four and agriculture? No! but for disinheriting hundred miles that we had travelled after leaving Bologna ; and every foot or acre of this immense plain is wrought up to a pitch of neatness and productiveness equal to that of a gentleman's kitchen-garden, or to the nursery-grounds in the neighborhood of London A gravel-pit or a furze-bush by the roadside the ten thousand natural pangs which such an is a relief to the eye. There is no perceptible difference in approaching the great towns miseration, even in Ireland. There was no though their mounds of green earth and the national press to chronicle their sufferings, no mouldering remains of fortifications give an agreeable and romantic variety to the scene : the whole of the intermediate space is literal ly, and without any kind of exaggeration, one continued and delightful garden. Whether this effect is owing to the felicity of the soil of the people of Ireland ! O shame, where is | and climate, or to the art of man, or to for thy blush ! of man's humanity to man ! No Irish journalist of the day was found to re- bined, I shall not here inquire: but the probate the deed or the approver. An fact is so, and it is sufficient to Englishman, however, stepped forward, and put an end to the idea that there impressed with burning brand the epithet is neither industry nor knowledge of agricul-"ecrew," "scurry," and "unfeeling land- ture nor plenty out of England, and to the lord," upon the forehead of his lordship. common proverbial cant about the sloth and apathy of the Italians, as if they would not erase it if they can. His Excellency of lift the food to their months, or gather the Canada stepped into his graudfather's fruits that are dropping into them. If the brogans, and freely accepted on his complaints of the poverty and wretchedness escutcheon the initial letters of the epithet of Italy are confined to the Campagna of given the Petty family by Fawcett,-Lugga- Rome, or to some districts of the Appenines, curran is not the first, but perhaps it is the I have nothing to say; but if a sweeping con-last witness of His Excellency's madness and clusion is drawn from these to Italy in geninhumanity. With all deference to His eral, or to the north of it in particular, I Lordship, I apprehend that he is acting must enter my protest against it. Such from a gross miscalculation in making another an inference is neither philosophical, nor, I "deserted village." He is not improving his suspect, patriotic. The English are too apt total of his rent roll, as his friend William to take every opportunity, and to seize on every protext for treating the rest of the O'Brien would as matches. O'Brien would say; on the contrary, he is world as wretches —a tone of feeling which laying the foundation for the diminution of does not exactly tend to enhance our zeal in his Irish income and the speedy absorption | the cause of liberty or hmanity. If the peoof his estates at a figure much lower than he ple are wretches, the next impression is that DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—A rumor is current that of the senses at a light much now function of program are wrecenes, when they impression is that the council, at a meeting Saturday, decided to now anticipates. There are at least two ways they deserve to be so; and we are prepared of judging of the truth of all questions pro-have addressed a meeting in Galway yesterday, but was detained in Dublin. The sense of th A LONDON DELEGATE ARRESTED. DUBLIN, Nov. 14 - Mr. Doughty, the London workmen's delegate, was arrested here yesterday. for making a seditions speech. Making a seditions speech. Dublic to fact a more abstract nature we resort at monstrate that the notions respecting. It is they will also de the special to arithmetic decides ; but, if they ern Italians are as fine a race of people as walk the earth ; and all that they monstrate the notions respecting. It is a propared by M. H. BRISSENTER o. New Tork Management and all the special to arithmetic decides ; but, if they ern Italians are as fine a race of people as walk the earth ; and all that they monstrate the notions respecting. It is a propared by M. H. BRISSENTER o. New Tork and all the permitted the permitted the second of the second here yesterday. for making a seditions speech. Management and all the notions respecting. It is three words are poken. The North-the second and all the second and the second and the second and all the second and the second all the second and the second and the second and the second all the second and the second all the second all the second and the second all the second

land, in the dread that others should follow her example, has quite forgotten what she herself once was. Another idea that the aspect of this bountry and of the country peo-ple suggests is the fallacy of some of Mr. Malthus's theories. The soll is here cultiduce, cannot be superabundant; they may be poor, they may be miserable, they may be yet it seems to lead to no extraordinary excess of population. Plenty and comfort are too numerous; they simply prove that abound; but they are not accompanied by an appearance of proportionable want and misery, tracking them at the heels. The present generation of farmers and peasants seem well off; the last, probably were so; this circumstance, therefore, does not appear to have millions may be beggars may be constantly given any overweening presumptions activ-unemployed, but that only demonstrates the lity or headstrong impulse to the principle badness of the system that prevails; it does, of population unemployed, but that only nemonistrates and any population, nor to have deter-badness of the system that prevails; it does of population, nor to have deter-not show that under other circumstances there mined those fortunate possessors of a would be too many people. Reckoning by land flowing with milk and honey, from an acquaintance with the good things of this life, to throw all away at one desperate cast, and entail famine, disease, vice and misery on themselves and their immediate

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Here is a proof, and a strong one, too, that small farms and idense population are not incompatible with the happiness of a people. Compare this with the agricultural counties of England, where " few the hamlets, scarce the rustic cot," and say do large

farms make a preperous peasantry ? Can any of these tacts be disputed ? If not, shall the Tory Unionist press of Great Britain and Ireland continue to give currency to that cant which is as pregnant with mischief.

" If the dolts who rule, their aid withdraw, Man stands self-armed-'tis nature's leading law:

If those who govern still betray their trust, And will not act, a tortured people must.' W. McK.

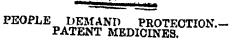
Montreal, Nov. 10, 1887.

REMARKABLE SURGERY.

The science of surgery has made such wonderful progress in modern times, that the most in-tricate and delicate operations are now undertaken and carried to a successful issue. There are now several well authenticated cases of what is known as pneumotony, that is to say, the re-moval of diseased portions of the lungs in cases of consumption. While, however, this delicate operation has sometimes been successfully performed, the risks attending it are so great, and the chances of recovery so slight, that it is sel-dom resorted to. The safest plan in consump-tive cases is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This will always cure the disease in its earlier stages, thoroughly arresting the ravages of the torrible malady, by removing its cause and heating the lungs.

#### THREE YOUNG SISTERS.

F The friends of Mr. J. L. W. Duprat, of the department of the interior, will doubtless be happy to congratulate him on the addition to his household of three girls, who first saw the light of day yesterday. Such an event is not a common occurrence in Ottawa or any find that they are better clad or lodged in the where else. In Eogland such an event entities the happy mamma to Her Majesty's bounty of three guineas, and probably in this, her jubiles year, she would extend the same to Canada if it were applied for. The mother and the three babies are all doing well, and it will be the sincere wish of all friends of the family that under the maternal care the new arrivals may grow up ornaments to their sex and this their native city,-Ottawa Free Press, Nov. 14.



What are they ? As a general thing they are What are they: As a general thing they are prescriptions having been used with great suc-cess by old and well-bred Physicians. Thou-sands of invalids have been unexpectedly cured by their use, and they are the wonder and dread of Physicians and Medical Colleges in the U.S., so much so, that Physicians graduating at Med-ical Colleges are required to discountemance ical Colleges are required to discountenance Proprietary Medicines, as through them the country doctor loses his most profitable prac-tice. As a manufacturer of Proprietary Medi-cines, Dr. G. G. Green, of Woodbury, N. J., advocates most cordially, -in order to prevent the risk that the sick and afflicted are liable to almost daily by the use of Patent Medicines put out by inexperienced persons for aggrandizement only, and the employing of inexperienced and incompetent doctors by which almost every village and town is cursed; and mem olaming to be doctors who had better be undertakers, experimenting with their patients and robbing them of their money and health-for the good of the afflicted that our government protect its people by making laws to regulate the metion people by making laws to regulate the practice of medicine by better experienced and more thoroughly educated Physicians, and thereby keep up the honor and credit of the profession, also form laws for the recording of recipes of Proprietary Medicines, under examination and designed decision of experienced Chemists and Physicians appointed for that purpose by the Government, before they are licensed for general use. He would most freely place the recipe of Boschee's German Syrup and Green's August Flower under such laws, had he the proper protection, and thereby save the prejudice of the people, and avoid the competition and imitation of worthless medicines .- Copied from the Chicago Mail, Aug. 3, Sr.

and mile of sea severely separate us from them.

There is one thing we can do ! We can sup ply them with the means to carry their strurgle | to add, Irish journalists of that ilk re-echo a successful issue. If they have hearts to brave, we have sinews to bear. Money is the side of the channel. Perhaps these are their cesideratum of every war; it reasons with revolution. Our countrymen need money, and immediately. Money to defend the malicious prosecutions pressed upon our bravest and our best-money to make good the legality of free expression on our native soil-money to protect the victims of landlord rapacity -money to maintain the numerical superiority of our registration list subject to revision year by year. For this we appeal to you. Our enemies are straining their resources to the verge of ruination. They proscribe our meetings, they prosecute our speakers, they menace our press, they evict our speakers, they meaked our press, they evict our people, they assault the gallant Englishmen who leap upon our shores, and, on the charter of their manhood, raise their voice for freedom. They conjure up every con-ceivable challenge to the exercise of free suff-rage, hoping thereby to break the solidarity of notice la measurement the one solidarity rage, hoping thereby to break the soluting of national representation in the oncoming Parliament. The Tory party has never succeeded sgainst Scotch or Welsh or Irish but by its gold. The old game is to be gone over again, but it must not be played without opposition. The devil must be fought with first, the Tory party and its leaded leaders with fire; the Tory party and its landed lackeys must learn that they have not all the money in the world. The resources of liberty are inex-haustible. Her friends are invited to the front. The great principles underlying constitutional government are in eminent danger. The methods of the Euglish Tories in dealing with Irish constitutional agitation will, if successful, establish a precedent abhorred by the friends of individual rights-a lasting menace to popular

government everywhere. The mission of the Irish National Levgue of America is the accumulation of means to avert such a crusis. Its executive while appealing to lovers of human liberty for material aid, mean to rear a monument of individual names as an expression of popular belief in the righteousness of Ireland's claim to independence, the sing e-ness of purpose of Charles Stewart Parnell, the statesmanship of William Ewart Gladatone. A trustworthy solicitor will present this roll of honor. Place your name and address opposite your subscription and a certificate of honorary nembership will be mailed you direct from this office. The roll of honor will be sent when completed to Ireland, and the name of every individual and organization that has contributed through this treasury since the Philadelphia convention will be engrossed thereon. CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer.

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DILLON TO BE ARRESTED.

DLBLIN, Nov. 14 .- A rumor is current that

Bloom whilst 1 live and point me out when dead."

amongst others, two mischievous opinionsthose of the Economists, pretty generally entertained in England and in Ireland among the landlord class; first, that the population of Ireland is superabundant, and the second that the farms are too small. This is the the sentiments of their brethren on the other individual opinions ; there can be no doubt that they are the opinions entertained by the realing Tories and so-called Unionists, otherwise they would not find a place in newspapers. In the year 1827, the Dublin Frecman's Journal, then Tory, now National, lauded the patriotism of the Home Secretary-the Excellency the Governor General of Canada. For what, do you think? For abating his rents, for building or repairing schools for his them, for turning them upon the road, for giving them the cold damp earth for a bed, a stone for a pillow, and the canopy of heaven for bed-clothes-in fact, for realizing Goldsmith's idea of a deserted village ! Poor, houseless things-their misery, their anguish, event must have occasioned, excited no complan of campaign to alleviate their distress, no William O'Brien to denounce the tyrant. The unfeeling proprietor-the titled McCulloch-was praised (proh pudor) for his patrictism, for his attention to the interests Let the parasites of the Lansdowne family

#### READY FOR A SIEGE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Pyne, M.P., who was summoned for inciting resistance to bailiffs at an eviction. Mr. Pyne is ensconced in his forti fied Liforney castle. He defies the police to enter. He says he feels perfectly secure. He is provisioned for a siege of six months.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant ; "10 is really too much treub e to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks like he had a mouthful of much. Besides, the way he hawks and spits is disgusting." "Don't break the en-gagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." atarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off. for in all other respects he's quite too charming." Of course, it cured his catarrh.

#### KISSES ON THE NOSE.

The Princess of Wales was recently observed to kiss her sister-in-law, Princess Waldemar, on the nose-by accident, of course. And now all English women kiss each other on the nose. English women kiss each other on the nore. The new kiss will probably be introduced in stylish American society at once. When two ladies meet or part now it won's be "My dear." —kiss on the right cheek—"'how glai I an to see you "—riss on the left cheek—but the gush-ing pair will just light on the tips of each other's noses, like two birds precking at a hmp of sugar. This fashionable kiss has its advan-tage, as will be seen at once. There can be no disturbance of "make up." No one under-stands that better than the lovely pricess. stands that better than the lovely princess. The French kiss on the forehead, emblematic of charity and deep devotion, is routed foot, horse and dragoons, by this new kiss. which ought to be immensely popular considering it is the latest London fad.



#### NOT THE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. "这个时间,我们就是

# THE SECOND QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

ext of the Resolutions Adopted. 1.1

The following is the text of the resolutions adopted at the recent Inter-Provincial Conference, held at Quebec :--

RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING AMENDMENTS OF THE BEITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.

Whereas, in framing the British North, America Act 1867, and defining therein the limits of the Legislative and Excentive powers and functions of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures and Governments, the authors of the Constitution performed a work, new, complex and difficult, and it was to be anticipated that experience in the working of the new system would suggest many needed changes; that twenty years' practical work-ing of the Act has developed much friction between the Federal and Provincial Governments and Legislatures, has disclosed grave omissions in the provi-sions of the Act, and has shown (when the language of the Act came to be judicially interpreted) that in many respects what was the common understanding and intention had not been expressed, and that important provisions in the act are obscure as to their true intent and meaning; and where-as the preservation of Provincial autonomy is essential to the future well-being of Canada; and if such autonomy is maintained, it has become apparent that the Constitutional Act must be revised and amended; therefore, the representatives and delegates of the Provinces of Ogtario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, duly accredited by their respective governments, and in conference assembled, believing that they express the views and wishes of the people of Canada, agree upon the following resolutions as the basis upon which the act should be amended, subject to the approval of the several Provincial Legislatures.

#### DISALLOWANCE.

1. That by the British North America Act exclusive authority is expressly given to the Provincial Legislatures in relation to subjects enumerated in the 92nd section of the Act; that a previous section of the Act reserved to the Federal Government the legal power of disallowing at will all Acte passed by a Provincial Legislature; that this power of disallowance may be exercised so as to give to the Federal Government arbitrary control over legislation of the Provinces within their own sphere; and that the Act should be amended by taking away this power of dis-allowing Provincial Statutes, leaving to the people of each Province, through their repre-sentatives in the Provencial Legislature, the free exercise of their exclusive right of legissentatives in the Provencial Legislature, the free exercise of their exclusive right of legis-lation on the subjects assigned to them, sub-ject only to disallowance by Her Majesty in consult as before the fourte is that according to a recent deci sion of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Convcil as before Confederation; the power of disallowance to be exercised in regard to the Provinces upon the same principles as the purposes; and that the act should be so same is exercised in the case of Federal Acts.

## CONFLICTING JURISDICTION.

2. That it is impertant to the just opera tion of our Federal system, as well that the Federal Parliament should not assume to exercise powers belonging exclusively to the powers belonging exclusively to the Federal respecting the validity of Statutes of both fore, as wellas after, a Statute has been acted upon; and that any decision should be subthe adjudication may be final.

PRIVATE LITIGANTS CANNOT QUESTION THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ACTS.

Lanada or for the advantage of two or more the Federal Government totall Orown Lands at the structure of such works within the meaning dans before Confederation, is contrary to the formation of the Act; that it intention of the Act; that it confederated, is unjust and for the feormal Logislatures, and the structure of the Provincial Logislatures well as for the Begislatures and the formation of the Federal Parliament of the rest well as form the Begislatures and the Provincial Logislatures well as form the Begislatures and the Provincial Logislatures and the Begislatures and the Provincial Logislatures and the Begislatures and the Provincial Logislatures and the Begislatures and the Begislatures and the Provincial Logislatures and the Begislatures and the Provincial Logislatures and the Begislatures and the Begislatu

should be amended accordingly. PEOVINCIAL ELECTOBAL LISTS TO BE ADOPTED BY THE DOMINION.

7. That there exists in each Province the cerned therein, and that in the opinion of this Conference the British North America of and subject to any Federal law. Act should be so amended as to provide that, at all elections to the Federal Parliament, in any province, the qualification and lists of electors should be the same as for the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED BY

THE PROVINCES. S. That the intention of the British North America Act and of the several Provinces thereby confederated was, that the Provincial authorities should have the power of appointing Stipendiary Police and other Magistrates, and all officers who are under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures ; that ever since Confederation all such appointments have accordingly been made by Provincial authority; that it is just and right in the general interest that the Provinces should have this power; that a question has been raised in some of the Provincial Courts as to whether, by the technical effect of the act, such power exists ; and that, to remove all doubt on so important a matter, an amendment of the act should be obtained, expressly declaring that the jurisdiction to make such appointments does belong to the provinces.

#### PROVINCIAL FEES TO GO INTO PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

9. That, according to the intention of the British North America Act and its promoters, the Provinces are entitled to all fees paid or payable on legal proceedings in the Provincial amended as to expressly give this constitutional right.

SETTLING THE AUTHORITY TO HOLD COURTS. 10. That by the British North America Act the Provincial Legislatures have execlusive jurisdiction to make laws in relation to Provincial Legislatures, as that a Provincial the administration of justice, including the Legislature should not assume to exercise constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and crimi-Parliament; that to prevent any such as-sumption, there should be equal facilities to been expressed that a Lieutenant-Governor nal jurisdiction; that a judicial opinion has the Federal and Provincial Governments for promptly obtaining a judicisl determination Courts of Assize and Nial Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, but the Federal Parliament and Provincial Legis- the right to do so is considered to be so open latures ; that Constitutional provision should | to question that; when it is deemed neceshe made for obtaining such determination ba- sary to hold such a Court, independence commissions expressed in the same terms have, by arrangement between the Federal and ject to Appeal as in other cases, in order that Provincial Governments, been issued by the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor; and it is expedient that all doubt should be removed, and the contrivance of two comm necessary; and that an amendment of the Act should expressly declare that the Lieutenant Governors have power to issue such commissions, subject to Provincial statutes. PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES TO DEFINE TARIR MEMBERS' PRIVILEGES. 11. That it has been found by the experience of all Legislative bodies to be necessary any enactment decided, after the lapse of the that they should possess certain privileges limited time, to be unconstitutional should, and immunities to enable them effectually to discharge the functions entrusted to them ; that, for this parpose, acts have been passed by the Parliament of Canada, and confirmed which had jurisdiction to enact the same, and by Imperial legislation, defining the privi-as being subject to repeal or amendment by leges, immunities and powers of the two Houses and the members thereof; that Acts in like manner have been passed by several Provincial Legislatures, defining the privileges of their Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies; that these Acts have not yet been confirmed by Imperial legislation ; that doubts have been expressed as to the power of the Provincial Legislatures to pass these laws ; that a Provincial Legislature should have the same power to pass Acts defining the privileges of the Legislative Council and Legislative As-sembly and of the members thereof, as the Federal Parliament has to pass Acts defining the privileges of the Senate and House of Commons and of the members thereof ; that the Provincial Acts should be confirmed as the Federal Acts were ; and that it should be declared by the amending Imperial Statute that a Provincial Legislature has, with respect to itself, the same powers as the Federal Parliament has with reference to such Parlia-

or that the power of the Federal Parliament should apply to any other except "such works as shall, although lying wholly within any province, be specially declared by the Acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage," as expressly mantioned in section 29, sub-section 11, of the Resolutions of the Quebec Conference of 1864, and that the Act PROVINCES TO LEGISLATE ON BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY, UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS. 14. That by the British North America Act

the jurisdiction with respect to Bankruptcy requisite machinery for preparing voters lists and Incolvency is assigned to the Federal and revising the same for elections to the Provincial Assembly; that, without any that subject now in force; that in the absence Provincial Assembly; that, without any that subject now in force; that in the absence detriment to either Federal or Provincial of a law for the whole Dominion, it is in the interests, the lists so prepared were used for public interest that each Province should be twenty years at all Federal elections, under at liberty to deal with the matter, subject to the express terms of the British North any Federal law which may thereafter be America Act and of subsequent statutes of the passed ; that it it is doubtful how far under Federal Parliament; that the preparation of the present provisions of the Act, the Pro-separate voters lists for Federal elections is vincial Legislatures can deal with the subcumbrons and confusing, and involves great ject; and it is desirable that the Act be statute for the Provinces of British Columba loss of time and needless expense to all con- amended by expressly giving to the Provinces and Manitoba amended by expressly giving to the Provinces the necessary jurisdiction, in the absence

> LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS TO EXERCISE CLE MENCY TOWARDS PROVINCIAL PRISONEES.

15. That it was provided by the 44th reso-Intion of the Quebec Conference of 1864, that the power of respiting, reprieving and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, should be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province in Council," subject as in the said resolution set forth ; that all provision relating to this power was omitted from the British North America Act ; that by the Royal instructions given to the Governor-General subsequently to the passing of the Act, His Excellency is (among other things) "authorized and em-powered to grant any offender convicted of any crime in any Court or before any Judge, Justice or Magistrate within the Dominion, a pardon ; " that by reason of this language and otherwise doubts have arisen as to the power of a Lieutenant-Govornor of a Province to respite, reprieve or pardon prisoners convicted of an offence against the laws of the Province, or of commuting and remitting, in whole or in part, any sentence, fine, forfeiture, penalty or punishment in respect of any such offence; that it is presumed this was not the purpose of the Instructions; that the power of dealing with a'l matters relating to the execution of Provincial laws should belong to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of each Province, lesving [if deemed desirable] the rower of the Federal Government to apply to other cases ; and that the Act should be amended accordingly.

BOUNDARIES MUST BE SETTLED.

16. That the Provinces represented at this Conference recognize the propriety of all questions as to the boundaries of the Provinces being settled and placed beyond dispute ; that the boundaries between Ontario, Manitoba and the Dominion, so far as the same have been determined by Her Majesty in Privy Council should be established by Imperial Statute, as recommended by the Order of Her Majesty; and that the whole northern boundaries of Ontario and Quebec should be determined and established without further delay.

PROVIDING MORE REVENUE FOR THE PRO-VINCES.

17. That by the British North America Act all the Customs and Excise duties, as well as certain other revenues of the Provinces, were transferred from the Provinces to the Dominion, and it was provided that the following sums should be paid yearly by the Dominion to the several Provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures :

Ontario ...... \$80,000

Canada or for the advantage of two or more the Federal Government to all Orown Lands sixty cents per head for so much of popurespectively to be deelared by Imperial enactment to be final and absolute, and not with in the power of the Federal Parliament to

altar, add to or vary; (6) That the following table shows, the amounts which, instead of those now payable

for Government and Legislation and per capita allowances, would hereafter be annually pay-able by the Dominion to the several Provinces (the same being calculated according to the last decennial census for the Provinces of C. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotis, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and accord-

HHHHOC

	Popula-	Allowance for	The subjide	Total allow
L'fovinue.	census 1881.	nnd Legislation	prhead,	ernment, &c and subsidy.
Untario.	1,923,328	\$240,020	\$1,538,662 40	\$1,778,662 40
Quebeo	1,359,027	220,000	1,807,221 60	1,307,221 60
Nova Scotia.	4 10, 527	190,000	352,457 60	542,457 60
New Brunswick	321,233	180,000	256,986 40	436,986 40
Prince Edward Island.	108,891	100,000	87,112 80	187,112 80
Manitoba	150,000	150,000	120,000 00	270,000 00
British Columbia	000,00	100,000	48,000 00	148,000 00
		\$1,180,000	\$3,490,440 80	\$4,670,440 80

(7) That this Conference deems it desirable that the proposal above set forth should be considered by the Governments of the several Provinces of the Dominion ; and if approved of, should be submitted to the Provincial Legislatures.

18. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the several Provinces of the Dominion. through their respective Legislatures, should at the earliest practicable moment take steps

the British North America Act is accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

#### RESOLUTIONS. Respecting Provincial Legislation in Certain

Matters. There having been submitted for the conideration of this Conference some matters of inter provincial interest and concern in respect whereof no amendment of the British North America Act is necessary, this Conference, as to certain of the said matters, resolves as follows :

INDEMNIFYING PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN CERTAIN CASES,

DEDTS.

prevailing in the respective Provinces; that

this Conference is of opinion that such assi-

taking other speedy possession of an insol-

vent's estate for the benefit of his creditors ;

so far as these subjects can be dealt with by

OTHER MATTERS.

being legislative provision in the several pro

vinces of the Dominion for rendering effectual

in all the provinces (subject to proper condi-

tions) Probates and Letters of Administration

granted in any one of them. 22. That this Conference approves of a

similar law being passed in all the provinces

(subject to proper conditions) with respect to

Probates and Letters of Administration

granted in the United Kingdom, to go into effect when Probates and Letters of Adminis-

tration granted in the Dominion are by Im-

perial legislation made effectual in the United

Resolved. That copies of the foregoing re-

solutions be formally communicated by the

president on behalf of this Conference to the

do cordially invite the co-operation of the

the resolutions. That copies of the foregoing resolutions be

Federal Government, and that the Conference

21. That this Conference approves of there

the Provincial Legislatures.

20. That it is desirable that the laws of the

GEO. W. ROSS, Executive Councillor and Minister of Education. DAVID A. Ross, Executive Councillor of ARTHUR TURCOTTE: Executive Councillor of

Quebed and Sotiog Commissioner of Crown Lands. JOSEPH SHERIYN, Executive Councillor of

Quebec and Provincial Treasurer. CHAS. A. ERN. GAGNON, Execusive Councillor of Qaebec, Provincial Secretary and

and Commissioner of Agriculture and

GEO. DUHAMEL, Executive Councillor of

Quebec and Solicitor-General. F: G. MARCHAND, Speaker of Legislative Aseembly of Quebeo.

W. LONGLEY, Executive Councillor of Nova Scotia and Attorney-General. J.

MACGILLIVRAY, Executive Councillor of Nova Sootia. DAVID MCLELLAN, Executive Councillor, Pro-

vincial Secretary and Resceiver-General of New Brunswick.

E HAMILTON, Executive Councillor of Manitoba and Attorney-General.

#### SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS. Sympathy With Manitoba.

The following resolution was adopted : That the Ligitlature of the Province of Manitoba, at its last session, enacted a measure providing for the construction of a railway from the City of Winnipeg to the Town of West Lynn, known as the Red River Valley Rilway; that the line of the proposed railway is within the original limits of the Province of Maultoba, as defined by 33 Vic., cap. 3, of the statutes of Canada; that by the subsequent Act (44 Vict, c. 14,) for the extension of the boundaries of the Province, it was enacted--" that the said increased limit and the territory thereby added to the Province of Manitobe shall be substituted to all such provisions as may have been or shall here. after be enacted respecting the Canadian Pacific Railways and the lands to be granted in aid thereof ;" that this provision does not apply to the original limits of the Province : that the Province of Munitoba, in accepting the extension of its boundaries on the condition mentioned, did not surrender any right, power or franchise which may be exercised by the Province within its original limits; that the Legislature, in passing its measures for the construction of the Red River Valley Railway, acted within its Constitutional powers; that the act has, notwithstanding, been disallowed by the Federal Government; that this Conference views with slarm this encroachment of the Federal upon Provincial power, by which the will of the people of a Province, in a matter within Provincial jurisdiction, is subordi-nated to the will of the central power; and that this Conference desires to express its sympathy with the people and Legislature of Manitoba in their struggle for the constitu-tional rights of their Province, The delegates from the Province of New

Brunswick did not concur in this motion and wished their dissent to be placed on record,

Resolution in Favor of Unrestricted Reci-procify With the United states.

The following Resolution was also adopted 1. That having reference to the agitation with the view of securing the enactment by on the subject of the trade relations between the Dominion and the United States, this In-ter-Provincial Conference, consisting of reprethe Imperial Parliament of amendments to sentatives of all political parties, desires to record its opinion that unrestricted reciprocity would be of advantage to all the Provinces of the Dominion ; thay this Conference and the people it represents cherish fervant loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen and warm attachment to British connection ; that this Conference is of opinion that a fair measure, providing, under proper conditions, for unre-stricted recipiocal trade relations between the Dominion and the United States, would not lessen these sentiments on the part of our people ; and on the contrary may even serve to increase them and would at the same time. in connection with an adjustment of the Fishery dispute, tend to happily settle grave

THE NEW PRIZE STORY is eagerly sought fur, read with pleasure or du-appointment, is then to side aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, read it again, for they directer in it something to prize a messenger of joy to Prescription, read it again, for they discover in it something to prize a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangements or peculiar to their sox. Periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, readily yield to its wonderful curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by drug cists, under a positive guarantee from the manu-facturers, that it will give satisfaction in every antee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Nov 16, 1887

"This," said Captain Boosy, on his return from a tour, " is a haz-l stick which I cut with my own hands on the Plains of Waterloo ten days ago." "Ab 1" said civilian Join Thomas, ""It is provide over renowned for "forthing

days ago." "Ab !" said civilian Jolin Thomas, "the Bousies were ever renowned for "catting their sticks on the battle field."

## A SAD CONTEMPLATION.

A SAD CONTEMPLATION. It is sad to contemplate the amount of physi-cal suffering in the world. How many weary, broken down invalids there are to whom life is burdensome? The nervous debuilty and general weakness of those afflicted with lingering disease is best remedied by the invigorating power of B. B. B.

# Doctor-What is that scar on your leg, Mr. Black. Patient-A dog bite received in boy-hood. "Goodness gracious! Didn't you get hydrophobia ?" "No. I hada't heard of hydro-phobin at that time."

# CURED BY B. B. B. WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED.

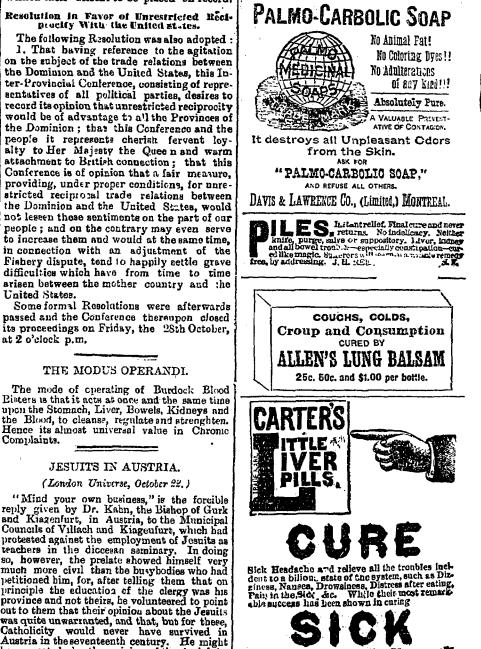
Mr. Samuel Allan, of Lisle, Ont., states that he tried all the doctors in his locality while suf-fering for years with Liver and Kidney trouble; nothing benefited him until he took Burdock Blood Bitters, four bottles of which cured him.

MOBE CASES OF SICK HEADACHE, billiousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, wth less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means,

Mummies beaten up into a powder and mixed Mummies beaten up into a powder and mixed with a little oil made for the artists of Egypt richer tones of brown than any other substance. Modern perfumers used to pre-pare the per-fumes and spices found inside of mummies in such a way as to make ladies "dote on it." Paper manufacturers have used the wrappings of mummies to make coarse paper, and the cloth and rags have been used as clothing.

#### A DEEP MYSTERY.

Wherever you are located you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine; and receive free, full information about work that you can free, full intermation about work that you can do and live at home, making thereby from S5 to S25 and upwards daily. Some have made over S50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co., will start you. Capital not needed. Either sex All ages. No class of working people have ever made money so fast heretolore. Comfort-able fortunes await every worker. All this seems a deep mustary to you tender but seed seems a deep mystery to you, reader, but send along your address and it will be cleared up and proved. Better not delay : now is the time.



3. That it is in the public interest, with a view to avoiding uncertainty, litigation and expense, that the constitutionality of Federal or Provincial statutes should not be open to question by private litigants, except within a limited time (eay two years) from the passing thereof ; that thereafter such constitutionality should only be questioned at the instance of a Government, Federal or Provincial, that for all purposes other than the mere pronuncing of the decision, be treated as if originally enacted by the Legislature or Parliament such Legislature or Parliament.

#### REORGANIZING THE SENATE.

4. That a leading purpose of the Senate was to protect the interests of the respective Provinces as such ; that a Senate to which the appointments are made by the Federal Government, and for life, affords no adequate security to the Provinces ; and that, in case no other early remedy is provided, the British North America Act should be so amended as to limit the term for which Senators hold office, and to give the choice, as vacancies occur, to the Province to which the vacancy belongs, until, as to any Province. one half of the members of the Senate representing such Province are Senators chosen by the Province; that hereafter the mode of selection be as follows : if the vacancy is occasioned by the death, resignation or otherwise of a Senator chosen by a Province, that Province to choose his successor; and if the vacancy is occasioned by the death, resignation or otherwise of any other Senator, the vacancy to be filled as now provided by the Act, but only for a limited term of years.

#### RELIEVING THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF FEDERAL PRESSURE.

5. That it was the intention of the British vincial Legislaturos have authority, the Lieu-tenant Governor of every Province, as the re-Governors of British colonies and provinces; that the act has practically been so construed fance to the provinces that this right should be muintained, and should be placed beyond doubt or question ; that, there being no express provision in the act declaring such right. and the right being in consequence occasionally denied and resisted, the act should be amended by declaring its true construction to be according to the intention and practice as herein mentioned.

#### LOCAL WORKS NOT TO BE TAKEN OVER WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

6. That the Federal authorities construe the British North America Act as giving to dress is concurred in by at least two thirds of dress is concurred in by at least two thirds of dress is concurred in by at least two thirds of dress is concurred in by at least two thirds of drawing from Provincial jurisdiction local works situated within any Province, and PUBLIC LANDS BELONG TO THE PROVINCES.

hanne - sants

ment. POWER ASKED TO ADOLISH LEGISLATIVE COUN-

CILS OR CHANGE THEIR CONSTITUTIONS. 12. That in two of the Provinces of the

Dominion there is no second chamber; that in five of the Provinces there is a second chamber; that in one of these five the Legis-North America Act, and of the Provinces lative Council is elective and for a limited which were thereby confederated, that in term; that in the other four the appointterm; that in the other four the appointrespect of all matters as to which the Pro- | ments are by the Lieutenant-Governor and for life; that the experience which has been had since Confederation shows that, under presentative of the Sovereign in Provincial Responsible Government and with the safe-affairs, should have the same executive guards provided by the British North Amerauthority as other Governors and Lieutenant. Ica Act, a second Provincial chamber is unnecessary, and the expense thereof may in all the Provinces be saved with and acted upon in all the Provinces ever since advantage; that under the Act a Pro-Con'ederation; that it is of essential impor-Constitution of the Province ; that this power includes the abolition of the Legislative Council, or changing the method of constituting the same; that the provision has failed to effect the abolition of the Council in some Provinces where public opinion is believed to favor such charge; and that the Act should be so amended as to provide that, upon an Address of the House of Assembly, the elected representatives of the people, Her Majesty the Queen may by Proclamation abolish the Legislative Council, or change the

the members of such House Assembly.

1. 1.4

though built in part or otherwise with , the 13. That by the British North America money of the Province or the Municipalities Act it is provided that all lands belonging to money of the Frovince or the Municipalities Act it is provided that all lands belonging to cents per head, but on the population of each thereof; and of so withdrawing such local the several Provinces of Canada shall belong Province, as ascertained from time to time works (with our commensation) by such local works (without compensation) by merely de to the Provinces respectively in which they by the last decennial census, until such popu-claring the same to be for the advantage of are situate; that the claim recently made by lation exceeds 2,500,000; and at the rate of

New Brunswick..... 50,000

And that an annual grant in aid of each Province should be made, equal to S0 cents per head of the population as ascertained by the Census of 1861; with a special provision in the cases of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ;

(2) That the revenue of the Dominion, at the inception of Confederation, was \$13,716,-786, of which 20 per cent, or \$2,753,906 went to the provinces for provincial purposes, SO per cent, or \$10,962,880, going to the Dominion: that by increased taxation, on an increased population, the Dominion revenue has been raised from \$13,716,786 to \$33,177. 000; that, while this increased taxation is paid by the people of the provinces, and the increase of population imposes upon the provinces largely increased burdens, no corresponding increase of subsidy has been granted to them, 13 only, instead of 20 per cent of the increased revenue of the Dominion, or \$4,182,525, being now allowed to the provinces, while, instead of 80 per cent, 87 per cent, or \$28,994,475, is retained by the Dom-

inion; (3) That the yearly payments heretofore made by the Dominion to the several Provinces under the British North America Act have proved totally inadequate for the purposes thereby intended ; that the actual expenses of civil government and legislation in the several Provinces greatly exceed the amount provided therefor by the Act; and that the other expenditure necessary for those Local purposes which, before Confederation, were provided for out of Provincial funds, has largely increased since : (4) That several of the Provinces are not

in a condition to provide, by direct taxation or otherwise, for the additional expenditure needed, and in consequence have from time to time applied to the Federal Parliament and Government for increased annual allowances ;

(5) That this Conference is of opinion that a basis for a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be yearly paid by the Do-minion to the several Provinces for their local purposes and the support of their Governments and Legislatures, may be found in the proposal following, that is to say : (A) Instead of the amounts now paid, the

sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures, to be accord-ing to population, and as follows :---

- (a) Where the population is under
- 150,000......\$100,000 Where the population is 150,000
- but does not exceed 200,000,.... 150,000 (c) Where the population is 200,000 but does not exceed 400,000.... 180,000
- (d) Where the population is 400,000 but does not exceed 800,000..., 190,000 (e) Where the population is 800,000
- but does not exceed 1,500,000... 220,000
- (f) Where the population exceeds

(B) Instead of an annual grant per head of population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of eighty

19. That, in view of the doubts which arise | difficulties which have from time to time from time to time as to the respective powers | arisen between the mother country and the of the Federal Parliament and Provincial United States. Legislatures, it is expedient and just that it

should be enacted by the respective Provincial Legislatures, that no action shall lie against its proceedings on Friday, the 28th October, any Judge, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Jat 2 o'clock p.m. Justice of the Peace, or Officer, for any act done under the supposed authority of a Statutory provision which may afterwards be held to have been beyond the Legislative jurisdiction of Parliament or the Legislature which enacted the same, provided the action would

Binters is that it acts at once and the same time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and not lie against nim if the statutory provision had been within such legislative jurisdiction. the Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strenghten. Hence its almost universal value in Chronic Complaints. ASSIMILATING LAWS FOR COLLECTION OF

# JESUITS IN AUSTRIA.

(London Universe, October 22.)

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

several Provinces for the enforcement of debts should be assimilated as far as may be "Mind your own business," is the forcible consistent with the different legal systems reply given by Dr. Kahn, the Bishop of Gurk and Kiazenfurt, in Austria, to the Municipal Councils of Villach and Kiageufurt, which had milation should include provisions against preferences by insolvent debtors, and for protested against the employment of Jesuita as trachers in the diccesan saminary. In doing so, however, the prelate showed himself very much more civil than the buybodies who had petitioned him, for, after telling them that on principle the education of the clergy was his province and not theirs, he volunteered to point out to them that their opinion about the Jenuits out to them that their opinion about the Jesuits was quite unwarranted, and that, but for these, Catholicity would never have survived in Austria in the seventeenth century. He might have quoted also the opinion of the Archduke Albrecht, the most famous of Austrian generals, who, in visiting the Jesuit College of Kalks-burg last week, addressed the following words to the students:--

"You are in the best of hands. Under the guidance of your teachers you will become good Obristians and good Catholics, and if you do, I have no fear about your becoming good patriots, too, for sound religion and the love of one's country go hand-in-hand together." Klemarks to the same effect were made a few

days since by Herr von Geutsch, the Minister of Public Worship, when he visited the new Jesuit College established for 250 pupils at Chirow, in Galicia. And this is the very man upon whom many attacks have of late been made by some who thought he had not the Gaute of religion sufficiently at heart cause of religion sufficiently at heart.

Federal Government in carrying into effect Even when we Catholics most keenly remem Even when we Catholics most keenly remem-ber the last pang of parting from our dead, their graves in time become dear and pleasant in our eyes, so much faith and hope and prayer has gathered around them. Time, the all healer, and our natural human fickleness, come to our aid; but more than time, more than frailty or fickleness, the strong faith stands to us. There also transmitted by the President of this Conference to the respective Governments of is no bitterness in the bond of love and prayer That joins us to our dead; yet the first De Pro-fundis was muttered with lips cold from thetouch of the dead brow and parched with thebitterness of death, which the watcher must share is, too. There is nothing in our grand old faith, not even devotion to our Blessed Mother, more besutiful than the comfort of the Catholic, idea of death. -Mrs. Morgan J. O'Connell, (Climpses of a Hidden Life.)

#### SLAVERY.

- He's true to God who's true to man ; wherever wrone is done To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all
- tario and Commissioner of Public Works. beholding sun. That wrong is also done to us; and they are ARTHUE S. HARDY, Excoutive Councillor of

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilisare equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the Lowels. Yen if they only cure

HEAD

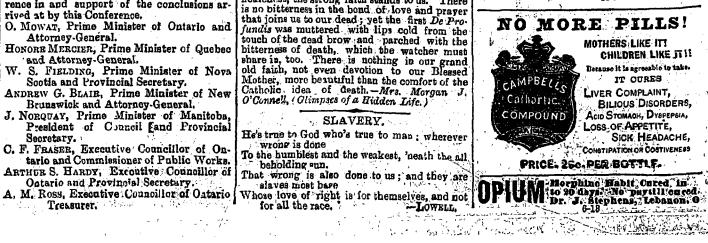
Ache they would bealmost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head



Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver. Pills are very small and

Catter's Little Liver rins are very shan dos. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe are purge, but by their genite action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five 1/4 \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mil.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., -New York City.



the Provinces, not represented at this Conference, namely, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, with a view to their concurrence in and support of the conclusions arrived at by this Conference. O. MOWAT, Prime Minister of Ontarlo and Attorney-General.

Kingdom,

HONORE MERCIER, Prime Minister of Quebec and Attorney-General. W. S. FIELDING, Prime Minister of Nova

Secretary.

Scotia and Provincial Secretary.

ANDREW G. BLAIB, Prime Minister of New Brunswick and Attorney-General, J. NORQUAY, Prime Minister of Manitoba, President of Council fand Provincial

C. F. FRASER, Executive Councillor of On

#### Nov: 0. TISE/ THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# TO TELL A HORSE'S AGE.

tell the age of any borse aspect the lower jaw of course ; hspect the intert the tale will tell, he six front teeth the tale will tell, The six from toout and fear dispel.

wo middle "nippers" you behold before the onlt is two weeks old, before eight weeks two more will come : light months the "corners" cut the gum.

from ontaide grooves will disappear from middle two in just one year ; n two years from the second pair, three the corners too are bare.

5

At two the middle, "nippers" drop, At two the minute uppers arop, At three the second pair can't stop; When four years old the third pair goes, the a full Lew set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view At my years, from the middle two; The second pair at seven years, At eight the spot each " corner" closes.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw, At nice the black spots withdraw, The second pair at ten are white, Eleren finds the " corners" light.

As time goes on the horsemen know, The oval teeth three-sided grow ; They loager get, project before Til tweaty, when we know no more.

YOUTH NO BAR TO GREATNESS. Charles Jumes Fox was in Parliament at

after he was 15 years old.

Gladstone was in Parliament at 22, and at 4 was Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Bacon graduated at Cambridge when 6, and was called to the bar at 21.

Peel was in Parliament at 21, and Palmorston was Lord of the Admiralty at 23. Henry Clay was in the Senate of the United States at 29, contrary to the Constitution. John Hampton, after graduating at Ox-

ford, was a student at law in the Innor Temple at 19. Gastavus Adolphus ascended the throns at 6; before he was 34 he was one of the great

ulers of Europe. Judge Story was at Harvard at 15, in Congress at 29, and Judge of the Supreme Court

of the United States at 32. Martin Luther had become largely distinguished at 24, and at 56 had reached the top-

most round of his world-wille fame. Londe conducted a memorable campaign at

7, and at 22 he and Turenne also were of the nost illustrions men of their time.

Webster was in college at 15, gave earnest this great luture before he was 25, and at 30 ) was the peer of the ablest man in Congress. William H. Seward commenced the practice of law at 21, at 31 was President of a State Convention, and at 37 was Governor of

New York. Washington was a distinguished Colonel in the army at 22, early in public affairs, Commander of the forces at 43 and President t 57.

Maurice, of Saxony, died at 32, conceded to have been one of the profoundest states-men and one of the ableat generals which Christendom had seen.

Napoleon at 25 commanded the army of Italy. At 30 he was not only one of the most illustrious generals of all time, but one of tho

The great Leo X was Pope at 35, having finished his academic training he took the office of Cardinal at 15-only 12 months he entered Parliament

Only one civilian out of the Presidents of



111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

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



His Honor the Administrator in Council has been pleased to associate to the Commission of the Peace the gentlemen whose names follow

District of Quebec.-Messrs. Theophile Bigin, Pierre Cantin, Benjamin Fouquette, farmers, all of the parish of Saint Jean Ohryestome, county of Levis; Jean Baptiste Martel, Louis Julien Demers and George Bügin, of the parish of Saint Borneld in the parish

19. The great Cromwell left the University of of Saint Romund, in the same county. (ambridge at 18. John Bright never was at any school a day John Bright never was at any school a day John Bright never was at any school a day Saint Francois, Isidore Paquin, Toussaint Charles Lajeunesse, Alphonse Montigny alias Charles Lajennesse, Alphones, Montigny Alias Papineau, Jérémie, Lapoints, and Felix Dagenais, all of the parish of Saint Jerome, and Melchoir Prévost, Jean Baptiste Latour, Joseph Leclaire, Jean Baptiste Lebrun and William Henry Scott, all of the town of Saint Jerome. District of Montreal.—Meases Francoia Bé-langer, of Sault au Recollet ; T. Cypihot, Joseph langer, of Sault au Recollet; T. Cypinot, Joseph A. Roch Léonard, Hilaire Doré, of Sainte Canegonde, county of Hochelaga; Jérémie Perreault, Siméon Delorme, Louis Henri Bois-teau, Léandre Fauteux, Louis Henri Séaécal, Charles Catelli, senior, of the city of Montreal; Eusèbe Labelle and Arthur Prineau, of Saint Vincent de Paul, county of Laval; Amédée Gaboury and Hormidas Hotte, of Saint Martin, same county

same county. Joseph Léteurneau, Roche Norbert Forté, Octave Charron, Jean Baptiata Viau, Isaic Goyette and Joseph Fyfe, of Saint Constant,

county of Laprairie. District of Iberville. Messrs. Godefroy Tessier, William Donnelly and Moise Lannier, of Sainte Brigide, county of Iberville ; Jean Baptiste Chevalier, junior, of Sainte Grégoire, same county.

Gustave Grenier, esquire, clerk of the Executive Council, appointed deputy of the Lieu-tenant-Governor, to sign money warrants, and P. L. T. Normandin, clerk in the Department of the Executive Council, appointed deputy of the Lieutenant-Governor. to sign money war-

rants, in the absence of Mr. Grenier. Pierre Cantin, senior, of Saint Télesphore, appointed trustee of the turnpike roads of the outh shore of Quebec, vice Mr. Claude Lemicux, deceased.

deceased. His Honor the Administrator has been pleased to appoint Messers. Séraphia Primeau, Joseph Célirier and Théophile Mongeau com-missioners for the summary decision of small causes in the parish of St. Brono, county of Chambly. Commission of the 3rd April, 1879, revealed revoked. His Honor the Ligutenant-Governor has also

been pleased to appoint Messrs. Pierre Veilleux, son of Olivier, George Quivron and Honoré Lambert, valuators in the municipality of Saint George L'Aubert-Gallion.

To the ordinary mind, full of busy schemes Only one civilian out of the Presidents of the United States gained his first election after ho way 60, and that one was James Buchanan. The chance for the Presidency To the sick, offtimes the restraint which abla. comes from their own weakness, the reksome-ness of inactivity, is harder to hear than all the agonies of pain and disease. This is but the beginning with the prisoner. Withdrawn from all the interests of the world, having no longer any part in humsnity, des-tined at the fixed hour to have the poor remnant of his pale and shadowy life choked out of him at the hands of the race of which he was once a leave the university by the time he was 20, | part, he must count the days and hours that remain to him till that agonizing moment when he shall, before the unpitying over of the community he has wronged, writhe out that wretch-ed existence, to which he yet as an annal clings. All crime probably has an element of insanity in it. There is something abnormal and unbalanced, there is no sense of proportion, no idea of values. All things are seen through a structure which struck is the sense of properties. a refracting medium which strang-ly distorts and falsifies them. But under the strain of prison life the sanest mind cannot long retain its tone.

A correspondent of the English Church Times 

an Irish parish is that the Irish are not only much more morel, but rise much more religious than the English. Of their morality I need not speak, except to mark the curious mistake that

is constantly made of misgining purity to be a Roman Catholic, instead of a national virtue, as it is in Ireland." This extract is copied in the New York Churchman (E scopalian) without comment. The distinction between a national and a reli-

giou+ virtue is new to us. "Charity suffereth long." This is largely ow

ing to the fact that there is so much rea tape in doling out assistance.

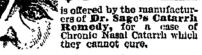


BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they op-erate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermeti-cally scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, altorative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.









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VANDUZEN & TIFT, Ciacinasti. Q.

Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montreal for S p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's There steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep. Rates or passage from Montreal or Quebos.-Cabin, \$60, \$70 and \$80 (according to accommodation) Inter-mediato, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

Quebec, \$20.
The Steamers of the Giasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows :-
Grecian
Buenos Avrean
The steamers of the London, Quebes and Montreal Line are intended to be despatched from Montreal
IOF LODGOD, SE IGHUWE :
Nestorian
John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are in- touded to be despatched as follows :
FROM HATTRAY
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Rates of passage between Halifax and Ht. John's :- Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; htterage \$0.00.
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Chemical Laboratory of WORLD's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

after 60 is small, and growing less.

William Pitt entered the university at 14 was Chancelior of the Exchequer at 22. Prime Minister at 24, and 80 continued for twenty years, and when 35 was the most powerful uncrowned head in Europe.

From the earliest years of Queen Elizabeth to the latest of Queen Victoria, England has had scarce an able statesman who did not and many of them left at an earlier age.

The late Lord Beaconsfield left the cloister and entered the great world early-as did John Bright-and commenced his political career by writing a book at 17, in which he predicted that he would be Prime Minister.

Hamilton was in King's College at 16; when 17 he made a notable address on public affairs to the citizens of New York : at 20 he was entrusted with a most important mission to General Gates. was in Congress at 25 and Secretary of the Treasury at 32.

John Quincy Adams, at the age of 14, was Secretary to Mr. Dana, then Minister at the Russian court; at 30 he was himself Minister to Frussia; at 35 he was Minister to Russia ; at 48 he. was Minister to England ; at 56 he was Secretary of State, and President at 57.

There have been twenty two Presidents of the United States. Five of them were elected at 57, and six attained that great office before the age of 50. Three military men, past 60, have been elected ; two died very soon, and the other was General Jackson, and he was but 61 when elected.

Ex-Governor Holley, of Coonecticut, in his will provided for a \$2,000 scholarship at Vale. DYES. FOR SILK, WOOL, COTTON.

and all Fabrics and Fancy Articles. Any one can use them. Anything can be Colored. 32 COLORS-10 CENTS EACH.

Remember, these are the only Pure, Harmless and Unadulterated Dyes. Beware of other Dyes, because often Poisonous, Adulterated, Weak and Worthless.

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ا د الله المعالية المالية المالية درد. 

#### A NEW EVANGELIST.

Evangelical ministers have been from the be ciuning of Protestantism easily clothed with authority. That was originally self-a-sumed; and as far as legitimate authority goes, might as well be so still. Soon after Luther's rebel-lion against his Church, numbers rebelled against him and his conventicle.

against him and his conventicle. History tells us that shoemakers and tailors quit their trades and started forthwith to "preaching the gospel." To be co-workers with Sam Jones, Sam Small, and all other Sams, or rather "falans," Clark: County, Indiana, is favored just now with a newly-hatched evangelical, who is called "Weeping Joe." He, too, is funny and sensational. That draws, you know. draws, you know.

He is said to carry a long cane while preaching. This he uses to tap on the head those he wants to come forward for prayer or to join wants to come forward for prayer or to join church, attracting their attention in an emphatic manger. Some nights ago his congregation dwindled, and then he announced something new. 'The next night a big congregation gath-ered. When all were in, he pulled off his cost, turned a series of hand-springs from the pulpit to the door, and then quietly proceeded with his serieon his sermon

This kind of fellow may make it pay; but he and such as he will not add materially to either the numbers or respectability of Christianity.

"Clear away those dogs!" These are the bland and good-tompered words with which Captain Seagrave, R. M., directed a party of Irish constables to remove a crowd of sympa-Trish constables to remove a crowd of sympa-thizers with an evicted tenant from the scene of the execution of one of those "sentences of death" (Gładstone's own expression). "Dogs!" If the common policeman bears his officer speak thus of his fellow-subjects, he can hardly be blamed for acting with brutality. In Ireland, unfortunately, the "guardians of the peace" are pampered with the idea that they are the masters of the community—nct its servants —and like dogs, mad dogs, they too often treat the people. This, incompetent and arrogant "magistrate" will have to answer for his inso lent, behavior when Porlisment reassembles. "Ulear away those dogs" will be remembered. What if the dogs had arms in their hands? The friends of the quadrupeds will rather perplex friends of the quadrupeds will rather perplex Mr. Balfour with some queries as to the fitness for a post of a functionary who was unable to pars for the army, who served as a trooper in the Capo police, who had never read the Irish constabulary regulations, who had forgotten the Riot Act in his bedroom, and who, was sunking a cigarette while his haffled bludgeconmen were searching for their officers. Unless we are grossly metaken, Ireland will ment that ill four shall be cleared away.

and the second sec

#### "Untold Agony from Catarrh."

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous meanerist, of Rhadea, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic mush eatarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sum-set, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting,"

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." THOMAS J. RESHING, Esg., 2002 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and apitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luck-ily, I was advised to try Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh new manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

#### Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI NOBBINS, Runnan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was fire years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and pro-cured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a perma-nent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."



NO. 1859. SUPERIOR COURT; DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Signora Maria Santa Impiui, a wife common as to property of Barmetti Francesco, a laborer, both of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, praying to be reparated as to property, from this day, of the said Barmetti Francesco, Defendant. Montreal, Oct 20th, 1887. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS, 13.5 13.5 .

FREELI Wo have secured a high ive in Ladies' Fine Hese (1,30) dozen) and propose to clear them all out is six werks by fiving them avay with the nearly warm, well in elideology, stripes and checks. We have all the popular shade of and fixebloable could be all the popular shade of euriluus, navy bins end herown, hiack, slate tan, in fird siyle and colors genough to gut all taskes. There is no need par of tall and winter hose when in fird siyle and colors denoised to gut all taskes. There is no need par of tall and winter hose when in fird siyle and colors denoised to gut all taskes. There is no need par of tall and winter hose when in fird siyle and colors denoised to gut all taskes, there is no need for children, de, and tasking the for children de, containing serial and short stories, romances, sketches, with humor, fashion, bousehold Com-tion give a out of the will send the Household Companion six meaths free to companion six meaths free to list of anowrapper readers from differ-ent familles. We will send the Household Companion six meaths free to list opersons who will answer thistower isseand and the first previous and your origer will be list and the send send ustheaddress of 30 nowrapper readers from differ-ing will not appear agin. If you accept it send gen and will not appear agin. If you accept it send gen and will not appear agin. If you accept it send thousehold the orige willed play postano, mailing, gen and will not appear agin. If you accept it send there will be appear agin. If you accept it send the set our origer will be like promative. Market and when orige will be like promative. Market and a wor origer will be like promative. Market Provide a prove agin. If you accept it send the set our orige will be like promative. Market and when orige will be like promative. Market works in the base to appear agin. If you accept it send the set our origer will be like promative. Adverse orige will be appear agin. If you accept it send the set ourige

20ct., in silver or statume to filled promptly. Address, &c. and your order will be filled promptly. Address, HOUSEHOLD COMPANION, New York, P. 0. Box 2049.



# INFORMATION WANTED.

and the second 
WILLIAM O'KEEFE left New York twelve A as to property, from this day, of will and a to have a first severy in the francesco. Defendant. , Oct. 26th, 1887. TD, DEMERS & GERVAIS, Atto noyo for Plaintiff. 


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Giving tone, energy and vigor to these greas MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacions in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen-eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

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It is an infallible remedy, stually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as Ito meat, it Oures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Sia, Colds and even Astkina. For Glandula: Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Ekcumatism an every kind of Skin Disesso, has

an every thit of bath Discuss, has been known to fail Both Pills and Ointment are at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 523 Orford street, London, in boxes and pots, at , 142., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi cine vendor throughout the civilized world,

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rence Hall.
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May 3, 1887.

When I say cure 1 do not mean mercly to stop tham for a time and them have them roturn assim. Linnama a radicat ture, I have made the disease of FITS, Efficiency of PALL-INO SUIK MISSA illections study. I warrant my remedy to curo the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Kend at once for a reasise and a Free Holfie of my infailible remedy. Give Expresses and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will energy ou. Address DIL 4. G. MONT, Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

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# THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

#### Henry Gporge Gets Badly Bouted-Demo. cratic Gains-The Results in New York and Other Cities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 -The State election to-day resulted, so far as can be told at present writing, in the election of the Damocratic State ticket, headed by Cook for Secre-tary of State, by about 10,000 or 15,000, though later returns may modify this estimate. Henry George polled a big vote in county returns show that his support out-side New York and Brooklyn has been insignificant. Brooklyn gives the head of the Democratic state ticket 8,006 phrality. George polled 11,818 votes in Brooklyn. In this city Cook, the head of the Democratic ticket, Las a plurality of 45,897 over Grant. George polled 20 420 votes. In New York and Brooklyn Cook's plurality falls 12,000 short of that given to Hill, who carried the state for Governor in 1885 by \$2,000, but Grant's vote in the country is not up to expectations. The Republican vote shows that the George supporters have been drawn mainly from Republicans, and that Democrats, heretoiore supporters of the apostle of anti-poverty, bolted him in the election. George's vote in the interior of the state is very thin. Chapin is elected mayor of Brooklyn, and that city elects the entire Democratic city ticket except sheriff.

#### A CLOSE CONTEST AT EUFFALO.

BUFFALC, Nov. 8.-There is a very close Assembly contests and Superintendent of among the farmers. Schools the Republicans elect nearly all the city and county officers.

LATER-In Buffalo city for mayor 55 election districts out of 61 give Becker (Republican) 15,258, and Schen (Democrat) 15,251. The count will not be completed to-night.

PELLOWE DEFEATS NICODS FOR THE NEW YORK DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

NEW YORK, Nov. S .- The State and all

state or judicial ticket. Only a two-thirds

BALTINORE, Md., Nov. 9.—The election yesterday passed off very quietly in this city and throughout the state. The indications at one o'clock this morning are that the ma-jority for Jackson (Dem.) for Governor will be from 10,000 to 12,000 over Brooks (Rep.) The Legislature will be largely Democratic in both branches.

PORTLAND, Org., Nov. S.—A steady light rain fell all over the western section of the State to day. The vote was light in the in-terior, all interest centreing in prohibition. The estimated vote of the city will be 4 to ] against the amendment. Returns late this afternoon indicate that the prohibitionist amendment is defcated by 7,000 to 8,000. The other two amendments, namely, to shange the time of election and to allow the Legislature to fix the salaries of state officers, are supposed to be beaten.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—The municipal contest to day resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket, with exception of the city treasurer, by majorities ranging from 1,800 to 5,000. The Democrats also elected fifteen out of sixteen aldermen.

#### AGRICULTURAL VALUES.

The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1886, just issued, is considerably more voluminous and covers a much wider area than its predecessors. The section deal-Brooklyn, but there is a big decline compared ing with farm values is especially important, with his vote for mayor in this city, and the as showing that during the year there has been a very decided increase in the value of. the farms of the Province. Uwing to the exodus to Manitoba, the total value of farm property, including land, buildings, imple-ments and stocks, dropped from \$961,423,395 in '83 to \$949,803,170 in '84. In 1886 the amount trad increased to \$957,497,911, show-ing that the according transition of the ing that the agricultural interests of the Province have fully recovered the effects of they can at least rear their daughters to prethe Manitoba boom.

The table giving the prices of produce,

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

however, show that in nearly every case there has been a steady decline since 1883. Taking the six principal articles of grain, a comparison with the average for the past five years proves that the crop of 1886 re-presents nearly ten millions less than the average.

The very full statistics showing the falling off in the values of farm produce are a strong contest for the mayoralty. Philip Becker, argument in favor of our finding new mar-seeking re election, was opposed by ex-Mayor kets. The depreciation in value during the kets. The depreciation in value during the Solomon Suben, who once previously defeated year amounts to five per cent.-- a consider. Becker. The contest is so close that on a able item when it is borne in mind how closely count of votes at this hour (1.30 a.m.) the our farmers are obliged to live in order to result is about a tie. Yet seven districts make ends meet. This state of affairs is the have to be heard from. Apart from the secret of the success of the C. U. movement

#### REVENUE RETURNS.

The following are the detail of revenue for the month of October, and will appear in tomorrow's Canada Gazette.

Customs	1,879 056
Excise	507,222
Post office	265,361
Public works including railwave.	645,816

IRELAND'S WOFS. 1 state or judicial ticket. Only a two-thrus yote was cast in this city. It is supposed the Republican ticket is fully, elected. For superior judge (head of ticket) the Repub-lican plurality in the state will be 20,000. OMAMA, Neb., Nov. 3. The Omaha Bee says the Republican state ticket, composed of one candidates for regents of the State university, has been elected by over 20,000 majority. Ninetteen district judges were elected in Nebraska. Thom Nov, Va., Nov. 8. There was come trouble in this city owing toan attempt made by negroes to steal a ballot box. A box is missing, but it is believed it has been safely oared for. It seems probable that the Demo-crats have gained sufficient in the Legislature to make that body Democratic on a joint hallot, thus auguring a Democratic successor to Mahone, who will fail of re-election. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9. The election. yote was cast in this city. It is supposed the MISRULE THAT 18 DAILY FOMENTING BAD BLOOD. whatsoever for its foundation except revenge. It has no basis of statesmanship, patriotism or equity. The outcry against the harsh treat-ment of Mr. O'Brien is the cry of wounded and indignant men, who prefer to act when et per-tunity shall offer rather than to vent their rage

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

in shouts and curses.

TO PRESERVE THE COMPLEXION. English women, as a rule, possess in youth and keep till age the finest complexions. Their climate is kind to them. Its perpetual moisture seems to keep them in perpetual bloom, as it does their wonderful roses. But besides their climate, their customs lavor them. English girls are kept in the nursery or the school room, free from the excitement of late hours, rich food, adult society, fashionable dress or habits, till their constitations are established and their physiques developed. The simple fool, daily bath, hours spent out of doors, on fost or on horse back, and uneventful life, give them sound stomachs, hearty livers and tranquil nerves. and the beautiful coloring is a matter of course. It cannot be said too strongly that health is the only safe recovator of the complexion. Cleanliness is the one universal cosmetic. And if the women of this generation have lost their freshness through carelesaness or ignorance, or spite of climate, serve that inheritance of beauty to which most Americans are born.-Harper's Bazaar.

m to be in no great hurry for laying up their winter supply. Onlons.

The weeping onion has been enjoying itself for the past few days and is in active demand. Yesterday nearly 3,000 barrels were sold at \$3.25. This makes the onion the rival of the \$3.25.7 This makes inconton upont at output apple. There is quite a denend for shipmost just now and it is thought that prices will hold good for some time to come although it is well known that there is a large 'quantity in the country ready for the market.



Just now game seems to be in excellent de-mand and this morning Mr. Geo. F. Phelps, No. 56 Victoria Square, an extensive dealer in game, had an order for several-brace of part-ridges to be shipped to the Old Country. Black duck are called for early and late and a mice pair go quick for a dollar; the teal duck seems to be in good supply and woodcock are in good demand at quotations. Few here have been received as yet and those evidently were not stall fed.

#### Eggs.

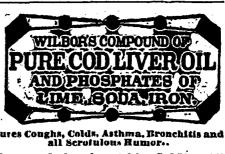
The call for fresh eggs continues good and 23 to 24 cents is the price realized. Now and then an old lady would accept of an advance, claiming that her stock was from genuine thorough-bred pullets, but the prices given are as near right as can be. There is quite a stock of last year's goods in the market, but there seems to be no demand, and they are only sold to those who are not a judge of the fruit they are they are buying.

#### QUOTATIONS.

BUTTER.	the
Greamery fine 21c @ 25c	OD
Townships	
Western 15 17	
CHEESE.	-
Fine Colored 11 c @ 1123 Factory White 101	
Factory White 102 11	
Common 8 9}	
W00D.	÷.
Soft, per cord	
Maple	
Mixed bardwood	
COAL.	
Stove	
Chestnut	
Egg	•
Furnace 6 25	Cu
Coke, American 6 50 7 25	
GBAIN.	P
Oats, per bushel 22 lbs\$0 32 @ \$0 33 Peas	wl fro
Pens 0.75 0.90	COL
Roons 1 12 0 07	101
Beans         1         15         2         25           Buckwheat         0         35         0         40           Wheat         0         83         0         87	Lu
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MEAT.	aii
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Haddock       05c       07c         Lake trout       10c       13c         Halibut       15c       20c         Salmon, salt       00c       08c         Mackerel       15c       18c         Fresh Cod       03c       05e         PORK,       0       03c       05e         Porksteak, per 100 lbs       5       6 35 @\$ 6 60         Porksteak, per 100 lbs       0 8       0 12         Hams       0 13       0 15         Sinoked Bacon       0 10       0 13         Lad, per lb       0 10       0 13         Back pork, per brl       17 25       18 35         Back pork, per brl       17 75       18 25	
Haddock	W C No APril
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Haddock	W C No April
Haddock	W C No APPEr



FULLEWEIGHT



Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver OII rull be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilsor has succeeded, rom directiens of several professional gentiemen, in ombining the pure Oil and Phosphates in such a sanuer that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in ung complaints are truly wenderful. Very many ersons whose cases were proconced hopeless, and taken the clear Oil for a joing time without narked effect, have been entirely cured by using this reparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufor-reparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufor-iner any by A. b. Wilb JE, Chimist, Boston. Sold by 11 druggists. 15-1





BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Daltimore Street.

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

S. OARSERY, Notre Dame street, imports all his Dress Goods from the best European manu-facturers, which enables him to keep the best goods at the lowest prices. - Witness.

S. CARSLET'S is the store to visit if yon are wanting Cur'ains of any description. Lace Curtains are selling specially cheap. -- Witness. LADIES are surprised to see so many great bargains offered in Diesa Goods at S. Carsley's. -Copicd.

"All things come to him who	Walfs " At al
same time it is well to tip the ally. The things will come qui	waiter occasion
	La Dus.

MORE MORE MORE MORE MORE	NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW	PLUSH PLUSH PLUSH	MANTLES MANTLES MANTLES MANTEKS MANTLES
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Last shipment of Plush Mantles just put to

MORE	NEW	PLUSH	DOLMANS
MORE	NEW	PLUSH	DOL MANO
MORE	NEW	PLUSH	DOT MANYO
MORE	NEW	PLUST	DOLMANS
MORE	NEW	DTIOT	DOLMANS
PTO TOTA	T4 T3 44	THOOH	DULMANS

Latest styles just received at spaceal low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

MORE NEW PLUSH JACKETS MORE NEW PLUSH JACKETS MORE NEW PLUSH JACKETS MORE NEW PLUSH JACKETS MORE NEW PLUSH JACKETS
A large variety to select from. S. CARSLEY.
MORE NEW SEALETTE JACKETS MORE NEW SEALETTE JACKETS Choice Sealette Walking Jackets, beautifull ned. S. OARSLEY.
"What do you make a week?" said a magi ate to an Italian organ-grinder, who charge man with breaking his musical instrument th her day. "Vour pound, sare." "Eh, what! four pounds for grinding a gan?"

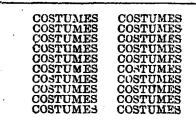
"No, sare, not for grind-vor shut up and go away !"-Tit Bits.

FUR-LINED FUR-LINED	MANTLES MANTLES
FUR-LINED	MANTLES
FUR-LINED	MANTLES

A large variety of Fur-lined Mantles, special low unces.

MISSES'	MANTLES	AND	ULSTERS
	MANTLES		
	MANTLES		
	MANTLES		
MISSES'	MANTLES	AND	ULSTERS

The above goods can be had in all sizes. Now offered at special low prices. S. CARSLEY.



Tailor-made Suits and Costumes of all descriptions made up in the very latest styles at very low prises. S. CARSLEY.

arket Space. A scuffle lately took place between some laborers and St. Gile's sojourners on Putney Bridge, and a battle ensuing, one of the Biber-

MONTREAL MARKETS

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887. The various markets to-day have done a good business, especially in hay and grain, which has come in freely and favored a ready sale; ho se bringing \$10 to \$12, according to quality. Good timethy is in good demand and eagerly sought for, also bright straw: hay that has been wet and colored goes slow. Grain, especially oats, is in good demand and bright oats have been sold at 34c for 32 pounds. The barley boom seems to have seen its best days as large shipments have been made to the States at large advances and the markets there have been overrup. Brewers here have also bought largely and do not seem over anxious to load too heavily at the prices demanded; bops are selling at 11c to 15c as to quality, but there is at present no grand rush for hops. Butter remains unchanged, nearly all sales being in small lots for home consump-tion and holders in the country are getting impatient, in fact, we are assured that could sales be readily effected without overraning the market the factories would sell at a reason-drop from what they have been holding, but

other contests in this city were of insignificant interest compared to the contest be tween Fellows and Nicols, the present assistants in the District Atterney's office, as to which should succeed District Attorney Martine. Micols prosecuted the boodlers and attained a great reputation for the manner in which he discharged the duties devolving upon him. The Democrat mogule of the city, however, passed him over and nominated Colonel Fellows in his stead. Thereupon the Democratic World and the Lugwump Times yelled for a citizens' ticket of Nicols and Reform, and the usual committee of one hundred petup Mr. Nicols and the Republicans promptly endorsed his candidacy. The campaign following this action has never been surpassed for mud throwing and vituperation, but the result is that Colonel Fellows has been elected by a plurality of over 20,000 Customs, \$48,760; and public works, \$184,-ver Nicele. Post, the Henry George candi-date, polled 30,000 votes.

#### MASSACHUSETTC.

BOSTON, Nov. S. - The enormous crowds in the streets and in the corridors of hotels indicate that the interest in the state contest is very much greater than usual. At the Republican headquarters Chairman Burden claims that the Republicans will have a plurality of not less than 14,000, and, perbaps, 17,000. The net loss of the Democratic ticket in Boston is 3,000, while the Republicans claim that returns so far in show that they have gained three or four senators and a dozen or more representatives. The total returns received so far at the Republican headquarters show a Democratic net loss in the state of 8,490. At Democratic headquarters they are making no claims except that the vote will be found to be close when the returns are all in.

Later-The re-election of Amesi(Rep.) as governor is generally conceded by an in-creased plurality. His plurality fast year was 9,463.

#### IN OTHER STATES.

Eles Moines, Ia., Nov. 8.-Meagre re-urns show 2 very light Democratic gain, but there will be no material change from last year.

PALLADELPHIA, Ps., Nov. S.-The entire Republican state ticket is elected, but their principal municipal candidates were defeated in this city by small majorities. The He-publican majority on the state ticket is about 20,000.

CINCISNATI, Obio, Nov. 8 .- Foraker (Rep.) is re-elected governor by an increased major-ity. The city of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county show a great Republican gain. JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 8. -The election to-

it yin Mississippi for members of the Legisstureand county officers was the quietest verknown. There will be few other than traight out Democrats in the next Legisla-116

LINCOLN, Neb , Nov. S .- It has been raining all day and a light vote was polled, with areduced Republican majority on the state ticket. The chief interest centres in the

Miscellaneous..... 328,047 Total..... \$ 3,625,502 For the first four months of the fiscal year the receipts have been as follows :---Customs.....\$ 7,648,803 Excise. 1,828.272 \*Post office. 686,162 Public works. 1,052,635 Total......\$11,702.951 Expenditure.....\$ 9 379,122 Surplus.....2,323,829 The revenue shows the following increases over the first four months of the last year :

Excise, \$182,396; Post office, \$65,542; mis-

#### WISE MERCANTILÆ MAXIMS.

A thorough honest clerk can always com-mand a better salary than one of equivocal nchits.

He who has traded out his neighbor's good

opinion is pretty sure to die : a poor man, how-ever high the price for what he sold it. When business is attended with minuteness of detail, strict punctuality, it runs evenly, without jar or friction, and insures success. It is statistical truth that no single cause At is statistical truth that no single cause leads to more disasters than the use of liquors, not necessarily through drunkenness, but the enfeebling of the judgment. In dress be neat and unobtrusive. The per-fection of dress is to be so perfectly in keeping with your occupation that the attention of an observer is not directed to it at all. Vanily shell a man hone to dive and thrive

Vainly shall a man hope to live and thrive by buying and selling after his neighbors, and customers have learned by sad experience that his word is not reliable, that his representations

of the cost or quality of his wares are not to be trusted.

Fusing and fretting in and around a store, finding fault with the clerks and employes, de-notes a lack of order and business tact, and ex-poses the merchant to ridicule and unpleasant comments from those whom he should have re-spect and confidence.-New York Mail and Express.

SLOWLY TORTURING O'BRIEN TO DEATH. DUBLIN, Nov. 14. — Mr. O'Brien complained to the visiting Justices in the Tullamore jail yesterday c. being slowly tortured to death.

It takes a Hindoo twelve days to cut an acre of grain by the primitive method he employs. With a mall, curved blade he severs the stalks by handfuls as he squats upon his heels. The wages of a harvester are said to be about 30 wages of a narvester are said to be abcut 30 eents per week, without board. These people will have nothing to do with the modern thresh-ing machine. They prefer the "bhooss," or tramping process. They clean the grain by the aid of the wind.

A. F. Shirer, of Fetterman, W. Va., is just recovering from the effects of a spider's bite re-ceived over a monthago. For a time he was on the verge of deatn.

Democrats have fused to beat the Republican nominee. The result will be very close. Returns are very meagre, and there is nothing on which to base an estimate on the Liverpool.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

are anxious to sell, but still persist in dictating are anxious to sell, but soll persist in dictating figures. At London on Saturday a large quan-tity was offered but no sales effected. At Ogdensburg on the same day 500 boxes were offered, and at Canton 9,000 at 11½c, but with sales of less than 500. Hogs seem in little better demand, and those offered are an improvement on many former lots received. Injustle little is have done and those offered are barret by closed being done, and those offered cannot be classed

they seemed to have formed a combine to stand by each other, In cheese everything is "about so." From all parts of the country it is shown that the surplus is more than ample and holders

being done, and those offered cannot be classed as the best. Vegetables are coming in fairly and sell readily. The demand for potatoes is remarkably good for small lots. The stock of game is quite large this morn ing, implying that the boys put in a goods day's work Sunday. Hares 35c a pair, patridges 55c, venison 11c to 15c, per pound. Fowls and turkeys remain at old prices.

The call for fresh eggs is equal to the demand, and 25 cents seems the ruling price. There is quite a stock in the market that have seen their best days, which can be bought at optional prices.

#### Grain.

There seems to be a little better feeling in the wheat market, especially for Maniioba winter, and oats are esgerly sought for for home consumption. Barley it would seem had its boom early, and the demand for peas is not as active as one week ago; 72 to 72½ c is all that is offered for peas to day, while holders are de-manding 73c, and some would accept of more. Corn seems to be in good demand and the mar-kets are well amplied, considerable wastern kets are well supplied, considerable western having been received. Buckwheat is coming in slowly and finds ready sale. The grain market in Chicago is reported irregular but fairly active. Wheat closed at 73%. The corn mar-ket was strong and advanced to 41% December, 41 fc January, 45 fc May. Oats were firmer, closing at 25 fc December, 25 January, 29 fc May. The New York wheat market was stronger and advanced to 83 fc November, 81 fc

May, The New York wheat market was stronger and advanced to 83% November, 84% December, 85% January, 86% February. That there is a great shortage of the grain crop this year cannot be denied. From the best statistics to be obtained in fall wheat there was 14,500,000 bushels, being 3,600,000 less than last year and 5,000,000 less than the average for five years. In spring wheat 5,600,000, being 3,800,-000 less than last year and 4,000,000 less than the five years average. In barley there is 17,-000,000, being 2,300 000 less than last year and 2,000,000 less than the average. In oats there is 50,000,000 being 7,800,009 less than last year. In pease there is 12,000,009 less than last year. In pease there is 12,000,009 against 16,000,000 last year. The Manitoba estimates give 12,351, 724 bushels of wheat, 7,255,237 oats, and 1,925,-231 barley; whilst estimates of the same date give for the United States a yield of 450,000,000 bushels of wheat, 600,000,000 of oats, and 55,-000,000 of barley. Still with all this shortage the aupply seems to be equal to the demand, and the prices are most reasonable. Pintail Blue bi Celery, Cranbe Onions, Apples, the prices are most reasonable.

#### Butter and Cheese,

The butter market for the past two or three days has been exceedingly tranquil and sales have been slow. The market is well supplied with all goods, and several large shipments of creamery have been received. There were one or two quits large orders for cheese for ship-ment, but at less than quotations. If the stock in the country has not been over-estimated, betten rules or guident sales may be anti-insted better prices or quicker sales may be anticipated. Just now the commission merchants here have Just now the contact all they can handle. Apples.

The market continues to be well supplied, The market continues to be well supplied, and choice fruit is in demand, but the prices are too stiff to warrant any large sales. The fameuse seem to be principally in the largest demand, but some offered seem to be badly spotted. The Alexander, Oldenburg and Golden russet are being purchased quite freely, as they hold their own for months. Large ship-cents are doily being received and publication ments are daily being received, and purchasers

	Ontario bags-	NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Ave. 11-C WASHINGTON, 817 M
	Medium. $1.75 - 1.85$	
	Spring extra 1 70 - 1 85	
	Superfine,	
	Middlings 1 20 - 1 30	I HAVE YOU A PAIN
	City strong bakers' (140 lb. sks.)	Anywhere about yo
	per 196 lbs 4 50 - 4 60	USE PERRY DAVIS'
	HIDES AND SKINS	"PAIN KILLER
ľ	Hides, No. 1, per lb 6 @ 61	And Get Instant Reifef
1	Hides, No. 2	BEWARE OF IMITATIO
1	Hides, No. 3	25 Cis. Per Bottle.
	Calfskins, green, lb 7 8	
	Calfskins, dry 8 10	
	Lambskins, each	
	Sheepskins	at Pla to tax but should BD FO (
ĺ	Tallow, rendered, lb	at 31c to 4c; butchers', \$2.50 to \$3. Lambs are firm at \$2.50 to \$3 for ordi
ļ	OYSTERS, LOBSTERS.	\$3.25 to \$3.60 for good to choice.
	Oysters, select, gal45c @ 50c	Quoted at \$3 to \$5 for common and
	" common, "	for choice and \$12 for extra choice.
	Lobsters, per lb	worth 4c to 41c or 41c per lb. for good
	SUGAR,	weights, 41c to 41c for heavy and 2c stags. The local market is quiet
•	Cut loaf	changed. Butter, 19c to 20c for choi
	Cubes	16e to 20e for pastry, and 10e to 18e for
	Cubes	and inferior. Eggs, 19c for rou Dressed hog, \$5 to \$5 50. Poultry-
1	Granulated	offerings. Chickens, 25c to 35 a nam
	White extra "C" 510 5 40	40c to 55c; geese, 5c to 51c a pound
	White extra "C"	keys, Sic to 9ic.
	EGGS.	The following are some prices of
	Fresh laid 23c @ 25c	The following are some prices of Peterborcugh : Wheat, fall, 80c to 82
	By case 19c 20c	1 000 to 800 : Deas. 650 to 670 : rva. 504
	GAME AND POULTRY.	Dotatoes, per bag, 80s to 95c • butter
	Geese, per lb	18c to 19c; fresh roll, 22c to 24c; ap to \$2.50.
	Turkeys, per lb	ST. ALBANS, VT.
1	Black Duck, per nair 100 120	There was not a large quantity
	Partridges	offered yesterday, and prices for fal
	Pigeons	"frost bitten," sold at 21c to 23c; sur way down. Cheese, none offered.
	Teal ducks, per pair	offered freely. Turkeys, 8c to 10c ; fo
	L'untail ducks, per pair	Sc; egge, 21c to 22c for fresh.
ļ	Blue bill docks, per pair 0.40 0.45 Snipe, per dozen 2.75 3.00	LONDON.
ļ	Snipe, per dozen	Twenty-six factories registered 17,0 cheese, of which 900 are August n
ł	Woodcocks, per brace 2.00 2.25	balance September's and balance of se
ł	VEGETABLES.	in the market here for sale, but none
l	Potatoes, per bag\$ 75 @\$ 90	buyers and sellers being apart.
ł	Celery, per doz	UTICA, N.Y.
l	Turnips, per bush	Sales of cheese to day 3315 boxes, 2000 boxes at 10gc, and 2340 at 11c. At L
ł	Carrots, per bush 40 50	N.Y., nearly 5000 boxes offered, sellin
l	Parsnips, per bush 40 50	to 11 <sub>1</sub> C. Butter, 20c to 23c : now a
I	Onions, per bush	small choics lot a little higher.
١	White cabbages, per doz 40 50	CHIOAGO.
I	Apples, choice	There were 23,000 hogs received at th
l	Apples, common 1 20 1 75	Tuesday, while 32,000 were expected ; Le
ł	SALT.	were firm at slight advance. Corn taken an advance, and for the past
l	Liverpcol, per bag, Elevens\$0 43 @\$0 45	the Corn Exchange has been live
l	"Twelves0 400 42 Canadian, in small bags, 2 50 3 50	going as high as 42gc.
l	" Quarters	DIG OTTAXOB DOD OTTADD
	Factory filled, per bag 1 20 1 25	BIG CHANCE FOR SKIPPE
	Eureks factory filled, do 2 30 2 40	At the W. Oxford, Ontario, cheese
l	Rice's pure dairy, per bag 0 00 2 00   quarters 0 00 0 50	there may be seen five monster cheer gating in weight 22,000 pounds, a sight
	Turk's Island 0 28 0 30	we believe, has never before been see
l		of the cheese stand four feet high, are
	Reports From Some of the Suburbs.	two inches in diameter, nearly sevented
	TORONTO.	circumference, and weigh 5,000 pounds two and a half tons. The smallest or
	The local market was well attended, but not	1,800 pounds, nearly a ton. Last year (
	equal to that of last week. About 20 loads of	matte, at the same factory a large chose
	cattle were forwarded, the quality most fair.	ing 4,600 pounds. This cheese was al Glasgow, Scotland, and being cut was
	There is really no export cattle. Butchers'   cattle from 140 to 4c. S.ockers and feeders, 240	be so much superior in every way to two
	to So Bulls, 2e to 2% Milch cows continue l	cheese made in New York State that.
1	in fair demand, and are still quoted at \$25 to	quence, our Glargow cheese eaters t
	\$45. Offerings of sheep limited. Shippers quoted	ordered from this factory.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ninge, such bathe ensuing, one of the Hiber-nians was very neatly tumbled over the bridge, and, whilst he was floundering in the water, loudly exclaimed to his opponent, "Och, you spalpeen, come and hit me now, if you dare !"-Tit-Bits. ս? 37 LADIES' FUR CAPS LADIES' FUR CAPS LADIES' FUR CAPS NS. BOYS FUR CAPS BOYS' FUR CAPS BOYS' FUR CAPS CHILDREN'S FUR CAPS CHILDREN'S FUR CAPS CHILDREN'S FUR CAPS 50 a head. inary, and Calves are l \$6 to \$11 Hog3 are d medium Fur Caps in Baltic Seal, Grey Land and White Lamb in a variety of styles and at lowest prices, to 23c for S. CARSLEYS. and unice dairy or medium LADIES' TRIMMED HATS LADIES' TRIMMED HATS LADIES' TRIMMED HATS and lots -Plentiful ; ducks LADIES' TRIMMED BONNETS LADIES' TRIMMED BONNETS LADIES' TRIMMED BONNETS , and tur quoted at c; barley, c, to 58c; CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS per tub. ples \$2.00 Full assortment in leading colors and latest styles. Orders receive prompt attention. of butter S. CARSLEY. l lots, not nmer lots Lady (to servant's mother): "And why has your daughter given me notice? Isn't she satis-Poultry wls, 7c to "Well, mum, the fact is when she came to you we thought you was Methodists, but it turns out you are only 'Vegetarians.'"—Tit Bits. 005 boxes nake and ason, now effected MOURNING MILLINERY MOURNING MILLINERY MOURNING MILLINERY at 10 c; atle Falls, WIDOWS' CAPS WIDOWS' CAPS WIDOWS' CAPS g at 101c nd then a WIDOWS' BONNET FRONTS WIDOWS' BONNET FRONTS WIDOWS' BONNET FRONTS homarket has also Ladies requiring Mourning Millinery of any description can rely on getting suited two days At S. CARSLEY'S. ly,-corr ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS RS. e factory se, aggre POT PLANTS POT PLANTS POT PLANTS n. Foui five feet en feet in EVENING FLOWERS EVENING FLOWERS EVENING FLOWERS each, or ie weighs here was se weigh hipped to The largest selection of Artificial Flowers for all purposes can be had at S. CARSLEY'S. found to elvelarge in cons his year MONTREAL, November 16th, 1887. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.