

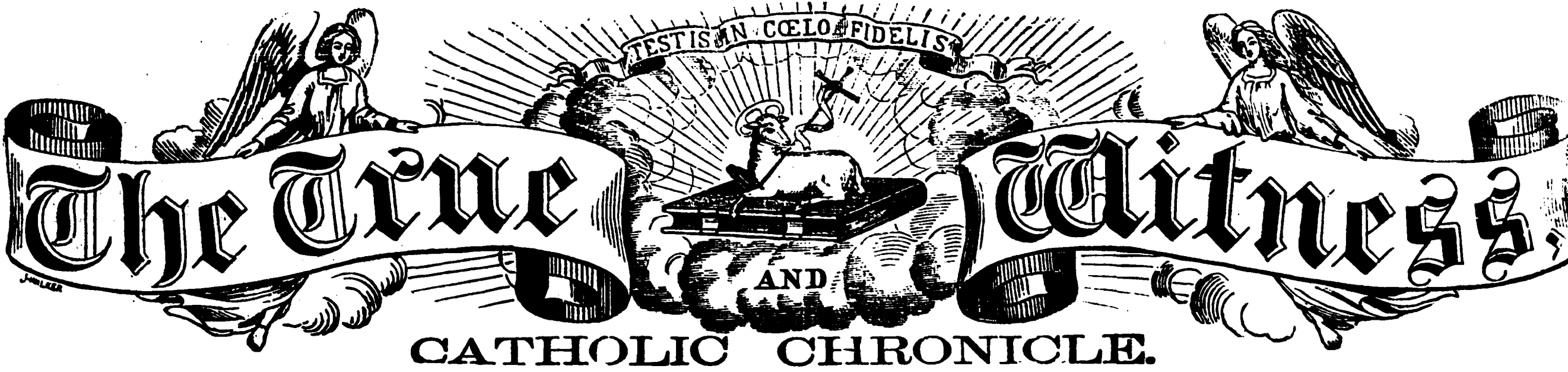
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DISTRESSED IRELAND.

Parnell's Powerful Plea for Afflicted Irish Tenants.

Mr. Parnell's powerful plea for afflicted Irish tenants...

Mr. Gladstone attended this evening's session of the House of Commons...

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland...

Mr. Parnell, in moving the second reading of his bill...

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry...

Mr. Parnell, indeed, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate...

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Mr. Parnell, indeed, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate...

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry to find...

Mr. Parnell, indeed, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate...

WITH A RELIC OF ST. PAUL.

Cures in the Passionist Monastery of West Hoboken.

For two or three years the Passionist Fathers in the monastery of West Hoboken...

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry to find...

Mr. Parnell, indeed, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate...

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry to find...

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Mr. Parnell, indeed, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate...

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry to find...

THE HILL OF SLANE.

People too frequently in travelling in Ireland pass by the most sacred...

The Hill of Slane, on whose glorious summit the first Holy Sacrifice of the Mass...

The Hill of Slane, on whose glorious summit the first Holy Sacrifice of the Mass...

The Hill of Slane, on whose glorious summit the first Holy Sacrifice of the Mass...

The Hill of Slane, on whose glorious summit the first Holy Sacrifice of the Mass...

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The Hill of Slane, on whose glorious summit the first Holy Sacrifice of the Mass...

The Hill of Slane, on whose glorious summit the first Holy Sacrifice of the Mass...

THE MARTYRS MEMORIAL.

As the national memorial to the devoted martyrs, Brebeuf and Lallemand...

The Bay of Penetanguishene, which is divided into two large basins...

The Bay of Penetanguishene, which is divided into two large basins...

The Bay of Penetanguishene, which is divided into two large basins...

The Bay of Penetanguishene, which is divided into two large basins...

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The Bay of Penetanguishene, which is divided into two large basins...

A TRUCE TO BE DECLARED.

The Parnellite objection to a truce to be declared...

The Parnellite objection to a truce to be declared...

The Parnellite objection to a truce to be declared...

The Parnellite objection to a truce to be declared...

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THE PRINCE'S SCHEME.

London, Sept. 20.—The Prince of Wales has sent a letter to the Lord Mayor...

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THE ENGLISH SOCIETY PAPERS.

The following gleanings from last week's "Society" papers have been cabled to New York:

Vanity Fair is informed that a marriage will soon take place between Miss Carroll and Baron Louis de la Grange. She is the daughter of...

AN ANCIENT MARION HOUSE.

Mr. Carroll is the owner of Dougherty's Marion, one of the very best style country mansions in the United States, which stands on fine park-like grounds...

FRANCE ISOLATED.

Then Vanity Fair voices a much prevalent feeling: "What I regard as one of the worst features of our present position in European politics is the isolation of France."

A DAD WOMAN.

St. Stephen's has overheard a conversation in third class life of a mechanic's wife who had brought her husband's dinner in a public house adjoining his workshop.

The hungry man entered and proceeded to demolish the dinner. "I see that poor young kid-napped piece is going back to Sophia."

LADIES IN POLITICS.

The Court Journal learns that Lady Randolph Churchill is playing Mrs. Gladstone's part during that lady's absence from the ladies' gallery.

A PRETTY ATTENTION.

Since Lord Randolph became the leader of the House his handsome young wife has been constant in her attendance behind the grille of the ladies' gallery.

FASHION IN HATS.

The hats of women are less liberal than they were, and woggles are topping out. The style of millinery was done to death in a jiffy.

SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.

The same paper says Mr. Hurdley McCarthy seems to be in a very delicate health. He is not robust to begin with, and he is not a big fellow.

IT WAS A LOVE MATCH.

Modern Society announces: "A regrettable fact that can scarcely escape the observation of anybody who comes into frequent contact with the court circles of the Princess Beatrice is ever increasing spiritlessness."

A PHENOMENON.

"Pink Un," in the Sporting Times, having been on the Continent, narrates a story of a man who had been chewing a small cigar at the bar for over three-quarters of an hour, and who came up to a Dartmouther and asked:

SEVERE ON LABBY.

Returning to London, it adds: "Labby, having frequently tried in vain to take down the Chancellor of the Exchequer, wants to take down his salary."

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS.

In the House of Commons last night the Palliates and Radicals caused a protracted sitting by obstructive tactics. They fought the Irish supply bills step by step, especially the items for the Viceroy's household and Chief Secretary's office.

THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

"The sovereignty and the honor of Virginia would not have suffered from the exercise of a wise moderation and a magnanimous clemency. No one feared for the Constitution of the United States," replied the priest.

"Then you are for granting immunity to every lawless band of men who may choose to invade our borders by night, and call upon all to rise against themselves, and cut down and children?"

"No! I should simply treat such offenses as they are now dealt with in European countries—consider such offenses as mere political offenses—aggravated ones to be punished, but not to be expiated by capital punishment."

"Then," replied Mr. Waldron, "you would condone wholesale murder, arson and insurrection, under the pretext of political aberration and fanaticism?"

"I simply affirm my own conviction," Mr. Bingham answered, "that in the case of John Brown and his followers it would have been a wise policy to be moderate, tolerant, magnanimous; and that the exercise of such magnanimity would have made you a host of friends even among the bitterest opponents of slavery."

"And encouraged hosts of such unprincipled and unprincipled fanatics as this old blood-stained man and his acolytes?" said Mr. Pinckney.

"No; your moderation would have disarmed them. John Brown was not unprincipled or unscrupulous. He was a thorough Puritan, as firm and deep-seated in his convictions as his ancestor, Peter Brown, when he set sail in the 'Mayflower' and landed at Plymouth Rock."

"He was nurtured in the belief that slavery was the greatest bane of the free America which his forefathers had laid out and fought to create. He pursued the abolition of slavery as that of the cause dearest to the heart of God, and was ready, at any moment, to sacrifice everything, even his own life and that of his brave sons, to promote it."

"He was incapable of doing anything he believed to be wrong in the sight of his Maker. This is simple, historical truth. Such sincerity, allied with even extreme fanaticism, should not be treated as a mere lust of bloodshed, rapine, and disorder. You render such men harmless by treating them mercifully."

"But I am only preventing you, gentlemen, from attending to the object which brings you together," Mr. Bingham said.

"I can only pray that He who watched so lovingly over the infancy of this great nation will not allow it, in the noontide of its power and prosperity, to waste on its real strife the mighty forces which should be devoted to all the best purposes of freedom and civilization."

"I have given my whole life, within the sphere of my calling, to serve our country—the best of my power. Could I dispose of a thousand years of life I should devote them with the same singleness and zeal to that dear country's welfare and happiness. And so I bid you all a very good night. Pray do not stir," he continued, addressing Mr. Louis D'Arcy: "my young friend, Gaston, is waiting for me outside to see me safe to my room."

Mr. Bingham bowed himself out of the room, leaving his political antagonists not a little anxious to continue the discussion. The gentlemen, however, knowing how late the hour was, lost no time in coming to their immediate purpose.

"We have been commissioned, my dear sir," Mr. Waldron said, addressing Francis D'Arcy, "to inform your honored self and Mr. Louis D'Arcy you have been unanimously chosen to represent North Carolina in the convention which is to assemble in Richmond on the eleventh of June. It is the earnest wish of every Southern statesman, as well as our own, that we may have an, as well as an enlightened, advice and influence in this crisis of our country's fate."

"You bear us," Francis D'Arcy said, "and especially gratified that it should be conveyed to us by gentlemen so eminent in the esteem of their countrymen. But if I have been able to gather the real and settled purpose of those you represent, your object in meeting, either in Baltimore or in Richmond, is to lay the basis of an independent Southern Confederacy. Such, at least, is the unanimous and firm determination of the democracy of South Carolina."

"It is, unquestionably," said Mr. Pinckney. "Then, I pray God to take me out of this life before I see the day when the Union of States, out of which this nation has grown into such greatness and promise of widespread empire, will have ceased to exist," replied Mr. D'Arcy.

"Let us hope," Mr. Waldron here said, "that you will be as faithful to your native State as you have proved yourself to the Union."

"I trust," replied Mr. D'Arcy solemnly, "that every one who hears my name shall ever honor, in life and in death, his sacred duty as a citizen of the United States."

"But you were a citizen of Georgia before you were a citizen of the Union," insisted Mr. Pinckney.

"The same hour that gave me birth," the old gentleman answered, "made me a citizen of that glorious Union under which Georgia herself has grown up to be the prosperous and wealthy community we admire. I admit no priority of obligation in the sense you mean, save only that such priority must be, in right as well as in fact, in favor of that Union, one and indivisible, which the whole world, civilized and uncivilized, acknowledges as sole sovereign—supreme, paramount, and national."

"But, surely," urged his opponent, "you would not have me, a South Carolinian, separate my lot from that of my native State. To South Carolina my allegiance is due, whether she remain in the Union or choose to secede from it."

"It is not for me to dictate to you, sir, your line of duty," Mr. D'Arcy replied. "I can only speak for myself and for my sons, whom I have endeavored to teach by word and example. I do not think they are likely to forget what is due either to their native State or to their common country."

"I shall answer for myself, father," said Mr. Louis D'Arcy. "Had I the blood of all my ancestors in my veins, I should pour it all out in the defence of the Union."

"Then you decline the message we have the honor to bear to you," said Mr. Waldron.

"I must decline the responsibility of countenancing, no matter how remotely, any action tending to break up the government and divide the nation. I must, moreover, avoid the pain of having to enter a public protest against a course which I deem a sin against God and my country."

"Such are also my sentiments," Francis D'Arcy added. "It is not likely that the single voice of an old man of eighty, though raised with surpassing eloquence, could persuade men whose faces is set toward disunion and its probable consequences, civil war, the subjugation of the South, and yielding to the North the leadership of the Union, hitherto held by us."

"Oh, make your mind easy about that, my dear sir," said Mr. Pinckney, with a sneer.

"The North will never fire a shot against the firmly united South. They know that cotton is king here, and they are the very humble servants of King Cotton."

"You must pardon me for reminding you that I am a much older man than you," Mr. D'Arcy said, as he advanced toward the speaker and seized his hand.

"I must therefore recall to you, as well, the fact which Southern gentlemen are but too apt to overlook or to deny. The stern and indomitable spirit which animated John Brown till his very latest breath on the scaffold is the true spirit of New England and the Free States. You think it has been replaced by a spirit of greedy and subservient self-interest. But you have only to proclaim a self-slavery confederacy and to fire the first gun against the flag of the Union, and you will see the entire East and West rise up like men, and, animated by the persevering and indomitable spirit of John Brown, march southward to defend the Union and to annihilate forever both your confederacy and the slavery on which you build it."

"You are both against us, then," said Mr. Pinckney, with much emotion.

"Against the suicidal folly which hurries you onward to utter and inevitable ruin, but ever with you in that faithful, brotherly love which must hope for a cessation of the unwarlike strife, while striving itself to bind up the wounds it cannot prevent."

"He hopes that Major De Beaumont, whose home is in South Carolina, will not be untrue to his State when the proper time comes," said Mr. Pinckney, grasping the soldier's hand.

"I pray the day may never come," was the latter's reply, "when I shall have to choose between my sworn allegiance to the flag of the Union and my duty to my native State."

"But you would never wield your sword against her?" persisted the other.

"Never!" was the indignant answer. "I should break it in my own heart rather than do so."

And so they parted for the night.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BITTERNESS OF PARTING.

The prospect which such discussions as those recorded in the last chapter opened to the patriotic soul of Francis D'Arcy, was so sad, and affected his health so seriously, that all his children—even Mrs. D'Arcy herself—rejoiced at his near departure from the United States.

When Mr. Alexander and his fellow-disturbers had retired, and the household was at rest for the night, Louis and his wife sought their father's quiet room.

"I always come here, dearest father," she said, "like a frightened or weary bird to the old nest. The spirit of your dear mother, Louis," she continued, "seems to be always here. Do you know that I feel her very near me to-night?" she added, addressing her father in-law.

"You need repose, my poor child," said the old gentleman, as he placed a low chair for her near his own, and Louis seated himself on the other side. "These days have been too full of emotion for you, Mary, though I never saw you looking more radiant with happiness than to-night."

"It is precisely her happiness that accounts for this depression. She is terrified by the very thought of leaving Fairy Dell," said her husband.

"By the thought of leaving you and my baby girl, and my noble boy," Mrs. D'Arcy added.

"But you will be with my father, Mary, and you will have Rose and Genevieve and Maud, and Charley during his vacation at least."

"Surely, surely, Louis, the poor child will have all that; but she will miss the true wife that you are, my dear Mary, were you not thus to miss him. Yes, my dear," she continued, "after a moment's silence, "I feel, myself, that my angel-wife is near me to-night. This feeling and assurance fill my soul with extraordinary peace and strength. He in whose bosom dwell the spirit of the departed just is ever near to us; and so are they, if we could only think of it, and be comforted by the thought! But this sweet sense of greater nearness and sudden increase of interior consolation is a special favor sent us after some great trial, or at the approach of some event that is to test our generosity. It is the voice in our inmost soul, both of the Divine Spirit and of His saints, bidding us to rejoice and prepare!"

"How many such sweet lessons did you give both Louis and me, in this same room, when she was with us, listening like us, her children, to your instructions?" the lady said, with beaming countenance.

"Will, dear father," said Louis D'Arcy, "I believe this sense of our nearness to God and our dear mother is given to both Mary and myself precisely, because our separation is near at hand."

"I know, Louis, what a sacrifice I am demanding of your generosity. And yet, my son, I think that at my age, and with your life so closely interwoven with mine, and with such closely united souls as ours have been, I am not a little generous in putting the ocean between you and me."

"Most truly can I say, dear sir," Louis D'Arcy answered, "and Mary here present is ready to vouch for it, that to part with her who is the sun of my life and my home would be even less painful than to part with you. She, I have every reason to hope, will come back to me full of new health and life, after a year or two spent in Europe with our children; but I cannot bear the thought of having you away from me for a single week."

"Indeed, dearest father," Mrs. D'Arcy said, "I should love my husband less did he cease to love you more and more every day. Your beautiful affection for me, ever since the day you first called me daughter, has been the tenderness of a mother and the watchful devotion of a father for his only child."

"And I must also say, Mary," replied the old gentleman—"and in this your husband will not gainsay me—that father never had so peerless a daughter as I have had in you, and that no husband could have been blessed with a better wife."

"Oh! father, you spoil me with your praise; and you spoil me the more that you mean what you say."

"Well, my love," replied her husband, "thank God you are not a young girl whose head might be turned by flattery!"

"You do not know, my dear," she said, smiling, "what constant temptations to vanity and self-love are all these delightful things you are both continually saying to me. I often say to myself that I only resemble those acid fruits which are utterly worthless and unsavory, unless they are preserved in honey."

"And having succeeded in making you the sweetest and dearest of little women," her father said, "we must now keep you carefully. But, dear Mary, we have been talking very seriously—Louis and I—about Rose and her affianced husband. Charles writes to me, from his return from Valencia to Paris, that he fears Diego de Lebriza is anything but a good Christian. This intelligence he communicates in obedience to my formal commands."

"Surely, father," said Mrs. D'Arcy, greatly shocked by this piece of news, "Charley has not been playing the spy over Diego?"

The two gentlemen looked at each other

and smiled. "That is not a honeyed answer, Mary," said the husband, bursting into a loud laugh, in which his father joined.

"Fardon me, dear father," Mrs. D'Arcy said. "Indeed, I did not mean to insinuate that you could have instructed the boy to watch over the conduct of any one."

"I was going to tell you, Mary," the old gentleman replied, "that, having heard from another source that Diego was a little tainted with the skepticism of the French university in which he was educated, I had cautioned Charles against contracting an intimacy with any one whom he did not know to be sincerely and avowedly a practical Christian. He was shocked to find his future brother-in-law a professed Voltairian, though Diego is very guarded in his conversations with Charles. After much thought the dear boy overcame his repugnance to mention the matter to me—only did so in the most delicate manner, and for the purpose of asking my advice as to the best means of convincing Diego of the error of his ways. As this matter is one which vitally concerns the happiness of our little Rose, I commanded Charles to give me the reasons on which he founded his suspicions, telling him that they should never be made known to his sister. It is Charles's answer to my letter that has, I must now confess to you, Mary, determined me to go to Spain. We must see and hear Diego ourselves. Should we find him to be really an unbeliever, this engagement must be broken off. Rose's heart is yet free. I shall never consent to see it broken by giving her happiness in keeping to a man without faith, and most likely, without conscience or principle."

"This is sad news, dear father," said Mrs. D'Arcy.

"It is very good news, I think," replied the old gentleman. "If Diego turns out to be what I fear he is, a good Providence is interfering in behalf of your child, and warning us, her parents, and guardians, in time."

"And now as we are privileged to have early Mass again to-morrow," he continued, "you must not lose a moment in retiring to rest. God bless you, my precious Mary," he said, kissing her forehead, as she knelt for his blessing. "And may He preserve you both long, long to each other, my noble Louis, my other self!" And he folded his son to his heart.

Early as was the hour fixed for divine service the morning, and it was long before daylight the chapel was filled with worshippers. The news had spread that Mrs. Francis D'Arcy, with the ladies of the family, were leaving on the next day for Europe, and all who could come had risen soon after midnight to see the family they loved so well united in their sweet chapel. And more sweet, more heavenly than ever before, sounded the notes of the organ in the lingering twilight, and rose in the fragrant and still May morning the blended harmonies of the voices that sang there from out the fullness of overflowing hearts!

Even Mr. Bingham, accustomed as he was to perform his part in this most solemn of services, felt his heart melting within him as Rose and her mother sang together each invocation of the Litany, while the rest of the family, with the entire congregation, responded, thrilled themselves by the divine beauty of prayer and music, and by the touching circumstances of the occasion.

"Oh, mamma, I cannot resign myself to the thought of leaving home, and of parting with dear papa and Gaston," Rose was saying to her mother, as they both were leaving the chapel.

"The parting is far more painful to me, my child," Mrs. D'Arcy said. "Your father and I have never been separated from each other a single month since our wedding day. And the thought of separation causes me a deeper pang, now that they talk of war between the North and South."

"Then why do we go just at present?" asked Rose.

"The three physicians consulted by your father agree in saying that I must go to Spain or to Cuba, or lose my life."

"Mamma, dearest, don't mention it! Of course, in that case, we must all put aside every feeling but that of anxiety for your preservation. Oh, my precious little mother," the fond girl continued, as she clung to the side of her parent, "I should die if they kept me away from you."

"No fear of that, darling. You are so needful to me as I to you. Besides, you know your grandfather is absolutely obliged to go to Malaga for the stone can save our property there from utter ruin. And his own health needs a change of air and the genial climate of the South Mediterranean."

"But, dear mamma, how shall we ever be able to see all our poor people, and get everything ready by to-morrow morning?"

"We must only do what we can, my dear," Mrs. D'Arcy replied. "Your Aunt Louisa will not allow either the schools, the poor, or the sick, to suffer in our absence. She has ever been God's angel to the needy. And then again, your Aunt Montgomery is to be with her all summer, and both together will have good care of your father and his people."

"I know that I shall not be missed much, if at all," said Rose; "but I shall miss the children sadly on Sundays, and all my old friends at the factories and in the farm houses."

"Well, my dear, we shall find you plenty of the same kind of work to do in Spain, where you will, perhaps, find as much want to relieve. Besides, you must try to brighten up your Spanish and French, and prepare to make the most of your stay abroad to finish your own education."

"I am ready to devote myself to anything and everything you may deem best for me, dear mamma," said the daughter. "I love you all that I know, even the happiness of being with you. Oh, for the stone can save our property there from utter ruin. And his own health needs a change of air and the genial climate of the South Mediterranean."

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CHAPTER IX.

IN ANDALUSIA.

RONDA, July 4, 1866.

MY DEAR HUSBAND.—We have been now over a week in this most delightful place, and the rest, the mountain air, the delicious climate and the beautiful atmosphere of social goodness that surrounds me, have made me quite forget the sufferings of the sea voyage and the prostration caused on our arrival by the intense heat of Malaga.

Your father's generous forethought had provided us with the beautiful residence from which I write to you. It is an old palace, and is a sheer fall of five hundred feet down to the river Guadiaro, which flows or rushes rather round the mountain on three sides. The furious stream seems to have cleft the mountain asunder in the course of ages, for "The Cut," (El Tajo) as the citizens call the narrow river passage, is less than two hundred feet in width, and is spanned by two bridges that your father, the children and myself go daily to admire.

One of these, at the narrowest and lowest point, is a single arch thrown over the chasm in the time of the Moors, and over which, they say, there was formerly an aqueduct. The other bridge is at some distance, and at a much higher point of the Cut. It is upward

of four hundred feet from the level of the highest water, and rests on double tiers of solid masonry, built up from the river bed, and supporting an arch of one hundred and fifty feet span, under which you could put Trinity steeple, New York, and add its neighbor of St. Paul's, without touching the keystone of the arch!

Accustomed as we were to mountain scenery and surrounding objects of surpassing grandeur, we found ourselves here amid sublime objects still, and this great work of human skill filled me with sincere enthusiasm.

Allow me, however, to describe our new home and its immediate environs. It is a very spacious edifice, containing two distinct parts, one for winter residence, and the other for summer. The former is most admirably calculated to keep out cold in a very elevated position, while the latter, which we are at present inhabiting, is equally well adapted for the same reason. There are only two stories, rising in a quadrangle round a most beautiful court or interior garden planted with citron and orange trees, and adorned with the most beautiful flowering plants to be found in this favored country and climate. They have given me the best apartments—I mean your father has with those for Rose and the girls adjoining mine. I cannot tell you what pains this most generous of mortals has been at to provide me with everything that could make life delightful for me and the children. He has studied in the furniture our taste, the needs of the climate, and above all, my health and comfort.

So, my rooms are airy, and from them I can go into the garden in the vast courtyard or top outside beneath the shady walks of Alameda, where I can enjoy the invigorating breezes that are ever blowing round the mountain crest, or feast my eyes on the gorgeous scenery, while dear father recalls the stirring incidents connected with the history of Ronda under the Romans as well as under the Moors.

The girls never tire of their walks on this enchanting Alameda, with its pavement of many-colored marbles, its graceful and shady trees, the rich variety of flower and shrub that fill its parterres, and the balmy, scented air that, one might fancy, wafted hither from Paradise. And thus most interesting and charming as is this city, with all its wonders, the people are to me objects that attract and charm with a far greater power. It is not alone the singularly simple and appropriate costumes of both sexes, or their rare beauty of form and vivacity of expression, that strikes a foreigner so much as the evident gladness that shines forth in the faces of all classes. You, who have been so much in Spain, know well the elevation of the Spanish character, the noble pride and self-respect, the courtesy and generosity that distinguish no less the peasant and the mountaineer than the noblest and wealthiest in the land.

But I must not dwell on this at present; many opportunities will doubtless be afforded me to give you my impressions of the people and the country, as I become acquainted with them. The peace which fills our new mountain home, and the enchanting aspects of nature and society around us, only carry me back hourly to Fairy Dell and its dear inmates, while the rumors which come to us from across the Atlantic of increasing agitation and impending civil war, fill my soul with deep anxiety for all my loved ones, for you in particular, my own twin-soul!

If I can only feel sure that you, dearest Louis, will not be carried away in this whirl of political passions, and that you succeed in guarding our own people from the fever of discussion that has seized upon our fellow-citizens, North and South, then I am content that my health will improve rapidly and steadily. Let me now say a word about Rose and her affianced.

As soon as the steamer had reached Malaga, we were agreeably surprised to find that Diego and his father, Don Ramon, had been waiting there for our arrival. Indeed, they had come a week beforehand to make sure that the villa which Don Ramon had rented for us, about a mile from the city, was in perfect repair, and provided with furniture, servants, and all kinds of provisions necessary to our comfort. The old Marquis had not spared his pains, in spite of his age, his infirmities, and the oppressive heat that reigns at this season all along the southern seaboard. We found everything ready for us and in the most perfect order. The Marquis's old military habits would not allow him to rest until he felt sure that your father's wishes had been complied with, and no one of his ornaments dared to trifle or idle while his watchful eyes were on them.

We arrived about two o'clock in the morning. It was a lovely moonlight night; and as I had slept soundly the night before and retired very early while we were on our way from Cadiz, I was up and on deck when we were boarded by the custom-house barge. In it, unknown to your father, came the Marquis and his son, Rose and the girls were still in their staterooms, and your father and I were seated in a cosy nook on the quarter-deck, he explaining to me the various points of interest on the shore. All at once we heard his name pronounced at the gangway, and in a moment the captain with two gentlemen advanced toward us. Don Ramon, forgetful of lameness and everything, rushed forward and held father in a long, mute, and fervent embrace. "My dear friend! my more than brother!" he said, the only words uttered. Then your father led him forward and presented him to me, the old gentleman kissing my hand and expressing his joy at my safe arrival, and his concern for my health, in excellent English, and in tones that bespoke much more than the compliments of Spanish courtesy. Then turning to his son, who was standing, hat in hand, at a respectful distance, he beckoned him to him and presented him to me first and then to your father. There was light enough to enable me to see that Diego was of a most commanding and graceful figure, strikingly handsome, and in every way, so far as I could judge, worthy to be the representative of his ancient house. He addressed me in very good French, though I heard him afterward speaking very fair English, and I thought him perfect both in his sentiments and his manner of expressing them.

Of course I felt very proud of my new son, and as the two old gentlemen eagerly questioned each other about the matters that touched them most, Diego was left to entertain me. At first, they were left returning to land, after having paid their respects to us, but my father persuaded them to remain till the entire ship's company were afoot. And so we waited for two hours, until Miss Rose and her sisters made their appearance. Rose, who did not expect so early a visit, was not a little startled by the sudden apparition of the venerable Marquis, to whom she was presented by her grandfather. I did not hear the pretty speech of welcome that he made, but Vity repeated it to me word for word. He said that this was one of the happiest days of his life, and that he hoped soon to see his own happiness crowned by another day, when the house of Lebriza would hail in her loved and beautiful mistress, Rose, her sister's loved and beautiful mistress. Rose turned pale and scarlet in turn, and could only reply by outcrying her thanks, and looking toward me in her utter distress. I was soon by her side, but Diego, on being introduced, with the delicate instincts of a true gentleman contented himself with kiss-

ing her hand, and resting on double tiers of solid masonry, built up from the river bed, and supporting an arch of one hundred and fifty feet span, under which you could put Trinity steeple, New York, and add its neighbor of St. Paul's, without touching the keystone of the arch!

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ing Rose's hand most reverently, while she smiled her acknowledgments. Viva and Maud, who rather seemed to enjoy this little scene, were soon chatting volubly in French with Diego, and this gave my poor little Rose time to recover herself. Presently my cousin Maud to me, saying in a loud whisper: "Oh, mamma, don't you think he is handsome?"

"Hush, you silly little chit," said Rose, putting on a blush as vivid as the scarlet which we had been just admiring on the loveliest peaks of the near Sierra.

"Mamma, darling," she said presently, "will not you come down with me a moment to our stateroom? I have something to say to you before we go ashore."

I did not question her, knowing how exquisitely delicate and sensitive our child's heart is, and accordingly went down to my stateroom. Rose instantly looked the door, and throwing herself into my arms, burst into a flood of tears.

"Let me cry a little," she said, softly. And when I had petted and soothed her, "Mamma," she continued, "let us kneel down and pray to our dear Lord to do with me as He knows best for my good and the happiness of us all."

And with that sweet but irrefragable importunity which marks Rose's manner in her serious moods, she made me kneel beside her, and I did pray with my whole heart that His whose fatherly love and wisdom direct all our ways should guide that fragile soul whose treasures of goodness and generosity I, her mother, could best appreciate of all living beings. When we had risen from our knees, she turned on me a face radiant with a strange light.

"What is it, my own darling?" I said.

"Has anything disturbed you? You were strangely troubled a moment ago, and now you seem strangely happy."

"I cannot account for it, mamma," she answered; "but the first sight of Mr. De Lebriza filled me with unaccountable and sudden terror. And as I placed my heart and my life just now in the hand of God, to be disposed of as He wills, I felt my whole soul overflowing with a peace and a contentment so heavenly sweet that I am sure He will have a care of me."

"Indeed I know He will, darling," I said.

"And now let us join the gentlemen."

From that moment the child has behaved admirably. She has neither sought nor avoided the company of her fiancé. The old Marquis was, and is still, for fixing an early day for the marriage; but your speaking in your name and mine, insists that the written contract of affiancement drawn up by him, and subscribed by Don Ramon, expressly stipulates that Rose shall be left free, from proper age, to ratify or reject the promise made in her name. Hence, your father gave the Marquis to understand that the whole matter must now be left to the young people themselves, or rather to Rose, who is thus at liberty to disown her heart and hand. I confess, dearest Louis, that I am entirely in favor of Diego; he seems to me the type of the high-born Spanish nobleman. I have, therefore, watched with intense interest the progress he has been making in our child's esteem.

Have I any solid grounds for thinking that Rose loves him? To this question, I think that both as a woman and a mother I can answer in the affirmative. I made up my mind about it during the first reception we gave after our arrival at our villa near Malaga. As I wrote to you, the company was very select, including the Duke, the family of Generals Blake and O'Donnell, our own and Don Ramon's connections, and most of the aristocracy of the province. In that noble assemblage no one surpassed, or even—as I judge—approached Diego de Lebriza, in manly beauty, graceful bearing, or brilliant conversation; and as he and Rose were occasionally drawn together, the two shone like twin stars of surpassing loveliness. Again and again during the evening the ladies who sat near me could not help congratulating me on my child's happiness, remarking, as they did so, that "they were a peerless couple."

Moreover, unless I am sadly mistaken, Rose was much touched by the homage paid to her as the affianced bride of Don Diego de Lebriza. She could not avoid overhearing the half-whispered compliments paid to her future husband, and herself as she moved about by his side.

When our company had left, which they here do at a very early hour, I kept Rose with me. She was excited, flushed, and nervous, though evidently pleased with the way she had spent the evening. Don Ramon, on taking leave of us, could not help saying to me in her presence that he was the happiest and proudest father in Spain; and Diego, when he kissed my hand, whispered that he owed to it a gift far more precious than life.

Without directly questioning Rose on her feelings toward young De Lebriza, I pressed her to say everything that could relieve her heart.

"It is all so new to me, mamma," she replied; "and you know I am only a child. But, indeed, dearest mamma, I am neither unhappy nor disturbed. I miss dreadfully all our poor people around Fairy Dell. I dream of my Sunday-school children, and of old Aunt Maria with her pickaninies. And finding myself so suddenly in this strange country, with all these great people around me, and with the prospect of becoming one of themselves and settling down here for life, I could not help comparing myself to that poor little mocking-bird on board our steamer. It was expected to have a gay heart and to sing as brightly as the first time its cage was set down to your European shore."

"Is this just to your parents, Rose?" I said.

"Are you, then, the bird torn forcibly away from its nest and its native woods, and caged up to live motionless and to sing loveless far away from its kind?"

"Oh, no, no! not that, not that, darling mamma!" she said, burying her head in my bosom. "You know I could not mean anything unkind to you or papa, or to dearest grandpapa. Only you must confess that anything which suggests to me a life-long separation from the sweet nest in which I have been so tenderly reared, and from the mother under whose wing— Here she broke down, and I could do nothing but kiss my child and weep with her.

"It is natural that you should feel as you do, darling," I said, when I could command myself sufficiently to speak. "You only suffer as I did at your age and when looking forward to a separation from my mother."

"Ah, she was like you, dear mamma, and you can thus appreciate how intolerable is the thought of being away from you. Do you know that I play our poor papa in his loneliness? It is the first time he has been without you."

"And have you thought of what I must suffer to be thus separated from your father?"

"Indeed I have, dearest mamma," the child replied, as she looked so lovingly into my face. "Did you not tell me hundreds of times that his love alone, so full of manly tenderness and devotion, could console you for the loss of your old home?"

"And will you not find a love equally deep and true, and a devotion as ardent as the noble husband your

grandfather and father have so carefully selected for you?" said, examining her sweet, open countenance carefully. "Mamma," she said, after a moment of deep thought, and while her eyes seemed to seek some far off object, "mamma, is not true love God-given? Is it not like the sud-sud entrance into the soul of a sentiment so absorbing that it takes possession of our whole affection for once and forever, making the heart a captive with resistless force?"

"I know, dear," I said, "that I loved your father from the very first moment I saw him; and he told me, many a time, that his love for me was love at first sight. But that first feeling of absorbing attraction for one who was so manly, so noble, so manifestly good and true, was not to be compared to the deeper, holier, and sweeter affection which was begotten by the close intimacy of our wedded life, by the daily and hourly experience of that peerless husband's exalted and spotless virtue, and of the thousand great and lovely qualities which occasionally revealed themselves to me. I believe this second love is a true gift of God, being the natural effect of the sacramental grace of matrimony."

"Mamma," she replied, still looking away from me, "I do not know that I have experienced anything like that love at first sight you speak of. Mr. De Lebriza is so like our own dear Gaston and Charles, that I feel much drawn to him by the resemblance. Perhaps, if our dear Lord wills me to become his wife, He may fill my heart with the exalted and holy sentiment that you describe. But, oh, mamma, I don't know, and I cannot pray for it." And here the child burst into tears.

The next morning Rose was brighter and happier than I had seen her since we left home. The Marquis and his son called in the afternoon, and proposed an evening ride through to Valdez Malaga, where they have one of their largest domains. The weather was so lovely that your father thought the ride would benefit me, besides enabling the girls and myself to see one of the richest tracts of Andalusia, one of the most beautiful countries, in very truth, to be found on the face of the earth. The two old gentlemen rode in the same carriage with me, while Diego was with Rose and her sisters, explaining to them the romantic history of all the famous old Moorish towns that we saw on our way. Even I, in spite of my ill-health, forgot everything else as I gazed on the enchanting scene, the blue sea to our right reflecting on its calm bosom every tint of sky and lofty mountain, and the fairy-like landscape that extended landwards, rising like an amphitheatre up to the Sierras, and disclosing at every step as we drove on some new perspective, more beautiful, we thought, than the preceding. Your father seemed as much at home on this enchanted coast as Don Ramon, and had drunk deeper of the historic and poetic lore connected with the struggles of Moor and Christian. You know what fascination he can throw into these heroic narratives of the middle ages, and I never found him so eloquent as he was on that evening.

(To be continued.)

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

If the above quotation is true, then Dr. R. V. Pierce ought to feel highly flattered, on account of the many imitations of his popular remedy, the "Pleasant Purgative Pills," for they have scores of imitators, but never an equal, for the cure of sick and bilious heads, constipation, impure blood, kidney pains, internal fever and all bowel complaints. With a bottle of the sugared granules in the house, you can dispense with the family doctor and his often nauseous medicines.

A Chicago artist suggests the erection of a beautiful structure from 25 to 50 stories in height, of solid masonry, with thousands of vaults, to be sold or rented for internments of the dead. The immense building should be hollow in the centre, and a huge fire burning at all times in the basement, which would destroy all poisonous vapors and gases. The estimated cost is \$500,000.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of James, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for Sick Headache, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

In a dictionary printed in 1737, full of quaint things, is the following curious note about Hull, in Yorkshire: "This Town was famous for its good Government; and thence rose the Saying, called the Beggars' and Vagrants' Library: From Hell, Hull and Halifax good Lord deliver us; Hull, for the severe chastisement they met there; Halifax, for a law of instantly beheading with an engine those who were taken in the act of stealing Cloth, without any further legal Proceedings, being probably more terrible to them than Hell itself."

**Horsford's Acid Phosphate**  
For Overworked Females.

DR. J. P. COWAN, Ashland, O., says: "It proves satisfactory as a nerve tonic; also in dyspeptic conditions of the stomach, with general debility, such as we find in overworked females, with nervous headache and its accompaniments."

A weather-beaten rock, on the top of which are cuts of turkey tracks hacked there in by the tomahawks of braves, marks the spot at Fallen Timbers, where on August 20, 1784, Mad Anthony Wayne met the warriors of the Indian nations and crushed them. The greatest of the chieftains who fought Mad Anthony was Turkey Foot, and at the spot where he fell a monument to mark the battle-ground is to be put up. On the anniversary just passed no less than 5,000 people from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan met at the Fallen Timbers preparatory to organization for the purpose indicated.

It is estimated that the submarine cables of the world have cost \$175,000,000. The receipts from all sources are now upwards of \$16,000,000 annually, leaving a net revenue of a little less than \$11,000,000. Allowing for renewals on existing lines, the cable stock of the world yields on an average 4 per cent. per annum.

Germany produces 73,000 pianofortes annually, England makes 45,000, the United States 42,000 and France 20,000. Canada, it is safe to say, also turns out some thousands, for there are numerous factories in the Dominion. There are probably two hundred thousand instruments made in these five countries every year.

"Hateful" is a word which cannot be too carefully avoided by those who venture to address the public, for every public is a despot, and every despotism is hateful.—Lord Lytton.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—In order to catch the "workmen's vote," Sir John Macdonald has caused an announcement to be made in the *Mail* that he intends to establish a Labor Bureau. Better late than never may be said of this latest move, but there are none so simple as not to understand why it is made at this particular time.

The urgent necessity that has long existed for the establishment of a labor bureau has been brought to the attention of the ministry frequently during the last eight years by the Opposition. Like the Factory Act, however, it was put off from year to year, and nothing was done till now, on the eve of a general election, when "party exigencies" require attention to the long neglected demands of the workmen, the Premier becomes suddenly alive to the importance of such a move. His motive is transparent. It is not love of the workmen, nor a statesmanlike desire to aid the solution of a great problem that moves him to do what he should have done years ago. His sole object is to catch votes, and in his present straits he would save or do anything. Workmen ought to have their eyes opened by this time to the screens and tricks of politicians.

But they should seize the opportunity which these straits bring within their grasp to secure all possible advantages from the necessities of a man who is never known to do anything for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, but only for the sake of gaining support. Let them beware, however, of allowing themselves to be duped by his specious promises. Let them bear in mind that all he is after, all he cares about is their votes. Let them take all the concessions they can get from his fears and hopes, and vote according to the dictates of their consciences, and do nothing all these years, but has kept the establishment of a Labor Bureau till now, when he has to appeal to the people, gives his proposition the character of a bribe. A bribe intends it, for nobody is so dumb as to suppose it anything else but an election dodge.

ALL HIS PROMISES, ALL HIS PERFORMANCE should be taken, as the money from his agents who go about the country buying influence and votes, is taken by those who know him and his methods. Do you repeat the advice of the apostle, "Do as ye would be done by." Agreeing to his terms, and in performance, take his money; but let neither his promises, his performances nor his money serve you one hair's breadth from your conscientious purpose of punishing him for his evil deeds. As to

THE MONEY QUESTION something has to be said. Where does this money come from? Who subscribed it? Who does it rightfully belong to? A little reflection will discover the sources of corruption. Under the fiscal system which he has established, Sir John Macdonald has created a vast wealth for himself and his associates, contractors and others for whose benefit taxes are imposed on the general public far in excess of the amount that goes into the treasury. He has also heavily subsidized a number of railway companies. When he wants to carry an election, these people are called upon to subscribe, and they do so liberally. This money is placed in the hands of

A CHIEF MANIPULATOR, who puts it "where it will do the most good." It is evident the money comes originally from the taxation of the general public, that it is unjustly appropriated by the Government for the benefit of their wealthy supporters. Therefore, to the people it rightfully belongs. It is their money. And when a Tory agent offers to bribe or buy votes with it, take it by all means. Economists tell us that it is very wrong to pauperize the working classes by giving them state aid and recognition. How about those who are pauperized by the Government, who secure whatever legislation they require.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER is here, and has been stuffing the reporters with a yarn about his coming to Canada to arrange with the government for the permanent establishment of a Colonial Exhibition at London. The pretence is too thin. It deceives nobody. But any excuse is better than none. Before long we will learn the real progress of events that are being made in his name. That Sir Charles has been summoned by Sir John to consult with him on the desperate situation of the government is beyond doubt. The active assistance of the fighting doctor is a necessity to the party just now and will be more necessary at the general election. Should it be deemed advisable to dissolve this fall, Sir Charles will take the stump and run for a constituency in Nova Scotia.

A CABINET MINISTER. It is hoped that he will be able to prevent that province going over bodily to the Opposition. His interference will make little difference. He can not prevent their defeat. He will have to face an opposition in Nova Scotia intensified against the Government and bitterly hostile to himself for having been the author of the calamities brought upon the province, the violation of every pledge he gave at the time of confederation.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—Sidney Smith said it would take a surgical operation to make Scotchmen understand a joke, but it would take ordinary wit to make them understand a lie. He said that his friends to make a stronger fight, but he cannot prevent their defeat. He will have to face an opposition in Nova Scotia intensified against the Government and bitterly hostile to himself for having been the author of the calamities brought upon the province, the violation of every pledge he gave at the time of confederation.

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tion in the county. He further produced a portrait of Riel with a rope around his neck and a bunch of immortelles in his breast. \* \* \* Mr. White pointed out, what is quite true, that the Riel feeling was being carried so far in Quebec that the Liberals there were actually having the rebel's portrait framed and placed in their homes, and that the portraits of the men which decorated French Canadian homes, and were placed there as incentives to good living.

The denial of the *Gazette* and the admission of the *Mail* do not agree. But the report of the *Globe* is substantially the same as that of the *Mail*. As the *Herald* quite properly observed:—

"The one alleges that the Cabinet Minister said that Riel, whose picture he exhibited to the audience, was one of the new Roman Catholic saints. The other alleges that the Minister said, in effect, that the French were treating him as one of their (Roman Catholic) saints. The *Globe's* statement is direct; the *Mail's* is diluted and apologetic and is written expressly to help the Minister out of an indefensible position, with the careful choice of just such words and sentences, which are difficult to dispute in a court of law. This is the very best the *Mail* can do for a Minister in difficulty, the public are warranted in believing that the *Globe* version was probably not far astray."

In its issue of Saturday the *Globe* returns to the subject, reiterates its original statement, and adds:—

"There can be no mistake as to Mr. White's purpose in producing that picture and making such a statement. It was unexpectably base and contemptible. He did not suppose at the time that he said and did would be reported. Because he meant to say much that he did not wish the people of Quebec to hear of. Mr. White for once made the great sacrifice of not having his speeches reported in full. But his great outrage on propriety could not be concealed. Mr. White's infamous attempt was exposed in the *Globe*."

The strongest proof of Mr. White's guile is found in the fact that the *Gazette* published part of the *Mail's* apologetic article, but carefully omitted that part in which the *Mail* admitted that Mr. White exhibited Riel's portrait, and asserted that the French people would hang the picture among those of the saints.

The way Mr. White has taken to defend himself is in such perfect keeping with the policy of his party, which is riding the Protestant horse in Ontario and coining the Catholics in Quebec, that all honest men must turn away with disgust.

The Catholic people of Canada, French and English speaking, have done nothing to deserve the threats, the insults, the sneers of Mr. White and his Tory associates. But they would be more than human if they did not resent them. Perhaps it is only another illustration of the old proverb—"Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

A vigilant and fearless press has exposed it. It is a pity that it is not more widely known. The sensible Protestants of Haldimand repudiated it, and as Haldimand spoke, so will the majority of constituencies in Ontario. Sir John Macdonald has put on George Brown's old clothes, and he will be buried in them. Tom White may parade in the same cast of rags of bigotry, but he will find them a veritable shirt of Nessus clinging to him till they end his political existence.

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Tory crusade against the French-Canadian and their religion had alienated the Protestants from the Liberal cause. He was informed that the Tory cause was a dead failure and that Liberal Protestants are only too glad to know that their French neighbors had discovered the insincerity of their late political allies. They welcome the conversion of French Quebec from Macdonaldism with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, and will join them in punishing a domination that would light the fire of race and religious discord to gain a paltry party advantage. I may say that the feeling is the same here. English-speaking Liberals and French Canadians are working together in perfect harmony and will go to the polls together as they did in the days of Baldwin and Lafontaine for the suppression of Toryism.

CABINET COUNCILS are held here daily. Nearly all the ministers are here; so is Sir Charles Tupper. It is sheer nonsense for the Tory newspapers to pretend that all this earnest consultation is for the simple purpose of establishing a permanent Colonial Exhibition at London. That is a matter which could be settled in no time. The real truth is, that they were discussing the situation, clearing up areas of business neglected during their summer junketing, and generally putting their house in order for the change which they now recognize as inevitable. The proposition to dissolve is

GO TO THE COUNTRY this fall meets with very little favor, the certainty of a ministerial rout all along the line being admitted. The policy likely to be adopted is a waiting one. The parliamentary term does not end till the 20th June, 1887, so that the ministry have nine months yet wherein to indulge the hope that something may turn up in their favor. Unless Providence intervenes I can see nothing favorable to them in the coming year. Should the Local Government of Quebec succeed in securing a majority in October, we may have a general election for the Dominion instead of another session. Should the Opposition win the day, there will be no dissolution till next summer. In any case, the Liberals have an immense advantage, and will overwhelm the Ministry with exposures should there be another session. The popular tide is running strong against the Tories, and must increase with time.

RIDEAU.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY. An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only a noble, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

LAWRENCE FRENCH-CANADIANS. THE COLONIZATION SCHEME RECEIVED WITH FAVOR. LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 14.—In September of last year the Canadian French Colonization Club of Lawrence was formed, the object being to repatriate such French-Canadians residing in Lawrence, Lowell, and other French-Canadian settlements as were disqualified to become citizens in the United States, owing to the lack of English education, and such others as desired to emigrate back to Canada. Many now in large manufacturing cities have large families of small children, heads of which are obliged to work for small wages, barely sufficient to support their families.

Dr. Janson La Palme, a physician of this city, a gentleman of refinement, well versed in agricultural matters, realizing the situation in which several of his fellow-countrymen were placed in this city, conceived the idea, realizing that it would be far more advantageous to the Canadian Government to appropriate several thousand dollars annually towards this purpose than devote money to bring emigrants from Europe. He consulted with J. Edward Marier, one of the leading French-Canadian of Lawrence, regarding the project, who strongly coincided with him, and in addition, Mr. Marier, who is a writer and speaker of ability, published several extended articles in leading French newspapers of New England. The views expressed being strongly endorsed, a club was formed in this city by the above-named gentleman. Soon after, Dr. Janson La Palme visited Lowell, where, with the aid of Camille Rousseau, a merchant, he there organized a similar club. Each club has a president, secretary and treasurer. It is expected clubs will be formed in other cities soon, all to be united together for the purposes of carrying out the objects designed.

A NATIONAL EVIL. There is no question but that Dyspepsia is the national disease of our country, and when complicated with diseases of the Liver and Kidneys is the cause of untold misery. Burdock Blood Bitters will almost invariably cure the worst case known.

THE LABOR CONGRESS. TORONTO, Sept. 16.—The Trades congress went through a large amount of business today. It was decided to sustain the Knights of Labor and other labor organizations in the counties of Lincoln and Welland in their protests against the contemplated action of the Dominion Government in unwatering the Welland canal for five or six months during the winter, thereby throwing over 2,500 people out of employment. The congress called for much more stringent legislation in the directing of prohibiting the importation of Chinese labor into Canada. The congress was formed into a permanent body. Charles Marsh of Toronto, was elected president; Mr. W. C. Conroy, of Hamilton, vice-president; and David Hastings of Toronto, secretary-treasurer. An executive board, consisting of ten members from different parts of the Dominion, was constituted. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Hamilton. Resolutions were passed calling for the abolition of the Senate and the office of Lieut.-Governor, and fixing the salary of the Governor-General at \$15,000 per annum. The blue label of the International Cigarmakers' Union was approved of by the congress after a sharp discussion. A large number of resolutions were adopted calling upon the Government to introduce reforms in the interests of the working classes. The congress adjourned to-night to reassemble at the call of the executive.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the maliferous maldies which attack humanity, whether cold and weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail of being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength and vigor to every tissue of the body.

Fifteen hundred dollars an inch for water has been refused at Sierra Madre, in Los Angeles County, Cal.

AN UNFAIR CARTOONIST. ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, OF TORONTO, DESERVESLY REBUKED "GRIP". His Grace Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, while in the maritime provinces, on the following letter to the editor of *Grip*, which explains itself:— CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., August 25th, 1886. DEAR MR. BENOUGH, I am very sorry that you considered it your duty to the country to publish a caricature of me holding a whip over the head of the Hon. Mr. Mowat, with this legend, "A state of affairs the people of Ontario do not approve." If the picture represented the real state of the case, I should be the first heartily to disapprove of it. I have perhaps the vanity to think that the great majority of the people of Ontario will believe me when I say that the person in which you assign to me is one which I have never assumed and never shall. I have already stated some time ago, in a published letter under my own signature, as a Protestant clergyman, that I never expressed a wish to Mr. Mowat or to any of his cabinet that Mr. Massie should be dismissed from the Central prison, as he had many good qualities, etc., but I did frequently express the wish that the punishments inflicted on the prisoners, especially on the young, should be mitigated. I was justified in this by the reports of the impartial and humane commissioner appointed by the Government to report on the charges against Mr. Massie. On my return from here I shall request you to publish extracts from the report of the commissioner that recommend ameliorations. This will justify me in requesting and recommending certain changes. Even culprits should have access to impartial persons who live outside the prison walls. We are not living in a country subject to Russian tyranny. The publication of the extracts of the commissioner will prove that all the acts of Mr. Massie were not so unphantly vindicated. I am sorry that you took your inspirations in this case from the ill-informed Presbyterian Review. You say in your article "that after the investigation you let the matter drop, and you suppose the archbishop had done likewise; but it appears not, according to the Review. His Grace has been at it ever since, and is now on the eve of success." Every word of this, my dear sir, is as far as I am concerned, contrary to the truth; as Hon. Mr. Mowat and his colleagues can assure you under oath. I resent that I do not even know the name of the recently appointed book-keeper, said maliciously to be a spy on Mr. Massie. I don't recollect to have recommended any officer of the Central P. S. I have heard that the appointment of a book-keeper was made at the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Central P. S. Now, with regard to the election. It is well known that I interfere but very little in the newspapers would fully exaggerate that very little. Electioneering untruths are not what are falsely termed white lies, especially when the honor of a fellow-man is unjustly assailed. I have often told the Catholics that whatever political opinions they conscientiously hold they should not—and never give their vote for any man in consideration, "that the franchise is too sacred a trust to be either bought or sold." Priests are strictly forbidden to recommend from the pulpit a candidate of either party. There have been in parliament at Toronto four Conservatives and five Liberal members; this fact speaks in our defence. I have not seen the article in the *Protestant Review*, but I am of opinion that all honest Protestants will not countenance in that Review unwarrantable and untrue assertions. Their motto as well as ours is "truth and honor." It is a pity that that motto does not govern political writers as it does family circles. I am, Dear Sir, yours, etc., JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

A NORTHWEST HERO. THE ST. CATHARINES MEMORIAL TO ALEXANDER WATSON, OF THE 90TH, UNVEILED. ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Sept. 14. This afternoon a vast assemblage were here to witness the unveiling of the fine monument erected by private subscription of the citizens to the memory of Alex. Watson, an old St. Catharines boy and member of F company, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, who died last year in the hospital at Saskatoon from wounds received in the fight at Batoche. The monument is a really handsome piece of work made wholly from the fine limestone of the Queenstown quarries. It rests on a base six feet square, weighing twenty-six tons, and to the top of the architrave is eighteen feet high, above which on a pedestal stands a fully accoutred statue of a Canadian volunteer, 6 feet 2 inches in height, standing at ease. On the sides of the monument are the arms of the Dominion riflemen and artillery, and on the front are the words, "To the memory of Alexander Watson, N. C. Battalion Winnipeg volunteers, and his comrades-in-arms who fell in action during the rebellion in the North-West Territories, 1885." On the reverse side appear the words, "Duck Lake, Fish Creek, Batoche." At 3 p.m. Major-General Middleton, Capt. W. C. Wier, A.D.C., accompanied by Mr. Malby, the mayor, the president of the committee and the committee, as well as the aldermen of the city, assembled. A guard of honor from the 19th Battalion and the St. Catharines cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Thomson, of Niagara, were present. Aid. Goodman opened the proceedings by requesting the mayor to receive the memorial as a gift to the city. The mayor received the gift, and after a short eulogy on our brave defenders, asked Major-General Middleton to unveil the work. The General made an expressive speech, in which he bore high testimony to the discipline and valor of the men he led in the Northwest, and stated that when in England he had no hesitation in assuring the Queen of the loyalty, good feeling and bravery of her Canadian subjects whom he commanded during the late troubles. The demonstration was a great success.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION. The liver secretes bile to move the bowels; the kidneys secrete urine to carry off uric acid, which would poison the blood; the stomach secretes gastric juice to digest or dissolve the food, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters acts upon these organs and purifies the blood by cleansing all the secretions of the system.

EJECTING HIS TENANTS. DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—Lord Annesley has issued one hundred ejectment notices against the tenants on his estates in the County Down. The tenants are suffering for money owing to the lateness of their harvest.

THE LEAGUE'S TREASURER. CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—It is reported that Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, is about to resign the trusteeship of the Irish National League, and that Rev. Maurice J. Dorsey, of St. Gabriel Church, at the Stock Yards, will be selected by the Executive Committee of the League to succeed him.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1886

It appears that the Mail is renounced as
the Government party organ. No wonder.
After its outrageous and infamous articles on
his Province, no Government would dare to
acknowledge it. It is remarkable that a
strange fatality seems to have attended the
Mail ever since its first establishment. What-
ever it has touched seems to have turned to
lead, iron, brass and ashes. As a Conservative
organ, "it has managed," as a prominent
member of the party once said, "to do more
harm to its friends than half a dozen Globes."

While a roaring apostle of Orangemen is
endeavouring to convince the people of Canada
that his order is the model of perfection, and
its aims and object nothing but peace,
order and good will to men, his friends in
Great Britain and Ireland are to all appear-
ance doing their very best to disprove his
assertions. Yesterday it seems those fire-
brands were at their bloody work again in
Belmont and Liverpool. At the former the
result was a man and a woman killed and
others injured. How much longer is this
turbulent conspiracy to be permitted?

The British occupation of Texas, the most
northern island on the Oregon Sea, and not far
from the Turkish coasts, seems to indicate a
determination on the part of that power not
to weaken her hold in the Eastern Mediter-
ranean. A glance at a map will show the
importance of the island as a strategic
outpost. The theory that the completion of
the Canadian Pacific Railway would be the
signal for a gradual withdrawal of British
forces from the coast of Europe seems not to
be in the least of immediate events.

The Americans have no good reason to
thank their advocates at Halifax, Mr.
Mason, for his conduct in connection with
the fishery matter. His tactics in connection
with the investigation in the Admiralty Court
may be suited to a certain type of court in
the United States, but they are not calcu-
lated to impress his own countrymen when
attempted in a foreign country. The New
York Herald and the N.Y. Post administer
that gentleman some very appropriate scold-
ing. His course seems to indicate that the Amer-
ican fishermen on trial do not come into court
with clean hands, and have something they
wish concealed and fear to permit the light
shine on.

The reception of the Lord Lieutenant of
Ireland seems from the cable dispatches to
have been a very mixed affair. The cheers
and groans seem to have been about equally
divided, though neither one nor the other
have any special significance. But there is a
singular feature in connection with the state
entry. The customary customs were, it
seems, dispensed with, and the Marquis and
Marchioness rode on horseback, the lady, as
reported, in white poplin, as a "tribute to
the Irish people." A white poplin riding
habit is certainly a novelty, but as to the
tribute we fear it will be found that this
is a kind of taffy which will not be very
effective in the present temper of the Irish
people.

The National party in the House of Com-
mons has acted wisely in determining to cease
obstructing business. Such a course can
serve no purpose, as it is only productive of
irritation, and the Government is strong
enough to vote down anything proposed, to
suspend, eject and generally play the dicta-
tor. And the sooner the estimates are passed
the sooner will Mr. Parnell's bill be reached.
Now that Irish affairs are so well before the
majority, the policy of asserting the rights of
the minority, which was necessary before when it
was being ridden over and trampled on by
the majority, seems needless at present. The
indications are that the principle involved in
Mr. Parnell's bill commends itself to the
public and a large portion of the House of
Commons, and, as we have said, whether it
passes or not, its principle will at least influ-

ence, if it does not govern, the course which
will be adopted with reference to the tenantry
in Ireland during the winter.

We fear that those poor people who may
be trusting to the "discovery" of Signor
Succi for relief from their occasional hunger
will find they are trusting to a broken reed.
The prospect of maintaining a hungry family
for a week on a quarter of a dollar is
certainly a pleasing one, and the age of
Land Leagues seems to cease, accord-
ing to the telegraphic dispatches, "dukes,
princes, senators, deputies and hosts of
foreign doctors" to look to the Signor's
salon, all, no doubt, tempted by the treasure
promised by the discoverer. But, as a matter
of fact, it is no discovery at all. There has
long been known a plant giving out a fluid
that has a marvellously sustaining power
when taken internally. It is well known in
South America. At the time Dr. Tanner
made his noted fast it was suspected that
what was called water, and which he drank
so much of, was this liquid. Very likely
Succi has something of the same order, and is
going to make a little cheap notoriety on the
strength of it.

There is a clamor raised in Great Britain
at present for the summary removal of the
name of Sir Charles Dilke from the roll of the
Privy Council and the cancellation of his
privy seal, and the cancellation of his
privy seal. One of what Macaulay termed it
"periodical fits of morality" is at present
passing over the island, and the outraged
virtue of the people is not to be satisfied with
any mere resignation. This the errant baronet
sent in after his trial in order to avoid
the other contingency. But it may be pointed
out that Dilke, sady as he has fallen from
decency, is not a convicted felon, and, if
offences of morality are to be so punished by
the Crown, who cannot cancel hereditary
honors without parliamentary power, it is
hard to say what disastrous havoc would
be played among the ranks of the nobility. It
may be worthy of note that the last instance
of a Privy Councilor being struck from the
roll was that of Sanroft, the Anglican Pri-
mate, James II. running his pen through the
name himself. "It will be a kindness to re-
lieve him of attendance if he is sick," said the
angry King, and shortly after the incident of
the "seven bishops" occurred.

The American Fish Bureau has reported
that the take up to the 9th inst. was 42,805
barrels, as compared with last year up to the
same period of 252,696 barrels; in 1884,
263,739 barrels; in 1883, 102,203 barrels,
and in 1882, 275,882 barrels. This result
will go far to open the eyes of
the people of the Eastern States in
particular and the American people in gen-
eral to the fact that the Canadian fisheries
are of greater importance to them than they
thus far found it convenient to acknowledge.
The view that we have maintained, that a
rigid enforcement of our rights would be the
best provocative of reciprocity, seems to
be proved correct as time goes on, and the
figures quoted above have caused one lead-
ing paper in Boston to reason as follows:—
" This, we believe, sustains us in the argu-
ment we advanced, that while Canada,
under the Halifax treaty, obtained advan-
tages altogether disproportionate to those
which we secured, the government of that
country did possess certain rights, which we
could well afford to obtain at the price of
reascuable concessions. That the Canadians
should insist upon a maintenance of the three
mile limit rule is not at all strange, when it
is taken into account that our government on
the coast of the United States insists upon
the maintenance and the enforcement of pre-
cisely the same regulation."

HON. THOMAS WHITE.
In our Ottawa correspondence it will be
seen that "Kideau" explains and qualifies
his previous statements concerning the
Hon. Thomas White. We hope the
hon. gentleman will accept this
explanation. We may, however, supplement
this by saying that any regret that any
construction of a nature reflecting upon his
personal integrity could have been placed upon
the statements made in the letter of "Kideau."
We certainly, though we differ from the
Hon. Mr. White in some of his public acts
and criticize them freely, must add that we are
well aware his reputation as a citizen of
Montreal is too well known to permit of any
suspicion reflecting on his personal reputa-
tion.

THE GAZETTE AT FAULT.
The Gazette is apparently becoming desper-
ate over the Costigan Home Rule resolu-
tion matter. With much ingenuity, but with
a total lack of ingenuousness, it quotes the
following lines from an article in THE POST
referring to the effect Mr. Costigan's amend-
ment to the Blake resolution has had in Eng-
land:—"But much is being made just now
(in England) of Mr. Costigan's amendment
and the erroneous construction that
is placed on the unfortunate parliamentary
episode is doing great harm. The harmful
influence has received impetus in consequence
of the recent letter of Mr. Goldwin Smith."
The friends of Mr. Costigan, it may be seen,
are evidently at their wits' end to find a line
of defence when these words have to be
twisted into a vindication. The Gazette
adds:—"If an erroneous construction is being
placed upon the Costigan amendment by the
enemies of Home Rule to the detriment of the
cause, the proper construction would set mat-
ters right in the minds of all intelligent men."
This is certainly a very profound conclusion,
and no one can fail to be struck by it. But,
unfortunately, the "erroneous construction"
has obtained force in Great Britain, and is to
all appearance being fostered more and more
by interested persons. The "erroneous con-

struction" put on the unfortunate parlia-
mentary episode—namely, that Canada was
not in favor of the principle exposed in Mr.
Blake's resolution, but was in favor of Mr.
Costigan's diluted amendment—had done, we
repeat, incalculable harm in a moral sense,
and will probably do much more before the
lie is caught.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE PREMIER.

It is again rumored that Sir John Mac-
donald proposes to retire from public life and
that the Imperial Government proposes to
treat him as they treated the late Sir Francis
Hincks, and shelve him into a governorship.
This statement is made on what is alleged to
be "good authority," though the Globe does
not say what it is. The fact is that Sir John
Macdonald has long looked to be called "up higher"
to some office in which he could spend the
evening of his days in quiet and comparative
peace. Any time during the last ten years
the public has heard rumors of his accepting
the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court,
a position on the Judicial Committee of the
Privy Council, the ministry at Washington—
not a bad suggestion by the way—and
even the Governor-Generals'hip; all these
rumors have been based on "good authority,"
and if a recorded remark of Mr. Fish is
trustworthy there appears to have been some
foundation for the Washington story. But
the rumor at present gains weight from the
fact that the ministry is doomed, and that it
knows it. Naturally, the Prime Minister
would prefer to take his office, whatever it
may be, before the elections so that he would
not be in the position of a defeated minister.
But to this there are evident reasons for op-
position. His retirement would precipitate
defeat and make it, when it came, a rout.
There is consequently strong pressure being
brought to bear on Sir John not to leave his
trembling friends at this crisis.

DOGS.

It seems that "man's faithful friend" is
falling into bad odor in certain quarters, and
we are confronted with the question, "What
is the good of a dog?" A terrible bill of in-
dignity is brought against "poor Tray,"
the ever faithful, ever kind creature of song.
A captious critic asks in a contemporary:—
" What do nine dogs out of ten do for their
living? They do not act as scavengers, as a
protection they are the rottenest of reeds, and
they produce nothing but more dogs. On the
other hand, they are successful disseminators
of vermin and cutaneous disease, and are the
occasion of the most intense anxiety to those
who, or whose children, have had the misfor-
tune to be bitten by them. But it is
chiefly as disturbers of rest that dogs
are nuisances. In thousands of cases the
question of life or death depends upon
whether the critical sleep of the patient is
lengthened or cut short. Thousands of
valuable lives have been lost because
at the supreme moment when quiet was
necessary the yelping of some worthless cur
has caused the patients to start in fright
from the sleep which would have enabled
nature to repair damages. Not a night passes
but the sleep of infants and of their parents
is broken by the howling and barking of some
whelp, even the selfish owner of which
could not give any reason why it should
be permitted to live. Why should not
the taxes on dogs be made ten times
their present amount and enforced?"

This is news indeed. So far as the subject
of noise is concerned the complaint is strain-
ing at a gnat and swallowing a camel in lay-
ing the blame of the suffering of sick persons
on the dog. The license of noise exists in so
many forms, and death and sickness is caused
by it in our cities with such impunity, that
it seems absurd to lay the blame on the
canine race. In fact, in this respect they are
not nearly such offenders as cats. But
the why and the wherefore which the writer
seeks suggests other questions. What is the
use of a man? he might have asked, and
reasoned quite as accurately as in the case of
dogs. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in her recent
novel, speaks of "Chinese, newspaper
writers, and other unfortunate works of God."
She, we presume, would argue concerning
those creations in the manner doggie is
treated in the quotation above. And man
himself is said by a German philosopher
to be a superfluity, as is proved by his
gradual abolition of himself by machinery.
Better perhaps to leave these things in the
course nature has placed them. Though, no
doubt, many people think they could greatly
have improved on creation if they had been
consulted.

MR. COSTIGAN'S HOME RULE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has a very high opin-
ion of his own opinions. So have a great
many in Canada. But it is not to be sup-
posed that the people in England attach much
weight to anything he may say. On the con-
trary, the reverse is rather the case, and it is
tolerably notorious that it was the very great
indifference with which his peculiar views
were received by his own countrymen that
caused him to shake off the dust from his
shoes and seek the shores of America. Hence
his distorted argument and venomous state-
ments concerning the Irish question are not
likely to greatly influence the English. But
he may indirectly mislead them, and so ex-
ercise an evil influence, and this is shown by
a letter he has recently addressed to the
Times concerning the unfortunate Home
Rule resolution moved by Mr. Costigan. In
the course of a violent attack on Mr. Glad-
stone's pamphlet, Mr. Smith says:—
" Mr. Gladstone, in his pamphlet on 'The
Irish Question,' once more asserts that he has
the British race in the colonies on his side, and
he exalts in the belief that England, in uphold-
ing the Union, is deserted by all her children.
Once more, so far as Canada is concerned, I
reverse his assertion. A resolution in favor of
his policy, moved in the Canadian Parliament
by his friend Mr. Blake, was thrown out by an
overwhelming majority, and an amendment
which any Unionist might have subscribed was
carried in its room."

resolution moved by Mr. Costigan. At a
time when a strong resolution of the Cana-
dian Parliament would have been a great
source of comfort and strength to those
struggling for Home Rule, the Minister
of Inland Revenue who, of all others, ought
to have gone hand in hand with the movers
of the resolution, deliberately added in frus-
trating the object at issue. It is hardly
necessary to repeat what we have again and
again said in as strong language as we could
find concerning the conduct of Mr. Costigan
in that matter. We hope that now he
will himself acknowledge that our con-
demnation of his course of action was just-
ified. The most deadly opponent of Home
Rule for Ireland points triumphantly to his
amendment as one which "any Unionist
might have subscribed to," and re-
gards it as an assertion of Canada,
represented in her Parliament, that she is no
Home Ruler and is opposed to the principle.
This, it is hardly necessary to say, is not the
case, but if the impression that it is obtained
force in Great Britain, and bears evil in-
fluence, we know who is entitled to be
blamed for the unfortunate fact.

HOME RULE AND SCOTLAND.

The efforts of the Scottish Home Rulers have
hardly received that attention from the pub-
lic which they deserve. This is no doubt due
to the overshadowing presence and the greater
preponderance and more imposing agitation
for the same principles in Ireland. But the
movement is in progress, and will, doubtless,
continue to gain in force. The very presence
of Mr. Angus Sutherland in Parliament
proves this. There is something like
retributive justice in his election. We are
told that at the commencement of the
century the then Marquis of Stafford buried
down the house of the present member's great
grandfather, together with many others of
evicted tenants. The parliamentary repre-
sentative of that part of Sutherlandshire has
been regarded as almost the personal right of
Lord Stafford, but the extended suffrage
has shown the drift of public opinion
in that part of North Brit-
tain. This action is due to the awakening
of the people to the fact that they have rights
in the soil in accordance with the ancient
customs of the country, which rights have
been wrested from them. The hardy toilers
of that rugged region have been reminded
of certain historical, economical and political
phases of their condition, and the crofters'
agitation has assumed its present shape.
They are reminded of the historical fact that
the system under which they live is the
feudal system of England and the result of
military conquest, which gradually swept
away the ancient tribal rights of Scotland.
Gradually, because as a matter of fact it was
not until after the '45 that the legal craft, by
means of deeds which the people did not
fully understand, took from the clansmen
their rights in the public lands and vested
them in private individuals, and the old
"chieftains," previously vested by the
clans with certain administrative functions
only, became proprietors of the lands. From
that moment the clans commenced to perish
in all but name and sentiment, the latter
weakening, naturally, with time, and as the
members were compelled to scatter, making
way for the deer and sheep of their chiefs.
From that time difficulty and poverty have
been afflicting the poor Scottish tenant until
at last what is known as the Crofters' move-
ment has been forced into existence. This has
assumed such proportions that last year a
bill having for its object the advantage of
the Crofters, so far as enlarging their holdings
were concerned, was passed; but as the lands
are generally held on long leases this act is
not of much avail. The bill, however, has
been set rolling, and will certainly not be
easily stopped in its progress. The logical
conclusion of the agitation is fairly ex-
pressed by Mr. Sutherland himself in a
recent speech, as follows:—
" I believe that the solution of the land ques-
tion in Scotland will be found in Home Rule
for Scotland. When Scotchmen are allowed to
manage their own affairs, deer parks will go
and the workers will get the land. We intend
to work and agitate both for Home Rule and a
settlement of the land question. The Irish have
shown us what energy and determination can
accomplish. We are planning an active, an
aggressive, but, of course, a perfectly legal cam-
paign. A conference will be held in Scotland
before the close of this month which will be at-
tended by delegates from all parts of the United
Kingdom. Hitherto no assistance of any kind
has been lent from expatriated Highlanders.
The work has been carried on mainly by a few
people at a considerable loss of time and means,
but it is now thought that the movement has
assumed such proportions as to justify an ap-
peal to Scotchmen all over the world to assist in
undoing the wrongs of the past."

THE COSTIGAN AMENDMENT.

The more the comments of the English
press upon the subject of that disastrous
amendment of Mr. Costigan to Blake's
Home Rule resolutions are read, the more
does the evil it has wrought become apparent.
It is clear that it has conveyed the idea
that Canada, at least of the Imperial pos-
sessions, is not in favor of Home Rule.
The Englishman is not a reasoning
animal, or if he reasons at all it is sluggishly,
and if he reaches the truthful end of a propo-
sition, it is, as a rule, by clumsy methods.
Elas it should not take the average English-
man two minutes to arrive at the conclusion
that, logically, Canada must of necessity be
strongly in favor of Home Rule. She must
support it on principle, for she
not only possesses, it herself
but cherishes it, and, more than that,
went into rebellion to obtain it. When there
were only forty Repealers in the British
House of Commons and no organization in
favor of Irish Home Rule, Canada was ob-
taining it for herself. It ought, therefore, to
be plain enough to England that the principle
of Home Rule cannot be opposed by Canada.
But much is being made just now of Mr.
Costigan's amendment, at the opinion of

Canada is at present thought a great deal
of, owing to the prominence the Dominion
has recently been brought into in the mother
country, and the erroneous construction that
is placed on the unfortunate parliamentary
episode is doing great harm. The harmful
influence in question has received additional
impetus in consequence of the recent letter of
Mr. Goldwin Smith, to which reference has al-
ready been made. This is made very clear
by the comment in the columns of the vari-
ous leading organs of public opinion. The
Spectator, for example, says:—"So far as the
letter is confined to the evidence that
Canada is by no means committed to the ap-
proval of Mr. Gladstone's policy, it is, how-
ever, very valuable. A resolution in favor
of Mr. Gladstone's policy, moved in the
Canadian Parliament by his friend Mr.
Blake, was thrown out by an overwhelming
majority, and an amendment which any
Unionist might have subscribed was
carried in its room." The Graphic says:—"Mr.
Goldwin Smith contradicts, so far as at
least as Canada is concerned, Mr. Gladstone's
reiterated assertion, repeated once more in
his recent pamphlet, that in his advocacy of
Home Rule he had the British race in the
Colonies on his side. Mr. Goldwin Smith
states that a resolution in favor of Mr. Glad-
stone's Irish policy, moved in the Canadian
Parliament by his friend Mr. Blake, was
thrown out by an overwhelming majority,
and an amendment which any Unionist might
have subscribed was carried in its room."
The Chronicle says:—"As a rule, the citizens
of the Colonial possessions are more
British than the British, and it is
satisfactory to learn that Canadians,
notwithstanding their unfortunate contiguity
to the mischievous influences and unsettled
political working of the American republic,
are still true to their traditions. Mr. Parnell
receives no support from them and their Par-
liament did itself credit by rejecting by an
overwhelming majority a motion moved in
favor of Irish Home Rule." Such examples
could be quoted at great length if our space
permitted. But the three given are enough
to prove the evil line of thought
into which British opinion has been driven by
the course pursued by the Minister of Inland
Revenue. As was anticipated at the time,
the mischief done by the amendment in the
direction of fostering misconception has
proved incalculable.

A POSSIBLE DEPARTURE.

This is a critical moment in the course of
meat exportation from this continent. The
agrarian controversy just now raging in
Ireland attracts the greater part of the atten-
tion of the public, and the latter is perhaps
not as generally aware as it might be
that the spirit of unrest is moving quite
as strongly, though less demonstratively,
in other parts of the British islands. There
appears to be, from certain remarks made in
the Glasgow Herald, a tendency on the part
of the present Conservative Government to
endeavour to counteract this agrarian feeling
by offering certain concessions in the direction
of such a protective policy as would tend
to keep foreign cattle out of the British
islands, and so rehabilitate the present falling
business of the farmers. The Glasgow paper
quotes some statements made by Lord Ran-
dolph Churchill, which seem to indicate that
in certain contingencies the administration is
prepared to go to this length and cast to the
winds the free trade policy, absolute and
simple, which has so long been an article of
faith in the British mind. There are many
objections to the plan, the principal one
being that it seems next to impossible to
raise enough cattle for domestic consumption.
But if the temper of the people falls in with
the offer of the Government, and the country
were to acquiesce in a return to a policy of
prohibiting foreign meat, it would be neces-
sary for our exporters to be on the
alert. The few remarks of Lord Randolph
shows clearly that foreign cattle only would
be prohibited, and by "foreign" he did not
refer to that raised in British possessions.
At present Spain, Holland and the United
States are heavy contributors to the meat
supply of Great Britain. The proposed
course would exclude the United States, and
Canada would be about the only field for
cattle trade with Great Britain left available.
Our exporters should be ready when the
opportunity comes.

THE "MAIL" AND ITS PARTY.

The course now being pursued by Sir John
Macdonald towards the Mail newspaper is
not likely to deceive anyone. An organ the
Conservative party must have, and there is
at present nothing to take the place of the
paper in question. To do what was done
once before—start another paper—is out of
the question, though the leaders of the party
would, it is said, not be very sorry to see
something of the sort done. It is an open
secret that there has been much tension of
late in the relations between the managers
of the paper and the Government. But no
one is likely, in the face of existing circum-
stances, to be deceived by the manifesto pub-
lished in yesterday's Mail. It is rather a pecu-
liar time for the paper in question to "define
its position;" and, when it gravely announces
that "a mere organ—an instrument manipu-
lated by a certain set of politicians—it has not
been; and we need scarcely add that at this
stage in its career, when it is enjoying an
unprecedented measure of public favor, it
does not intend to assume so unhappy, not to
say so unworthy a role"—the public will
be inclined to laugh. An organ, it has been
from its start, and, as has been too often
proved, one by no means always a source of
strength or comfort to the party.

ances, but this is a matter easily
enough understood by those who read it. The
"enlightened conscience" appealed to may be
not so dull as the paper seems to think.
Senator O'Donoghue summed the position up
very effectively in the course of an interview
yesterday with a reporter of the Herald as
follows:—

" Repudiated the Mail! It is all humbug.
Sir John without the Mail is nowhere in Ont-
ario. He might as well repudiate his brain or
his right hand! He might as well repudiate
his party body. As the Mail writes the
party think and vote. As the Mail
advices, all the party can-
didates and electioneering agents and
other small politicians, and the little
newspapers all over Ontario think and say
so. The force of repudiation is altogether
fatal. The Government party in Ontario is
permeated with the Mail's sentiments—don't
forget that. These are the passwords to
office—the battle cry for the election.
The Mail means Sir John and the Govern-
ment; and this everybody in Ontario—Home
Rule or anti-Home Rule, Irish, English or
French, Catholic or Protestant, knows to be
the fact. It needs no special demonstration. You
do not understand the power the water runs down
hill, do you? You are not asked, in a water-
ing hot day, to demonstrate that the sun shines.
And more silly is it to question the fact that the
Toronto Mail exists by the Government and for
the Government. It is devoted to the Govern-
ment, body and bones, and receives its inspira-
tion and instructions direct from the Premier
himself. Of all the hollow, shallow, flimsy his-
tory of humbug the detestable Premier has ever at-
tempted to impose upon the public, and with
which to hoodwink his old and confiding sup-
porters in Quebec, this pretended repudiation
is the sickest."

THE PARNELL DEBATE.

It is stated on something like credible
authority that Mr. Sexton has received infor-
mation to the effect that General Buller has
reported to the Imperial Government that
rents are too large in Kerry and Clare, and
that the people cannot pay. If this is the
case, the fact will be the source of much
strength to those now taking part in the
debate on Parnell's bill. It is certain
that General Buller has shown by his previous
report that he is convinced of the unhealthy
condition of affairs among the tenantry, and
it is therefore more than probable that Mr.
Sexton's information is correct. In view of
this circumstance it is difficult to see how
any decided opposition can be offered to the
bill by the Government. The proposition is
fair and simple. The first clause of the
measure proposes to enact that
any statutory tenant whose rent
as been fixed prior to Dec. 1884 may apply
for an abatement. The second proposes to
stop evictions. In view of the position of
affairs, with the Government Commissioner
himself proving the truth of the complaints
of the Irish party, the very moderate propo-
sition embodied in the bill ought to receive
the support of the administration. But it
seems very doubtful whether it is not
destined to receive the most uncompromising
opposition. So far only one member has
spoken against the bill; but that one member
is a Government supporter and professes a
speak on behalf of the ministry. If he fairly
indicates the Government intention, then it
seems that the very fair, reasonable and
honest proposition embodied in Mr. Par-
nell's bill is doomed to rejection. The
dea expressed by Mr. Parnell when
he said that "the elections had conveyed a
mandate to the House of Commons that it
should show itself willing and able to provide
for the wants of Ireland equally as if it were
an Irish Parliament," does not seem to be a
happy one. It is true that the motion of
rejection is to be moved by a private member
and this leaves the Government free. So, at
the last moment, it may see the necessity
of doing something. If it does, it must
be in the direction of putting into force
the principle which Mr. Parnell's bill con-
tains in its provisions. It is hard to see how
the administration can allow the existing con-
dition of affairs to remain until the reassem-
bling of Parliament. The case was exposed
in all its hideousness by Mr. Gladstone when
he said that at present a "law existed
under which the penalties of eviction might
be inflicted on a large body of
men who the Government admitted were not
unwilling, but were unable, to pay their
rents." The leader of the Opposition, also
put the case in a nutshell when he stated that
the bill, apart from general policy, was "ab-
solutely necessary." There is, however, a
ray of light gleaming through the dark
cloud. The certainly not unfriendly action
of General Buller, added to the unanswerable
arguments of those supporting the bill, may
cause those who oppose it to see that its
passage is an absolute necessity, practically an
act of mercy and justice, else there will be
evictions and consequent suffering. The
consequences will be seen later, consequences
of the utmost magnitude. And of the vast-
ness of these consequences the Government,
as Mr. Gladstone said, seems to be indiffer-
ent, in fact it seems "not fully capable of
realizing."

UNBRIDGE.

Father Allain's bazaar is announced to take
place in the Market Hall, Uxbridge, on the
14th, 15th and 16th prox. All who still hold
unsold tickets would do well to dispose of
them at once and make their returns at or
before the last of this month. Also, parties
who have promised prizes or something for
the tables are respectfully requested to send
them as soon as convenient to Rev. Father
Allain's address.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Catholicism for the first time in American
history has an organ conducted by colored men
in its behalf. The American Tribune, just
published at Cincinnati, O., has the following to
say in its salutatory:—"We will to what no other
newspaper published by colored men has ever
dared to do—organize a Catholic church a
hearing, and show that it is worthy of at least a
fair consideration at the hands of our race,
being, as it is, the only place on the continent
where rich and poor, black and white, must
drop prejudice at the threshold and go hand in
hand to the altar."—Indianapolis World.

A new gold field in the northern part of
Western Australia has been discovered,
which is estimated to extend over an area of
nearly 4,000 square miles. Already there is
a rush of diggers toward the place.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 18th.—The following appears in yesterday's Free Press—

"STOMAS WITNESS KILLED."

"The Hon. Thomas White has denied that during the Haldimand campaign, he exposed a picture of Riel with a rope around his neck and a noose hanging from his hand as the last new saint in the Roman Catholic Church. He says that he is authorized to state that Mr. White did not use the identical words reported in the press, they expressed substantially the same. The Rev. Father was in the hall and heard Mr. White say so. Father Bardou is willing to come out over his own name and declare this if Mr. White persists in his denial. Now let Mr. White look for a big hole into which one-half the population was, although 'party exigencies' demanded it, cruelly malignant and likely to bear bitter fruits as coming from one who professes to be a Protestant. Such Protestants disgrace their faith."

In support of the foregoing, I may add that I am also authorized to give the statement of Father Bardou, who is the parish priest of Cayuga. I have likewise been assured that, if necessary, a number of electors, who were present at Mr. White's famous speech, are willing to come forward and testify to the substantial accuracy of the Globe's report, copied by THE POST.

Nothing that I could write would add weight to the above. In olden times when a custom had and infested with robbers it was the custom to pull false guards by the ears to the usurper at the cross-roads. Poor encouragement for the future. In these modern days we are less cruel, and must leave the punishment of man convicted of offences like that charged against Mr. White to public opinion. This is an exceedingly disagreeable matter, but Mr. White's denial has necessitated the production of proof. There is no one in it who would be much pleased to see it. It would be a political discussion without personalities and meet our opponents as gentlemen. If that has been made impossible in the present instance, the fact is owing entirely to Mr. White himself. "Party exigencies" may have been pleaded, but in that case why did he not feel for one who can't receive political conduct with moral impunity?

THE COSTIGAN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has written in the London Times a counterblast to Gladstone's Home Rule pamphlet. The opening passage in the paper is interesting to readers of THE POST, as giving the view entertained by the enemies of Home Rule of Mr. Costigan's famous amendment to Mr. Blake's resolution of last session. Mr. Smith writes: "Mr. Gladstone, in his pamphlet on 'The Irish Question,' once more asserts that he has the British race in his hands on his side, and in upholding the Union, as deserted by all her children. Once more, so far as Canada is concerned, I traverse his assertion. A resolution in favor of his policy, moved in the Canadian Parliament by his friend Mr. Blake, was thrown out by an overwhelming majority, and an amendment, to which any Unionist might have subscribed, was carried in its stead. From the very first, the attitude assumed in these letters and maintained by THE POST, has been fortified by concurring circumstances and the opinions frankly expressed by the opponents of Home Rule in and out of parliament. I cannot suppress an expression of my gratification at the vindication of the correctness of the course pursued in this matter, as well as in the affair dealt with in the opening part of this letter. The enemies of Ireland and the faith in the old country and in Canada who deliberately chose to insult, revile, and, as far as they were able, injure the cause which all true Irishmen and lovers of freedom and justice hold dear, have been driven to a corner. Their subtleties have been torn away, their motions exposed, their bigotry has been bisected to the world, and the Irishman in Canada who, out of mistaken loyalty to their party associations, supported and defended Mr. Costigan's amendment are left at last without countenance save from intractable enemies like Goldwin Smith. I never to write another line the facts presented in this letter would stand for all time in vindication of the truth, the honesty, the justice of all I have said on these subjects."

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—Conservative circles here have been somewhat disturbed of late over the report that Mr. G. W. Parley, a wealthy lumberman, of the firm of Parley & Pattee, was to be requested to accept nomination for the city's representation in the House of Commons. It has even been asserted that requisitions were in circulation asking him to present himself for election. If this be true, the parties moving in the matter are working very secretly. I am, however, inclined to think there is some foundation for the report, for reasons quite obvious. Bitham's committee has granted, in accordance with which both parties nominated an English Protestant and a French-Canadian for the Commons, and an Irish Catholic for the Ontario Assembly.

THE PROSPECT.

of the Conservatives losing almost the entire French vote, which has heretofore gone largely in their favor, has suggested to the wipers of that party the advisability of nominating two Protestants. Of course they are too astute to take this action openly, but the Protestant Electoral Association, which is in reality a Tory secret society, has been formed, and it is probably will nominate Mr. Parley. In order to keep up the semblance of loyalty to the old compact, Senator Clemow, who is Tory boss at the capital, will, no doubt, insist on the regular nomination of Messrs. Mackintosh and Tassé, for reasons which need not be particularized. In any case the disruption of the compact by the ultra-Protestant wing of the Tory party may be set down as certain.

THE LIBERALS.

on the other hand, will adhere to it and nominate Mr. A. F. McIntyre and Dr. St. Jean. The above-mentioned complications will be increased by the fact that the voters' list has been doubled under the new list, and, if a judgment may be formed of the new element in the electorate from locality and other things, it would seem to give the Liberals quite an advantage. The enormous increase in the Civil Service since 1882 must, however, be taken into account as a very decided Conservative gain. The several elections in the Liberal vote in the city has shown

REMARKABLY SOLIDARITY.

cor is it likely to be affected to any appreciable extent by the "No Popery" and "French cries." I should therefore estimate that any attack the Conservatives may have gained will be largely overbalanced by losses among the French and Irish, while the ultra-Protestant split and the new electors furnish elements of unknown quantity. Taking matters as they now stand, I believe the Liberals would carry the city by a fair majority. There is no telling, of course, what a year may bring forth, but at present I can see no signs on the political horizon of a change, nor can I imagine anything that the Ministry may do to win back confidence among those who have alienated.

THE ORANGE DELEGATES.

The city is pestered with placards calling a public meeting at the Royal Rink to give a reception to Rev. Mr. Kane and Mr. Hill Smith, "Loyalist" delegates from Ireland, to instruct Catholics and Americans on the merits of the Home Rule question. As far as this city is concerned, and I think it is pretty much the same everywhere, the result of their mission may be calculated accurately beforehand. They will address an audience of Orangemen, perfectly in accord with all they may say. Converts to their way of thinking they cannot make, for the Home Rule line is drawn as sharply here as it can be. They will be allowed to have their say and to go as they came. To preach against Home Rule in a country where self-government is prized above all things is an exhibition of stupidity that none but Orangemen blinded with bigotry could think of making.

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVES.

who are not Orangemen, may give those delegates attention, inasmuch as Toryism in Canada has been placed in line with Irish and English Toryism by Sir John Macdonald. French Catholics and Irish Home Rulers have been deliberately read out of the Tory party by the Mail and by the speeches of Messrs. White and McCarty. To make good the loss thus created an attempt is being made to recruit the party from the "Scotch Grits," a class that has always been reviled among Tories as the embodiment of all that is mean, narrow and hard-fisted in Canadian politics. The "Scotch Grits" do certainly represent a Partisan element in Liberalism. Stern, upright, uncompromising liberty-lovers, they stand with Mr. Blake in Canada as their brethren stand by Mr. Gladstone in Scotland. More unpromising material for conversion to Toryism, or the wretched patchwork of fads and fancies which goes by that name in this country, could hardly be imagined. The folly of ministers and the desperation to which they are reduced are beautifully expressed by this parable. Inebriety alone could expect men who have opposed Sir John Macdonald on principle all their lives to turn their backs on the record and vote to continue a tenure of power that has bitterly merited naught from them but exorcism. That, too, with the certainty of going into hopeless opposition with him and his Boodle Brigade. The idea is too absurd altogether.

MR. WHITE'S CAYUGA SPEECH.

In addition to the testimony given by the Rev. Mr. Bardou, quoted in my letter of yesterday, I am at liberty to state that the evidence of a number of persons, who were present when Mr. White unrolled the picture of Riel and spoke of him as a new saint of the Catholic Church, is being collected and will shortly be given to the public in a way that will leave no possible doubt concerning Mr. White's words, and no loophole of however ingeniously contrived "exigencies" through which he can escape responsibility. All we want to get at is the truth. Father Bardou's evidence will be sufficient for most people, but the facts must be stated in such a way that the most determined partizan will have to admit their genuineness. So the matter stands for the present.

AFTER THE EXPOSURE.

of the last twelve months by the Tory press and Tory orators, he would be pardoned indeed who could not see the danger that menaces the peace and prosperity of the country through the contentions of Sir John Macdonald at the head of the Conservative party, and the promotion of civil and religious discord and the Government can no longer sail under Conservative colors. Every Conservative who holds patriotism above party must see that the overthrow of the ministry is essential to the welfare of all classes and sections. Party names lose their significance in the presence of issues that involve the subjugation and oppression of two great classes of the people. But this is not Conservatism. It is the madness of a clique of demagogues driven insane at the prospect of being driven from positions they have disgraced with every infamy of which men entrusted with government could be guilty.

any pecuniary interest in the office and business? If so, I retract and apologize for mentioning his name in connection with printing contracts. If Mr. White does not fear to lose his position as a Minister of the Crown through the publication of my opinion of his alleged conduct as a minister, what I have written can do him no harm, and I need not retract or apologize. But if he fears that he will lose position and salary on account of the banishing of Riel, and that his action at Cayuga was a justifiable effort for self-preservation, will he please point out what I have retraced and how I am to apologize? Is there a law to punish those who make use of language calculated to cause a breach of the peace, and does Mr. White seek its application in his own person? If Mr. White does not ride free on the railways nor at the public expense, I am ready to take back what I said on that head.

If Mr. White has no shares in railways, mines, lumber lands, he is a most misguided man, and I am willing to apologize to him for saying that he is no better than his political associates.

As for the alleged "picking and choosing," which fall in the way of a man without scruple or conscience, in a place where he can help himself. Mr. White knows perfectly well the meaning of the situation intended by these words. Does the inscription apply to him? And, if there are no "pickings and choosings," what are the legitimate prerogatives of a Minister of the Crown? But if Mr. White feels aggrieved, I am willing to apologize for having said anything that could be construed into a charge of personal dishonesty. I frankly confess I meant nothing of the kind, and never intended to make any charge that could be construed into one of personal dishonesty.

If, in conclusion, Mr. White can show that the legitimate prerogatives of a Minister of the Crown are such as to justify a Minister in publicly inducing a man in his position to act "as he did at Cayuga," I will retract every word I have written, apologize, and hereafter forever regard that speech about Riel as the noblest effort of oratory known to this or any other age or language.

OTTAWA, Sept. 19.—Never in the history of political contests has such a spectacle of dishonesty been witnessed as the Tory party presents to-day. Ministers contradict, disavow, repudiate, each other's utterances at every turn, while their organs in different provinces are run on lines diametrically opposite in all things, except abuse of Reformers and praise of Government. It would seem as if Sir John Macdonald had knocked the brains out of the party and filled its head with laughing gas, or some other intoxicant which had deprived it of all semblance to reason and common sense. Mounted on the Protestant horse and waving the bloody shirt, the imbecile old man has outdone the feat of Don Quixote in tilting at the windmill.

Here we have a Premier who has exhausted all the devices, all the stratagems, all the tricks and dodges of which human nature depraved by politics is capable of conceiving, turning on himself, like the scorpion surrounded by fire. But all his offences are as nothing compared with the evil of his example. The corruptions of public life, the debauchery of ministers so painfully apparent during those later years, are owing to the brilliant example he has given of successful vice. He has played upon the baser nature of his party till it is as bad as himself. He rules a government of paradoxes and proclamations a policy of antitheses. Were the constituents of Canada a collection of lunatic asylums where the inhabitants were separately confined according to their peculiar crazes, and going the rounds among them to drink the comfort of each class by pretending sympathy with its lunacy, he could not play a more astonishing part than he is now performing.

THOUGHTFUL MEN.

who become most circumspect at times of political conflict, as British soldiers, according to Macaulay, grow more sedate as the terrors of battle increase, observe his antics with pitying distaste, and put a stop to them as soon as possible. Everywhere I hear expressions of astonishment at the conduct of Sir John's conduct. People wonder if he has really taken leave of his senses. Even those who have been accustomed to regard him as a miracle of political sagacity shake their heads at his recent deliverances and say it is time for him to retire. He said at London that it was unfair to hold him responsible for the utterances of his party organs. Is it also unfair to hold him responsible for the utterances of his party organs? He must think that it is, for he never opens his mouth to speak but he gives the lie to something he had previously asserted. In his eagerness to play upon the passions and prejudices of his hearers, for the time being he has won the Shakespearean distinction.

"IMMEASURABLE LIAR."

What a sad pity that the faculty of speech should survive the wreck of memory and the obliteration of moral sense. What more humiliating spectacle could be presented than this? And to speak a sensible, practical people to entrust the helm of State to a man so utterly lost to reason and common sense is certainly to demand too much. Mad men have been kings, but they were kings by accident of birth. Has it been reserved for Canadians to entrust their destinies to the hands of one who in any other walk of life would be considered a fit candidate for a lunatic asylum. The scandal of his proceedings is only equalled by their absurdity, and give good ground for the reported movement among certain of his followers to secure his retirement.

WORSER THAN ALL.

is the evident fact that a large part of his parliamentary following has contracted the same mental disease that afflicts their chief. Many of them, like Mr. White, appear to have drunk with him at the fountain of forgetfulness, and lie with him at the most refreshing candor. Look at the composition of the Cabinet; compare the professions of its members with their practice.

Hon. John Gilling, representing the beer interest, presides at a temperance meeting.

Hon. Mr. Foster, representing the Prohibitionists, votes in Parliament against the Scotch Act.

Hon. Mr. Bowell, representing the Orangemen, pays secret visits to Catholic priests.

Hon. John Costigan, representing the Irish, votes against Home Rule.

Hon. Mr. McLeelan, representing Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia declares for secession.

Sir H. Langevin, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, representing French Canadians, hung in effigy and repudiated by their people.

Hon. J. H. Pope, representing Quebec Protestants, transplants French Canadians to the Eastern Townships.

Sir Alexander Campbell, Hon. Mr. Thompson and Hon. T. White, representing nobody, go as they please.

Hon. Frank Smith, representing whiskey, the only man true to his colors.

Surely such another baker's dozen of two-legged paradoxes was never gathered together since the world began. One could almost fancy he heard them sing—

Who is an infidel?

Who regard not how he dies;

Let them rant about deorum;

Who have characters to lose."

INDIAN AN ORANGEMEN.

Some months ago I gave an account in these letters of how the Government had employed Dr. Oronhyetkita to go among the Indians and establish Orange lodges. It appears that he has been performing his mission with zeal and assiduity, for he is reported as saying at the reception to the Orange delegates at Hamilton: "The Indians in this country were loyal to the backbone, and, as loyalty was a man's principle in this country, it was easy to make Orangemen out of Indians. On the reservation near London an Indian district lodge was about to be started." As Orange lodges are Tory recruiting stations, the wisdom and beauty of Sir John Macdonald's scheme for organizing and enfranchising the Indians is obvious. As Dr. Oronhyetkita and won the battle of the Boyne and participated in the massacre of Antrim, it stands to reason that Indians should be banded in a secret society to celebrate those events. The doctor, with a name like a deacon's, should also declare that "Home Rule should not be granted to Ireland." Coming from an Indian medicine man, and Orangemen and a general Tory promoter, the sentiment must be too much admired. If he had had a few Papist spears to flourish while he ranted, the performance could have been complete. Indian savagery doubtless affords a good foundation for Orange bigotry, to be appropriately topped off with Tory rascality. Under influences so benign the education of our red men will be all that Christian civilization could desire. This is part of the "No Popery" policy which has been deliberately adopted by the government and which Catholics are asked to maintain while their taxes and support with their votes.

IDEALS.

CRIME AND THE SCHOOLS.

Never before was crime of all grades so rampant in the United States as now. Every day we read of direful occurrences that make our blood run cold, and infanticides have of late become so prevalent that the readers of the daily newspapers have ceased to wonder at their occurrence. Lurching seems to be a national pastime, and lurchers are as common as flies in the spring. So are murder and suicide. Other crimes, which we will not stain our pages by mentioning, and which are named in a journal like the Catholic Herald, are of daily occurrence. We will not mention them, but we would like to know their cause. Public schools are to be found in every State, and a free education given to every scholar. It is not the fault of the nation if those who attend its schools turn out unholy and Godless; the State cannot be blamed for it, but we fear the system is inadequate to cope with the infidelity which is now prevailing among us. Men like Ingraham are corrupting the youth of the country, and wherever their mission of infidelity is successful crime follows in its wake. Catholics have a right to be concerned for the education of Catholic schools, and should remember that on them depends the eternal happiness or misery of their children.—Catholic Herald.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

We cordially endorse the demand made by our Toronto namesake that the Government should assume the duty of furnishing the people with the medium of exchange, now to a large extent supplied by private institutions called "banks." No matter from what point the subject is regarded, desirability of a change is evident. The issue of silver currency has always been regarded as the exclusive duty of the Government. Why, then, in a transaction made in the case of paper? Banks fail from time to time, and the holders of their "promissory notes," or "bank bills," are losers to a greater or less extent. The medium of all business transactions is of such universal necessity and value that the public should be absolutely protected from loss. This can best be done by the Government issuing the "bills."—King's News.

A THEORY.

Nominations on the 5th prox. election on the 12th, such are the orders from the Quebec Government, which goes into the fight on the defensive and badly handicapped by the Riel question. All independent authorities, such as the Star and the Witness, are agreed that the Ross-Talbot administration is financially and otherwise the best that Quebec has had in many years. It will be the province's resistance of the defence. Will it decline? Not if passion and prejudice maintain their present altitude in the sister province. It may as well be admitted at once that in an election contest one good cry is worth ten good arguments. In 1870-1 the late Hon. J. S. Macdonald went to the people of Ontario with a message of peace, and a somewhat successful novel, patriotic, but the Riel cry, which then a cry for Riel's punishment, broke his back. The cry against Riel's punishment promises to do as much for Mr. Ross in Quebec. Warwick living throned and de-throned kings, but Riel dead is a bigger nuisance to governments than he was alive. Mr. Ross and his friends complain that the Mail does not care what becomes of them. A good many Conservatives are joining Mr. Ross in not caring what becomes of the Mail.—World.

THE INDIANS.

The noble red man is apparently not on the decline in Nova Scotia. The descendants of the Mi'kmaq in this province numbered 18,000 in 1871. By 1881 they had increased to 2,125, an increase of 27.5 per cent., a greater proportionate increase than among the English, Scotch, Irish or French population of the province.—Halifax Chronicle.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Some, but these neither the more numerous nor the more influential friends of temperance, are anxious to have a third political party formed, the one only plank of whose platform shall be "prohibition" pure and simple. The temperance question has no doubt its political aspects, and these are neither few nor unimportant. But it is greatly more a moral question, properly so called, than a political one, and as such has to be wrought out and carried to a successful issue rather by moral suasion than by mere local enactment. Legislation has, no doubt, done much for its advancement, but only so far and so fast as general public opinion has approved of and endorsed. When legislation, on the other hand, has been too far before the general sentiment it has hindered rather than helped; such will always be the case.

To turn, then, the temperance movement into a mere political engine so as the better to secure what some may look upon as necessary legislation in its favor, would be as short-sighted and injudicious as anything well could be. No one believes that such a third party as is talked of would carry the country and go into power.—Toronto Globe.

WANTS PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

What the English press should endeavor to accomplish is unity instead of division in local matters. To carry to the polls of this Province matters which belong and can only be charged to the Dominion House is sure to end disastrously for the place. This Provincial House has been too often used for Dominion party purposes. Last session a great deal of time was wasted over Dominion matters which should not have been introduced, but were used unfortunately as a means to entrap members to this and that one's views of Dominion questions. The same dodge is now used by cunning tricksters. The question which should decide the fate of the Ross Government is this: Are they worthy of our confidence? Have they managed to carry out a sound, honest Provincial programme, and are the finances in a good state? But these questions are not troubling some of the cunning politicians and newspaper men to-day. It is who hung Riel, whether the Conservatives or Liberals did, that has the pending Local campaign. Let the Dominion House be left to know that we have no control of the judiciary of the land. If our local members are to suffer for the acts of our Federal ones, then let us go in for the abolishment of the Local House, or make

our Local public men assume the responsibility of the acts of the Dominion members.—Quebec Telegraph.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

The Quebec election will take place on the 14th of October, and the indications are that the Blou Government will meet with disaster. The Toronto Mail represents the issue as being whether Riel ought or ought not to have been hanged, but this is not true. The Local Government condemned as loudly the execution of Riel as did their opponents. The truth is the Federal Government will not be without a definite Act of Disenfranchisement, which neither he nor his colleagues had anything to do with either the arrest, the trial or the execution of Riel, and he further maintains that the Local Government ought not to be called upon to express any opinion upon a subject falling within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Legislature. The doctrine laid down by Mr. Riel on this particular is no doubt correct. The Local Government is a body entitled to speak for the public, and who must assume the responsibility of speaking for the people within the limits marked out by the constitution, but beyond that they have no more right than would a school, a conference or a municipal corporation. They have no representative character outside the limits marked by the constitution, within which their public duties and their responsibilities are confined. But there is little room to doubt the present Ministry of the Province of Quebec stand in very close relations to the Federal Administration. The people know this. They know that to retain the present Government of Quebec would be to consent to strengthen the hands of Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Thompson, and they will no doubt decline to be a party even to a merely political party, in a policy of centralization utterly at variance with the feelings of the people of Quebec.—London Advertiser.

THE KANGAROO AS A CANDIDATE.

In Quebec county the contest is likely to be between Hon. Mr. Gagnon, the late Premier, and Mr. Thos. Chase Gagnon, barrister of this city. Mr. Gagnon entered the campaign with fine prospects of success. He will, if elected, support the Ross-Talbot administration. Mr. Gagnon, in his candidature throughout the county, will appeal to the man's prejudices. Race, religion and revenge form a strong political stock-in-trade. He is a Liberal Conservative, pledged to give the Government of the Province a fair and honest support, because he believes that the Government is entitled to that support, both on the score of economy and public grounds. The Government has honestly performed its duties. It has done its best to do its duty, and the only objection we are sure will be made, that it has done the record of the administration, and will elect Mr. Gagnon to a seat in the Assembly. We hear that he will enter the campaign in the course of a few days.

There is likely to be a significant fight in the three Quebecs. Mr. Owen Murray, trying to conclude with Mr. Carbury in the West. Mr. Preachy or Chateaugay, representing the Centre with Mr. Riel, and Mr. Brown running against Mr. Shelyu in the East. There can be no doubt about the fact that the Conservatives are being stubbornly opposed by the Conservatives. Among the possible candidates for Quebec Centre, besides Messrs. Preachy and Chateaugay, we find the names of Bellisle and Bussiere. Out of the four gentlemen mentioned it would not be difficult to find a suitable standstill bearer for the Government. In the East, Mr. Shelyu has the confidence of his electors for a long time. He has a strong following, and his rival, who is a worthy showing strength if he would make a worthy showing against him. But no man in these days is so strong that he cannot be beaten, and Mr. Brown may be depended on to run well. Mr. Carbury's chances are good for the West. He has represented the division in former terms with considerable acceptance, and appeals therewith confidence to his electors for re-election.

In Lewis, Mr. Lamont is to be elected, though the name of his opponent has not yet been made public. Mr. Charis, editor of the Courier, has been asked to stand for this important county, but he has, after consultation with his friends, declined to do so. The eyes of the Conservative electors turned to the old Dominion member, Mr. Feltman, but he, too, we understand, refused to come forward.—Canadian.

THE LOYALIST DELEGATES.

To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIR.—I was among those who went to the "Loyalist" meeting at the Royal Rink last Thursday night, to hear the Rev. Dr. Kane and his colleagues, Mr. G. H. Smith, give what they are pleased to style their version of the Irish Question from a loyalist point of view, for the enlightenment of the Canadian people. Before the meeting opened these gentlemen informed a reporter of one of our city papers that all they were to do was to read a paper and hear from the press and people of Quebec. These, I have no doubt, our people will readily concede, but they will also reserve to themselves the right to criticize anything to which they may take exception in the utterances of those Apostles of Loyalty. Dr. Kane, after having addressed the meeting as brethren and sisters, proclaimed his extreme loyalty to the Empire, declared his unshakable and unshaken fidelity to Protestantism, and his great and unyielding affection for Her Majesty the Queen, stated that he would walk right up to the question of Home Rule from his point of view. Now, let us see what this amounts to. The brethren and sisters salutation may do very well in its place, but it is a little unfortunate for a public meeting to which all classes were invited. In telling about his love and solicitude for Her Most Gracious Majesty, he seemed to think that all Canadians were ignorant of a certain plot concocted by that association of which he is so distinguished a member, to prevent Her Majesty (then the Princess Alexandra) from ascending the throne in order to place her on one of their own members. He also appeared to forget, what is a matter of notoriety, that at a meeting of this same order of which he is the representative, held during the agitation for the disestablishment of the Irish church, certain of the brethren threatened to kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne if she signed the Act of Disestablishment, and finally he overlooked the fact that this order of whose virtues he spoke so highly is the same under whose banner the Prince of Wales refused to pass at the city of Kingston during his memorable visit to this country. Next the doctor goes "straight up to Home Rule" by keeping away from it entirely, and denouncing vigorously against its imaginary "disestablishment of the empire," much in the same style as a peevish child who shuts its eyes at night of a dose of very necessary medicine, and cries I won't! I won't! In speaking of the Irish question, he informed his hearers, by way of comparison, that there were no Scotch nor Welsh questions, and that Mr. Gladstone was the only man who had done anything to prevent their way of thinking. But in this connection he entirely forgot to explain what he thought about the recently organized land league in Wales or the crofters agitation in Scotland, or how it was that the voters of those two countries decided by overwhelming majorities in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. The doctor next had a slant at the Belfast Police, assured his audience that he was perfectly capable of understanding an argument, and closed with the usual Orange blood and thunder appeal to physical force. Now, his remarks about the police may be, in a measure, true, but the system which appoints Protestant officials to preserve the peace in Catholic localities and vice versa is entirely on a par with the people's feelings, and has been prolific of much mischief, which can be best remedied by the Irish people to have charge of their own local affairs. The talk about blood and bayonets, coming especially from a minister of the Gospel of Peace, will not be heard with much favor by a very large majority of the people of this country. As the doctor's assertion that he can understand an argument, this may be true, but he certainly has not shown himself thus far to be capable of making one. Mr.

Smith is somewhat more adult in his dealing with the subject than in his reverend colleague, though not a particle more logical. And he gave neither time, place, date or circumstances to establish the truth of his numerous statements. He took particular pleasure in representing Mr. Patrick Egan as having abandoned his allegiance to the National League, but it is a well known fact that the secretary of this transaction with Messrs. Smith, Kane and others of their ilk is that the vigilance of Mr. Patrick Egan saved to it National League this large sum of money when it was about to be confiscated by the numerous of the Government. In conclusion I would remark that the statements of these Apostles are about as reliable as a man's word, and where they apply such epithets as hearse, felon, robber and assassin, to the leaders of a movement, it is not worth the name of the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Charles Stewart Parnell, Justin McCarthy, and, in our own province, the Rev. Dr. Byrne, of Hamilton, and thousands of others of upright and intelligent men as can be found in any of the papers of the day, the sooner they "get up and go," the better, and the more for the Loyal and Patriotic Union, which they claim to represent.

Toronto, Sept. 16th, 1886.

A CANADIAN.

THE CZAR AND BULGARIA.

IN REPLY TO THE SOBRANJE'S RESOLUTION FOR PROTECTION.

SOB. Sept. 19.—When the Russian agent here was presented with the Sobranje's telegram to the Czar praying for his friendship and protection, the agent said: "Prince Alexander's departure has removed the obstacle to good relations between Russia and Bulgaria, which was a source of great danger to the prosperity of Bulgaria, which Russia has at least a right to desire to see flourish in the Balkans. The sooner they 'get up and go,' the better, and the more for the Loyal and Patriotic Union, which they claim to represent."

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THE COUNTY OF BROME.

Annual Fall Exhibition of the Agricultural Society and Prize List.

The annual fall exhibition of the Agricultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the county of Brome closed on Wednesday, and proved to be a great success in point of exhibits.

The following is the prize list, so far as could be obtained:—

FARMS AND GROWING CROPS.

TOWNSHIP OF BROME.

Judges—Messrs. Ezra N. Davies and D. J. Randall.

Farm—1, Nathaniel Pettis; 2, M. M. Williams; 3, Myron E. Bullard; 4, Ebert L. Scott; 5, Darwin Stone; 6, J. S. Williams; 7, Mark Richard; 8, R. J. Ladd; 9, Ezra W. Farmer; 10, John Crawford.

Kitchen gardens—1, Mrs. H. S. Foster; 2, S. A. Fisher; 3, N. Pettis; 4, C. D. Bancroft; 5, Mark Richard.

Wheat—1, Darwin Stone; 2, Mark Richard; 3, Ezra W. Farmer; 4, M. A. Pickett & Son; 5, L. R. Whitman; 6, E. H. Patch; 7, John E. and Lyman Farmer.

Half-acre corn—1, M. A. Pickett & Son; 2, Chansey Davis; 3, Wm. McLaughlin; 4, Rev. C. Bancroft; 5, J. H. Hastings; 6, J. R. Libbit.

Quarter-acre fodder corn—1, H. S. Foster; 2, E. P. Stevens; 3, M. L. Peterson; 4, W. A. Williams; 5, E. S. Millmore and son; 6, W. and H. Thomas; 7, H. E. Williams; 8, C. D. Bancroft; 9, M. M. Williams; 10, David Bott.

Orchards—1, Luther Hastings; 2, M. Richard; 3, Wm. S. Knowlton; 4, Geo. W. Wilson; 5, Horace Cooley.

Acres barley—1, J. S. Williams; 2, L. B. Whitman; 3, Herahel Sanborn; 4, Edwin Wilson; 5, J. C. Pettis.

Acres mixed grain—1, J. R. Goddard; 2, M. M. Williams; 3, C. R. Ladd; 4, Chas. E. Pettis; 5, R. J. Ladd.

Half-acre peas—1, J. R. Goddard; 2, Prudent Lapiere; 3, Rev. C. Bancroft; 4, Israel Hubert.

One eighth acre beans—1, M. M. Williams; 2, R. S. Ladd; 3, Palmer Marsh; 4, C. R. Ladd.

Half-acre potatoes—1, N. Pettis; 2, M. A. Pickett & Son; 3, S. A. Fisher; 4, A. Libby & Son; 5, W. H. Beard; 6, J. H. Hastings.

One eighth acre rutabagas—1, N. Pettis; 2, M. A. Pickett & Son; 3, Col. O. P. Patton; 4, J. R. Libbit.

One eighth acre carrots—1, J. C. Pettis; 2, S. A. Fisher; 3, L. R. Whitman.

One eighth acre mangolds—1, L. R. Whitman; 2, Wm. Hillhouse.

Ten rods stone wall—1, Ed. Caldwell; 2, Wm. P. Hillhouse; 3, S. Marsh; 4, David Toof; 5, J. E. & L. Farmer.

Twenty rods ditch—1, W. H. Welch; 2, D. Stone; 3, Miron E. Bullard; 4, E. S. Millmore & Son; 5, Luther Hastings.

DOLTON.

Judges—Messrs. C. N. Bedard and E. D. Geer.

Farms—1, M. S. Taylor; 2, Mark Stanbridge; 3, Ed. Kelston; 4, S. J. F. Bryant; 5, E. R. True.

Kitchen gardens—1, E. R. True; 2, Arthur Allen; 3, H. C. Knowlton.

Wheat—1, J. O. McDonald; 2, W. A. Williams; 3, H. W. Miller; 4, Jonathan Mizener; 5, H. O. Scott; 6, J. G. Ball.

Corn—1, Martin Mizener; 2, James McLaughlin; 3, E. A. Davis; 4, T. A. Vaughan; 5, Luther Blunt.

Quarter acre fodder corn—1, L. Blunt; 2, Abram Blunt.

Acres oats—1, James McLaughlin; 2, D. D. Fuller; 3, Jos. McDonald; 4, Jno. McMannus; 5, Darwin Benham.

Orchards—1, H. O. Scott; 2, M. Mizener; 3, D. D. Fuller; 4, J. H. Ball.

Barley—1, Gardner Cummings; 2, Ed. Ralston; 3, Arthur Allen; 4, E. J. Patch.

Mixed grain—1, J. F. Bryant; 2, David Lawson; 3, Alex. Brock; 4, H. W. Miller.

Half-acre peas—1, H. C. Knowlton; 2, J. W. Chamuel; 3, D. D. Fuller.

One eighth acre beans—1, A. Blunt; 2, D. D. Shonyo; 3, D. J. Randall.

Half-acre potatoes—1, J. O. McDonald; 2, J. F. Bryant; 3, John McManus; 4, E. J. Patch; 5, P. & M. H. Hunt.

One eighth acre mangolds—1, Jonathan Mizener; 2, J. H. Bibus; 3, Gardner Cummings.

One eighth acre rutabagas—1, T. A. Vaughn; 2, Alex. Brock.

Ten rods stone wall—1, M. S. Taylor; 2, Geo. Patterson; 3, Geo. Mooney; 4, Thos. W. Page.

Twenty rods ditch—1, Thos. W. Page; 2, W. A. Williams; 3, David Cousins; 4, Israel M. Taylor.

FARNHAM.

Judges—Messrs. Geo. W. Wilson and Alvin Farmer.

Farms—1, Eli W. Hall; 2, Jas. Burnett; 3, E. Brock; 4, A. D. Collins; 5, Lindsay Grubb.

Gardens—1, Wm. Johnson; 2, Mrs. E. O. Brigham; 3, Geo. Adams.

DANGERS OF THE FUTURE.

The Holy Father, in an encyclical letter to the Hungarian episcopate, signals dangers which threaten not only the spiritual, but also the material interests of mankind.

Each age has its special characteristics, its own phases of thought, and its own perils for society. We, as heirs of all the ages, have inherited many blessings, but also decided engines of evil, foremost amongst these being the system which maintains that nature and reason are the supreme law and explanation of everything.

In the Encyclical, "Immortale Dei," of which the present document may be said to be the complement, the origin and development of this teaching are clearly traced. That fatal and deplorable passion for innovation which was aroused in the sixteenth century first threw the Christian religion into confusion, and then, by natural sequence, passed on to philosophy, and thence pervaded all ranks of society.

From this source, as it were, issued those later maxims of unbridled liberty which in the midst of the terrible disturbances of the last century were thought out and proclaimed as the principles and foundation of that new jurisprudence previously unknown, which, in many points, is out of harmony not only with the Christian law, but also with the natural law.

The "free-thinking" to which the so-called Reformation gave rise, and which the sects have since encouraged, has, in fact, produced tendencies completely opposed to the welfare of society.

Through the labors of philosophers, the writings of novelists and the articles of journalists, constant attempts have been made to remove the moral barriers which religion had raised up against human passions.

The Masonic lodges have taken a very active part in this work of weakening the influence of Christianity. They have instigated virulent attacks on the Church, promoted anti-Catholic feeling, assailed the characters of the clergy, and aided the movement for banishing religion from the public schools.

Their efforts have not been without abundant fruit. The governing authorities in the nations of Europe are to day menaced by daring plots on the part of revolutionary associations, and socialistic lessons, adverse to the preservation of order, are sedulously preached to all ranks of society.

To this deplorable result the poverty of the teaching classes has no doubt contributed in a considerable measure. Wherever there is misery there is likely to be dissatisfaction to the state.

Man's destiny upon earth is hard enough when he is made to feel that he is not to be satisfied with what he has; but when there is no bread to eat, that he seeks work in vain, and disengaged when every avenue to an honest livelihood is closed against him, it becomes doubly severe, and the temptations to denounce current principles and social institutions are vastly increased.

If, in addition to the hardship of having to endure starvation, he is irritated by the sight of opulence side by side with his misery; if he receives little sympathy in his troubles and is forced to the conclusion that under existing circumstances there is small hope of redress for his grievances, the strain upon his patience is still more trying, and the probability of his being converted into a foe of public order far greater.

It is for men in this unhappy state that the chimerical ideas of socialist agitators constitute a grave danger, and it is amongst them that the apostles of revolution find disciples.

Mankind vary enormously in natural and acquired gifts. It is impossible to hinder a strong man succeeding where a weak man fails, or a wise man rising where a foolish man falls; it will make men equally wise, strong and virtuous there will be profound differences of condition just as there are profound differences of character.

No laws can hinder a good workman getting better employment and higher pay than a bad one, a good physician or lawyer attracting crowds of clients, while the dull and careless practitioner starves, the prudent merchant or tradesman amassing a fortune while the idle or reckless loses one. Modern civilization does not diminish but accentuates moral and intellectual differences. It is more difficult for the idle, the improvident and the vicious to hold their own in the race of life now than in ruder ages.

All our processes are more refined, all require greater skill and higher character, and there is an increased tendency to precipitate the coarser matter to the bottom of the social edifice; hence we see in all our cities a huge and melancholy deposit of human wretchedness and vice. An honest desire to raise this sunken mass of human beings accounts for much of the socialism; but schemes for communitarianism are never amongst the poor, and never succeed in the capabilities of mankind.

These are considerations which Catholics must bear in mind when appeals are made to them to join in agitations for the amelioration of their condition. The Church of which they are members puts no restraint upon them with respect to the advocacy of sound economic doctrine. They are at perfect liberty to demand legitimate reforms, and, whilst respecting individual rights, to use all their influence to bring about a more just distribution of wealth; but Catholics cannot subscribe to Prudhon's principle that "property is robbery," nor become the allies of men who are undermining religion, and uprooting belief in a future existence.—Catholic Times.

OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

It is just as essential that the human body should have pure blood, as that a tree or plant should have sap to nourish and invigorate its growth. Nearly all our bodily ills arise from unhealthy blood.

Burdock Blood Purifier purifies this fountain of life, and regulates all the vital organs to a healthy condition.

THE LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION.

Rev. Father Labelle finds himself compelled to inform his friends that he is forced to further postpone the grand final drawing of his lottery to the 10th of November next, on account of the great number of tickets remaining yet unsold.

He wishes to make a last attempt to sell them, and make a final appeal to the public. Every one knows well that Father Labelle started this lottery unaided and without any capital whatever. He simply relied upon the generosity and patriotism of his fellow countrymen for the purchase of the tickets.

Many have answered his earnest calls; unfortunately, however, their number stands insufficient, for over one half of the tickets remains yet to be purchased. He hopes that the knowledge of this fact by the public will suffice to induce them to purchase promptly the remainder of the tickets.

Not only the patrons of colonization, but also the actual owners of tickets have a direct interest in the ultimate success of the lottery, because all the tickets remain yet to be purchased. He hopes that the knowledge of this fact by the public will suffice to induce them to purchase promptly the remainder of the tickets.

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ALEXANDER'S SUCCESSOR.

PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK LIKELY TO BE CHOSEN—ALEXANDER'S PROPERTY TO BE PURCHASED BY THE STATE—STATEMENT IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Post's London despatch says:—The Government is anxious that Prince Alexander should not be received here as having connection with Bulgarian politics. It is likely that his visit will be postponed. Lord Iddesleigh is now at Balmoral. Prince Henry of Battenberg is returning alone from Darmstadt. It is said Prince Waldemar of Denmark will be the favored candidate for the Bulgarian throne. He is a brother of the King of Greece, and also a brother of the King of Greece. It is thought his election would bring the Bulgarians and Greeks into better relations, and a rapprochement between these two states would probably keep Austria from Salonica and the Egean sea, which, of course, would be a great asset for Russia policy. Finally, the British Government would never refuse to recognize a brother of the Princess of Wales. When the Standard definitely throws over Alexander as impossible it is obvious there is no chance of his return to Sofia.

SOPIA, Sept. 13.—The Sobranje has elected M. Girkooff president. It has also appointed a committee to draft a reply to the address of the Czar, to devise and submit measures relative to the state of siege which the country is in, and for the settlement of Prince Alexander's property in the country. The state will purchase all this property for \$4,000,000, retaining \$200,000 to liquidate the Prince's indebtedness to the National Bank. This year's budget calls for \$1,000,000.

The Porte has informed the Bulgarian Government that Turkey accepts Prince Alexander's abdication, and promises not to occupy Bulgaria so long as the country is quiet, and law and order are preserved therein.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—In the Commons this evening Sir J. Ferguson, under foreign secretary, regarding Prince Alexander's abdication, said the Government possessed no official information which would justify them in stating that the Czar compelled the Prince to abdicate. He therefore could not make a similar assumption. The seizure and abduction of the Prince, he said, were due to a mutiny of part of the Bulgarian army. At the same time the under-secretary added: The Government would do its best to lay before the house the negotiations in progress relative to the Bulgarian crisis for the reason that publicity would serve no good purpose and might do harm. The regency of Bulgaria, he said, were following constitutional forms, and all parties in the country appeared to co-operate for peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The Novoye Slovo says the Bulgarian army must be made a reliable Russian vanguard and Bulgarian foreign policy must be identical with that of Russia. The Novoye Slovo urges the Government not to lose a minute in taking into its hand the restoration of order in Bulgaria. The Journal de St. Petersburg says the Bulgarian National Assembly is assailed by every intrigue. It should devote itself to the permanent interests and future security of the country. "The assembly," adds the Journal, "has not authority to elect a Prince to the Bulgarian throne."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.—The British are establishing a coaling station at Thason, on the northern shore of the Island of Thaso, in the Aegean sea, off the south coast of Roumelia. Besides establishing a coaling station at Omage, off Thaso, the British are giving other indications of an intention to govern the whole island. Said Pasha, Turkish minister for foreign affairs, has telegraphed instructions to Russian Consul at Thason, to England, to ask Lord Iddesleigh, foreign minister, whether or not it is true that England is chartering steamers and making other provisions against contingencies, and if so, what are England's reasons for this activity, and if it is in a direction in which Turkey has an interest.

VIENNA, September 15.—An engrossing topic of conversation here is the wording of the toast to the Czar, proposed by the Emperor Francis Joseph, at the army officers' banquet at Lutzen. The Emperor simply said, "I drink to the health of His Majesty the Czar." In former years he has always used these words: "I drink to the health of my friend and august ally, the Czar." The difference in phraseology is taken to indicate that the alliance with the Emperor of Austria and Russia has increased.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Republique Francaise publishes a telegram from London, which states that England meditates a grand coup d'etat and will probably claim Egypt as a British possession. "She will, however," says the Francaise, "do nothing until she has sufficient force at Alexandria."

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THE RECORD.

At noon on Tuesday, August 19, the 185th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery took place, under the supervision of G. L. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. No. 48,361 drew the First Capital Prize of \$75,000. No. 36,631 drew the Second Capital Prize, \$25,000. It was sold in fifties at \$1 each; one to Henry Lajoie, Holbrook, Mass., paid through Adams Express in Boston, Mass.; one to B. Frank Barpee, a saloon keeper, No. 8 Granite street, South Boston, Mass., also paid through Adams Express; one paid through the German Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; two others paid through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal. No. 60,849 drew the Third Capital Prize, \$10,000. Nos. 18,325 and 57,812 drew the two Fourth Capital Prizes of \$5,000 each; sold in fifties at \$1 each, to parties in Kansas City, Mo., Colorado, Kan., Montgomery, Ala., New Orleans, La., Fort Monroe, Va., Chicago, Ill., and Philadelphia, Pa., &c., &c. The next Drawing will occur Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1886, and all information can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

PROBLEMS FOR ATHEISTS.

If you meet with an atheist do not let him entangle you into the discussions of side issues. As to many points which he raises you must learn to make the Rabbi's seven questions:—

1. Ask him, where did matter come from? Can a dead thing create itself?





O DULCIS VIRGO MARIA!

BY ALBERT H. HARDY. But in the dark and mist and cold, I heard a voice in the city streets...

THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.) ENGLISH CRUMPKETS. 1 qt. warm milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup yeast...

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets. Nothing new to report since last writing. Remittances are fair.

PROVISIONS, &c.

Butter, Choice Eastern Townships is scarce and wanted for the city jobbing trade. Sales of 200 tubs were made by city buyer in the Eastern Townships...

BLANKETS AND BED COMFORTERS

A great sale of the above will take place every day as the value we shall offer must command this result. BLANKETS at old prices. COMFORTERS in immense variety at desperately low prices.

ERIN'S PERIL AND DUTY.

HER SONS COUNSELLED TO EXERCISE PATIENCE UNDER TORY OPPRESSION. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 17.—Mr. W. J. Gleason, member of the Executive Council of the Irish National League...

STATE ENTRY OF LORD LONDON-DERRY INTO DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—The state entry of the Marquis of Londonderry into Dublin was made with the usual official demonstration, but was devoid of interest.

RENEWED RIOTING IN BELFAST.

BELFAST, September 19.—There was desperate rioting on Davis street to-day. Policemen arrested a number of fighting men...

ILLNESS OF CARDINAL JACOBINI.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The illness of Cardinal Jacobini, papal secretary of state, has assumed a critical condition. An attempt to relieve the patient from gout in his chest was unsuccessful.

A SNUB FOR THE NEW Viceroy.

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.—The corporation of Dublin, by vote of 27 to 6, has rejected a motion to present an address to the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland...

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS.

ROME, September 16.—The Pope's course in favouring the Jesuits has caused general dismay. It is proposed to hold public meetings in Rome and other places to urge the Government to inexorably enforce the laws against Jesuits.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Vatican has notified France that the Pontiff, considering all the circumstances of the case and taking into account the latest information on the subject, will suspend the departure of the envoy whom he thought of despatching to Berlin...

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Defense says that the Pope, in deference to the wishes of the French Catholics, has postponed the despatch of a legate to China.

A CARDINAL'S DEATH.

ROME, September 16.—Cardinal Carmine Gorimani, 81 years old, died at his residence in the Vatican on the 15th inst. He was born at Sulzberg, February 15th, 1813, and was made a cardinal on November 10th, 1884.

A VILLAINOUS CREW.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF AN IOWA LADY BY CANDIDATES FOR JUDGE LYNCH'S GRACES. NOSHART, Neb., Sept. 23.—A party from here were hunting on Saturday in an Indian reservation five miles from this place.

A NICE CAKE.

Sift two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and a teaspoonful of sea-salt into one pound of flour; stir to a cream half a pound of butter and rub with the flour.

TOOTHACHE.

Toothache often arises from acidity of the saliva, which causes irritation and inflammation of the exposed nerves.

DELICIOUS PUDDING.

Stir three tablespoonfuls of corn starch into one quart of boiling milk, and let it boil two minutes; beat the yolk of five eggs with six tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavor and stir in the corn flour.

INK STAINS.

Ink stains can be removed from a carpet by freely pouring milk on the place, and leaving it to soak in for a time, then rub it so as to remove all ink, and scoop up the remaining milk with a spoon.

TEAL DUCK AND JELLY SAUCE.

Place two ducks in a baking-tin, sprinkle the breasts with a little flour and seasoning, cover with a piece of buttered paper, and bake thirty minutes in a hot oven.

CUTS.

If the edges of a cut are drawn closely together before it has entirely stopped bleeding and kept in their places, it will heal very rapidly and leave no perceptible scar.

A HINT AS TO RAW EGGS.

Cooking involves waiting and preparation. An uncooked egg is always ready and at hand, is clean to be kept anywhere, and surely needs to be broken into a glass.

PICKINGS.

The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time. It costs 100 in Paris to learn how to bow gracefully. A sweet smile costs \$5 extra.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

In the Freeman's Journal (Dublin) of Aug. 24 are given the particulars of a singular case that occurred at the Castlebar seizures.

THE IMPRISONED PRIEST.

GALWAY, Sept. 14.—Father Fahey, the Catholic priest who yesterday was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, on a charge of having made a threat against the owner of an estate from which one of the priest's parishioners, at Woodford, had been evicted.

CANDIDATES FOR JUDGE LYNCH'S GRACES.

NOSHART, Neb., Sept. 23.—A party from here were hunting on Saturday in an Indian reservation five miles from this place. While passing through the woods they heard a groan issuing from an old dugout and found therein a young lady of about eighteen, handcuffed and chained to a log.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—A revolution was attempted last evening by a number of Spanish troops quartered in this city. The uprising was ill planned and ill managed.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE INCIDENT.

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MADRID, Sept. 20.—Additional particulars of last night's revolt show that the insurgents also shouted, "Long live the republic, army and Spain." A large number of civilians joined their ranks.

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NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Parliament of Canada that application will be made to the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, to obtain a bill of divorce from Anthony J. Brodeur, in the District of Montreal, in the United States of America, on the ground of desertion, and because the said William Brodeur has obtained a divorce from the said Susan Ash before the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, in the second month of the year 1886, to wit, the 18th September, 1886. DUBUQUE, ILLINOIS. MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Susan Ash.

GOOD CHANGE. REV. FATHER JACOBINE, North-West, now very near ready to go back to his Mission, is wanting a virtuous man to hold a little school among the Indians near Fort MacLeod. A knowledge of English is required. The lady would be the house-keeper of the Mission, helping at the same time her husband to procure the success of the establishment. Address to FATHER JACOBINE, St. Peter's Church.

DIED. How often do we see under this heading the name of some one dear to us. Many have come and their spirit would to day be with us if we had but prevented and accepted the honest advice of our wonderful Electric Medical Appliances. We have so much faith in our goods that we send them on trial, and do not require payment unless they make a cure. Can you ask anything finer than this? Different Medicines to cure Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, Asthma, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Lungs, etc. Illustrated book giving full particulars and testimonials from every State in the U.S., and blank for statement of your case sent free. Address Electric Medical Appliances, 44 North Main Street, N. Y. Write to day, remember we take the risk of the Appliances failing, the only risk you take is the risk of being cured.

LIVE STOCK. RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway for the week ended September 20th: Cattle, 1,880; sheep, 1,880; calves, 40; hogs, 334.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—There has been a better enquiry during the past week and a better feeling has pervaded the market, with sales at 13c to 14c for candled stock.

BEANS.—Stocks of old beans have been reduced of late, altogether there is ample left for all requirements without any going upon the new crop. Sales have been made during the week at \$1.20 to \$1.50 per bushel in jobbing lots.

HONEY.—A fair demand has been experienced for both strained honey and honey in the comb at about last week's prices. Receipts have been moderate and sales of comb honey have taken place at 12c to 15c as to quality, a round lot being placed at the latter figure. In strained goods there has been transactions at 9c to 10c, as to quantity and quality. Old stock is unsaleable.

POTATOES.—Latest sales in round lots have been made at 65c to 60c with an upward tendency in prices. We quote 60c to 65c.

WOLLS.—We hear of no special features in this market. There continues to be a quiet, steady demand from the factories and dealers for the various kinds of wool. Prices are unchanged as follows: Ordinary combing fleeces 19 to 21c; Southdown ditto, 22 to 23c; pulled combing 18 to 20c; super 22 to 23c, and extra 25 to 27c.