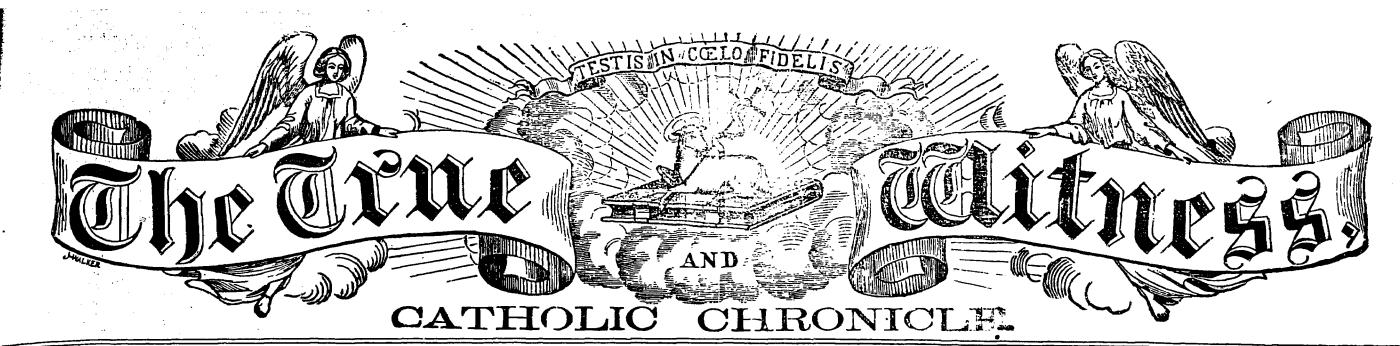
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# VOL. XXXIA.--- NO. 10.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OUTUBER 10, 1888.

#### PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

## A SISTER OF MERCY.

See her in her modest havaty, Clad in simple robe of gray; From the sacred path of duty, Smiling all the clouds away. Watch the obildren run to meet her With their little j ise and woes; R'sh and so r with bl asings greet her; Love is Lor , where'er the goes.

Tenderest grief her glance expresses, Where the wronged and suffering weep; And beneath her kind careases, Wos and pain are lulled to sleep. All who drink the cup of sorrow, Love to feel her hovering near, For the saddest hearts must borrow

Comfort from her words of cheer. Bluer seem the skies above her ;

Round her breathes such heavenly grace, That we cannot choose but love her. Oa her bright expressive face Plays a smile all meek and tender, Borrowed from a world divine, And her eyes, angelio splendor Must the coarsest soul refine.

When above the faint and dying, Full of pity bending low, They upon her care relying, Feel a balm for every woe. Where disease is rife she lingers, Frail of form, yet strong and brave; Clasping close the stiffining fingers,

Kindling hopes beyond the grave. All her hollest words are spoken To the ear of guilt and shame, So that spirits spont and broken Must in reverence hold her name. Sinners hear her gentle warning, And with loving words are led Through Redemption's radiant morning

To that path where angels tread.

Flowers of Hope, this gracious maiden Showers upon the "vales of tears;" With heaven's choicest blessings liden, To the sorrowing she appears. Praise her, bless her, all creation; For her unassuming worth Crowns her queen of every nation, Crowns her queen of all the earth.

# CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The emigration of a large number of young Russian girls has aroused the supicion of the police. They have made a thorough investigation and have discovered that bands exist at Warsaw, Odessa and other cities for a semilar systematic exuit of young women fer a regular systematic export of young women. fer a regular systematic expire of young women, They use various pretexts to parauade innocent. confiding damaels to accompany them. They usually are taken to Hamburg, whence they are sent to South America, mainly to Brazil. Not sent to South America, insuity to Brazil. Not only Russis, but Austria is full of such agents, and the traffic resthes enormous prepartions. When the girls reach their destination they be-When the gins reach their dustriants, who pay very high come victims to libertines, who pay very high prices, some as high as 5,000 rubles. Russia has invited the co-operation of the Hamburg and Austrian authorities to excinguish the traffic. People, in the intervals when the White-prople, in the intervals when the White-People, in the intervals when the White-People, in the intervals when the White-chapel murder discussions are less exciting, gravely discuss the possible extinction of the London Times. The discussion turns upon the chances of the Parnell inquiry going dead against the leading journal. Some insist that if the Commission should convict the leading journal of forgery and deliberate libel, the Times would come to the ground with a crash. Its credit would disappear, readers fall away, and advertisements vanish. This is not prob-able, but the effects of a combination of disable, but the effects of a combination of die and advertured and the state of a combination of dis-asters, such as the complete vindication of the Irish members must involve, would unquestion ably be a severe blow to the paper which made itself responsible for the "Parnellism and Crime" articles. The Unionists have really more to lose, for, if Parnell should be vindi-cated, it is useless disguising the fact that Unionism, as a political force, would be in-stantaneously and permanently discredited. The Hartington-Chamberlain embodiment of Unionism would simply perish.

independence, and that they "are determined

to help hr." London, Oct. 4 —Gilbert and Sullivan's new cp:ra, "The Yeoman of the Guard," scored a huge success last night. Quite unlike Gilbert and Sullivan's previous productions, it is down-right serious, - comic- peratic-if\_those two sdpectives can be made agree. The house was premendous, the boxes and stalls blazed with bremendous, the boxes and stalls blazed with shoulders bare but for diamonds, and all Lon-don men, who make it a business to have their faces everywhere, had them scattered through the house. Hard musical work falls upon Geraldine Ulmar, and those who have not heard the howling and yelling of London first-nighters can have no idea of the row kicked up by pit and gallery to honor Miss Ulmar's principal songs. Jesis Bond has a funcy part, and made it very funny in his particular style. He is the accepted funny man of London society, and to see him merely prance about the stage makes his admirers happy. his admirers happy,

Considerable excitement is caused by the in-formation that the affairs of the New Zealand Bank are in an exceedingly involved condition. It is reported a large definit has been discovered, part of which is due to the dishonesty of the directors, who have used their official positions directors, who have used their official positions to get possession of a large amount of the funds of the bank, and who are, in fact, defaulters There are large losses also through very unwise investments of funds. At a meeting of stock-holders here yesterday, it was determined to entirely wipe out the New Zsaland board of directors. The London board will also be re-organized. No dividend will be paid for an indefinite period. The shortage will entirely wipe out the surplus of £100,000 and leave a considerable deficit. The back has been one of the most profibable and important in the Pacific the most profitable and important in the Pacific waters. The English stockholders are greatly oxcited.

CALCUTTA, Oct 5,-The expedition to the Black Mountains to punish the tribes for the deaths of Major Betteye and Capt Winston got n motion Octuber 1st from Darbaud. It consisted of 8,000 men under command of Maj m General McQueen. The news comes from the expedition this morning that the advance had a brush with the enemy, in which six Baitish privates and two Sepo s were killed.

LONDON, Oct 5 - The subscriptions to the Parnell indemnity fund are not mounting up as repidly as could be desired. They have reached \$6,000, a goodly sum to be sure, and advices from the United States and the Dominion say substantial relief will be obtained from those quarters. But £6,000, large as it is, is but a modicum of what is needed. No estimate puts Parnell's defences less than £20,000, and it is c needed they may mount to £40,000. Par-nell's tight is the fight of all the Irish members, as the Times has say the link the Parnelline as the Times has sought to link the Parnellite members of Parliament with the detested authors of dynamite outrageassassination and make them abhorrent to the British public. Thus extraor-dinary explanes devolve on Parnell. The mag-nitude of the expenses may be judged from the fact that the Times has notified the Commission that its proposes paying out money for wit-nesses; what it has paid is gone, and it will give the names of the witnesses that may be summoned, but it does not propose to pay their expanses. This action of the Times is generally taken as an evidence of weakness on the part of the Pail Thunderer. Taken in connection with the Mall Gazette's assertion that Parnell has discovered the forger, it is not a violent assump tion to suppose that the Times is convinced it has lost the game, and now proposes to save its money. Meanwhile, however, Parcell's ex-penses go on, and it is the earnest desire of Parnell's friends that no effort be omitted, no pur-pose be relaxed in raising funds. That is the message sent out throughout the kingdom, and across the sea to the Dominion and United States. Wherefore swell the Parnell Fund. States. Wherefore swell the Parnell Fund. LONDON, Oct. 6 -- Opinion on the incom-petency of the police authorities to deal with the Whitechapel murders is signally con-temptuous. The employment of bloodhounds is accepted as a great improvement, albeit a startling comment upon the civilization of the priod. Certainly the police detectives and Scotland Yard, despite the reputation it has acquired by its frequent use by novelists in thrilling tales of the discovery of mythical rob-beries, are all worthless. The murderer simply beries, are all worthless. The murderer simply laughs at them all. They have one clue only, and that is the Malay whom Sailor Dodge tells about. Meanwhile there is an outcry for In-spector Byrnes, the great New York chief detective. The rise in the price of wheat will inevitably the rise in the price of wheat with the fraise tion of the quartern loaf. This will cause dis trass and prowling. Even bread riots loom in the distance with their horrid threatenings. Extraordinary progress is being made with the first section of the Manchester ship caush. Great docks are being cut at Chester, where it enters the Merssy. One shousant seven hundred men are at work at that point and 22 locomotives. The width of the capal is three hundred feet from bank to bank and one hundred and twentysix feet at the bolic and the demonstration held in London, Oct. 8.—John Dillon, M.P., was unable to attend the demonstration held in Tipperary to which he had been invited, but sent a letter which said : Circumstances which i will not enter which said : Oreunisances which added new courage to the camp of evidors and rackreating landlords who last spring were practically utterly beaten and disheartened, but now seem to be inspired with new hopes. I have been able to ascriain since my release that an attack in force has been ordered on all estates in Ireland where the tenants are courageously In trenard where the tenance are boungeboung resisting rackrenting and extermination, and as the same time it is impossible for any one who has carefully watched the proceedings of the land commissioners to shut his eyes to the fact and commissioners to shue his eyes to the fact that the land course are rapidly becoming simply a department of the machinery now in existence for the oppression of Irish tenants. Under these circumstances, it seems to me there is no hope for Irish tenants for the same, except a method which will convince the landlords is no hope for Irish tenants for the same, except a method which will convince, the landlords that it will not pay to treat them in an insolent and unreasoning spirit. This winter is sure to be one of fierce struggle, and I desire extremely to make a personal appeal to the people of Tip-perary to shrow shimselves in the movement with all their old vigor. Demonstrations were held in numerous places throughout the country, yesterday, and resolu-tions were passed strongly, supporting the pre-sent movement. Mirs. Paran Stevens, a wealthy American lady who has been robbed by brigands, is having infinite trouble in Paris, where her dodge sheriffs and lawyers continually. Anits, her maid, having been arcsted on suspicion of the theft, fourned upon her with a suit for wages and slander. Another lady has also sued her for slander. THE LOVE OF CHRIST.

It was on the love of Christ that the early Church so strongly leaned. It is to this love that we find the Apostle Paul to continually turning. This was his soul's true resting place and refuge. It was under the branches of this palm tree that he found a shadow from the heat. This was the deep well out of which he drank his endless consolation. He

needed no other. To be "able to comprehend with all saints the breadth and length, the height and depth" of this love, was his aim; and to "know that love which passeth knowledge"

was the sum of his prayers. This love is our reiuge too-our true and quist home. The knowledge of this love is perfect peace. We sit down and let this love breathe freely into us, and straightway all is calm. Each storm has gone to rest, each gust has died away. Love beyond all lover, in greatness, in freeness, and in efficacy Gifted with strange power of sootbing, and healing, and comforting ! He who has possession of this love has got hold of a hidden spell, mighty to charm away all heaviness of heart, all bitterness of soul. What can withstand it ?

In this love are all the loves of earth gathered up and centered. It is a brother's love; yet passing far above it. It is a brida-groom's love, as the song of Solomon shows us, but tenderer than the love of mortal bridegroom. It is a husband's love; yet truer and more faithful than the love of the truest and most faithful husband upon earth. It is a love without beginning and without end-a love without any intermingling selfishness, or jealousy, or coldness, or forgetfulness, or weariness—a love without inter-mission, a love without fickleness, a love without decay.

#### A SAINT'S DEFACHMENT FROM EARTHLY GOODS.

Princess Christing of Piedmont having appointed St. Francis de Sales her almoner presented him with a handsome diamond signetring, requesting him to keep it for her

sake. "Madame, I will retain it with pleasure," he answered, " until the poor need it." "In that case said the Princess, " give it

only as a pledge, and I will always redeem it for you." "I fear, Madame," the holy Bishop re-

plied, "It will have to be redeen.ed so often that it would appear an abuse of your benevolence."

Not long after, Christina met his lordship at Turin and observed that he did not wear the diamond. Easily divining what had become of it, she sent him another, of still greater value, with a message not to do with this as he had done with the first.

"I can not even promise that, your High-ness," replied St. Francis. "It seems that the possession of costly articles does not become me."

which hows not down before Casar or hefor the Jacobine. This is why, supported by our religious heliefs, we continue to be Liveral<sup>8</sup> and repel the revolutionary doctrine which pretends to bring about the disappearance of the individual, the family, the conscience, all our rights before the degma of the sovereignty of numbers,"

#### THE DEAD.

The dead are like the stars by day. Withdrawn from mortal eye, Yet holding unperceived their way Through the unclouded sky.

By them through holy hope and love, We feel in hours serene, Connected with a world above Immortal and unseen.

For death his sacred seal hath set On bright and bygone hours, And they we mourn are with us yet. Are more than ever curs-

Ours by the pledge of love and faith By hopes of heaven on high : By trust, triumphant over death,

In immortality.

#### **RELIGION AND COUNTRY.**

Religion and country are two words which bring up from the deep well of the soul emo-tions varied and lasting. Without religion, no country can long maintain her morals uncor-rupted, and without morality to infuse life and efficacy into the law, the country declines and falls, and then vanishes from the geographical tall, and then vanishes from the geographical map, as a distat, antionality. The possibility of a country of 1. fidels has been imagined by a few charlatan philosophers, but such a country has never existed. No country will ever play her prominent part in the passing panorana of history, however great her men, if religion is not first to exercise her moral and restraining influence, or where the literature and thought of the country is not mellowed by the Christian-izing power of religion.

#### SANITARY NOTES.

Slaughtering by electricity is now talked of, and it may be hoped will prove an economical and sanitary method, as it certainly would be human. A new dressed beef concern in the West aunounced a new patent method of slaughtering, but the nature of it is not mentioned.

If silverwear is covered with a black coating and other purtrefying animal and vegetable

When tried, make a note on.-An old New England housekeeper says:-"No insect that water. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water, then apply with a brush while nearly boiling hot to

time is necessarily spent indoor and she has so few calls to cource her to go out whether she will or not. To the question : "What is the best form of exercise?" Mr. Dodge makes answer that there is no best form. If one has a hollow chest and round shoulders the chest must be expanded and the lump increased insists.

the lungs increased in size; if the arms and back are weak these muchs must be streighten-ed; if the lower limbs lack vigor they must be brought under the hardening process. For one who has never taken exercise systemicaly the Synasum is the best place to make a beginning. But one cannot indulge in any form of physical exercise and receive benefits from it in tightly Steine garments.

The first thing to ascertain is the capacity of the lungs. Can you, with the arms extended before you, take a full inspiration and touch the knuckles behind the back without a tendency to cough ? Can you touch the backs of the hands at all, or even make the elbows meet while in this position ? Try is again and again until it is accomplished, and you will be suprised in time to find you are not quite so round shouldered. Keep the head erect and the shoulders thrown back, filling the lungs as fully as possible at each breath ; make a practice o ; doing so, and before long the chest will begin to expand, the lunga will demand more air, and, with the blood bet-ter oxygenated, the ere will grow brighter, the

cheeks more ruddy and the brain clearer. Boxing and fencing are both now considered essential elements in a woman's physical educa-tion, and without doubt they are ready means tor hardening the muscles of the chest, arms, back and neck. Walking is recommended for headaches and a feeling of general lassitude and weariness; not walking in the ordinary accept-ance of the word, with the mind burdened with the monstrous battle of life, but walking for the walk's sake, properly dressed for it, with the

arms swinging naturally at the side, a couple of miles a day at first, increasing until 10 or 12 miles can be easily accomplished. Outdoor sport of all kinds, of course, are recom-Outdoor sport of all kinds, of course, are recom-mended, and the proper ventilation of skeeping apartments insisted upon, unless one would undo all the beneficent effects of the openair exercises. The tricycle is a precious boon to women, bring-ing as it does the muscles of many parts of the human machine into play, meanwhile support-ing the body in a restful position. Happily, the prejudice against a woman riding a "wheel" is wearing away, and the most sensitive may is wearing away, and the most sensitive may mount her 'cycle without fear of unkind criticism Archery is not as popular as it should be, croquet can hardly be called exercise, while bennits goes to the other extreme and must be in-

dulged in judiciously. Football and base ball hardly come within feminine limitations, but girls may toss and catch with propriety. Horse back riding will never be a "best" exercise until the side saddle shall have been tabled and women can mount their horses in a natura

and women can mount their horees to be because and beautiful way. Rowing may be indulged in moderation in connection with other forms of exercise; its tendency is to develop the muscles of the hips and lower limbs rather than those of the arms and chest. Snow shoeing and tobogganing and shattar are excellent argence. skating are excellent exercise, although the first requires some practice before it is easy enough to come under the head of pastime, and skating should be judiciously puraued.

tirma and with a narrow foothold as the base of operations. It is difficult to form an estimate of the reserve force which the architects and orgineers employed possess, and it is unwise to ougineers employed possess, and it is unwise to prophesy unless one is quite sure. But the general opinion at Paris is that M. Eiffel's modern tower of Babel will not be rady the day the Exhibition is to be opened. The tower is intended to be exactly twice the height of the transact unmade of Calcound Cathedral, which topmost pinnacle of Colegue Cathedral, which has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being the most lofty edifice in Europe. [FOR THE POST AND THUE WITNESS.] A CRY FROM PURGATORY. I. A mournful sound arises, a solemn doletul cry, A pitcous prayer for mercy, it seems to reach the sky ; Have pity on me, comrades l' 'Oh you who were my friends,' And succor me from misery, and make to God amends. II. Oh burning is the fire, consuming are the pains, The sunbeam never rises, the midnight never

WADOB ; Oh render me assistance : oh save me when you may l

These are the cries that echo from that dungeon night and day?'

и.

Have pity on your father ! My children ,W you not? And ransom him from misory, for wretched is

bis lob; Obtain from him abatement of punishment so

Oh help your yearning parent! Oh pray and persevere.

IV,

Your mother, yes, your mother ! Dear son I call to thee, My weary soul is languishing and yearning to

be free ; Long is the night and deep the gloom, and hideous the cries

Of torment and of misery that from this prison rise.'

٧. My husband ! You my husband, who were so

dear to me, Oh could you only think of, or could you only 666

The agony and hardship, the grief that gnaw alway, And tears my soul in anguish and fills it with

dismay. vi.

Hard is the lot, dear Christians, of these forsaken ones, . Harder the heart of relative, who them in

misery shun-For life is short and soon will end, and perhaps 'twill be your turn

To call on friends for succor, from fires that ever burn.

#### THE FORGED LETTERS DISCOVERED

The Pall Mall Guzette announces that Mr. Parnell has discovered the forger of the letters attributed to him and published by the Times. Should evidence of forgery be conclusive, the Times rather than Mr. Parnell will be on trial before the judicial commission.

before the judicial commission. LONDON, Oct. S — A banquet was given at the Palace in Munich last evening in honor of Ex-peror William. The Prince Regent proposed the health of the Emperor. The latter, in rep-ly, said that as in 1870 the Bavarian royal house and people has given magnanimous impulse to German unity, so had the Regent Lupyrold been the first after the present Emperor's acces-sion to help to lighten the cares devolved upon him in a few difficult tasks. For the different people of Germany it was necessary that their Princes should stand faithfully together. In conclusion he promised to maintain with stead-fastness the Hohenzollerns' friendly alliance with the Regent and house of Bavaria in graieful rememberance of the magnific nt reception accorded him. Mr. Labouchers says :- I hear from Berlin

that nothing which has happened during the last three months has sunoyed and exasperated last three months has singyed. and exaptersed Empress Victoria so much as the Empror's re-fusal to grant her the palace (Friedrichskron) at Potsdam, which has been her country resi-dence ever since her marriage. The widowed Empress is intensely grieved at having to leave the place around which so many cherished memories cluster, her hear thiefs, employed

emories cluster. Mr. Gladstone has been chiefly employed during the last two months arranging his public and private correspondence. And I hear that after having destroyed several thousand lasters,

after having destroyed several bhousand letters, he is new putting those which he has decided to keep in chronological order. Bishop O'Dwyer is at it again. He has forbidden the collecting of money for the Parnell fund at the chapels of his diocese. Truly, you canno more change the heart of a dyed in the wool 'Tory' than you can the Ethiopian's skin or the leopard's spots. How different is the 'leoping' of that 'grastingtick' Athopian's arm of the leopard's pous. How different is the feeling of that true patriot, Oardinal Mokan, who goes out of his way during stermion in Dublin to proclaim his syn-pathy with his struggling brethern, and to state that the Irish in Australia, as well as in Canada and America, jare, anxiously, and hopefully watching Ireland's progress towards legislative

A PEOPLED WILDERNESS.

Cardinal Manning recently delivered a re-markable discourse, in which he gave a very gloomy picture of London and the disintegration of human society in these latter days. Among other things, he said : "London is desolation beyond that of any city in the Christian world. Four millions of human beings, of whom 2 000,000 have never set their foot in any place of Christian worship; and among those 2,000,000 God only knows how few have been baptized, how few have been born again of water and the Holy Ghost. London is a wilderness. It is like Rome of old-a pool into which all the nations of the world streamed together and all the sins of all the nations of the world were continually flowing. Such is London at this day."

#### EMPEROR WILLIAM AGREES TO THE POPE'S CLAIM.

BERLIN, Oct. 6 .- The interview of Cardinal Galimberti, Papal nuncio at Vienna, with Emperor William on Thursday lasted only 10 minutes. The cardinal, it is said, has freely stated that the Emperor, after expressing the hope that nothing would occur during his visit to Rome to wound the susceptibilities of the Pope, declined to discuss any quos-tion pending between the Vatioan and Germany, simply referring him to Count Herbert Bismarck. The nuncio's aubsquent conference with Count Herbert Bismarck appears to have been limited to arranging the formalities of Emperor William's receptions at the Vatican. Advices from Rome announce that the Vatican is satisfied with the programme arranged. Herr von Schloezer. German ambassador at the Vatican, as instructed by Count Herbert Blamarok, asiented to every formality suggested by Cardidal Rampolla, Papal secretary of state. Emperor William will call upon the Pope at the Vati. can before going to the Quirinsl. The Pope will hold a private conference with the Em-peror in the library, which is now decorated with tapastry presented to him on the occaaion of his recent jubiles. On the day of the Emperor's arrival Cardinal Rampollo will wait on him, and on the following day the Emperor will return the visit to the cardinal, The public reception at the Quirinal and the fates to be given in His Malesty's honor will be without any special formality.

The Papal Encyclical on "Liberty" is receiving numerous adhesions from the hier-archies of several countries in Europe. The arones or several countries in Europe. The Dake d'Aundiffret Pasquier, in a recent dis-course pronounced in Paris, referred to it most happily. "Ohristianity, that is the enemy !" he oried. "Yes, it is the enemy of all servitude, of every abasement. Hear the voice which comes from the Vations, it all out that liberty is the most predoms affet tells us that liberty is the most precious gift given to man ; that it is one of these inalien-

every joint and crevices in the skurting or mop-board."

Malaria extraor dinary.—Nobody in eastern New Jersey, it is said, can remember a year when malaria was so widespread and virulent as it is at present in the villages of the Hackensack Valley. Hardly any one escaped, and, in many instances, whole families are prostrated together. Doctors classify the disease as typho-malarial and says it is dangerously allied to typhoid fever. It does not yield readily to quinine, and is far more debilitating and exhausting than the well-known "chills and fever." It often pro-duces delirum, and still oftener torpor or unconsciousness.

Fly Infection.—We have, heretofore, printed accounts of the experiments that demonstrate be agency of flies in transmitting infection by feeding on the expectorations of consumptives and becoming filled with the tubercle bacilli, which they deposit in "fly-specks" on articles entering into or communication with the human entering into or communication with the human system. The same process may undoubtedly take place with the pest germs from the dejec-tion of typhoid, yeliow fever, and cholern pa-tients, when flizs have access to them. This knowledge is of the highest importance with relation to the duty of instantly masking and sterilizing with powerful disinfectants every ex-cretion connected with infectious diseases, among which consumption is now classed boyond question.

#### DISCORD IN THE HOME.

The experiences of many observing persons have satisfied them that the chief sources of The experiences of many observing persons have satusfied them that the othef sources of family friction are, on the part of the husband, a domineering disposition; on the part of the wife frivolity, and of both together selfishness or want of consideration. All are the faults of undeveloped natures, and not of marriage, though close association may intensify them. Sometimes these faults are reversed; it is the hus-hand who lacks depth and character, and the wife who rules with a rod of iron. Strange that the ruling person never realizes the pall he or she casts over the household, but so it is. There can be no real happiness where there is no liber-ty. One of the two is driven to deception or prevarication through fear of ill-temper of the other. If it be not a cycione is is a sour, gloomy sky, or a sulky drizzle. There is no courage left "to speak the truth plainly" because the truth world cost too dearly, no matter with what a kindly spirit is truth plainly" because the truth would cost too dearly, no matter with what a kindly spirit it may be uttered. For the want of self-discipline and culture of the feelings the peace of the family may be ruined. Not only so, the offend-ing parties become unhappy wretches, since, to use the expressive words of Whipple, "self-will has a hard time of it when it comes into im-potent conflict with the constitution of things." -St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

#### HEALTH.

FOR NEURALGIA.—A simple remedy for neuralgia is to apply grated horseradish, pre-pared the same as for table use, to the temple when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

PHYSICAL OULTURE FOR GIRLS .- An article PHYSICAL COLLURE FOR GIRLS.—An actions printed in woman, from the pen of Charles Richard Dodge, giving some hints on "Physical Culture for Our Girls," is of timely interest at this season. While it is true that many persons are naturally graceful, as others are by nature awkward, there are fow who will not become more A PLEA FOR REST.

There are more Americans drunk with the lelirium tremens of industry than with alcohol. They do not know how to get out of the nervou excitement and stimulus of life; and the moment they make the attempt, they have sensations that are shared by all people who have been living on stimulants and stop taking them. The more they need rest the less they them. ike it.

The country is God's great resting place for The country is God's great resting place for tired humanity. To walk at night across the carpet grass, to stop and listen,—as my companion said to me a year or two ago—and listen to the silence—the ropose of nature! God's great nurse, who takes his child up in his arms and rocks them to restfulness ! And what songs she sings ; what stories she tells ! There is no voice so clear, so sweet, so elequent, as nature's own voice ; but if you never learned to understand her language, take some of her in-terpreters with you-Ruekin or Burroughs, or Thoreau, or Gibson, and learn yourself to understand her. Then lay aside your book and read God's classics for yourself.—" Laicus " in Christian Union.

#### LEARN TO BE SELF-RELIANT.

People who have been bolstered up all their ives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes they lock around for someone to lean upon. Once down they are un-terly belpless, and can never find their fuet again wibhout assistance. Such silken fellows no more resemble self-made men who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping-stones, than a bush resembles an oak. It is unwise to deprive young men of the advantages which result from energetic action by assisting them over obstacles which they ought to be able to surmount alone. Did a man ever learn to swim well who placed his whole confidence in a cork jacket? The assistance may be of advantage for a few lessons, but if he would learn to take care of himself he must cast aside all supports.

#### NO HEART.

What a thing it is for a man to have said of him that he has no heart! No heart, Then he is hardly a human being. He is like an oyster, a potato, a stick, a stone; like a lump of ice, only he is never in the melting mood. Such a man does not love his own rece, nor even his best friende. His love for his own immediate family is a sort of selfish feeling of possession. In reality he loves no one but himself, and that isn't love. And a woman without heart, can there be anything more abhorrent? She seems only like a walking milliner's stand, vitalized wood to hang dressess upon. We have no fancy for human foicles; we like men of heart,

# PARIS'S BIG TOWER.

The Tower of Eiffel, which is to be the princi-pal attraction at the Laris Exhibition, is pro-gressing, but slowly. The elevation already at-tained is 125 yards, out of a total proposed altitude of 326 yards. If mere weight of metal trinks have been the set of the s

JAS. T. NOONAN.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 6th, 1888.

MANY USES OF EGGS.

THEY ARE SAID TO DE BETTER FOR SOHOLARS BRAINS THAN FISH.

Eggs are a meal in themselves. Every element that is necessary for the support of man is contained within the limits of an egg shell in the best proportions and most palata-ble form. Plain belled they are wholesome. The masters of French cookery, however, affirm that it is easy to dress them in 500 different ways, each method not economical, but salutary in the highest degree.

No honest appetite ever rejected an ogg in some guise. It is nutriment in the most portable form and in the most concentrated shape. Whole nations of mankind rarely touch any ether animal food. Kings eat them plain as readily as do the humble tradesmen. After the battle of Mubidorf, when Kaiser Ludwid sat at a meal with his burggrafs and great captains, he determined on a piece of luxury -"one egg to every man and two to the excellently valiant Schewpperman."

Far more than fish-for it is a watery dist -sggs are the scholars' fare. They contain phosphorus, which is brain food, and sulphur. which performs a variety of functions in the eccnomy. And they are the best of nutri-ment for children, for in a compact form they contain everything that is vecessary to the growth of the youthful frame. Eggs are, however, not only food-they are medicine also. The white is the most efficacious of remedies for burns, and the oil extracted from the yolk is regarded by the Russians as an almost miraculous salve for outs, bruises and soratohes,

A raw egg, if swallowed in time, will effectually detach a fishbone fastened in the throat, and the whites of eggs will render the deadly corrosive sublime as harmless as a dose of calomel. They strengthen the consumptive, invigorate the feeble, and render the most susceptible all but proof sgainst jaundice in its most malignant phrase. The merits of eggs do not even end here, In France alone the wine clarifiers use more than 80,000,000 a year, and the Alsatians consume fully 38,000,000 in calloo printing and dressing the leather that is used in making the finest French kid gloves. Even egg shells are valuable, for allopath and home path alike agree in regarding them as the purest of the carbonate of lime,

## ABOUT FLIES,

THEIR USEFULNESS IN THE CONSUMPION OF DEAD ANIMALS AND IN PURIFYING THE AIR.

The particular office of files appears to be the consumption of those dead and minute animals whose decaying myriads would otherwise poison the air. It was a remark of Linneus that three flies would construe a dead horse sconer than a lion could. He doubtless included the families of the three flies. A single flie will sometimes produce 20,000 laves, each of which in a few

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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## THE ART OF POPPING.

HINTS AS TO HOW ONE SHOULD PROFOSE MARBIAGE.

Nothing is more deplorable than an interval in a proposal of marriage, says a writer in the San Francisco Examiner. The matter should be gone through speedily, once your attack begins. It is an attack, always. No matter how ready hearted Angela may be, there is a little perfunctory heaitancy, only natural to her modesty, and you must not give her the opportunity to turn the ourrent of her wooing. Do not stop to tell her that you only take three glasses of claret with your dinner, or that you don't owe a cent in th world. Information of this sort you should convey, to her long before you ask the momentous question; it is revelant, no doubt, and may abet your effort greatly, but yet it is prosaic and out of keeping just at the mo-ment of crisis. The more nakedly you confine yourself to declaring your love and asking her hand, the better. Bear in mind always that a proposal partakes of the nature of an onslaught; that no matter how spt and will ing your isdy love may be she has stills maidenly sense of preservation, and you must efford her no opportunity of avoidance, but bind her most strenuously to the issue. Give but the slightest pretext for bratching off

a side issue of controvercy and you with

pin her to the point

At all times a woman's parceptier of deis kanner if a man's aud it la pessii so when the Mustter under consideration

concerns her affections. Is is the charity, not the blindness, of women which makes them tolorant of a want of charity in min they love. You cannot cozin Angela, and it is distinctly indiscreet to make the attempt. Do not try to make her believe that you are a batter fellow than you are. If she gives her heart, it is not because you are the noblest of men. If we were loved for our deserts only wo should all die lorn bachelors ; it is in spite of your detects that she loves you, and It would do you no good to trick her if you could. T. Il housetly that you are but on in-different honest fellow, not more than pos-Cably clever, not too well furnished in wordly gear-say this by way of preface, leaving her no opportunity for other interruption than a formal protest at your self-depreciation -and then-then at her, my merry men ; tell her how you love her, and have no fear of pitching your song too high on this pointswear that you love the street she lives uppr. and if you do not you are no true lover.

#### THE OLD-FASHIONED GIRL.

She was a little girl until she was fifteen years old, and then sho helped her mother in her household duties. She had her house to play, i and enjoyed herself to the fullest extent. She and enjoyed herself to the fullest extent. never said to her mother, "I don't want to," for obsidence was to her a cherished virtue. She arcse in the morning when called, and we do not suppose she had her hair done up in "I don't want to, curling pipers and crimping pins, or banged over her forchead. She did not grow into a yoang lady and talk about her beau before she was in her teens, and she did not road dime novels, nor was she fancying a hero in every boy she met. The old fashioned girl was modest in her demeanor, and she never talked slave She did not laugh at old un of cripples. She had nor used by words. nor used by words. She did not haugh at old people not make fun of gripples. She had respect for the elders, and was not above listen i g to words of counsel from those older than handle. She did not have been than herself. She did not know as much as her mother, nor did she think that her judgment was as good as that of her grandmother. She was as good as thut of her grandmother. She did not go to parties by the time she was ten years old and stay till after midnight, dancing with chance young men who happened to be present. She went to bed in season, and doubt-less she said her prayers and slept the sleep of innocence, rose up in the morning happy and capable of fiving happiness. And now, if there is an old-fashioned girl in the world to-day, may heaven bless and keep her and raise up others like her.—Bishop Cosgrove.

#### FASHION'S LATEST FANGLES. Flame and firsh co'or are beautifully blended in new shot silks for evening wear.

Low throated dresses are now very much in

WOMAN'S FIRST LOVE. Whom first we love, you know, we seldom wed, Time rules us all. And life, indeed, is not The thing we planned it out ere hope was dead,

And then we women cannot choose our lot.

Much must be borne which is hard to bear Much given away which it were sweet to keep, God help us all ! who need, indeed, his care ; And yet I know the shepherd loved his sheep

My little boy begins to babble now Upon my knees his earliest infant prayer; He has his father's eager eyes, I know, And they say, too, his mother's sunny hair.

But when he sleeps and smiles upon my knee, And I can feel his light breath come and go, I think of one—Heaven help and pity me— Who loved me, and whom I loved long ago.

What might have been-ah ! what I dare not to

think; We are all changed. God judges for the best. God help us do our duty, and not shrink, And trust in Heaven humble for the rest.

But blame us women not, if some appear

Too cold at times, and some too gay and light :

Some griefs gnaw deep; some wees are hard to bear: Who knows the past? and who can judge us

right?

Ah! were we judged by what we might have been,

know all.

And not by what we are-to apt too fall ! These thoughts and me. In Heaven we shall

# USEFUL RECIPES.

#### SALT FORK SCRAPS

Cutaquarter of a pound of salt pork i half-inch bits, put them over the fire in a frying-pan, and stir them until they are light brown ; then skim them out of the dripping scason them with salt and serve.

#### PICKLED CABBAGE.

Shave firm white cabbage, put it into a wooden or earthen vessel, sprinkling through it a handful of salt for each cabbage, and is it stand overnight; the next day drain off al the brine, pressing the cabbage, and put it into earthen jars, with half a cupful of mus-tard seed for each head of cabbag- ; fill the jara with cold vinegar, cover them, and keep them in a cool, dark piace.

#### POTATO SOUP.

Pat into a saucepan two ounces of bacon chopped, six onions pseled and chopped, oue saltspoonful of papper, one teaspeonful of salt, and four quarts of hot water, and boil for fifteen minutes; meantime peel and slice one quart of potatoes, aid them to the firstmentioned ingredients, and boil them for three-quarters of an hour longer, or until the potatoes are boiled to a pulp; season the scup palatably, and serve it hot.

#### FRIED POTATOES AND ONIONS.

Peel, slice, and fry in two tablespoonfuls of dripping, helf a dezen onions; boil, peel and slice a quart of potato:s; or heat with a little butter some cold sliced ones: season them with salt and pepper, pour the opions over them, and serve them hot. Bicon fried and sorved with this dish is excellent, the bacon drippings serving to fry the onions. Fried have may be used in the same way.

#### FRIED OYSTERS.

A good way to prepare oysters for frying is to dust them with flour and pepper, then drop them into an equal mixture of lard and salad oil made smoking hot and serve them Some cooks roll them in cracker dust or Indian meal and then fry them. A substantial dish may be made of fried oysters by having some mashed potatoes nicely seasoned and placed around the edge of a hot dish in such a way as to form a wall, and then serving the oysters in this dish.

#### BEEFSTEAK ANE FRIED ONIONS.

Have ready over the fire a frying kettle partly full of fat; peel and slice six white onions, and throw each one as it is prepared into the hot fat, and fry it golden brown ; GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

BY MRS. HARTLEY.

CHAPTER XXXV-Continued.

Miss D'Arcy, who had been wheeled to mass in her chair, with Marion and Gertrude-God-frey had refused to accompany them-laid down a gold sovereign each. The Ahearnes down a gold sovereign each. The Ahearne subscribed liberally. Mrs. Ahearne senior gave one pound openly and one secretly, so much did she feel the need of prayers and spiritual aid. She was terribly broken and changed in appearance. Her gray hair had become snow white, and her freekled once rosy face was now drawn and pale. He daughter-in-law gave nothing. She had brought a sovereign with her to church, bus Peter Quin's subscription had excited her jealousy and illtemper, and she could not endure to appear on an equality, even in the matter of charity, with her mother-in-law. So she kept her sovereign, and greeted her husband's swaggering con-tribution of five pounds with an almost audible chuckle of derision. The other parish-ioners all laid down their subscriptions, and a goodly sum was made up. Kitty Macan had half a crown for the occasion. Lord Cork, with Peter, Andy, Peggy, Judy, and company, produced coppers, and bemoaned themselves duly. The bulk of the money was got, as a mat-ter of course, in the upper of the church, the sanctuary, where the doctors, for three were two others in outlying districts whose parish church this more as well as the parish church this was, as well as Doctor Daly, sas, tegether with a couple of Cathile county families from remote distances, the strong farmers, the attorney, and a stray in-giner, inspector, or some such bird or passag All had trooped in dutifully. The bichop war something new to look ab, and the sermen, a slightly stilled production, was also now und colerably effective, though the younger mem

bere of the congregation were much distributed during its delivery by the wheeling and could of a swallow, which had come in thy an oper window, and was careering wildly round the church. This might have been works, however, for they all remembered the Sunday in harvest last year when a wasp stung the curate while he was preaching at last mass, and even Father Paul had to laugh. Then, if it had been a much hotter day, the doors might have been open, and a flock of geese might have come in the way they did once, at the offertory of the mass, and march straight up to the very altar railing. Only that Mrs. Abearne and Mrs. Kelly each got up and spread out her great blue cloak and just headed off the gander, you could not have told what the beasts would do next. The swallow was no matter at all compare:

with such disjonsations as those. After mass was over, to the intense relief of Father Conroy and his curate, both of whom had suffered much more from the heat than did the bishop-for it was a high mass, and the Barreststown clerk and acolytes were by no means equal to the ceremonies-all the leading parish-ioners were invited to Chapel House, the money counted, the lists filled up, and each donor for mally presented—a process which entails d kneeling down and kissing his ring—to the poor hungry bishop, who, having 'p utific ded,'

was still fasting. Then came 'sherry wine' and Mary John ston's damp biscuits, and the ceremony was as an end.

Peter Quin, who had of course been present and who had shown himself very cringing and humble of manner, contrived to walk down the road with some of his neighbors, why moved on in advance, and cleverly placed him self by the bank porch as the manager was drawing near. Flaherty entered into conver-sation with him; while thus engaged the Ahearnes' side car passed with the two women seated on one side, and Luke and his father on the driving side.

Peter took off his hat with a flourish This

was the opportunity he had been in wait for. 'Fins respectable old family,' he observed, with a grin to the manager. 'Tis a great pity Luke do not take after his respectable factor Ah, sad, sad, so it is, to see youth go wilfully wrong !

"Hey ?' said the manager. He had some bills of Jemmy Grimes, the horse jobber, with Luke's name on them, and it behaved him to be careful as to the characters of sureties.

Peter Quin had his ear now, and set to work to improve his opportunity. He fixed his little twinkling eyes on his companiou's facs and made a gesture with one hand, as of drinking,

ceived it not nearly so eagerly as it had been

offered. Peter Quin was no favorite, but he was power ful and rich, and was rising in the world. Therefore people were beginning to be a little more afraid of him than they were of each other -and of everybody else.

-and of everybody else. The conversation was resumed then. Even such a comet as the bishop's visit and his charity ser-mon could not engroes the men's minds for any appreciable time. The burning question was the Fenian rising—the air was thick with myster-ious rumors; strangers had passed through the town recently; every one was excited, anxious, or perturbed. An old farmer with long elf locks of snow hair failing over the collar of his gray frieze cut away coat, sat a little spart from the group, but within earshot. His wrickled lean face wore a mock expression, and the bright spark-like glance of his keen little eyes followed each speaker's countenance in turn. He said little, but kept crooning the 'Shan van

He said little, but kept crooning the 'Shan van vocht' as a sort of running commentary on old Harry Capel's talk. 'The plan is dis, I tell you '--cld Capel was speaking-'they will all rise one given night when the word comes, and in England as here, the barracks will be attacked and surpresed, and the stores will be seized in Chester and in Portsmouth and Chatham all at once, and deo, just hold dem till de Americans sends beln or just hold dem till de Americans sends help or de French.

'Ah !' jubed the old man, ' you do well to say till-till-when chickens got teeth.' He began to croon:

"Sure the French are in the Bay, They'll be here without delay, And the Orange will decay ;

Tany 'll he here by break of day, Says the Shan van vocht."

Haw ! haw ! haw !' he laughed scornfully. 'Charlie de Courcy,' cried Capel, 'you have not a bit of spirit of a man in you.' 'Have I nor den ?' sputtered the singer, falling suddenly into a boiling rage. 'Come down there on that clean high-road, Harry Capel, and oring your bis of stick wit' you. I will show

"A match ! a match !' shouted everybody. 'You're as hot as pepper, De Courcy, said Cupel; 'but I say an' maintain you are not

sympathsin' with us.' This was an apology, and De Courcy accepted

it grace ully. The colaiers are a good half of them sworn in, wen; on Capel, ' and sure, that is half the

b stie. 'Yes, sure !' echoed all the listeners save

De Courcy, who was nicknamed the Thrush, and who sang on

"" Then what will the yearan do? Says the Shan van vocht. What should the yeomin do,? Bat throw off the red and blay, And swear that they'll be true To the Shan you works."

Harry Cap I,' he asked, stopping suddenly, will those soldiers be inside ir cut of those garcisons ? Sare, would day be whose jwe are? almost

should the passa at Les cd. "" And what color will they mear?

Says the Sha i yau voole. De Coursy sang for all realy :

"" What c for should be seen,

Whe cour fathers' home have been, But their own immortal green ! Saje the Shan van vocht." 'Chaille de C ur y,' observed Peter Quin, raising his hand to command attention, 'your voice is beautiful and your congresowned. But, my good man, Herry Capel is discoursing of and to my mind song comes after war, and not cefore.'

'That is your own damaable ignorance. Peter Quin,' replied the singer equably. 'Did you never hear of "The Minstrel Boy"?-

""The Minstrel Boy to the wars is gone." he quavered.

Peter Qain was silenzed, but old Capel took up the challer ge. 'De Courcy, he went to the wars.'

"His father's sword he has gididirided on,"

eang the irrepressible Thrush with a tremen-

dous roulade. 'How soon, Capel,' asked Peter Quin, 'do you expect this will be ? 'As soon as ever they gives the word. All is

at it now ! an' the hay she got off it this yearno such other crop in the barony !' 'Peed I she must be a clever lady.'

'Clever's' echoed Quin. I would not care to sell her a horse, still iess buy a cow from her. An' de house shie keeps! Man, you can see your own features in every board of her floors : everything do shine like new shillings.' Everybody had assumed an edified face, as

became the recital of such Acta Sanctorum. 'There is not a bit of profit in their custom,' pursued Peter Quiu. 'If you don't lose, you don't gain. I often tell that Lady Mother if

other people in this town paid as low as she do I might shut up my place of business.' ''Tis all for the glory of God ;' observed De

Courcy. 'Oh yes l' said Quin; 'but that won't answer wi.' Bulfin and Fay in Dublin, where I give my wholesale custom.'

'Priests and nuns,' said one of the outsiders, 'nuns and priests, dey has the best of it for heaven, and dey makes not too bad a hand of it here, either.'

'Did you hear what Condy the cardriver a the hotel said to Father Collins one day ? Well, he was driving Father Collins, and he came on the two nuns that were coming home from the poor school in the town, and raining. 'Condy !' said Father Collins, 'twas raining. 'Condy !" said Father Collins, 'you should offer the ladies a lift home out of the Condy he forgot where he was, and said rain."

"I will not, I will not, indeed ! Bedad ! I am none too fond of priests and nuns coming nea<del>r</del> my animals.<sup>1</sup>

near my animals." Peter Quin, who related this anecdote, ap-peared to relish it bugely. 'Condy put his foot in it, then,' said another townsman. 'He is simple, but Lord Cork did better than that. 'Tis he can give an answer betimes. Did you hear when old Mrs. Folliott, the restrict mite at any dim on the read, and the rector's wife, stopped him on the road, and asked him was he so foolish as to be making a novena for the indulgence? And with other things, she said she saw written up in a church things, she said she saw written up in a church in Rome, "Fifty thousand years' indulgence for two Hail Mary's."-"Fifty thousand years!' roared Lord Oork, "and. ma'am," said he, "wasn't it a great bargain ? and no one asku.' you to take it ?" sez he, "an' you able to go farther an' do better, maybe," sez he. Mrs. Folliott ran home dyin' with laughin'. She gave up trying for his soul after that.' Old Capel was the only one who remained unmoved by this anecdote. He thought the conversation triling and unworthy. and as soon

For all O'Malley's talk Lethbridge was right; it might have been serious. There were only eight men in the barrack, and an attack would have been awkward. It was with a feeling of unmixed relief that he watched the subsidence of the excitement, and saw the threatening mob of excited mountaineers scat-tered by Father Paul's efforts. Tighe lighted a cigar now, and sat in the window-seat smoking conversation trifling and unworthy, and as soon as the hilarity had died away, returned to his

fixed id a, "You's all laughin' and grinpin'; wait and "You's all laughin' and grinpin'; wait and see if you are ready wan of these dark nights comin.' Why, I hardly take my clothes off at night now, I'm that sure of them calling for me

to go out.' Charlie de Courcy turned round and surveyed the speaker with a grin of derision on his lean countenance. Capel's earnest face and voicseemed to tickle his sense of the ludicrous in a manner that was not to be resist d. He went off in a peal of laughter, then springing to hi-feet with the agility of a goat, notwithstanding bis seventy years, he made the company s bow, which included each and all, and without a word took his way down the sloping bank to the high-road.

A sort of wondering silence fell upon the a semblage for a minute. That old fellow is going doting,' explanated Capel, who was De Courcy's senior by a year. 'De Courcy !' he should after the old farm r's

retreating figure. 'De Courcy ! I say, you are a runagade !' The person addressed turned round with a quick light spring. 'Eh !' he should back, lifting his stick slantwise above his head. One foot was advanced, clear of the ground. was only waiting for a response to his 'ch !' genuine war cry, to charg-s like a thunderbolt.

'On Lord ! (jaculated Capel below his breath. 'Eh !' shouted De Courcy once more. Then his face relapsed into a wide grin that showed a magnificent set of snow-white teeth. He danced the steps of a jig with a perfection of grace un i lightness, waved his hand by way of gold humored farewell, and resumed his homeward

direction of Peter Quin's. Every beggar he inet he tossed a shilling or a florin to, and if prayers and good wishes availed aught, a halo should have been shining round his stubby black head as he sauntered leisurely into Peter Quin's shop "He is a queer old headstrong devil, that !

Quin's shop. The instant Tighe O'Malley's broad shoulders appeared in the doorway. Clattering the un utansils which hung there as he swung himself in the observed Peter Quin. 'As old as he is, I would not like to meet a crack of that stick of his,' conferred Capel, is, Peter Quin dropped from his perch in the high painted desk with the celerity of a spider descending its ladder upon a victim that has unless it would be in a very good cause entire ly. What m ggot has he in his head at all these time, that he wou't join us-not even to drink a glass to the cause, he won't. Well, as I was been only caught by one leg in the web. 'Your honor's welcome, welcome, indeed, in deed !' said Peter, cringing to the very early before O'Malley. you expect this will be?, 'As soon as ever they gives the word. All is ready.' Peter Q in know more about that than he id for he had distributed some hundred. Is a glass to the case, he word, he word, he word, he word, he was night, and he went off on a car half on hour after he got off the train up into the mountains backwards. This to estill the signals, and the moment the word is given, the lights will be put to the dry wood on every hill from the Reeks of Kerry up to the Down Mountains, and I tell you, this will be maybe are this day fort high, maybe ere this day week, an every man should sleep in his bosts. This time concthing is to happen.' in this world, and the crows were flying home in a black crowd ere the group, which increased as the day wore on, dissolved.

shuttered window of the barracks, breathed a sigh of deep thankfulness when he saw the burly figure of the old prizes among the people

on the oracge. 'Mighty fine I' Lethbridge was saying. 'I tell you eight men is all I have here. I had to seed ten as escort with those curs to the county gaol this morning. Might have recollected it was market-day, and that a crowd would be in

wn.' 'There's no fear of them !' snapped Tighe "There's no lear of them i supped light O'Malley, deliberately opening the window and leaning out. Had there been a revolver or nusket among the crowd his white shirt-front nusket among the crowd his white shirtfront might have proved a morsel not to be revised. 'Father Conroy has a fine bit of adhatick there, or is it a blackthorn? Pity the head he taps! What a gathering there is just there ! Lock at baskets. I tell you. Lethbridge, it is all non-the women getting out of the way with the baskets. I tell you. Lethbridge, it is all non-The spirit is not in these fellows. Hark at penny whistle to him.'

you'd be far enough, truss ye! On Lord! Lord! this work was a fine place uatil you put Lord ! this world was a fine place uatil yeu put women into it.' Tighe O'Malley heard this, and uttered an oppreciative yell. Thereupon the man whom Father Paul had caught aiming a stone at him burst out laughing also. The nob, facile-humored, joined in, some, most indeed, without knowing why, and the ditager was over at once. Before long Mrs. Clifford and Mary Kelly, Judy Devan, and the other country-women, were on their respective roads heme, driving or wheedling their markind along with them. For all O'Malley's talk Lethbridge was right; it might have been serious. There were only

tered by Father Fauls enorts. Tighe lighted a cigar now, and sat in the window seatsmoking it. Lethbridge rather admired his coolness. Old Brown of Lees Castle and Lord Fredbury

held their persons in much greater reverence. They remained together until Father Paul and

his curste had retired, one to the Oadogan's sh p to condole with the distract d mother and

sister of Jim Cadogan, the other to the convent

I can give you something to eat. You are leven in the big house, are you not? 'Yes,' said Tighe. 'I'll stop with you for today until ovening at least. I got a the gram

to say that my cousid, that young fellow when

you recollect with us last May, Andale-he's

you recollect with us last blay, Auralishes bord Anadalo since ton days ago—he is coming over. I wander what fancy he has taken. I'd scarcely like to take him out to look for gross.

The fishing is done-and-as for a brush with the rebels, Lord ! poor fellow, how sold he'll

He turned to look out again on the market-

place, which now presented its usual appearance. A sudden whim took Tighe. He put on his hat lighted a fresh cigar, and heed-

less of Lethbridge's lifed eyebrows, went down and out-into the broad high street. He turned

into the post office and demanded change of a sovereign, then proceeded up the street in the

Remain here,' said Lethbridge to Tiche.

to hear the nun's confessions.

Great simplicity pravails in the decoration of take up each onion before frying another, vogue at all the isshionable

nade. Black lace over white lace is very beautiful in effect, especially in the evening with diamond ornamenta.

The fashionable colors for the early fall are pearl gray, olive and absinthe green, roseda and lucifer red.

The prottiest of all hats for a little girl is a wide brimmed leghorn, trimmed with one long, curling, full ostrich plume.

Speels are beginning to disappear from skirts, and in place of bustles and steels a loose horse-hair plating is worn in the back attached to the waist-band under the skirt.

There is up decided change in hair dressing although there is a standing promise that this will occur in the near future, when the hair will descend to the naps of the neck.

Black watered silk skirts, draped with bro caded gauze, edged wish Chantilly lace, and worn with bodices of Chantilly net, make thoroughly elegant toilets for dress occasions this season.

English house jackets, to be worn over skirt of varicus kinds, are made of India cashmere of softest texture, and in beautiful dyes of clive, moss green, almond Russian blue, Roman cardi nal and cream white.

<sup>7</sup> One very good black eilk, made in good but unremarkable style, can be made by adding dif. ferent vests, collars, cuffs, and so on, to appear in at least half a dozen gowns, so successfully, too, as to deceive the wisest.

THROW AWAY THAT GUM.

' One of the vulgar customs of the times is gum-chewing. A woman may be ever zo mouth she is deformed. Regular gumchewers soon develop the masseter muscles unduly enlarge the mouth, and increase the change the entire expression of the face. It is a thoughtless, vicious, ugly practice at its best, and parents should see to it that it is not fastened upon the children. A thoughtful, cultivated gentleman the other day remarked, "When I find myself in a street car opposite a gum-chewer I always charge my seat when I can.

A GOOD NEIGHBOUR.

"Lato last fall I was laid up in bed three days with a very severe attack of diarrhea and vomiting. Nothing benefited me until my neighvomiting. Nothing benchted me until my heigh-bor, Mrs. Dunning, recommended Lr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawderry, and brought me a half bottle, which she had in her house. In three hours the vomiting waw sopped, and I was able to sit up by night, I would not now think of using any other medicine." Columbus Hop-kins, Hamilton, Ont.

Out of all lives, actual and possible, each one of us appropriates continually into his This is a world of hints only, out of own, which every soul seizes to itself what it needs.

TRIED AND PROVED.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint, and have proved it, after a fair trial, a sure cure, both in my own case and others in the family." Laurutta Wing, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. 

We want no time, but diligence, for great, performances as a reason of the stand of the performance as a second s

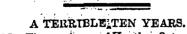
dress skirts, both for the house and the prome putting the fried onlons into a colander set in a plate on the back of the stove ; continue to fry the onlors until all are done. Man. time put between the bars of a double grid. iron a porter-house steak at least an inch thick. broil it for six minutes on each side, at a hot fire, season it with salt and pepper, lay the fried onions on it, and serve it hot. It is always better to buy a thick steak, even if it is cut in two pieces, for separate cooking, than to have the meat in a large thin slice.

BOILED LAME CHOPS -Have them fat and tender from the rack of the forequerter, trim the meat off the small end of the bone about an inch, as a handle, broil over a clear fire, season with pepper, salt and butter, and serve, laying them one over the other, with a slice of lemon on the top one.

FRIED RAW POTATORS -- Pare and slice thinly into cold water some medium sized potatoes, drain in a colander and put into a frying pan in which is two tablespoons melted butter; cover closely ten minutes, removing only to stir them from the bottom to keen from burning; cook another ten minutes, stirring until lightly browned.

PANCAKES,-Beat together, until smooth, six eggs and a half pound flour, melt four ounces butter, and add to the batter, with one ounce sugar and half pint milk ; beat until smooth ; put a tablespoonful at a time into a pan, slightly greased, spreading the batter evenly over the surface by tipping the pan about; fry to a light brown; spread with jelly, roll up, dust with powdered sugar and serve hot.

TEA BISCUIT -- Dissolve one rounded tapretty, but with a big quid of gnm in her | blespoon of batter in a pint of hot milk; when lukewarm stir in one quart of flour. add one beaten egg, a little sait, and a tea cup yeast; work the dough until smooth. size of the salivary glands. and eventually It in winter set in a warm place, if in summer a gool place, to rise. In the morning work softly, and roll out a half inch thick, out into blicuit and set to rise 30 minutes, when they will be ready to bake.



Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., suffered all the portures of liver complaint for ten years. Four boules of B B.B. entirnly gured her, making her like a new woman again, after other madicines had failed to relieve her.

#### SIMPLICITY IN DRESS.

Great simplicity prevails in the decoration of dress skirts, both for house and the promenade. Many of the skirts are full and ungored, the bodice fitting like a glove, and pointed front and back. To this smooked or gathered skirt, which is trimmed at the foot with rows of moire, with a Greek finish in soutache, with passementerie, brading, or a bias hand of velvet the shade of the dress, Corded silk fabrics made in this style are ladylike, simple, yet very elegant, and are really more attractive in style than the gowns loaded with loopings and folde. India cashmere forms another handsome dress, made in this way and trimmed with narrow rows o moire ribbon with a sash to match. It is a commendable costume, suitable for general wear for the entire autumn and winter sea-

SODI.

then nodded, and shook his head as if in derp tribulation. 'Oh, sir, terrible, 'tis terrible, to see a decent

father and mother's child goin' on as that young man is! Poor Betty Delanty, 'tis a bad use she put her fine fortune to-the creature I gam'lin' and drinking and bettin' and choppin' with Grimes and this or that one. That's not This is queer old night work they been carrying on, and Luke, poor fool, deep in it, dosen't know the day he'll be arrested, now, sir. I'm told the Government is going to put out martial law on us. Ab, 'tis a great pity, so it is, a great pity entirely !'

'Oh ho !' said the manager, ' if that comes to the agent's ears, I fear 'tis a poor chance that his offer will be accepted for the lease.' 'Ah !' said Peter Quin, narrowly watching

the expression of the manager's face as he spoke, 'they would hardly be so severe on the poor fellow as that-eh, do you thick, sir ?' But the bank manager smelt his dinner at

that moment, and cut short the conversation without ceremony. Peter Q in, whose own dinner was also ready, turned his steps homewards, well content with his achievements so He had only accomplished his work in far. part. There remained a great deal to be done. He had before him the congenial task of in-idiously blackening Luke's character to every one, under guise of pitying his parents to some, or his wife to others, or himself a ain, as the bias of those whom he addressed might sug-

geat After dinner, late in the afternoop, a small knot of townspeople we e gathered on a sunny dike close by the cemetery wall. It was a favourite resort of some half-dozen of the elder members of that portion of the congregation who were provided with seals. These same seats were a heart-burning to the beggars, who found it an exertion to kneel or stand the whole time during the service They comforted themselves with prognosticating purgatory for the possessors of these luxuries. The members of the group were all smoking, and oue or two were reading weekly Dublin papers, partly aloud, pirtly sotto voce. It was a time of great excitement. The talk on fenianism naturally reflected the turn people's minds were taking. As a rule, the cldor the men were the more despondent and apathetic were they. They had seen other and older were they. They had seen other and iolder troubles; the legends of the great rebellion had come to them as first hand from participants. Their imaginations refused to entertain images of foreign assistance, even though it was a face that an imperial yacht had visited Kingston that summer, and busy rumour had spread wild and entrancing tales of the old allies once more stretching out a hand to the oppressed nation. But the yacht vanished, much as in the old doys the flast had done from Bantry Bay. She would ne new ned done from Bantry Eay. She would return, it was promised, and in good company. Whatever the truth wae, whether, as was sai<sup>3</sup>, the imperial visitor had on examination dis-covered the unsubstantial and shadowy nature of the promised levies, or that he dissolved into laughter at the sight of the pikes and castaway muskets together with the commissariat of cold potatoes, a few people alone knew, and those kept the secret, but the egles and been declined the society of the gaunt wolf dog and his congeners, and, shaking out her wings in scorn or sorrow, the baautiful vision departed or ever.

Peter Quin selected a dry place, spread his red pocket handkerchief, and then sat down on

'Condy,' he said, addressing one near him,

did. for he had distributed some hundred. weights of suspicious pa cels recently. He took off his hat and wiped his forchead with a rec

cotton handkerchief 'There's a power of ---of queer stuff hid in the ruins of Lambert's Castle above,' ho observed 'and why they store it there passes me. 'The too open, an' what's more, Luke's wife knows I don's care for womenkind knowing too much.

'Hoy ! She knows 'dis there ?'

'The way of it is this. That servant-girl Judy that was put away when the your a madam came home-Judy she was making up a little hide for herself in the old ruins feathers she had made her own of, near a few triffing things like that servants always makes off wic'. And what but Betty Delanty tracks her in and ketches her ! Betty Delanty vowed her soul she would have in the con stabulary man and charge her for robbery Well, she had to drop that when Judy, my bold Judy, showed the muskets let in below the floors, and the mould to run bullets in, and the powder in the dry holes in the walls. Se Judy waylet away with her bis of things and depart in pesce. And now it is Mat too that

in all her own servants.' 'She is a great slag,' remarked old Capel bit terly ; 'with all her for une that fine boy is lost with her.

is leaving them, and the new wife has brough

'Ay so ! true for you,' responded Qain. firl nearer his own equals would have answered him better. This girl's from town; they are all too fine for us country people. If they have a name of a fortune they have requirements, sir. That takes it all.

She is curst, that woman.' continued Capel, 'curst! My son's wife she never sees her brother. He is not 1 t to speak to one of his wn ; and for the father and mother, 'bis miserable the way they all live together.'

'Common scaudal that is,' assented Peter, 'Luke is drinking all before him. He hater her, and yet he sides her against his father and mother. He says 'twas they made the match, and then lot them do with what they get. I will end ill, I'm feared.'

His cunning little eyes travelled from face be

His cunning little eyes travelled from face to face of the group, watching the effect of his deliberately-chosen words. Meantime De Courcy while he was singing was watching Peter Quin. 'Say a good thing, Peter, and a good thing will happen. No one here wishes ill to Absarnes. Peter Quin did not like the gize of the Thrush's tright steel-gray eyes. He started, and here me rad.

and became red.

"Oh, pho! good jewel! Man, no! not at all? Who would be thinking of such a thing?" I do not know, returned the Thursh, never relaxing his gaze for an instant, and speaking very deliberately. There is people, Peter Quin, to whom an ill wind blows slways

good. 'Is is well,' said some one a dibtle outside the circle, 'for that little girl of Abearan's data went into the convent; she is away now in a Dublin convent. It would kill her the shame of

what is going on.' "Two hundred and fifty she got for her share;" said another outsider. 'That was a good deal.' 'Oatch the 'reverend mother be put off with

Courcy. 'Ay, so,' sgreed Peter Quin, who had recover ed himself now. That reverend mother down there below, she is the cleverest lady in all Oork

the state the there there there a destroy and the state of the state o

#### CHAPTER XXXVI.

By a certain Saturday morning more than fortnight after the prediction of old Copel something had happened indeed. Barrettstown presented the aspect of an ant heap into which a walking stick had been thru-t Every one was out in the street, vociferating and talking at the pitch of their voic s. The coming and at the pitch of their voic s. The coming and going was incereant, and hard y any business was transacted. The crylers sat pitient beside their loads, waiting for the Watertord and Cork shippers' agents. The Watertord fish-dealer yelled in vain. No one could think of anything but the extraordinary events of the previous night. Luke Ahearne, Jim Cadogan, old Harry Capel, the two Kellys, Mat the servant-boy from Lambert's Clastle and Feelon the returned from Lambert's Castle, and Fenlon, the returned American, all had been arrested in the night and seat under escort to the county gaol. post office was open, of course, but two strang people were attending to the shop. The gan women were invisible. Tighe O'Mailey had come home suddenly and unexpectedly the previous evening. The housekeeper had receiv ed a telegram only four hours before he arrived. Lady Blanche had not accompanied him; she was in the south of France. Then later in the day it was said that Luke Ahearne's wife had left the house and gone home to her father's house in Waterford. Then came the news, and this time no mere report but solid fact, that the old castle near Ahearne's place had been seized by the police, and a quantity of gunpowder, fifty musket, and other treasonable stores, found therein. They had plenty toido in Barrettstown that day besides bartering eggs, fowls or butter. People forgot the very existence of their wares altogether. Nothing was bought or sold. Even Peter Qair, who to suit events had put on a face of tremerdous gravity, and melancholy, thought to himself that it was well for business interests that such crises did not occur more frequently. He sold nothing the whole day but whiskey ; of this commodity,

the whole day but whiskey; of this commodity, however, a considerable quantity was dispensed, whether for real money or 'entered.' Excite-ment and debate seemed thirst-provoking. At last there seemed every prospect of a row being organized. It was given out by; some mysterious agency that their herces had not been such away, but was confined in the store been sent away, but were confined in the strong room of the barracks, and an excited orowd gathered on the bridge, debating whether to attack the building or not. Some one sent word to Chapel House. Tighe O'Malley, it was afterwards said, who was in the barkats the entire day, watching the market place, had sent; a po-liceman round by the back way to warn the what is going on. "Two hundred and fifty she got for her share," Said another outsider. 'That was a good deal.' Catch the reverend mother be put off with less. Why, should she take in that girl, and maintain and clothe and keep her, well or sick, for life for nothing? This was from De satisfactorily known, but 'Eather Conroy Courcy. "Ay, so,' sgreed Peter Quin, who had recover." 'Would you have a match?' 'Where balow, she is the cleverest lady in all Oark' (Onroy had a heavy hand, as some town forks, 'I have a match?' 'Matches enough,' answered Condy, 'but I control to bring my bit of bacca with me, or I county. Oh, Lord 1 but she could do anything, 'Who favored wakes, flances, and bearing huge sticks,' 'Father form thimself in the drawning noe near him, 'Ay, so,' sgreed refer Quin, who near rooms,' and bearing huge sticks,' 'Father staring rooud him at everything, and presently there below, she is the cleverest lady in all Oark' (Onroy had a heavy hand, as some town forbidden form the drawning near the drawn

proadest brogue with huge heartiness, and hold ing out his hand.

Peter Quin wiped his hand ere he took that ow off red him. Mrs. Quin's urn came next. She rubbed her hand well on her gingham apron, and curtised not ungracefully. 'Deed, sir, it is good for some eyes to see you i she said, but in her own oul she wished

• How are ye?' said Tighe, speaking in his

him dead rather than to have seen him by the frequenters of the shop making such friends wit erself and her Lusband. Tony Devoy's the vho was under notice to quit, was sitting as a counter, and a cousin of the Cliffords, a could Fenian of old Cromwellian stock, was leaning up against a pile of dropery, listening to every thing, watching everything, and not intenduc to stir for a fall hour to come. It was in a dangerous.

' How's the family, Quin ?' asked T ghe at the

"Wall, sir, thank you kindly, very well indeed in the regard of health."

Peter Qu n's little gray eyes hid sorn dis cerned that his visitor had not the health of the Quin family exclusively in his mind. "And how is her ladyship? We hope in the

best of health and soon coming over to us again. 'Oh, well enough ! She'll be over as soon as these poor forms of chaps hereabouts have given up their nonsense. I'm sorry, bedad, I went sway at all. Look at those fine men in goal to day, and all for trash and foliy.' He was genuine enough now, for he was sorry

for the serious turn things had taken.

Peter Quin watched him unrelaxingly. 'Yes, continued T ghe, 'led away like children. They will pay for their foily now, poor fellows. Penal servitude for life is the penalty for what they have done-penal servitude for life,' re-

peated he gloomily. 'O o-oh dear !' sighed Mrs. Quin ; 'that is very hard on young people, sir. Now, a year or so would be enough for all the harm the creatures had in it.'

She meant this sincerely, for her thoughts went out to her own son, she promising coun-sellor, who was in London this week, enjoying a boliday with his sister, Miss Quin. And a pessing gleam of pity for Luke Ahearne's mother lighted up the mass of selfishness and calculation which formed her nature.

Peter Qain shook his head solemnly and gloomily. He was reflecting, not too comfort-ably, that a parcel of cartridges were still lying in one of his lofts, forgotten by the pecple who had transferred the ammunition from his prem-ises to the ruined Lambert's Castle. It was sete enough. He eyed O'Malley incessantly, waiting for a propitious moment. If I might make so hold as to offer your

bonor any small refreshment,' he said at last. Thanks! presently, Quin. I have a amal

mather of business to speak over with you. 'Delighted, your honor! Anything I could oblige you in, 'twould be a pleasure. If your honor would just step into my private spart mente

A nod and a gesture to his wife conveyed to his astute helpmate two separate intimation ine, that no one was to be suffered to distuib their privacy, the other, that refreshments, and of a certain class, were to be sent up. Mrs. Quin summoned her aide decamp, and

in a few minutes a barefooted, rough-headed girl carried in a tray on which was a bothe of ohampagne, of an expensive brand, a decuter of whiskey, of by no means the same descrip or. white y, or by no means the same descrip-tion as this is add in the shop, so a water, and Barret water, and a box of cigars, together with a plate of biscuits out of their box. Turbe walked up the cocca, fibre-covered stair.

door by t eater ing. Wear a out babr Bebr b.dii b. Wi

after Luis y Was y ar les Ibe e

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

BOWELS, COVERED by huge glass shades, were not. Wool macaws and phenomenal roses howers, covered by huge glass shades, were not. Wool macaws and phenomenal roses in. Wool stuff, together with beaded gew-gaws wool stuff, together with beaded gew-gaws of every description, were amply en evidence. Something fell down at every stride O'Malley Something fell down at every stride O'Malley itmacasar. He read attentively a gold and timacasar. He read attentively a gold and time certificate of good conduct presented to blue certificate of good conduct presented to the shift and the shift of the shift of the shift of the shift of the shift and chairs. O'Malley, the was among the tables and chairs. O'Malley, the

and the second

Oor. 10, 1888

out of the shop-now awkward and uncouth he was smong the tables and chairs. O'Malley, while speaking, was equinting at the label of the champange which his bost was in process of

the chain pages which has how was in process of incorking. "What a fortune you'll be abla to give her !" "Oh, well for day dere,' replied Peter Quin, being his way to an effect, five or six thousand, seing his way to an effect, seing his way to an effect.

Tighe coughed in his champagne glass, so

and may be to inter this champigne glass, so Tigbe coughed in his champigne glass, so much astoniabed was he. Much astoniabed was here had an offer for it from two other people in the had an offer for it from two other people in the had an offer for it from two other people in the had an offer for it from two other people in the had an offer for it from two other people in the had an offer for it from two other people in the had an offer for it from two other people in the had an offer for it from two other descent with a snear. Nine hundred i repeated Quin with a snear. Nine hundred i repeated Quin with a snear. Nine hundred i to settle her daughter with that young Ambrose Daly of the Lark-hill. Traits wint as would be at, the widow. Well, Traits wint she would be at, the widow. Well, for crature, 'the name for thet drunken with the tark has here for thet drunken with

Recall. I was told that it was for that drunken ruffir, that brok-n down student, her son, that be wanted to settle him on a farm, thinking to The daughter is a go d girl, a very go dgirlindeed. If I had thought is was for br, I should certainly have given Widow Cadog in the preference.

Peter Quin, who was a little stunned by this, reficted to himself that luck was on his side. Then he reflected in addition, that this benefithe net rule of destiny had most probably spent bis thusand pounds before he heard of the widow's proposal, and congratulated himself widows propossi, and congravitation interest spop his own promptness of action. 'Her plans for him are all useless now,' said

Her plans for him are all uscless now, said Tighe, finishing his third glass of champagne Her Majesty has taken him into her safe heeping for the next twenty years, I expect.' 'And Ahearne?' questioned Pener Quin. 'And Ahearne? no doubt that find of war will on his meanings sathles him. I dick

And Anearne: no doubt boat and of war materials on his premises settles him. Idiots and fools! The ignorance of these people is fearful. They think to face the Queen's troops with sticks and stones, rag dolls against dra-goods. It is truly pitiable to think of the puninhment that this silly child's play will be

'They will be moved up to Dublin to be tried, of course, observed Quin. O'Malley made no answer. He remained

silent for an instant. Perhaps the thoughts of Inke Abeame, whom he recollected as a curly-baded listle child, and the awful face that

Agented him, now proved opp easive. Quin, the bank is giving you two and a half per cent on your movey. Of course, you have it in the bas k

Of course Qain had. What did he know of stocks, or shares, or investments, outside his Gon.been business? The bank did, and floated Gonveen ousiness: The oank did, and floated outputy after company in London and else-where with Quin's money and that of his prefs. I will give you six, if you will give me two thusant on my note of hand, payable six is wants bears?

m nths bence Quin's eyes seemed to retreat into his head. He wait-d a see and before replying. Your honor knows if anything happened to

'Pooh, man! You shall have ample security

leases or anything else.' True was hard pressed for money and jum ed at this straw. He had lost heavily at Godwood, and had been forced to ask for time, which galled him, for he liked to settle regularly

'Delight d, your honourl only too glad !' Let me give you a baste of this said Quin. whisky, sar.' 'Not potheen, I hope ?'

'Augh ! never name it, sir ! I were lost to

allow it to put foot inside use door. This paid the Queen's dues every hour of twenty years "Where does he think he'll go to ?' mused

Tighe, nodding in token of assent. 'Quin, I KAY,' he began presently, ' how is it that fodfrey-er-what do you call him, beyond old place ?

himse'f as fast as his limbs would carry him by that we'l known, and, in thought at least, much-travelled approach to the Fir House. Had it courred to bim to look into the chapel Had it cccurred to bin to look have the would as he passed it in his headlong career, he would have found there the object of his quest, engraged as usual at her morning devotions. But Guichele saw nothing, could think of nothing, but the green aisles of the Quaker's garden, and Marina's face therein set once more in a frame of flowers. Every well remembered and cherished landmark was passed one by one, and ubleded, and he stood at last parting and hot, on the sill of the cld doorway, the latch in his band yet, and gazing engerly in. At the first glance he hardly recognized the place. A terrible shock passed over him; it was like the presage of a coming misfortune. How different it was! Then after a moment he smiled at himself for expecting to find anything 'se. 'May I' he said half aloud. 'It was the fourth

one, July, two, August, three, September, four. Four mouths and more. Heavens! how have I existed since? Yes, it is autumn now, of course. Where is she? Who in the world will come here to whom I can give a message to her? Oh, shat it might be herself! If she would only come? Yes, it is autumn now,'he mormured sadly, looking round him. 'How changed the Diaga is.

He closed the door now, and placed himself in a thicket of ivy screezed i 1 front by a clump of rapberry bushes, determined to wait at any hazard.

The autume was indeed come, and the sarden of the Quaker's conferred its presence openly. The old apple trees showed here and there a red or yellow pippin, and little brown missbaper pears clustered in bunches am ng the gnarled knotted branches and stained leaves. Every one of the roses was gone save the tea roses, and their haves were scorehed to a bronze color by the hot kisses of the summer sun. The mignonette had all run to seed, and tumbled itself beadlong over the box edges. A fine show of red geran-lums and pinks yet lingered here and there, but even the caress of the little breeze that stole down the alleys among the espalier trees gave its deathblow to some of these lingering beauties of the dying season. The beech leaves rustled harably, the sycamores lifted their broad skirts and shock them out as they dispersed their winged seeds abroad, and one by one the chestnuts let fall their long fingerlike leaves to the earth. White and red-brown outterflies flitted and sported in the air. Long trailing filaments awung and glistened in the mellow autumn sunlight. The young swallows were practising for their flight southwards, and their shrill twittering alone broke the silence. A blue sky, cloudless and serene, but seeming pale through the intervening vapors which the sun had drawn up, was overhead. There had been a heavy dew during the night, and the dahlia flowers were full of lequid crystal. Little wet white stars tree, and more than one full blown tea rose bad found the burden more than it could bear, and had fallen prone and dishevelied on th earth. Everything was dying, and exhaled its last sweetness. The whole air was full of the smell of ripe fruit ; the dropping leaves gave forth a pungent aroma as they went. Chichele stood immovable for a lovg time, lia-

tening and watching. "Can they be here? Could it be that they have gone away? Why did I not ask some

He walked rapidly down one of the walks which led away from the h-use, so that he might get a view of it. The chin neys were smokinghe noted that fact, and it dispersed his wild fucies-and a great outery from the fowl-yard arose suddenly and unacimously just at that

moment. Then he heard the rusty belt of the yard door being drawn back, and a scolding harsh v ice sounded almost simultaneously in exhortation and command, 'Bring that spade with ye, and shut the door,

ye cursed strap ! Do ye want to let de hens in de dairy on me !

Chichele, who had advanced on hearing the gate open, stepped back hastily through the raspberry bushes into the ivy thicket, whence, unseen himself, he could see and hear. Kitty Macan's white cap soon appeared. She was walking down the alley, which led straight to where he was concealed, talking loudly and gesticulating with a large knife which she carried in one hand. knife

Can't Sleep!

# Sleeplessness and fearful dreams are the carliest and surest signs of brain exhaustion. In healthy sleep brain force is being stored up to meet the next day's demands. In healthy sleep brain force is being But nowadays' the nervous system has the mind, and at night the worries, ing the day. Hence the brain has the proper medical remedies are seda regulators of the general functions. In the materia medica for constipation, brief description of the medicine which tossed in sleeplessness from night to them to awake more tired than ever-people will find vigor and perfect health Compound. Price \$1.00. Sold by WELLLS. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors.

# WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

### MONTREAL, P.Q.

AS HAVING NOTHING, YET POS-SESSING ALL THINGS." The earth is ours. Above us beads God's infinite arch of stainless blue : Tan costliget sapphire from the mines Can never rival that in hue,

an an an an an Arrange. An an an an an Arrange.

The earth is ours. Beneath us spreads Grass greener than the enterald green. The opal never showed loveller tints That in the commonest flower are seen.

Have we no gold ? The warm sunshine, Tell me, what could more golden be? Not all art's mysteries can make

Music like that bird in yon tree.

Hast theu lost love ? It is not lost, But on some distant mist-veiled shore, Beyond life's changing, restless ses, It shall be thing forever more.

Hast thou lost youth ? Bayond the sky A glorious youth is waiting thee; Strong so the eagle in his flight Thy soul shall soar, from fetters free.

Hast thou shed tears ? Not unless they, God's angels counted every one, They water plants of love and joy In those fair gardens of the sun.

Then do not mourn, though thou mayest be Poor, old, bereft of all, alone-God only waits a little while To give thee back threefold thine own.

DESERVED OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

THE GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION OF BAKING POWDERS-ROYAL OFFICIALLY RE-PORTED PURF.

The reports of the Government analysts, made public from time to time in the official ro ports of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue form useful subjects for study. A great deal of attention is devoted to the examination of bak ing powders, and very properly so, for they are articles of general use, and many of them being so gressly adulterated all persible information should be given to enable consumers to dis-tinguish between the good and the bad. A large number of these articles have been

analyzed, the samples being collected from dealers in all sections of the Dominion. The impurities found were principally alum and line, both unwholesems. The alum is used in place of cream of tartar because of its low cost. The lime, both tartrate and sulphate being found, was present from the use of improperly refined cream of bartar.

The analysts found and reported the Roya Baking Powder to be pure, free from line, alum and phosphatic acid, and of high leavening str. ngth. A complete analysis would undoubt-edly have shown no baking powder except the Royal entirely free from some one of these ob-jectionable ingredients. This, we presume, accounts for the lack of leavening power in the knife which she carried in one hand, bound of the new of the real of the part of the part of the part of the second of the part of the cock, and for the bitter taste found in the tast, red baired girl. They stopped half way down the walk, and Mrs. Macan set to select But saids from the inferiority of the work other powders, as sometimes complained of by the cock, and for the bitter taste foundin the

POPULAR SCIENCE. Whiting, dry or wet, will give to glass a fire

palish. Professor Rogers has invented a solidized gas

which can be utilized for the special use of baliconisie.

Two bousss are being crected in Parkersburg, Penn., which will have paper walls, paper partitions and paper roofs. To arrest hiccough, Dresch directs that both

ears be closed with the fingers, with pressure, while a few swallows of liquid be taken. An "inch of rain" means a gallon of water

spread over a surface of nearly two equate feet, or a fall of about one hundred tons on an acre of ground. Some new figures on the fuel supply of

United States furnish the ground work for many grains of triumph. We've got enough to last for the ensuing 700 years.

By the Castner process some new works at Oldbury expect to produce 1,500 pounds of sodium daily, from which a ton and a half of aluminium can be produced a week,

Everybody will be glad to know how to make the blacking that had had ware dealers put on stoves. It is cimply black varnish dissolved in turpen tine mixed with any ordinary good stovepolish.

Soak one or more newspapers, knead them into a pulp, then dip the pulp in a suitable solution of oxalic acid. While wet force the pulp into any crevice or hole made by mice or rats. Result, a disgusted retreat with sore snout and feet, on the part of the would-be in-

truders. The fur of seals is concealed by a coab of stiff

overhair, which must be laboriously removed before the skin is ready for use. Seals from two to four years old have skins weighing from five and a hulf to twelve pounde, and three of these skins are required for a lady's sack.

An eight day clock can now be converted easily into one which need be wound but once year. The feeling in favor of adopting a universal hour is growing among savants, the Rus-

sians being the chief remaining obstacles. Prof. Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Ill., has obtained letters patent, dated July 31,

1888, for a combination of instruments called the telautograph, consisting of a transmitter and a receiver, and designed for transmitting messages by wire between distant points by the sender in his own handwriting, thus doing away with skilled operators. The invention is based on the discovery of a new principle in controlling the cleatric current, whereby a puleatory current is produced, all previous attempts to transmit handwriting having been based on the use of a variable current.

The effect of waist belts upon the work done by a healthy heart has been accurately studied by means of an instrument called a cardiometer. Experiments upon a dog showed that with but a little pressure upon the abdomen the abdominat vessels are capable of containing all and more than all the blood in the organism. Slight compression of the abdomon will, without disturbing the structure of influence," running north-westerly from the coast to the banks of the Victoria Nyanza. South of

## EUROPE IN AFRICA.

# "SPHERES OF INFLUENCE" OF THE NATIONS INTERESTED.

# The Scramble For Africa—The Widely Filt Influence of the British East African Company.

The morder of Major Barttelot, at the head of one of the Stapley relief expeditions, says the Boston Herald, calls fresh attention to the march of civilization apon the interior of the African continent. The lisk is great and the prize is great, aleo. More- is involved in it than the mere love of adventure or the sequisition of territory. For six or eight years there has been going on what the London Times calls "the scramble for Africa." It is now practically ended, and the Missionary Herald for Outober, which will appear to-day. says that only about 4,000,000 of the 11,000. 000 square miles of African territory are not directly or indirectly attached to some European Power. More than half of that which is unattached lies within Sahara. The possessions and "sphere of influence" of England, cutside of British trade with Africa is worth about \$120 000 000 a year ; that of France is worth about \$100,000,000. Gormany's African trade

s amail. The total fereign trade of the continent is worth about \$375,000,000 a year.

#### A TEMPTING PRIZE.

This prize is tempting, especially whon it is considered that the trade has just begun and that the continent has not really been opened to foreign trade except along the coast. There has lately been established the British East African Company, which is engaged in an attempt to open trade into the continent up from the eastern coast opposite Zanzibar.

Its domain lies within what is called the British "sphere of influence," and it has a charter from the British Government under which it can administer all the laws of the country under its jurisdiction. Authority is given it

to construct forts, to raise and maintain by taxes a police, and an army if necessary, and in short, to perform all the functions of government. Power has been exercised under this charter, and islands along the coast which come within the territory which was ceded to England by the Sultan of Zurzibar, have been fortified with the idea of control ling the slave trade and of assisting com merce,

of the company has been for Stanley, when the Pacha had been relieved from the pressure of hostile forces upon him, to march across Africa to the cast coast through the territory which is under the British sphere of influence, and thus strengthen the prestige of the company there, and help to establish the Government upon a more satisfactory and permanent basis. The territory covered by this com-pany is one of the most fertile on the entire continent, and is occupied by a numerous and

industrious population. With this key of the situation in her hands, England controls much of the com-merce of Central Africa, and, of course, does not wish to let it fall into other hands. But his company will act in harmony with the Germans in constructing a read along the north side of the territory under the German "sphere of influence," and thus do much to establish quicker communication between the coast and the interior.

THE RESPECTIVE "SPHERES OF INFLUENCE." Accompanying the article above mentioned is a map of the eastern coast of Africa, op-posite Zarzibar, as far inland as the lake Albert Nyarzı, This shows the "British vives in the centro of Africa. Thousands of the miserable captives are carried north an-nually to be sold among the Arabs, and many of them are even brought to Coustantinople. In their misery they live but a short time, as a rule, and so the public demand is always constant for them. Public opinion in Eagland, where they are brought into closer connection than we are with the horrors of the business, is waking up to the realities of the situation, and a movement has already been begun to secure unity of effort on the part of European rations to put down the oursed tusiness.

#### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegotable remedy for the speedy and per-manont cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lang Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Dability and all Nervous Complainte, after having tested its wonderful our-ative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering "sphere of influence" of England, outside of the flue duty to make it known to his suffering Egypt, amount to over 1,000,000 quare miles. fellows. Actuated by this motive und a desire it amount of free of churge, to all who desire it, this reas of charge, to all who desire it, this reaspe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addrossing with stamp, numing this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. S 13 sow.

#### SUICIDE FROM DRINK.

The following from the Chagrin Falls Exponent, signed by the editor, J. J. Stranahan, is one of the most pathetic temperance sermons

"I' I'or the sake of the living, in behalf of the many homes scattered over our fair land, which have grinning skeletons in their closets, am I not willing that the grave should cover the faults of my poor unfortunate brother, who died by his own hand on Tuesday, May 31st, leaving wife and listic forule mundhed beause of by his own many on luesday, hav dist, leaving a wife and little family, murdered because of the cowardice of our boasted civilization, which permits the monster evil of our times, intemper-ance, to bring sorrow to the millions without a

ance, to oring sorrow to the millions without a single argument to justify its existence? "This happens to be my brother with whom I played in childhood, who shared my early joys and corrows, who rejoiced in my successes and and corrows, who rejoiced in my successes and mourned my misfortunes, even up to the day of his untimely death; but it may be your brother who falls into the great yawning abyss which swallows up, blights and withers up all who approach its awful boundaries.

'In all our broad land there is hardly a home IT PAYS STANLEY'S EXPENSES, But the territory of this company extends in land as far as the lake Aller Arganza, and it will let much light upon the African situation when the fact is known that this company pays the expenses of the expedition of Stanlay to relieve Emin Pacha. The plan which has not felt the hot breath of this monster scripent has stolen into your peacoful home and blighted your fairest flower."

blighted your faircet flower." "Like nearly all who fall under this awful curse my brother, when himself, was a gener-ous, warm hearted man, whose bender sympathy went out to all of God's creaturer, but himself, honest, faithful, with but a single fault, and that more the fault of our embryotic civilization than his own. But I am hoping that this awful death and the death of the thousands who are going down every year as he went, are not in vain ; and that they only serve their part in the great compensation law of nature, which is long great compensation law of nature, which is long suffering and kind, but eventually rights all wrong.

To emancipate 4,000,000 slaves cost the lives of 35,000 of the bravest boys that ever sacrificed themselves on the altar of human progress, but to emancipate the whole human family from to enancipate the whole human family from this pestilential scourge has cost rivers of blood and tears, and the battle is hardly begun; but the millions of blighted homes and little mounds caused by its cursed influence are crying out in tones which are being heard around the mound and some day the millennial morn of world, and some day the millennial morn of emancipation will surely come."

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

We learn teaching-Italian proverb.

Dress slowly when you are in a hurry-French proverb. The hasty man w

3

I know, sir.

'Well, why has he not been taken like these other fellows? Peter Quin Scratched his head and put on an

idictic expression, as though the question Runed him. 'I cave make it out. He is chin deep in

Oh, faith ! no doubt, your honor !'

Tighe looked keenly as his host, but there was nothing to be gathered from Peter Quin's contenance, the owner i aving purposely dis-thward it of every semblance of human intelli-

'Foxing !' thought O'Malley, who knew his No doubt ?' echoed he almost angrily. Why, don't you know he is !'

Beter Quin affected to start violently. 'Aisy, i; your honour l'he cried; 'you don't know whos listening to you 'Tis no time to make of such things at all. Sure, what do lknow more than others? 'Tis well known the por young gentleman was in it wit' the rest of

Poor young gentleman !' Tighe brought down his fist on his own knee as he repeated her words internally. 'Lethbridge is right. there words internally. Lethbridg This is enough ! enough indeed ! By Lus H enough i enough indeed : by the Loti Harry! these precious natives look a bin as my lawful heir. What a cath possessed me to allow that bet of vipers to grow up within reach of marth indexed with the second to wear! meas I have done? I'll live to rue it, I swear ! What is to be done? How is he to be got out of the county ?' Then aloud-

'He will be arrested before the week's ou!,

He bent his brows with a black threatening

Volume in the spoke. 'On Lord ! Bless us, sir, the poor boy !' 'Well, if you're a friend to him, send him a friendly word. Mark, Quin, if you let one word of this pass your lips to a soul ! ! Find a way to want him if you don't want to see him beside (adogan and the reat. And now'----he rose to go, and straightened his broad shoulders-- 'as to the money, I want it by the twenty-eighth at lat-st.'

That's enough, your honour, and plenty-

Young gentleman i muttered Tighe again, Whe strode down the filthy main street on his ar back to the barrack "Quin might have. wit back to the barrack 'Quin imight have, hown more than that. Will be warn that boy? Will that boy take the warning? I confess I dau't acy the idra of seeing my kinsman figure as 'strict in the dock of freecon felony ! Pub 'the mod excetuse these I are II are I'll Peul: the mad creatures these Irish all are. I'll witte are not creatures these there and go and live my are out of this open Bedlam.

OHAPTER XXXVII.

A fer minutes after ten o'clock one fine Chickels Juscale, now Lord Angdale, standing allee garden door of the Fir House with his had upon the latch. He did not dare after his Last experience to go to the hall door, and he togs, <sup>5</sup> D bis hashs and participant to be the second be D bis baste and passion, no bester way Marion than by making this bold atof ite timit He was breathless after his rapid walk the is had almost been from the time he had The it had almost been from the une to the could the upper bridge and opened the green dow of the Quaker's garden. He had arrived by the night mail, and had not slept, scarcely starting to the mail and the maximum more then, since Leaving London the previous morn-B. Novertheless he felt not fatigue, no ound, as keen, as untired as though he had then from a refreshing sleep. He had called at Chapel House in the hope of

ding Father Ocnroy, but had been told that Long Father Corroy, but had been told that itemmatic twas saying mass and would be invisible until threat and threat

cabbages from a plot on the right of the path She gave the knife to her attendant, and indicated the objects of her preference by pointing

them out with her foot. "Gut off dat, and take dis, you hear. Don't go tread on dose. Dat's not hearted yet. How many have you? True hearts? Cut anoder. L rd ! the eating that goes on in dis house ! Poor Miss D'Arcy ! How do she stand it at all, t show the stand it at all. let alone the requery and repbery we hasto contend wit'! Giv me dose cabbages in my apron. Now lift the basket, and we's take the potatoe=.

They passed by new, almost within touch of ; him in his hiding p! ce, and proceeded to dig pubatoes in a patch f. rther down. Kitty Mac

an's voice never cease?. 'You may say till the tongue wither in your head, but I heard down two heas, my own cars heard dem, after laying dis morning, an' find deir eggs I cannot, nowhere. Saturday night now, you'll go home to your mudder-she reare you in requery, and you are as great a rogue as

ver laid side to a bed.' 'May I choke dead in my standing, Mrs. Macan, if I ever saw light or sight of an egg this day !

bits day !' 'Hold your tongue dis minute ! Don't answer me ! You hear me, Judy, you is the stupidest, ignorantest creature in Cork County this day of grace. Don't let me see you cut dem like dat. Dear ! dear ! Miss Marion no' back from Mass yet, and I wanting to be about my business in de town !' 'Mass ! yet ! ejsculated Chichele. 'What

This is not Sunday surely ? The basket was full now, and the barefooted

gil hoisted it up off the ground and set out awkwardly enough for the yard door. Kitty Macan left the spade shi king in the ground, and sauntered with dignity up the walk after her. Chichele was much tempted to stop her, but the recollection of their last encounter froze the words upon his lips. She might give the alarm. Marion might fly off to some remote and inaccessible fastness. She had never answered his letters-to be sure he never expected she would; she was so shy, and so timid. Father Paul had certainly never stated that he had given them to her, but he had always acknowledged their receipt to himself. Had he given them to her or not?

'That terrible hag !' thought be, watching the divious course of Kisiy's while frills above the tops of the busies. The claping of the yard gate sconded at that moment. "Thank Heaven, there she goes I he exclaimed, thank fully, stepping out of the ivy, and pushing his way through the raspberries back to the path again. He looked at his watch once more-ten minutes to eleven. and l

(TO BE CONTINUED.) . i Šulu

"A DELUSION AND A SNARE." LONDON, Ost. 7.-John Dillon has written a letter on the Irish land question in which he says :- "Recent events add new courage to the evictors and rack rentess who last spring were atterly beaten, but who now seem to be inspired with new hope. The land courts are rapidly becoming branches of the machinery for the oppression of tenants, to whom they are a delusion and a snare,"

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from visoid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, in-flammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfac-tion. Ohildren like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the

Eutaside from the inferiority of the work

done by these powders, the physicians assure us that lime and alum taken into the system are injurious. Their physiological effects are in-

digestion, dyspepsia or worse evils, The question naturally arises, why do these cheap baking powder makers use these things i Alum is three cents a pound, lime still cheaper, while cream of tartar costs thirty-five or forty. The reasons for the chemical purity of the Royal Baking Powder were recently given in the New York Times, in an interesting description of a new method for refining argols, or crude cream of tartar. It seems that it is only under this process that cream of tartar can be freed from the line natural to it and rendered chemically pure ; that the patents and plant for this cost the Royal Baking Powder Company about half

million dollars, and that they maintain excluvive control of the rights. stre control of the rights. SThis official recognition of the purity and value of the Royal Baking Powder by the Gov-

of that article, and deservedly so. This baking powder is now used, to the exclusion of all others, by the United States Government, its advertisements for supplies calling for it by name, as the continued tests of the official chemists show it to be much higher in strength and purer in quality than any other brand.

#### HONORING JOHN KINSELLA'S MEMORY.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7 .- Sir Thomas Esmonde to day unveiled a monument erected in the Kilmenan graveyard, near Arklow, in memory of John Kinsella, who was killed by emergency men last year. A legand on the monument says that Kinsella was foully slain while in defence of home and country.

#### CONSTIPATION

is nearly always induced by neglecting to keep the bowels regular, and is also a frequent sequel to dyspepsia or indigestion. Regulate the stomach owels by using Burdock Blood Ritters, which is certain to promptly relieve and ultimatly cure the worst case of conscipation.

Of the 200 gold beaters in New York not one is a woman, while of the gold cutters not one is a man.

medies, we tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which gave immediate relief.' ...

Joseph White, of New Jersey, slept for five days and nights, and then jawed his wife for

A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.-Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 30, St. John Street, Montreal. 8-6

present for the purpose of experimenting in best growing in Ireland, with a view to the eventual establishment there of an extensive sugar industry. Experts in the manufacture of best sugar are very sanguine of the success of the scheme.

#### A PLAIN STATEMENT.

All poisonous waste, and worn out matter ought to escape from the system through the becretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin. B. diseases it mentions to oure) through his filled with slaughter and desolat B. B. deanses, opens and regulates these natural friends, and in nearly every instance it was fair fields and pupulous villages, outlets for the removal of disease.

arterial supply, drive out from the abdominal veins and venous capitiaries a large amount of blood : and this blood so driven out will. as long as the compression continues, be of use for the other regions of the body-for the brain, muscler, etc. Flaceid abdominal walls are from various circumstances rather the rule than the exception in the gentler sex, and, among men, occur in those leading sedentary lives devoid of exercise. We are, therefore, brought to conclude that among

women some form of waist belt is very ad

vantageous. Molerate constriction does no harm.

Among the recent decrees made in France in one relating to the inspection of butter for the repression of fraudulient dealings. By this special persons are authorized to take samples of butter in any place, whether the butter is expesed for sale, stored in a warehouse or in transit by land or water. Each sample taken is to be subject to a special examination. Pure butter, mixed butter, margarine, oleomargarine and grease intended for consumption, in transit, must be contained in closed packages, and the origin and nature of the merchandise must be conspicuously specified thereon.

# Mrs. M. Stephens, of Albany, N. Y.

writes us as follows : My stomach was so weak that I could not eat anything sour or very aweet, even fruit at tea-time would cause heartburn, fullness or oppression of the chest, short breath, restlessness during sleep, and frightful dreams or disagreeable sights, so that I would often dread to go to sleep. With the use of Northrop & Lyman's Veget. able Discovery this unpleasantness has all been removed, and I now can what suits my taste or fanoy.'

In Scheberschin, an out-of-the-way town in Russis, a leading Jewish inhabitant died and was buried. A short time afterwards his grave was found open, and a little distance off lay his skeleton, from which every scrap of flesh had been removed. The deed was traced to two men of evil repute, who finally confessed that with the flesh[cutirom the corpse they had hoped to make an ointment which, rubbed upon their bodies, would make them invisible and enable them to commit crime with impunity,

Mrs. L. Squire, Untario Steam Dys Works, Toronto, says: "For about 30 years I have doctored for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia without getting any cure. I then tried Nor-Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and throp & the benefits I have received from this medi-cine are such that I cannot withhold this expression of my gratitude. It acts immediately on the liver. As a Dyspepsia remedy I don't think it can be equalled.

Two men at Jellallabab were caught spread ing false news as to the death of Abdurrahman, the Ameer. The Commander in Ohief, Gholam Hyder Khan, first swore on the Koran in open durbar that the storey was false, and then seiz-ing the propagators of the lie, he blew them from guns in the presence of the troops and a great concourse of people.

F. Burrows, Wilkesport, writes : that he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflammation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Relectric Oil. Feels great pleasure in recommending it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the

this comes the broader "German sphere of influence," and to the north of the British sphere is another immense track, which is claimed by both Germany and Italy. The German Colonization Society is pushing forward to occupy its ground, and German missionary societies, both Protestant and Catholic, are sending in their missionaries to the newly opened country. In fact, there is a strong push of the chief European nations for the trade and geographical possession of the central parts of Africa.

The "spheres of influence" which have been mentioned are new to diplomacy, and were established in consequence of a treaty with the Sultan of Zanzlbar, according to whose provisions an international commission, to be shared by both Germany and Great Britain. was to settle the bounds of territory between the two countries. It will be remembered that Emin Pacha himself is a German, who has gone into the territory of Central Africa. established himself at the head of a large province, and is doing his best to oppose the hordes of slave hunters and savages who have overrun such a great portion of the conntry already. He is a force for civilization right in the midst of the dark continent, and it is of the utmost importance that he should be sustained.

THE CONJECTURED ROUTE OF STANLEY.

For that purpose Stanley went up the Congo from the west coast of Africa almost to Stanley Falls. Then he turned up the Aruwimi which is a tributary of the Congo, and was to make his way to the northeast from his headquarters to Wadelai, where it has been supposed Emin Pasha was stationed. It is conjectured at the rooms of the American Board in this city (where the course of events in Central Africa is watched with much solicitude) that Stanley found an unexpectedly strong force of hostile natives between the Aruwimi and Wadelai, and so has turned to the northward by a wide detour and will seek

a junction with Emin from the west. The country through which Stanley has to march is full of difficulties. Not only are there no roads of any sort whatever, but there is much swamp land, through which it is very hard to make progress. This involves long times for short distances, and renders It impossible that frequent reports should be re ceived of his progress.

#### THE "WHITE PACHA."

One fact which gives color to the conjecture that Stanley hat made a detour to the west ward and is trying to reach Emin Pacha by that route is the report that there is a "white pacha" in the Bahr el-Gazelle district. This is far to the west and north of Wadelai. The reports are that the white man goes by the name of "Abu Dign," or ""the Father of the Beards," and that he has a large following of men, mostly without clothes, from the Niam-Niam country. Says the Herald :- "No one knows of any white man who has been in a position to reach Bahr-el-Gazelle through the Niam-Niam country except it be Henry M. Stanley,"

#### THE SLAVE TRADE,

The real contest is between civilization and savagism. The Mahdi, who is fighting Emin Pacha, is interested to uphold the slave trade which has already desolated thousands of square miles in the heart of the continent and filled with slaughter and desolation the once The slave trade in untold horrors still sur-

proverb,

Just so that it may not turn to excuest. Spanish proverb.

He has a head, and so has a pin.-Portuguese proverb.

To do nothing teacheth to do evil.-Dutch proverb.

The Liverpool Mercury predicts a halb in the prosperity of Great Brittin. It remarks ; "There was imported of raw material for textile manu-factures nearly £950,000 worth less in the August passed than in the August of last year. This naturally means a growing decrease presently in textile exports. The decrease is alarming in amount. The trade, in other words, bids far to shrink to three quarters of its dimensions last years."

There is comfort in store for persons troubled with lame back, rheumatic pains, corns or bunions, who commence without delay a course of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, followed up systematically until relief is obtained,

A retired St. Louis jeweller says there is as much progt in the repairing department of watchmaking as there is in plumbing. A mainspring, for instance, for replacing which few jewelers charge less than \$1.50, costs on an average about 8 cents, and it takes only about half an hour to set it in a watch.

FITS : All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kilne's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvenous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The hours of labour in England were twelve per day up to 1846, when they were reduced to eleven, and again reduced to ten in 1874, where they now stand.

Why go limping and whining about your corns when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them ? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Jean Shaw, of Portland, Me., secured a divorce from her husband by proving that he went to a temperance meeting six nights in a week, and to church twice on Sunday.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatnrep. In short, these Pills never fail to afford relief 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 assimulation 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, vigour, to every tissue of the body;

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

HAVE NO EQUAL AS A PROMPT and positive oure for sick, headache, billousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Cartor's Little Liver Pills. Try them

Good breeding shows itself most where to an ordinary eye it appears the least. -Addison.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best re-

waking him up. DEAFNESS CURED.

A syndicate is being formed in London at

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Ост. 10, 1888

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## WEDNESDAY ...... OCTOBER 10, 1888

By the death of Senator Ross, Quebec loses a prominent, worthy, enterprising citizen His carser was a brilliant example of what may be achieved by steadiness of purpose, business habits and integrity.

MR. WHITE has been elected for Cardwell by a small majority. As this constituency has always elected a representative at the bidding of Sir John Macdonald, the fact that Mr. Stubbe, the Unrestricted Reciprocity candidate, came near winning the seat, is a pretty good indication of the drift of thought among the farmers of Ontario.

THE Acadian Becorder thinks "it is a pity that a man of Mr. Chamberlain's undoubted mentality should expend so much ammunition in fighting for a losing cause, for there is nothing surer than that the Home Rule against which Mr. Chamberlain has set his face so firmly will eventually be real-Ized."

An Irishman is busy organizing an expedition to go in quest of Stanley, who has been lost while in quest of Emin Pacha. It is to be hoped this may not be a repetition of the experience of the patrol detached in search of a deserter. The patrol deserted too. The new explorer is named Jameson, and is one be a mighty hunter.

effect on Monday. Even druggists are under

vet he has kept apace with every mark of Church has shown its appreciation of his

grace."

IN no country in the world are children so neglected and run such risks as in Eugland, says the London Universe. They are con-

laid" in bed by their parents. He calculated

suffocated in bed.

WE look upon the result in Cardwell with satisfaction. That constituency is without doubt the most Macdonaldite, with the exception, perhaps, of Carleton, of all the counties in Ontario. At the general election in February, 1878, the late Mr. Thomas White was elected by a majority of 403. After his entrance into the cabinet he was elected by 670 majority. Last Wednesday his son, Mr. R. S. White, managed to get retarned by 112 majority. So large a falling off in the Macdonaldite vote can only be accounted for in one way, namely, the straight declaration of Mr. Stubbs, the Independent candidate, in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. But there can be little doubt that were the Torles not in power at Ottawa, and thus able to bring all their inflaence to bear, the reciprocity candidate would have been elected by a large majority. The steady falling off everywhere of the Tory vote in the bye-elections, is a sure sign of how the wind is blowing.

NEWFOUNDLAND is not only average to Confederation, but is looking for an extension of freedom. A leading public man, Hon. A. W. Harvey, has suggested that Newfoundland should have the right to make her own treaties, and a correspondent of the St. John's Colonist urges that the Newfoundland fisheries being more valuable than those of Canada, the colony should look to it that they are not embroiled in any quarrel between the United States and Canada. Furthermore he 84Y6 :---

"We have a right to be heard in a more distinct manner than we are at present, in all questions affecting our interests. Let us insist upon this French Shore question being mean, false and oruel, as displayed in the of the Dublin distilling family. He is said to settled in our favor. If we can make our character of Lansdowns. own laws generally, as, for instance, the en-forcement of the Bait Act, we are quite copable of putting our fisheries on a proper Icwa's new prohibitory law, which is even basis. As Mr. Harvey points out, any quar-more stringent than the old one, went into canal or railway traffic, places us in a very Wiman, relative to the proposition for the unsatisfactory position, our trade having to suffer for the sins of a government we have no control over. Let us hope the next tim we send a representative to a conference : Washington or elsewhere, it will be with treaty making powers, not as the back down adviser of a Birmingham screw manufacturer. who knows as much about Newfoundland as he does of Ireland."

could tender him signal honors was at the articles, the members of the community are start only noticeable for its lack of wealth worse off. Their industry produces less and and numbers. A short span of his life has they have less material commodities ; and, covered some wonderful civic changes, and to the extent that the product is less, wages also are less. The real effect of protective progress in his region. The Roman Catholic duties on general wages is to lower them by making the return in labor smaller ; and this | fer their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. worth, and it is probable that few preferments lowering of wages takes the concrete shape fall so happily on genuine personal merit and of higher prices of the protected commodities.'

RESTLESSNESS under, and distatisfaction with, existing conditions is well illustrated by the idea resurrected by a city contemperary tinually being murdered, and no one hears of carving out a new province by uniting the anything about it. In Manchester so many Eastern Townships, Montreal and a portion babios have been found dead in bed as to of Eastern Ontario. It is a very absurd idea, cause the deputy coroner of the city to make but it shows that the English speaking some strong remarks on the subject. During population is not satisfied with what they last week the coroner had to inquire into the call French domination. It is certainly true death of four infants who had been "over- that the French in this Province, especially through some of their newspapers, have as- American union an augury of enlarged comupon an average that there were a hundred serted themselves in a way to cause alarm such cases every year in Manchester. In one among English Protestants, but Irish year he knew of 124 cases. He "has his Catholics have much more reason to comsuspicions that in many instances children plair. We must, however, acknowledge the are allowed to die in bed possibly for the logic of facts. This is to all interests and sake of getting rid of them." The majority purposes a French province, and if the main but also the personal happiness and national of these children die on Saturday nights, and jority choose to exercise their power, we after their parents have been drinking. In connot see how the minority is going to Germany a charge of oriminal neglect is cffeetu-lly resist it. To a close observer it brought against parents whose children arc will appear, nevertheless, that the forces at fers to rise to the full status of political manwork, socially and politically, are tending towards ultimate fusion. The idea of making a new province out of a district new more than half French is nonsensical. The best thing, therefore, is to accept the situation and make the best of it.

> OUR new Governor-General appears to have won all hearts at Quebec by his engaging manners and the heartiness with which he entered into the life of the people. Uamindful of the edicusness of comparisons, the Telegraph compares him with his predecessor. How different was Lansdowns to Stanley !" says our contemporary. "The one had a bad, disgusting record towards Ireland as an Irishman, while the new one-an E-glishmancomes to us with a record full of Christian charity, love and esteem for his fellow subjects and a true and whole-soulad friend of Iroland and the struggling people thers. The Irish of Canada on Stanley's entrance stood at his side, but they could not for the life of them receive Lansdowne. In fact they were glad that England called him home. Sir John knew it was a blunder to bring him to this fine country, and the Irish were equally as much put about. But Stapley ! What a contrast ! ! We trust that the new Guvernor will be spared with us for many more years. He is the next after the fashion of Lord Dufferin." Like ourself, the Telegraph condemned the cruel evictor, and was glad when he went away. But to his successor, who is a gentleman worthy of our esteem, we are happy to extend the kindest of welcomes. We are all the more pleased to do so that we may show him and others that we are as ready to pay respect to personal worth in a Governor-General as we are to condemn the

#### CONTINENTAL UNION.

The correspondence published by Mr.

open to invasion on two oceans, our southern frontier is more imaginary than real, the various sections of our population have nothing in common but the British flag, and the protection which that affords is so little prized by them, that masses of them annually trans-The union of Canada with the United States would enormously strengthen the British Empire. It would secure for it the lasting friendship of the United States. It would remove a constant cause of international irritation. It would pave the way to future concerted action by the two nations, and would really have little effect upon the commerce of England, and that little would be iavorable. The manufacturers of Eogland who control her government, have the proverbial selfishness of all traders. They have no sentimental love for a colony that taxes their productions, and see in the proposed

mercial intercourse, But, more than all, the destruction of the barriers between us and the Americans, would colve certain political problems which threaten not only our Canadian institutions welfare of our people,

The question must soon be put square to every man in this country whether he preheod as an American, or remain a tadpole in the stagnant pool of Culonialism.

Waile Sir John McDonald remains at the head of affairs, and keeps the Tory party intact by the judicious distribution of plunder and the corruption of public men, we can hardly hope for the desired change. But once he is removed, the last link which connects the Canadian people of to-day with the Tories of the revolution will part asunder forever, and the two countries will come together as they would have come together long ago had it not been for his malign and sinister inflaence.

Meantime, the discussion of the question must be productive of good results in preparing Canadians for that independent national existence which, in the ordinary course of events, must soon be theire.

#### STNATOR SHERMAN AND CANADIAN OPINION. Sunter Sherman's views concerning the relations between this country and the United

States have been stated with great candor. Cauadians may now understand precisely how they are regarded by the best informed of American public map. He does not believe in commercial union, and holds that either annexation or war must result if the present conditions are to continue.

THE POST has already pointed out the same result should the Tory party continue in power in the Dominion, and pursue that initiating policy, which, leaving all abstract issues azide, has raised a spirit of retaliation in the Republic, to the strength of which both the great parties have had to bow. We must look this question straight in the face, and admit, at the very beginning, that the suspicion of being pro-English was sufficient to jeopardisc the chances of Cleveland for re-election. and that he only regained his lost ground by issuing his celebrated Retaliation Message.

A large number of Canadians are proud of

guns of Quebec advertised for sale in the were leading the crusade against Catholicism as New York papers. Deeds like these speak louder than words, and since that time Canadians have dessed to hug the delusion that Ecgland would go to war in defence of Canada.

We are proud of the British Empire, proud of belonging to it, we are heirs to its liberties ard its renowr, but since the British Tory dream of the disintegration of the United States was banished forever by the issue of the civil war, the conviction has been forced upon us that union with our neighbors is our only salvation.

#### RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The Boston Herald points to the vast atural resources of Canada as resources which "ought to convince the American of the immense advantage it would be to him and to his fellow-countrymen to have this vast region, which contains the potentiality of so much wealth and well being, included within our national domain,"

Bearing upon this question of the value of Canada, publicity has recently been given it in England by official reports of the resources of the Dominion, particularly of the basin of the Mackenzie river. From these reports it seems that there is an enormous amount of territory available for cultivation, stretching northward from the northern border of the United States for more than 2000 miles. It is asserted that the spring flowers and buds of deciduous trees appear as early, north of Great Slave lake, a point not far this side of the Arctic circle, as at St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Ottawa, and that the prevailing southwest summer winds bring the warmth and moisture which render possible cereal growth far to the North, and sensibly affect the climate, even up to the Arctia circle. The forest area, of enormous dimensions, is made up of balaam-poplar, 120 feet high, with a stump diameter of from five to six feet; white spruce, 150 feet high, with a stump diameter of from four to five feet; the larch, of about the same size, and the pine, whose straight stem is often 100 feet long, with only two feet of diameter at the stump. The rivers flowing into the Macken-

zie from the west pass through a country remarkably rich in metals of all kinds, and having a greater area than the metalliferous regions of the United States, while along the lower Mackenzie are found great deposits of coal, lignite and iron ore. Still another natural advantage of the country is what is believed to be the most extensive petroleum field in the world, covering an area south of Lake Athabaska of quite 40,000 quare miles. There is nothing in all this with which Canadians are not familiar. They are, therefore, quite aware that their country is not a dowerless lass. What we want is stable institutions, which alone can give a guarantee to enterprise and continental free trade, by which American capital will seek investment in Canada, and this country would become in a few years one of the richest and most populous in the world.

#### BOSTON POLEMICS.

school question. Our despatches the other desperate struggle to maintain a wife and day gave an account of the great number of family on the balance. He can hardly look British connection. The soll in many regions women, Catholic and Protestant, who took for his rent to go down. He must look for of the Dominion has practically been seeded out registration papers in order to be his salary to go up. Then there are hundreds

were leading the of the most exalted character. being men of not the most exalted character. The Catholic Church was not saying much about The Catholic Church was not saying much about the bitter attacks to which it was being sub-jected on every side. It was used to persecution and goes on its way to do that which it was com-manded by God to do. Mr. Downs then took up his main subject, and said that the Catholic Church regarded

and said that the Catholic Church regarded marriage as a divine institution, or, rather, factament. The Protestant's interpretation of it was that it was a temporary convenience, to be used to-day, and when it becomes threaone and a burden, to be thrown off. The Catholic Church reparts the martinge attaction and a burden, so be unrown ou. The Catholic Church regards the marriage contract as the most serious one that can be made by the par-ties. When a couple is to be wedded, the an-nouncement is publicly made in the church in nouncement is publicly made in the caurca in which they are worshippers, so that all the world may know that such a contract is about to be entered into. The Catholic Church looks upon marriage as a life union between man and upon marriage as a life union between man and wife; it regards it as the establishment of a new family. It realizes that the family is the bul-wark and tower of strangth of the Church. It wark and nower of strangth of the Church. It examines into the circumstances of those, es-pecially young people, who contemplate enter-ing into the marriage state, however, to see if they are in the proper condition to care for their familie

family. When a home, said Mr. Downs, is founded on such a basis, it is firm and will remain so until death. The family is expected by the Church to bring into this world the most healthy chil. to bring into this world the most healthy chur-dren possible. This was something worthy of being copied by the Protestants. The Ameri-can family is dying out, because of the fewness of the children born to Protestant parents. The of the children born to Protestant parents. The way matters now stand, the New England fam-ily will be practically extinct in about 25 years. The Catholics, if they multiply as rapidly as they have within the past two or three decides, will, in 100 years be in the majority in the nation. The Catholic Church's attitude towards the quantum of maying is what will wake here the question of marriage is what will make her strong and a power in the world.

It is a good sign when we find a Protestant minister, in the midst of such an excitement as now exists at Boston, speaking plain. wholesome truth and thus aiding the cause of peace and good will. As for the bigote, let them rave. The great fact, pointed out by Mr. Downs, that the Catholic family is the bulwark of the faith, in contact with other forms of religior, stands out a gracious and enduring example of the results of Catholic teaching which no attacks or persecutions can destroy. Should the non-Catholic masses neglect to follow that example, as they seem determined, the ultimate triumph of that church in America is assured.

#### RENT AND WAGES.

Whatever may be thought of the George heery for the equalization of taxation, there can be no doubt as to the urgent nature of the rent question in cities. A movement, responsive to that attempted a short time ago in this city, has been started in Toronto for the solation of this problem. A correspondent of the G obe argues that "it is not \$6 or \$10 or \$15 houses that are wanted for persons of small incomes, but an increase of wager. He in sists that as rents advance the ability to pay rent must also he improved. He says we have scarcely got salaries above the village basis while we are approaching to a scale of living that can by no means be maintained at village rates. There has been some general advance in the wages of organized labor, but there are a great body of cierks and persons engaged in semi-professional pursuits whose salaries have not advanced in sympathy with the increased cost of living. The man who is getting \$14 or \$15 a week has to put not less than on:-fourth Boston continues to be excited over the of his income into rent, and it is simply a

the ban and cannot legally compound a prescription calling for any alcohol in its composition. The courts have also decided that liquor means anything intoxicating, including apple eider. The Legislature which passed this iron olad law was overwhelmingly republican.

IF the advocates of Crofter emigration from Scotland to the Canadian Northwest imagine that the scheme will be carried out without fraud and boodling they must know very little of Canadian government methods and the character of professional philantropists. The fact that these people are to be planted on lands belonging to shark companies, and not on free homesteads, is sufficient in itself to warn the British public of the dishonesty contemplated.

THE terrible Whitechapel murders, at which London stands horrified, are without parallel in the history of crime. They seem to be the work of a fiend of diabolical astuteness. But looking at the great metropolie, as it was described the other day by Cardinal Manning, we are not astonished that such a maelstrom ot iniquity should produce the most abominable crimes. The godieseness, larary, vice, depravity and misery of London are all summed up in these acts of the most atrocious insanity of crime.

THE London, Eug., Canada Gazette, which is subsidized by the Ottawa Tory Ministry to do its dirty work in the Old Country, slobbers over Lazsdowne's "tact, skill, and almost unrivalled popularity, as Governor-General of Canada." The cruel, mean, avaricious Evictor of Luggaourran was the most unpopular man that ever held the position. From the time he was straigned by William U'Brien till he beat an Ignominious retreat from Canada, he was so strickes with cowardly fear that he never went abroad unaccompanied with a cloud of detectives, and only then in exolusively Orange districts.

THE Chicago Herald pays a handsome Northwest and favorably known in many and in the long run the workmen in the pronature he has united uncommon personal The possible exception to this is in cases energy, and the cause of practical temperance | where groups of workmen possess a monopoly. owes its chief triumphs in Minnesota to his He also holds that under a protective tariff zeal and ability. Archbishop Ireland has had labor and copital produce, less than they 

A PROPHET who considers himself gifted with more than average prescience has given a forecast of the result of the presidential slection to the Chicago Herald. He believes that New York State will go overwhelmingly for Cleveland. All the advantages appear to be with the Democrate. The great office are Damocratic. The farmers have nothing to gain by taxation. The Republicans to win must change the faith of the laboring men in communities where tariff argument has been continual, where intelligence is at the average. Besides this, we are assured, the practical side of politics reveals an entire lack of Republican organization in the metropolis. The city has no such Republican guard on watch as in 1880, when, through the efforts of inspectors, poll clerks and workers in 856 districts of the city, the Democratic plurality was kept down to 42,000. With the campaign left to itself, as promises to be the case this year-with only Republican speeches, banners and processions-there is no real reason why the city should not plump 77,000 plurality against Harrison, as it did against Folger in 1882. The Republicans say almost the same about the Democratic organization, but there is strong reasons for believing that the struggle for the greater freedom of trade

PROFESSOR F. W. TAUSSIG has an article in the current number of The Forum on a question which is now attracting a great deal of attention in connection with tariff revision and the presidential election in the United States. He holds that the great reason why wages are very small in India and China. higher but still small in Germany, comparatively high in Eugland, and highest of all in the United States, is to be found in the protribute to Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, ductiveness of labor in these countries. P.O. Minn. on the occasion of his investiture o' | tective duties, he points out, so far as they the pallium. It says His Grace is "a prelate affect general wages at all, tend to lower them | country. universally belowed and respected in the by lessening the productiveness of industry, other parts. To apt scholarship and a kind teoted industries themselves are not helped.

will outweigh all other issues and come out

successful.

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political union of Canada and the United States, places the matter in a very clear light. Mr. Wiman's letters show that he was simply desirous of securing commercial union, but that the American senators who They are not many, but their number is took up the question, were under the impression that political union was more desired by Canadians.

It would have been botter had these gentlemen consulted the amour propre of our people, and advanced their proposition in a way that would be less likely to arouse Canadian spirit. However willing our people may be to come to a fair and permanent understanding concerning their future relations with the United States, they are not to be patron. ized or coerced.

Had Senator Sherman's proposition taken .he form of a recommendation to the President, authorizing bim to invite an international conference for the settlement of all | ly at the wildest and most terrible of obligaquestions affecting the relations of the two tions. Apart from that, however, there is a late, because their religion is built upon a the struggle for existence is to be found in countries, no opposition would be offered by any section of the people of Canada.

But the bold bald resolutions looking to the cession of Canada to the United States was about the worst course that could possibly have been adopted.

There is not a man in Canada, with the exception of a few hide-bound Tories, very noisy, but really of small account, that would not hall with delight a friendly alliance with the United States.

What, in reality, would such an alliance be but a step towards that greater alliance which all Englishmen hope yet to see established, whereby the Ecglish-speaking races of the earth shall units in common defence of peace and civilization.

England has long ceased to regard this continent as ground for the triumphs of her arms or diplomacy. In reality, she is an Oriental power, and has wisely abandoned North America to the control of her vigcrous republican offspring. The anxiety her statesmen of both parties have invariably shown, since the close of the civil war. to unitivate the good will of the United States. and their readiness on all occasions to saorifice Canadian claims on demand from Washington, is a proof of the desire for a permanent settlement of our relations with that

Furthermore, British statesmen cannot be unaware that such settlement cannot be because it would give us the national status. reached otherwise than by a frank acceptance by them, and by Canada, of the Monroe doctrine.

One of the chief causes of the slow progress of Canada, as compared with its great neigh. the advantage of a pastorate in a rapidly would if free exchange were established. He bor, is the danger of her being involved at any growing city, where the flock which finally says further :- "As consumers of protected moment in European wars. Our coasts are

would die on the threshold of their homes before they would be coerced into annexation. sufficient to fire the hills should Senator Sherman's alternative threat be put into operation. Singular to state, these very men and their sons have no hesitation in going to the States when they think they may thereby better their circumstances and taking the oath of slleglance to the American constitution with its special provision against the Queen of England included.

This facility in changing nationality among our most loud-mouthed Loyallats we take to be in licative of the little value they place upon their cath; but ultra Loyalists are nearly all Orangemon, who, after taking a few oaths in the order, may smile complacentabout with the least damage to Canadian pride and British prestige,

The Macdonaldite scheme of builling up great monarchic and aristocratic nation north of the laker, is now all but dissipated. Im. perial Federation, which is a more pastime it. The mere fact that the advocates of I. F. United States into what they are pleased to

call a grand Anglo-Saxon confederation, shows practical politics of the larger sort.

Ose thing is patent to everybody, that the policy which would izolate one half of this continent from the other, and which has gone on increasing the debt and piling on the taxes, at the rate of millions a year, while debt and trous failure.

Of course, we Canadians are not responsible for the ill feeling entertained by the masses in America against Great Britain, unless indeed the sins of a little knot of stupid unreasoning Tories at Montreal, Toronto and some other cities, are to be visited on our head.

We find the idea of annexation, if brough abont by fair honorable means, with delight, which we can never hope for as a colony, and would kill out the wretched factions by coddling which Tory government in Canada alone is possible.

Canadian loyalty was once a good article but it has become rather threadbare since istanje a Norden Produktiva Norden

down with loyalism. We are quite aware qualified under the law which gives women who form the ranks of unorganiz d labor and that in those regions there are men that the right to vote at the election of school earn \$1, or \$1.50 or \$2 a day, who must look commissioners. The Herald of that city rather to better wages than to chcaper hous. thinks the Catholics will carry the day, be ing and who must be better paid or crushed cause they have more women capable of intoruinous poverty. We must get out of voting than the Protestants, and furthermore, | the village rut in salaries, as we have got cut because the latter are not united.

But the most regrettable feature of the dis- | general cost of living." pute is found in the reports, published by the of the city pulpits last Souday, boiling over

Fulton, who has already obtained unenvisible real trouble is that there are too many notoriety as the author of an abscene and "clerks and others engaged in similar occuscurr: lous book, out-did all others in the fury of his attacks on Catholics. Here are a few wages all the time. It is, however, undoubtof his sayings :-- "Romanists deceive Roman- edly true the source of all this desperation in feeling among thoughtful Canadians that lie." "Romanism is itself a fraud." "We the retention of a system of land laws unsultunion with the Republic is inevitable, the "re dealing with millions of people who think able to the present age and capping the runonly question being, how it is to be brought a lie." "Because Romanism is false from ning sore they cause with the blister of a heart to cuticle is why we should fight it."

"Ninety-five percent, of the vile women of this country believe in Romanism." "There mous value in great citics; but, instead of is nothing to be gained from the Roman the community benefitting by the value it Catholic Uhurch without money. No money, oreates, individuals who have really done no indulgence. No money, no baptism. No nothing to make the land valuable secure all for dillatanti politicians, has taken the place of money, no marriage. No money, no burial. the profits. A few days ago the New York No money, nothing. Now, if Romanists de- Industrial News pointed out that it costs have declared their willingness to admit the ceive Romanist, it becomes Christians to more now to market goods than it does to preach the Gospel."

What a beautiful specimen of teleration and ample, it says :how little capable they are for dealing with [Christian gentieness this Dr. Fulton must be !] A drunken blackguard in the lowest slams of \$14,000,000 per sore. Six per cent, on that

Boston could not be more foul-mouthed. Dr. Miner, a Universalist preacher, was not as insane as Falton in his denunciations. but he got off some lively hits at the Jesuits, Other preachers cohoed similar sentiments. texation in the United States is rapidly on the | till we come to the Rev. W. W. Downs, a way to disappearance, is doomed to disas. Baptist minister, who spoke concerning "The it, we find that the country at large must pay teachings of the Catholic church in regard to \$4,000,000,000 annually to the handful of marriage and the family." His remarks were landed autocrate in New York for permission in singular contrast to the ravings of such to handle goods in that city. This is equal bigots as we have mentioned, and show him | to the profits of the farmers of all the west ! to be a man possessed of wisdom, candor and This is the reason that a woman can only get a sense of justice. The report is worth one dollar a dozen for making shirts in that quoting :---

Mr. Downs, for the benefit of those who had not heard his previous discourses, stated that he had entered upon the discussion of the Oatholic question\_because there had been so much bad blood and strife stirred up in the community between two religious sects that peaceable citi-zens must, feel that it. was a most unfortunate whole. "A fool," said the reverend gentleman, " can easily knock down a home's nest; but, it the fortifications were dismantled, and the ring stung." He spoke of the Protestants who of it in conditions of service and rents and

Tre law of supply and demand fixes the same paper, of sermons delivered from several rate of rent the same as overything else for which men must pay, either for use or conwith the most fucious distribes against sumption. No one would build houses unless Catholics and Catholleity. But, while the he expected to make a profit out of them, and excitement is running thus high among the that he will get all he can goes without saysects, the Catholic Bishop and priests have ing. It is the same as regards salaries. Comsaid nothing to give offence. Dr. Justin D. petition fixes the rate of remuneration. The pations," elbowing each other and cattleg false fiscal policy. Land, which is made valuable by the community, assumes enorproduce them. Of New York city, for ex-

> "In certain localities ground alone costs investment is \$840,000. The consumers of the goods handled on that acre of ground must pay \$840,000 for that privilege. Thereare over 5,000 acres occupied by the business portion of New York city. Allowing only \$500,000 instead of \$840,000 an acre rent for olty that sell for twelve or fifteen dollars a dozen when they reach the consumer. This is the reason that an article which a mechanic is paid five cents for making sells at retail for twenty-five cents."

There must be something radically wrong in a business system whereby the persons claiming to own the land where business is transacted swallow seven-eighths of the yaluss produced by actual labor.

But taking the loase as presented by the 

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# Ogr. 10, 1888

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

aching heart, how true is the old saying "One

the 19:h century, see how a tender maid of

Ah ! Huxley and Darwin ! Untelievers of

touch of nature makes us all akin,"

Globs correspondent, it will be seen that the very same conditions which tend to increase tend to deprose wager. A large population Intimeifine competition for employment and forces up the price of accommodation. This is the presence of the competitors which gives ago they opened a college at St. Boniface, is the presence of the competitors which gives ago they opened a college at St. Boniface, value to the under the existing system the Winnipeg on terms of equality with the Presof life 'aro made exorbitantly dear by government taxation and private imposition. There ment under without labor. Were every man it has been spreading into the eastern provis no value to stop working what would be- inces, emphasized by the Meroler grant, and in Monoreal. Use and ords? The present site of at last has reached Montreal. Very likely Bibylon-Would not be more desolate than it too, it will be the key-note of the general conwould be in a short time.

would be held in Montreal. It is automath they produce must be The memorial which the meeting resolved gues to the workers in the shape of wages. But the exaction does not stop there. Under subsistance ?

Yet there are men who write and say this is right. Nay, they call this organized system of plunder a beneficient dispensation, and foolish workingmen crowd to the polls to perpetuate it by their votes, at the bidding of int principles is sadly needed among those turn lay claim to the consideration of the who ishor, or such riveting of their chains would not be seen by workingmon. They see and they know that rents are too high, but they do not see or know that the only way to reduce rents is to tax all land in cities to the utmost of the value placed upon it by the owners and remove all taxes from industry and its products. Salaries would then be found sufficient for maintenance and saving, while the millions that now go from the masses into the poskets of a selfish few would amply suffice for the expenses of government. It is not by sonding men to parliament to support a government that pretends to give work, but by organized and persistent effort to radically reform the system, that workingmen-in this term we include all who do not live upon capital-can ever hope to obtain justice and the full reward of their labor.

# THE JESUITS.

It was a bold step of the Presbyterian Synod to pass resolutions condemnatory of the Jesuits in a city like Montreal, where their labora have been so long appreciated by all classes of the community. The motion to submit the Jesuit grant question to careful consideration and the protest that followed would have been better timed before the bill passed the Legislature. A resolution against "fostering the Jesuits" is motived on measures taken in the past by Catholic gov-

ern States and territories to a state of liberty | has the strange title of " Little 'Some Pauand civilization. But it is especially in the kins." very same water, and, therefore, raise rents, also field of learning and education that they have statesmen of the day, not to mention Leo XIII, received their early training in the and for cas up the price of the difficulty. But as it colleges of the Jesuit Fathers. Only six years depicting for his readers on other occasions. This is the root of the difficulty. But as it colleges of the Jesuit Fathers. Only six years This double side of life, in a mixed population is the presence of the that of the new world, has not often value to the land to them in equity the value which was admitted into the University of been thus worked up into fiction as highly value to the land to them in equity the value which was admitted into the University of been thus worked up into fiction as highly value to the land to them in equity the value which was admitted into the University of been thus worked up into fiction as highly belonge. Under the Short Biography of the month deals number of hands able and willing to work byterian, Methodist and Episcopal colleges. with "A Second Margaret Mary"-a devoted number of hands for remunerative employ- It is a noted fact that every year the Jeanit' man led hu and Margaret Mary"-a devoted number of names for remunerative employ- It is a noted fact that every year the Jeault num led by supernatural ways in the time of lessens the chances for remunerative employ- It is a noted fact that every year the Jeault num led by supernatural ways in the time of lessens the chapter in the because wages are pupils carry off nearly all the first-class the great prestlence of Marseiler. There is nearly the as because rent and the necessities prizes. This was the capse of the how first also "A Bundle of Greater State." ment, introduction of the metersities prizes. This was the cause of the howl first also raised against the Jesuits at the Winnipeg to the prophecies of certain Saints, and the convention of elergymen two years ago. Since

men work the view of the send to the Governor-General has probably and that it is always right to do the opposite of found its way, like many other such docugives to determine the prosent stop there. Under ments, into his waste paper baskot. Lord The Present situation in a different light. Bat the exaction does not stop there. Under ments, into his waste paper baskot. Lord The Irishman, when he comes here, takes the our paternal, protective system the combines Stanley could not have given a higher mark becomes a full Amount of the protective as full amount of the protective and the protective as full amount of the protective and the protective as full amount of the protective and the p our paternal, protocolive system and the workers pay of his appreciation of the services of the becomes a full American criticen, just as double prices for the food that neurishes them, Jesuits in the cause of "civil and religious and if a question arises here, involving the double prices for the ibed than but its best when a forthight ago Lady Staplay and the should vote, not as an Irishman, a Gerthe men or Italian, but as an American city of the forman a fortnight ago Lady Stapley and man or Italian, but as an American city of You that covers under process has ended, the family assisted at a celebration held in the are aware that there is a large surplus in our after this plucking process has ended, the family assisted at a celebration held in the are aware that there is a large surplus in our workers have nothing but a bare, Inadequate Jesuit chapel at Quebec to honor St. Peter Claver, a Jesuit, who had spent his life in redeeming and nursing the negro slaves of South America. When the members of the presbytery have translated their zeal for from 50 to 75 per cent in the last seventeen "religious and civil liberty" from windy labor, and that he has to dispose of in a free resolutions and memorials into deeds of petuato 16 by the market in open competition with the world ignorant, selfish demagogues. Education in devotion and self-sacrifice so may they in their and purchase the necessaries of life in a prolearned, the wise and the great.

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

#### APPLETONS' CYCLOP. HDIA.

The fifth volume of "App) tone' Cyclora dia of American Biography" is passing through the press, and will be ready for dclivery in a few days. Among the important articles are those on "William H. Prescott," by Dr. S. A. Allibons ; "Henry H. Richardon," by Rev. Puillips Brooks, D.D ; "The Randolph Family," by Moncure D. Unway; Gonerals "Philip H. Sheridan" and "William T. Sherman," by George W. Curtis; "Horatia Potter," by the Rev. Mor-gan Dix, D. D.; George Ripley," by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham; "James Knox Polk," by J. Henry Hagar; "White-henry and the set of the costs of the necessaries of life, and he should be sustained by every man who does not believe in taxing one man for an-toching the reduction of the costs of the necessaries of life, and he should be sustained by every man who does not believe in taxing one man for an-toching the reduction of the costs of the necessaries of life, and he should be sustained by every man other man's bonefit, for that is what a high pro-tective taxiff amounts to. It seems to me that there is More people in the man's bonefit, for that is what a high prolaw Reid," by Col. John Hay; "Baron von Steuben," by the Rov. J. T. Headley; "George Edward Pickett," by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson; 'Peter and Gerrit Smith," by Rossiter Johnson; "Edwin M. Stanton," by THE MONTREAL PRESBYTERY AND Edwards Pierrefont; 'George M. Pullman," THE JESUITS. Dy Gen. Horace Porter; and "George W. Smalley," by John Russell Young. Among lish Tory, for are they not chips of the same the contributions to the new volume by the aditors may be mentioned the articles on acts of the Orangemen of Toronte at the time of the contributions to the new volume by the editors may be mentioned the articles on "Samuel Provost," "Winfield Scott," and "Alexander T. Stewart," by Gen. James Grant Wilson, and "Irrael Putnam," and "Ihomas Sumter," by Professor John Fisko. The Skotch of President Polk has Fiske. The Sketch of President Folk has been revised by Hon. George Bancroit, the only member of his Cabinet now living; while those of Generals Sherman and Sheridan were submitted for correction to those distin-and he said that he was tolerably successful, but guished officere. Gen. Sheridan revised what could have tripled his orders if it was not for Prof. Coppés had written of him on Jaly the high duties imposed upon forsign clothe. 26, h, only ten days before his death. The 26 b, only ten days before his death. The ernments. If the Meroier bill was unjust, impolitic and prejudicial to the rights of the Protestant minority, why may not have do-protestant minority may not have do-pr Pierce, Admiral Porter, William H. Seward, William Gilmore Simme, Harriet Beecher in this State the last 20 years, and I will con-Stowe and Charlos Sumner, it will contain scientiously say that the Republican party about two hundred and fifty vignettes, incomes nearer to the old Tory party than any other pultical party in existence that being the case, I cannot see how you can ask Irishmen to vote for the Republican party as a general rule the cluding pictures of public buildings, birthplacer, monuments, etc. This novel nationa! undertaking will be completed with the issue of Velume Six, which will contain, besides au moment an Orangeman comes here and becomes a citizen, in almost every instance he will vote analytical index, a supplement containing many additional names, such as the recently the Republican ticket; it seems strange to me to see a genuine Reformer in Canada advise his appointed Chiof Justice of the United States. friends to vote for the Republicane, a party who has created all tramps, millionaires, monopolies The October Magazine of American History and paupers that exist to-day in the United is a rich and welcome number. It opens with States. the first part of a romantic chapter of Texas history, entitled 'The City of a Prince," by Lee C. Hardy, the graphic story of a German colonization scheme of some forty years ago, in which the English took a sly h.nd, and which resulted in the founding of the city of New Braunfels in Texas, by Prince Solme, the Lord of Brauufels, a cousin of Queen Vio toris. Much of the information in this wellwriten paper is new, the author having had access to private documents of marvelous value hitherto vigilantly guarded as state scorets. The next article is an illustrated sketch of the "Site of Old Fort Massachusette," conspicuous in the French and Indian War, of falling water, unknown in our adopted but by Dr. D. D. Slade. The third contribution, generally flat and streamless country, was and a notable feature of the issue, is Hon. George B. Loring's brilliant " Vindication of light seemed to us like another day. Under General Samuel Holden Parsons," from the | the "Southern Cross" with the setting of the charges of treasonable correspondence with | sun one is almost immediately cast into exthe enemy in the Revolution, a charge based | terior darkness and the tender mercies of the on revelations in the "Private Intelligence | mosquitoes. But kind Providence sends a Papers" of Sir Henry Clinton, published a moon more serone and brilliant than our own, few years since, and never until now refuted. | and then fair Spanish ladies come forth to Following this is an "Unpublished Letter of shop and visit until far into the night. President John Adams" of intense interest, Bat I have wandered from my tale. andressed in 1820 to Charles Holt, contributed As we sat by the cliffs, with our by Charles Holt Drummer, who possesses the original. Then comes "A Boston Newspaper of the Revolution," by Hon. Horatio King, exceedingly entertaining; and "The Marquis de Lotbinière," a brief paper by John Horn of Montreal. "A trip from New York to Niagara, in 1829," is from the unpublished diary of the well-known journalist and racy writer of half a century ago, Col Wil-liam L. Stone, whose portrait is the frontisplece to the number. Shorter articles inolude "Revolutionary Houses in New chism, and by their intelligence, good looks Jersey," by Andrew Mellick, Jr.; and a sketch of the "House of General Rufus Put. nam, where the Ohlo Company originated," by J. A. Smith. All the minor departmente are good. There is not a dull page in the me to "sort them," which I found no amali number. Price \$5.00 a year. Published at diffiulty. They left us to join the others, The October number of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadelphia, Pa) can hardly be surpassed, in variety and interest of matter and richness of illustration, by any of the secular magezines of the same size and | rush in amongst the rocks; on which the Sis-

It is one of the realistic portraitures of life at home, - varying from the gay society of Washington to the touching sorrows, crowned at the last by Christian joy, in the as Mr. Joseph E. Barnaby has succeeded in depicting for his readers on other occasions. like that of the new world, has not often interesting as it is edifying and instructive. The Short Biography of the month deals "A Bundle of Gracious Sketches," with a long fair hair from her face, which the paper on " The World's Ending," according usual devotional matter, proper to the League of the Sacred Heart.

#### AMERICAN PARTIES AND THE IRISH. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

SIR, -I see in the last issue of your paper your advice to Irishmen to vote against Claveland, because the Tories and their leaders with their press is in favour of Cleveland's re election, what our enemies wants us to do. Now, I look at the present situation in a different light. treasury drawn from our people under that odius name of protection to the laboring man, called a high protective tariff, which all impar-tia minds will admit has nothing to do with the price of labor in this country. If it did, how does it come that wages have fallen in this State attendance having expressed hopes trade ma: ket in open competition with the world tected market at an average duty of 47 per cent. Now, if you can show me that the laborer re ceives the benefit of this 47 per cent. I would advise Irishmen and all other men to vote for the Republican party, but we all know that it goes straight down into the pockets of the mapufacturer. Andrew Carnegie, our millionaire and great steel wanufacturer, who has been junketing with J. G. Blaine under cur high protection, makes as his share \$1,500,600 a year out of the Edgar Thompson & Co. iron works of Pennsylvania, but just before he left on his tour he reduced his men's wagos 10 per cent. Now if protection protected the laboring man he could do no such thing. I am not a Democrab nor a Republicau, neither do I endorse Cleveland's administration in all its parts, but I do say that he has taken a step in the right direc-tion in a reduction of the costs of the n-cessaries

England than Tories. Where is Gladstone, with his great Liberal body fighting for the national and political rights of Irishmen? And by following out your advice every Irishman ought to vote against free commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, for is not your country ruled by Tories who are just as adverse to the rights of Irishmen as any Eng-O'Brien's visit there ; but that should be no reason why we should refuse to have free commercial intercourse, which would benefit both peo-ples. Io seems to me that free trade with England, Ireland and Scotland would

of the children under their care. The mental irritability were apparent in al ness and nervous laughter; of fatigue, in ness and incapacity for task wo yawning, and a languid manner told th will was flagging. Headache suggested strain in study, combined with defect perhaps a too sparing diet; while some facts bearing on the causation of color-bl and somnambulism were also noted. Thus in one case the blue color was for a time obiliterated, and the acquainted with the ways of the Tory party, was for a time obliterated, and the s which I was also opposed to. I have lived here from this defect found herself painting le bright orange; while in another a student, who had retired to rest on the eve of an examina-tion, awoke at his desk to find that he had been busily engaged in drawing hummous cartoins relating to a former conversation. Here we have an instance of cerebral irritation due to overwork, which suggests a somewhat close connection between dreaming and somnambul-ism, and affords a clue to the physiology of the latter condition latter condition. Overwork, both mental and bodily, is at once Overwork, both mental and ordiny, is a volu-the most general and the least regarded form of illness to which we are liable in the present age. Do what we may, it is next to im escape from it : but there is, at all events, a certain satisfaction in being able to recognize its features. We must not forget, however, that it is also to a considerable extent a preventable evil, and it is certainly a matter of satisfaction that this fact is not ignored by the reformers. Its treatment in individual cases requires chiefly that due attention be paid to the two great essentials of timely rest and wholesome diet. Work, however irksome, may, it is generally allowed, be undertaken on a very liberal scale, if only it is not too continuous, but is broken by timely and adequate intervals of rest. The value of a plain and liberal dietary is hardly less, and we may take it as a maxim for the times that so long as appetite and sleep are umimpaired, there is no dangerous degree of overwork, and con-versely, that a failure in either of these respec's should be regarded as a warning signal, to which attention should be paid by relieving TEBDEC the strain of exertion. THE LATE SENATOR ROSS. BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS USEFUL CAREER. The news of the death of flop. J. G. Ross, senator, of Quebec, which was received here last week, has caused widespread regret. The deceased was born in Scotland, April 18 h, 1819, and was therefore in his 70th year. He came to this country when fifteen years of age, and started life as clerk in the store of his uncle, Thomas Gibb, then doing husiness in Quebec. He demonstrated the possession of excellent business capacities, rose rapidly, soon went into business for himself, and by dint of unflagging perseverance, unceasing energy and diligent attention to bus-iness he accumulated the most colossal fortune ever made by one individual in the city Geo. McGlinn..... of Quebes, became the foremost merchant of the Dominion, and in point of wealth ranking next after the millionaire magnates of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Not only has he controlled vast railway and steamboat enterprises, immense lumbering and mining territories, but he has had ships on every sea in every port of the civilized world, trading in every conceivable article of commerce. It would be impossible to enumerate a tithe of the interests which he possessed in various His estate is variously estimated at five to ten million dollars, consisting principally of shipping, timber limits, mines, advances on all classes of business ; bank stocks, real estate in Quebec, &c. He advanced a great part of the money for the building of the Onebeo Central, the Lake St. John and the Waterloo & Magog Railways. He alzo advanced a large portion of the ready money which changed hands when the North Shore R. R. was sold by the Government, and is a heavy sharshold:r in the Richelieu Navigation Co., and in the Quebeo Worsted Co. In 1873 he became a candidate for parlia-

and the second second

parents have arrived on the scene, and all mentary honours, and contested Quebeo | that will prove of grave importance to the despairing eyes are centred on the poor young girl who, creeping up to the ledge of a higher rock, seemed to us as if contcious of her door. Priest and people, who at first spoke English, Mr. Malorim, Q O., but in 1884 he was called humble Oathollo home on the Ridge, -such | now used only the pathetic Gaelic tongue as | to the Senate for the district Les Laurentides, as Mr. Joseph E. Barnaby has succeeled in | they gathered round the distracted family ; and has occupied a seat in that body ever sobs and lamentations were heard between ! since. the lull of the waters, and I feit, with an The deceased gentleman wasa Presbyterian

and an elder of Chalmer's church, and up to a few years ago was a Sabbath school teacher.

#### fifteen summers can die by the light of faith. At a sign from the priest, who took off his PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

hat, she went on her knees. Pulling the	IARMEDD DEFERVE FUND	•
long fair hair from her face, which the spray was fast reaching, with one hand she held ou	J. Stuart \$ 20	
to the rock with the other and prepared to	P. Scully	
receive the absolution. Father M. dearly	W. T. Costigas	
moved, asked us all to join the prayers and close our eyee. When again we opened them	Wm, McCabe 10	
a bare rock stood desolate against the evening	M. O'Reilly 1 0	
xey.	COLLECTED BY JAS. DONNELLY AND JAS. MC	0
The bereaved parents had the melancholy satisfaction of finding the body of their child	CORMACK, OF THE WM. O'BRIEN DRANCH I. N. L.	
amongst the rocks next morning.	James McKeown \$ 5 0	
" The last tear frozen on her breast,	Patrick Kinney 50	
The last tear in her oyes, And they saw her hair like the wild sea wood,	Daniel Donnelly	
On the billows fall and rise. <sup>17</sup> A. F. H.	A Friend	00
Mentreal, October S.	John Doran	
	John Donohos	50 50
OBITUARY.	George Jeffareon 1 (	
Miss Annie Foran,, of Huntingdon, Que,	Martin O'Hare 1 ( M. Daplessis	$\frac{00}{25}$
died on the 25th Sept., aged 24 years. Miss	William Welr	$2^{\circ}$
Foran received her education from the Staters	Thomas O'Roilly 1 (	
of Notre Dime and was devotedly improved with their religious life It was her intentior,	Louisiana Lady	
had she but lived, to enter their novitiate at an	Patrick Donnelly 1	
early date. Sne contemplated death with	Miss Mary Karnon 24	
trusting resignation, and when her disease showed favorable symtoms, the physicians in	Mrs. Mark Welsh 1 Henry Burns	UC 5(
attendance having expressed hopes of her	John O'Connell I (	
ultimate recovery, she was much disappointe i.	A Friend	20
The exemplary life and death of this most esteemed young lady has anggest d the fol-		00 00
lowing to her memory :	Richard Kelly 1	
She passed through this life like an angel of lig.t, Hor virtues, like sunboams, every escent and bright;	Thomas Irwin	00
As cheerful and gay as the beams of the norn When the warblers of spring si g a welcome to dawn.		50 00
Her warm heart e'or ready to soothe and forgive. Her life was a model how mortals should live.	Patrick MoCarthy 1	õ
She sbrank from the pleasure that leaveth a blight On the spirit's sweet truth, were they ever so light.	John Dann 1	0
Ever true to her kindred, her Faith, and her ( od.		00 01
She chose not man's love, for her spouse was the Lord. E'er care left a trace or the earth's taluted breath, Its. suited hir spirit, ite claimed her in death.	William Mechan 1	Õ
In loveliest beauty a virgin she died And passed from this carthe with the joy of a bride; Ave. fail of r m bio. like a rare building there	John Murphy 1	C
Aye, fadid fr m life, like a rare budding flower, B'er the rays of the noonday invided its hower.	Lawrence Kehoe	0
Oh, gaze on her form, wer the grave gives it rest, One fair waxes hand folds a flower to her breast;		Ņ
) Tale, pale are her foutures, the rose-tint has lied, And the eyes that once sparkled are darkoned and dead.	Connaught Mon I	-
	John Konnou 1 Patrick Konnon	54
That nanght in this life to our eyes seems so fair- That vision will lincer through life's length of years- Alight is our memory, a baim in our tears -	John Kannon, jr 1	
Till, life's trial's over, our sorrows shall cease, When may death in its wake bring ts beaven's sweet	James Kannon	
1-cado. JOHN F. MCGOWAN.		อ อ
St. Anicet, Que.	A Friend	5
	Francis White	-
EFFECT3 OF MENTAL OVERWORK.		5
Some interesting observations on the symp- toms of mental fatigue were discussed at a re-	Martin Keily 2	-
cent meeting of the Anthropological Society.	Thomas O'Connell	
The result of these investigations goes to prove that weariness of mind, the result of overwork,	Tnomas Dompsey.	-
like other forms of exhaustion, is recognizable	Michael Cooney 1	
under the two different though related forms of irritability and inc-pacity. Further careful	William Farlong	_
inquiry into the same subject would probably	B roard McGruther 1	ŏ
show that here, as elsewhere, the former of these conditions is introductory to the latter,	Mr. Patrick Ryan	-
and is the natural sequel of that stage of success	James McCormack	
ful overaction which is seen when an organ still fully capable is unduly stimulated	Mrs. D. Donnelly, 2	
The observations referred to were called from	Mrs. Allice Meagher	-
a series of reports by school teachers, and in- cluded details of their own sensations as well as	Mrs. Mary McConneil	2
of the children under their care. The signs of	Thomas Brennan 1	
mental irritability were apparent in sleepless- ness and nervous laughter; of fatigue, in sleepi-	COLLECTED BY MICHAEL J. FLEMING,	0
ness and incapacity for task work. Lolling,	LACHINE. James Enright	n
yawning, and a languid manner told that the will was flagging. Headache suggested over-	James Earight	
strain in study, combined with defective and	Peter Sullivan 1	0
perhaps a too sparing diet; while some curious facts bearing on the causation of color-blindness	Rhody Hogan I Michael J. Fleming	
and somnambulism were also noted.	Patrick Fleming 1	
Thus in one case the blue color perception was for a time obiliterated, and the sufferer	Maurice Fleming 1	
from this defect found herself painting leaves a	William Whelan	

Centre with Hon. Joseph Cauchon, for a seat incidents to be considered duly by the much in the Commons, but was deleated. In 1878 [neutrobed British public. English statesmen, he was again defeated in the same division by though grateful for their turisen nee have incidents to be capeidered duly by the much though grateful for their quiese nce, have hitherto treated the Welsh people as a parcel of solid creatures, from whom no trouble was likely to he expected, and who surely wanted nothing, because they made no ado over any particular grievance.

5

History should have taught them that there is a stubboraness in the Welsh character, when ones aroused, and an indomitable determination to have their real or imagined wrongs redressed when they have once become assured that they have been wronged, that render them most formidable ontagonii ta,

Ever since the disestabilishment f the Church of Ireland, the Welsh have been for a similar relief from tribute to a church which an overwhelming proportion of them hate or are indifferent to, and the Episcopal clergy thore thick that the evil times long foretold have surely fallen upon them since the quarter of Britain hitherto to doelle has revolted against the domination of a system which the people there have come to consider and do not hesitate to proclaim a robbery.

There is no doubt that the Welsh will go very far-perhaps too far-in their efforts to 00 bring home to the English mind that they have concluded to have nothing further to do with the Established Church and to endure every penalty which the law can inflict 00 before giving support to it. The setting tire o the nouse of an obnoxious rector near Denbigh, the burning of hay ricks and out-build lags of other clargymen, the beating of of tithe listraining officials, prove the temper of the people, and the fact that women are prominent in gatherings for the latter purpose is againeant. Mr. William O'Brien has undertaken a pligrimage to Wales to fire the native 00 heart against Saxon oppression. He will most likely confine his efforts to the larger owns, for outside them the people could beter appreciate the manner than the matter of 00 the orator's discourses, and they appear to need restraint rather than incitement to violence. Disestablishment will come for Wales s it came for ireland, but it is to be feared 50 not before blood has been shed over the sapture, possibly, of a few tithe pigs, clamcroutly demanded as their dues for men whose profession is the inculcation of the 00 doctrine of peace. 60

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL CO AT LAST PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC-1T 00

00 FALLS FLAT WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .-. The Republican talif bill has at last seen the light of day. It 00 was reported by the Finance Committee to the Senate this morning, and Senator Allison gave notice that he will call it up for dobato 00 on Monday. The reports are hold tack until to-morrow, in order to give then, a chance for more space in the newspapers than if they were made public at the same time with 00 the bill. The mansure falls rather flat here. Its main features have already been known and it is being little discussed even among the poli-ticlans, Nobody expects that it will 00 ever be enacted into law. Senator Sherman characterized it truly when he said to-day that it is " a vory Conservative bill." It may be said to be so confervative as to lean over 00 00 backwards. Its essential provisions, as already set forth in these despatches, are the reductions of augar, tobacco and alcohol. Senator Sherman stated the figures in his 00 speech to-day as \$27,000,500 on sugar, \$24,-370,000 on tubacco, \$6,428,000 on aluonol used in the arts, and \$5,100,005 on other articles. These figures differ slightly from those made by other memoers of the committee, who figure the total reduction made by the bill at \$75,000,00 Thu 00 OF bill has three merits : It is convenient in arrangement and precise in terms ; it makes reductions in the revenue which can for the most part be exactly calculated ; and it hum valuable administrative features. In its class litications and definitions it approaches 00 what its framers design it to be-a model 00 iígh turif ัษมา -Sherman takes ex ception to the provisions regarding alcohol used in the arte, however, and believes that 00 they will lead to frauds on the rovenue. The bill has another merit in Reputition oyes. Mont of he tariff features, except on sugar, conform to the demand of the Chicago platform for "such revision of, the tariff have us will tend to check imports of such articute us are produced by our people." The Republican structure have a to estimate to raise the taxes on weal, wealings, nate and many other articles which other into the daily service of the people, and they have such leasty applied the specific system of dunes to the cheapest fabrics, which go to make the clothing of the poor, thereby enhancing their cost enormously in proportion to that of more valuable fabrics charged the same specific rate. The bill is framed from beginning to and to catch the votes of the protected interests. At the last the committee even yielded to the demand of the cigar manfacturers that the tax on cigars be retained, although they have reduced it from \$3 to \$1 50 per thousand. A brilliant programme has been outlined tor the Republican Senators now that their tariff bill has been reported. It is to shut their mouths, close their eyes and pass the bill next week. A Republican Sonstor said to night that his party would be ready to vote when the bill was called up on Mouday, and he doubted if even Senatur Allison would take time to say anything Other Republicans say that there may be speeches in explanation of the bill by Messra, Allison, Aldrich and a few other Sonatore, and that then the responsibility of further delay will be thrown upon the Democrats. If this plan can be carried out, all Democratio amendments will be silently voted down, the bill will pass the Senate by a party vote and the House will be brought face to face, three woeks before election, with the problem of how to meet the Republican measure. There will be a hasty gathering of Democratic representatives from the four quarters of the Union to make a quorum, and the members of the ways and means committee will have to suddenly cancel campaign engagements to attend to their duties here. It would in a measure retrieve the Republican position to 2 00 pass a bill and send it over to the House, and 1 00 there is little doubt that this will be attempt 1 00 ed. The plan may fail through the desire of 0 50 the Senate Democrats to debate the bill, but then they will be charged with having pre-vented its passage. The fact that Senator 5 00 2 00 1 00 Sherman made his speech to-day because of his intended absence next week indicates that 1 00 the Republican Senators are in earnest in this programme and that they have not been ad 5 00 vised by Matt Q tay in vain. 2 00

crees passed by so-called Catholic government been (qually unjust, impolitic and opposed to the civil and religious liberty of the Jesuit: :

It is not, however, forbidden a man or meeting of men, even though they should style themselves clorgymen, to consider the reasons which may have motived a public measure. In no country of the world is liberty of speech tolerated and enjoyed as in Cunida, yet common sense and a due regard for institutions that are both venerable and popular, and of acknowledged public utility, demand that their claims be approached and discussed in a spirit of fairness and truthfulness. Charges of perverse aims, corrupt means and ambitious pretensions should not be advanced without facts that will bear them out. These facts should be examined in the light of impartial history, not distorted by fanaticism and religious bigotry. These has been all over the continent this summer a great deal of random talk about Jesuits' emanating chiefly from olergymen's gatherings. Cheap travel and dog-day influences will account for a good deal, but even then it is not permissable to talk in a strain which betrays total ignorance of the questions at issue and the facts of history from which they flow. The kingdom of God is not in talk-

The Jesuits have always received oredit for knowing how to mind their business and pushing on their undertakings to successful issue. It were well for many of the loud-mouthed brethern if they set themselves to their work of reclaiming, teaching and enlightening with half the zeal and success which have marked the course of the aspersed order. Testimonies of grave and impartial observers are not Wanting, Says Franz Keller Leuzinger, a German engineer in the service of the Brazilian government, who explored the Amazon h 1867, bimself hostile to the Catholic Church :- "The Jeauits came among the 'Chiquitas in 1691. They were driven out by the Spanish government in 1767, so that in fifty or sixty years they hadbrought a great 743 Broadway, New York City. number of men from the extreme of savage life to a state which I do not lear to place "above the civilization of the peasants of many, of our country districts. There is not one old man who does not how at their very name and recall with strong emotion those happy times always present to his thoughts, the father to son in every family."

Sinate, elicited the universal applause of that body when he spoke in similar words of praise of the success which was crowning the efforts illustration. the Jesuite to lift the Indians in the West-

price. The Illustrated Varieties present a lively The engravings of the Miraoulous Madonna Last year Mr. West, of the United States and of the Present Sanoluary are from photo-

and the presence of the second

JAMES DUFFY, 514 Seventh street, Sagiuaw City, Mich.

" DROWNED."

A TRUE SKETCH FROM THE WEST COAST OF IRELAND.

Towards the close of the year 1870 we, British Argentine subjects, found ourselves summering on the west coast of Ireland. It was our native air, and the salt breezes of the wild Atlantic had the usual miraculous effect on our somewhat feeble frames. The sound welcome to the ear. and the long june twithe ocean spoils, sea grass, shell fish, and other eatables dear to the Irish peasantry. We were pointed out three sisters, born at a birth, the well brought up children of poor but respectable parents. Dressed alike, they were not to be distinguished one from the other unless by immediate relations. Father M---- baptized and taught them the Cateterest to his visitors at the parish schools. He called them by name, and as he humorously expressed it-"mixed them"-and then asked diffiulty. They left us to join the others, going far out upon the rocks and playfully pelting each other with water and seaweed as they went. Meantime the sea came rushing in and many prepared to leave the beach. But hark | what is that cry? A warning call to parts of the world. the girls to return. The trescherous waters ters bound like young fawns, another and another wave rising still higher. The third times always present to his thoughts, the sketch of the new sanctuary of Our Lady of Sister ! My God, she is too late, and is even the memory of which is handed down from the Rosary close to the rulns of ancient Pom- driven out again for safety. A scene of the father to son in every family." flown to the rescue. Then a rush to the nearest house for a rope and poles, but alas ! graphe, and, like the rare designs reproduced ere they can return the fierce tide, aided by a from the original drawings, of Sir William rising wind, has made incredible progress, Gell, are in the very finest style of magazine and all efforts are vain. No boat was ever launched nor could it live at this particular The complete American Tale of the number spot. To add to the general distress, the

the second s

John Nagle. Cipt. John Sullivan..... 1 00 1 00 Willism Chapman..... Elward Burk ..... Patrick Donnelly ..... 1 00 Patrick Wall. William Flannery..... 1 00 1 00 John Flaunery..... Henry McLaughlia..... -00 1 00 John Tennez..... 1 00 50 Poter Fagan .... ...... COLLECTED BY TIMOTHY O'CONNOR OF WM. 5 00 Thom is Styles ..... 2.00 obn Dwyer..... Wm. Rawley..... 2 00 John Dung..... John Sullivan..... 2 00 A Kerry Man ..... 1 00 Edward Nyer..... -505 00 An Irish servant girl..... Previously acknowledged : Joseph Dupr, Cote St. Paul..... 5 00 COLLECTED BY P. LYMAN. D. Gallagher.....S T. Nogent..... Ed. Stack ..... 1 00 Tom. Kelly..... 1 00 T. F. Moore..... 5 00 Keirnan..... 00 A Friend, ..... 1 00 Friend..... 1 00 T. Batler..... J. R. Marphy..... 1 00 5 00 P. Baxtor.... 00 Dan. Sexton. M. Phelan. 2 00 2 00 Wm. Dunn. ..... 1 00 A Frlend, ..... 1 00 T. O'Brien ..... 1 00 Alex. Clement ..... 1 00 COLLECTED BY FRANK LANGAN. 5 00 Wm. Booth..... Jno, V. Calcatt..... 5 OÕ 5 00 J. D. O'Niell. 2 00 COLLECTED BY THOS. GAYNOR. Thos, Bridges, ....

F. McEate.... Cork,..... Wm. Doolsy..... COLLECTED BY M FITZGIBBON. Wm, Stafford .....\$ E. Coote.... M. O'Connor..... J. D. White.... COLLECTED BY JAS. BURKE. Mr. Jao. Curran ......\$ Jeremiah Shea.....

NOW THE WELSH ARE AROUSED THEY WILL NO LONGER PAY TRIBUTE TO THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

LONDON, Oct. 2-With evictions in Ireland. the Parnell trial, above the Tweed, White ohanel murders in London and complications abroad, the normally quiet dependency of Wales would be a harbour of refuge for the weary of reading of disturbances or horrore, weary of reading of disturbances or horrors, were it not that the little principality nomin-ally apportaining to the heir apparent gives promise of adding her proportion of events

#### NATURAL LANGUAGE,

A few years ago a society of eminent French-men discussed the question, "What language would a child naturally speak if never targht?" Twenty different results were predicted. To best the matter two infants were produced, and isolated with a deaf and dumb woman, who lived alone in the Alps, surrounded with her sheep and chickens. After six years, the children and the nurse were brought before the politician, sated with tormoil, or difizen to the swants, who were on tip-toe of expectation as word could either to the result ; when lo I not a word could either hixus

.00022

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

COMMERCIAL UNION,

6

#### NOT POLITICAL UNION, SHOULD BE CONSUMMATED.

Mr Wiman Makes an Explanation Regarding Canadian Policy-Senator Sherman Destrons of Political Union.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, -Information reached me last week of such a character that I could not refrain from believing it, to the effect that the committee of foreign relations of the Senate of the United States was about to report a resulution to the Sanate, making it the duty of the President to open a negotiation with Great Britain inviting Canada into the Union on the basis of the assumption by the United States of the national debt of Canada.

The information was as important that I deemed it my duty on Saturday evening to send a despatch to this effect in my own name to the Canadian papers. After having doue so, r.fluction convinced me that an effort might be successful, to convince members of the committee that they were mistaken in the belief that any very general sentiment existed In Canada in favor of annexation, and that an invitation to a political union might seriously interfore with the negotiations for m closer commercial connection, which it seemed under the strained relations of the two countries most desirable should be consummated. 1 had prepar a few days before, at the request of my frient, it kely Hall (who had recently returned tr. ... a trip through Canada), an in-terview, which, fortunately for my purpose, came out is the New York Sun of Sunday morning, and was simultaneously transmitted to a syndicate of forty-two different influential journals throughout the country. I was persusted that the arguments and conclu sions of this writele, if properly presented to the members of the committee, would have great weight, backed, as it would probably bo, by influential editorial comment in nume-ous leading journals. I accordingly wrote a letter as per copy below to the Hou. Jack Sharman, chairman of the Samte Committee on Foreign R dation, and also to other memon Foreign R istions, and also to other mem-

byre . f the committee. After naving done so, it seemed wise that the despates, which I had sent on Saturday night (if owing to Sunday in cryening If had not been delivered to the newspapers) should not be transmitted, because, if the committee had really reached such a decision, it would make the task an essier one to retrace its stops, if no publicity had been given to its intration. Accordingly, I telegraphed to the Assest ted Press agent at Toronto, if the des pate al not been delivered to withhold it. Uniortunately, he exceeded my instructions, for having had it delivered, he, without my hearts. authority, cought its return. All the itive h newspapers agreed to this except two or three, who, of course, made the most not only of the despatch liscif but of the attempt to recall it, misropresenting my motives. am givi to say, however, that no harm has from this publication, for it would Samman, which I subjoin, and the arguments tables of consenguinity and affinity, probib which were used in the extracts enclosed were conclusive, and whatever had been pre viously determined upon, it is now certain that the invitation to Canada to join the union will not at present pressed. The following correspondence sufficiently explains the matter, and I submit will relieve me from any charge of disloyalty, especially taken in connection with the arguments, which, with all the force at my command, I had the good fortune to be able to present, not only to Mr. Sherman and his associates, but to the American public at, large ; arguments that I maintain place my loyalty to a distinctive Canadian nationality, beyond all possible question. The following letters speak for themselves :--

Copy of a letter written to Senator Sher-

subjected in the last few days from a certain portion of the press of C-nade, who take their greatest delight in misrepresenting and misjudging my motives.

# THE CHURCH ITS OWN WITNESS

#### (NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.)

The inadequacy of human causes to account for the universality, unity, and immuta-bility of the Catholic Church will stand out more visibly if we look at the intellectual and moral revolution which Christianity wrought in the world and upon mankind.

The first effect of Christianity was to fill the world with the true knowledge of the One True God, and to destroy utterly all idels, not by fire, but by light. Before the light of the world no faise god and no polytheism could stand. The unity and spirituality of God swept away all theogenies and theologies of the first four all theogenies and theologies of the first four thousand years. The stream of light which cescended from the beginning expanded into a radiance, and the radiance in-to a flood which illuminated all nations, as it had been forefold: "The earth is filled wish the knowledge of the Lord, as the covering waters of the sea." "And idels shall be utterly destroyed." (Isaiah, xi, 911, 18) In this true knowledge of the digine nature was rethis true knowledge of the divine nature was revealed to men their own relation to a Creator se of sors to a father. The Greeks called the chief of the gods Zeus Pater, and the Latins, Jupiter; cline and corruption. The old civilization was that neither realized the depondence and love of not regenerated. It passed away to give son-hip as revealed by the founder of Christiau-

ity. The monotheism of the world comes down from a primeval and divine source. Polytheisn. is the corruption of men and of nations. Yet in the multiciplicity of all polytheisms, one suppreme Deity was always recordinged. The da-vine unity was imperiabable. Polytheism is of human imagination-it is of men's manufacture. The deficition of nature and passions and he to a hat til d the word with an elaborate atd vanced with resistless force. Beelze ub is not d.vided against himself; and if polytheism is rot divine, m notheism must be. The over

throw of idolatry and demonology was the mas-tery of forces that are above nature. This conclusion is enough for our present purposer." A second visible effect of Christianity, of which nature cannot offer any adequate cause, is to be found in the domestic life of the Chris

tian world. In some mations the existence of marriage was not so match as recognized. Is others, if recognized, at was dishonered by profuse cincubinage. Even i. Iera I, the most protuse concubinage. Even 1, 1 and, the most advanced nation, the law of divorce wa-permitted for the hardness of their hearts. Christianity republished the prim-itive law by which marriage unite-only one man and one soman indi-solubly in a perpetual contract. At raised their matural and represent contract. and perpetual contract to a sacrament. The at one blow condemned all other relations be tween man and woman, all the legal gradations of the imperial law, and all forms and plea-of divorce. Bryond this the spiritual legisla-... if the result of the letter to Senator tion of the Courch framel most elaborate iting all marriages between in certain degrees of kinchi person kiaship or re lation. This law has erested the purity and peace of domestic life. Neither the Greek nor the Roman world had any brue conception of a home. The Vesta was a succed tradition guarded by vestals like a cample worship. It was not a law and a power in the homes of the people. Christianity, by collarging the circles of prohibi-tion, within which men and women ware as brothers and sisters, has created the home with all its purities and safeguards.

all its purities and saleguards. Such a law of unity and indiscolubility, en-compassed by a multicule of prohibitions, no mere human legislation could impose on the passions and will of markind. And yet the imperial laws gradually yielded to its resistless pressure and incompared it in its model wide pressure and incomprated it in its world-wide egislation. The passions and practices of four thousand years were against the change : yet it man, dated New Brighton, Staten Island, was accompliabed, and it reigns invio-Sunday, September 30th, 1888. My Dear Senator, — May I beg as an espe-cial favor that you will read the enclosed in-the state of the West have revived the abuse shall not prevail, connot be analyzed. No architect's designs were turnished for the New of divorce wise and salutary prohibitions which guard the homes of the faithful. These relaxations prove that all natural forces have been, and are, hostile to the indissoluble law of Christian mar doubted sources, I learn that you have de-termined upon immediately introducing a resolution making it the duty of the Presi-legislation springing from it were evacted. If ness before the eyes of men it was noiselessly dent to open negotiations with Great Britain | these are restraints of human liberty and license, either they do not spring from mature, or they have had a supernatural cause whereby they exist. It was this that redeemed woman fr.m. the traditional degradation in which the world had held her. The condition of women in Athens, in Rome-which may be taken as the highest points of civilization-is too well known Women had no rights, no to need recital. property, no independence. Plato looked upon them as State property; Aristotle as chattela. They were the prey, the sport, the slaves of man. Even in Israel, though they were raised incomparably higher than the Gentile world, they were far below the dignity and authority hood? Not from the ancient civilization, for it degaded them; not from Israel, for among the Jews the highest state of woman-hood was the marriage state. The daughter of bood was the marriage state. The daughter of Jeptha went into the mountains to mourn not her death but her virginity. The marriage state ber death but her virginity. The marriage state weight as evidence, but we should place our weight as evidence, but we should place our a false foundation. in the christain world, though holy and good, is not the highest state. The state of virginity Consider and get full information as to the real sentiment of Canada before you act again. Let me ask you to read aloud or have some one read to you the words I have tried to instil into your ears. No one can know unto death is the highest condition of man and begins in a mortification, and ends in a mastery over the movements and ordinary laws of human nature. Who ordinary laws of human nature. Who will ascribe this to natural causes? and, if so, why didit not appear in the first four thousan years ? And when has it ever appeared, except in a handful of vestal virgins, or in Oriental recluses, with what reality history shows? An exception proves a rule. No one will imagine that a life of chastity is impossible to nature; but the restriction' is a repression of nature which individuals may acquire, but the multi tude have never attained. A religion which imposes chastity on the unmarried, and upon its priesthood, and up in the multitudes of women in every age who davote themselves to the service of One whom they have never seen, is a mortification of nature in so phenomenon, of which mere natural causes afford no adequate solution. Its existence, not in a handful out of the millions of the world, but its prevalence and continuity in multitudes scattered throughout the Christian world, proves the presence of a cause higher than the laws of nature. So true is this, that jurists teach that the three vows of chastity, poverty and ob-dience are contrary to "the policy of the law;" that is, to the interests of the commonweal b, which desires the multiplication, enclohment and liberty of its members. To what has been said may be added the change wrought by Christianity upon the social, political and international relations of the world. The root of this ebbical change, private and pub-lic, is the Christian home. The authority of parents, the obedience of children, the love of brotherhood, are the three active powers which have raised the society of man above the level of brotherhose who infantibus equiparantum

of the torrent of abuse to which I have been subjected in the last few days from a certain portion of the press of C nade, who tako their greatest delight in misrepresenting and maindeing my matiyes. than free men. Who has taught the equality of men before the law, and extinguished the im-pious thought that man can hold property in man? It was no phil-cropher — even Aristotle taught that a slave was property. It was no lawgiver, for all taught the lawfulness of slavery till Christi-anity denied it. The Christian law has taught that man can lawfully sell his labor, but that he caunot lawfully be sold, or sell himself. The meaning of being brief, the impossibility

The necessity of being brief, the impossibility of drawing out the picture of the old world, its profound immortatities, its unimaginable cruelprotound immortaities, is immaginate crush-ties, compels me to argue with my right hand tied behind me. I can do no more than point again to Mr. Brace's "Genta Christi," or to Dr. Dollinger's "Gentile and Jew," as witnesses to the fac's which I have stated or tmplied. No one who has not read such books, or mastered their contents by original study, can judge of the force of the assertion that Chris-tianity has reformed the world by direct antagonism to the human will, and by a searching and firm repression of human passion. It has sacended the stream of human license, contra ictum fluminis, by a power mighter than na-ture, and by laws of a higher order than the relaxations of this world.

Before Christianity came on earth the civilization of man by u.erely natural force had cul-minated. It could not rise above its source; all that it could do was done; and the civilization in every race and empire had ended in teplace to a new. But the new had a higher source, nobler laws and superna-tural powers. The highest excellence of men and of nations is the civilization of Christianity. The human race has accorded of Christianity. The human race has accended into what we call Christendom-that is, into the new creation of charity and justice among men. Cnristendom was created by the world wide Thurch as we see it before our eyes at this day. Philos phers an ! statesmen believe it to be th work of their own hands ; they did not make it; but they have for three hundred years been us making it by reformations and revolutions. These are destructive forces. They build up nothing. It has been well said by Donoso Cortez that "the bistory of civilization is the bistory of Christianita the bistory of Civilization is the bistory of Christianity, the history of Chris-tianity is the history of the Church, the history of the Church is the history of the Pontiffs, the great-at statesmen and rulers that the world has ever seen.

Some years sgo a professor of great literary reputation in England, who was supposed even reputation in England, who was supposed even then to be, as his subsequent writings have prov-ed, a sk. p ic or non-christain, published a well known and very candid book, under the title of "Ecce Homo." The writer placed himself, as it were, outside of Christianity. He took, not the Clurch in the world as in this article, but the Christain Scriptures as a historical record, to be ju 'ged with torensic sevenity and absolute importidity of mind. To the credit of the au-thor, he fulfilled this pledge; and his conclution shall here be given. After an examination of the life and character of the author of Chris tianty, he proceeded to estimate His teachings and useffacts under the following heads :-1. The Christian Legislation.

- The Christian Republic.
- It. Universality. The Enthusiasm of Humanity,
- Tan Lord's Supper. I usitive Morality.
- Philanthropy.
- Edilication.
- Mercy. 10. Resentment.

11. Forgiveness. He then draws his conclusion as follows : "The achievement of Christ in founding by His single will and power a structure so durable and so universal is like no other achievement which history records. The masterpieces of the men of action are coarse and commonplace in comparison with it, and the masterpheses of peculation flimsy and unsubstantial. When we speak of it the commonplaces of admiration fail us altogether. Shall we speak of the originality of the design, of the skill dis-played in the execution? All such terms are indequate. Originality and contriving skill operate indeed, but, as it were, implicitly. The creative effort which produced that, against which it is said the gates of hell

sous was disciple of St. Polycarp. The mind of St. John and the mind of St. Irenseus had only one intermediate intelligence in con-tact with each. It would be an affec-tation of minute criticism to treat the destrine of St. Irenseus as a departure from the destrine of St. Irenseus as a departure from the doctrine of St. Polycarp, or the doctrine of St. Polycarp as a departure from the doctrine of St. John. Moreover, St. John ruled the Church at Ephosus, and St. Irenzeus was born in Asia Minor about the year A. D 120-thas is, twenty years after St. Jonn's death, when the Church in Asia Minor was till full of the light of his beachings and of the accents of his voice. Let us see how St. Iressenus describes the faith and the Church. In his work sgainst bereates, in Book iii, chap. i, he says: "We have known the way of our salvation by those through whom the Gosp:1 came to us; which indeed, they then preached, but afterwards by the will of (fod, delivered to na in Scriptures, the future foundation and pillar of our faith. It is not lawful to say that shey preached before they had perfect know-ledge, as some dare to affirm, boasting them-salves to be correctors of the sputles. For after our Lard rose from the dead, and when they had been clushed with the power of the Holy Ghost, who came upon them from on high, they were filled with all truths, and had knowledge which was pirfect." In chapt'r ii, he adds that "When they are refuted out of Scripture they turn and accuse the Scriptures an erroneous, unauthorntarive, and of

them to come to the tradition of the apostler, which is in enstody of the suce sion of presty-ters in the church, they turn against tradition, saying that there are not only wiser than the presbyters, but even the Apostles, and have found the truth " "It therefore, comes to pass that they will not agree either with the Scrip-tures or with tradition. (Ibid., c. iii.) "Therefore, all who desire to know the truth curch to be to the tradition of the apostless cught to lo k to the tradition of the apostles; which is manifest in all the world and in all the which is manifest in all the world and in all the Church. We are able to count up the Bishop-who were instituted in the Church by the spostles and their successors to our day. They never thought or knew such things as these men madly assert." "But, as it would be too long in such a book as this to enumerate the successions of all the churches, we point to the tradition of the greates, most ancient Church, known to all, founded and constituted in Rome by the two clorious apostles, Pater and Paul, and the faith announced to all men, coming down to us by the succession of bishops, there by confounding all those, who in any way, by self-praising, or vainglory, or blindness or an evil mind, teach as they ought not. For with this Church, by reason of its greater prin cipality, it is necessary that all churches should

agree; that is, the faithful, whereaever they be, for in that Church the tradition of the apostles has been preserved." No comment need be made on the words the "greater princirality," which have been perverted by every anti-Catholic writer from the time they wer written to this day. But if any one will com pare them with the words of St. Paul to the Colossians (chap 1, 18), describing the primacy of the licad of the Church in Heaven, it will appear almost certain that the original Greek of Saint Irene 14, which is unfortunately last, contained terms signifying primacy. However this may be, St. Irever a goes on: "The blessed apostles, having found ed and instructed the Church, gave in charge the color pate, for the administration of the same, to Lious. Of this Livne, Paul, in has tpistle to Timothy, makes mention. To him succeeded Anadetus, and after him in the third place from the Apostle Clement received the piscopate, he who saw the spatios themselve and conferred with them, while as yet he had the preaching of the rpus-tiles in his ears and the tradition before his eyes; and not he only, but many who had been taught by the apostles still survived. In the time of this Clement, when no little dissension had arisen among the bretbren in Corinth, the Church in Rome wrot- very power

ful letters, potentissions litterss, to the Corin-thians, recalling them to peace, restoring their faith, and declaring the tradition which it had so short a time ago received from the apostles. These letters of St. Clement are well known but have lately become more valuable and com plete by the discovery of fragments published in a new edition by Lightfoot. In these in a new edition by Lightfoot. In these fragments there is a tone of authority fully explaining the words of St. Iren

icus. He then traces the succession of the bishops of Rome to his own day, and wids: "This dimonstration is complete to show that it is one and the same life giving faith which has been preserved in the Church from the apostles until now, and is handed on in truth." "Polycarp was not only taught by the apostles, and conversed with many of those who had seen our Lord, but he also was constituted by the apostles in Asia to be bishop in the Church of Smyrna. We also saw bim in our early youth, for he lived long, and when very old departed from this life most gloriouly and nobly by martyrdom. He ever taught that what he had learned from the apostles and what the Church had delivered, these things only are true." In the fourth chapter, St. Ircrucus great on to say: "Since, then, there are such proofs (of the faith), the truth is no longer to be sought for among others, which it is easy to receive from the Church, forsemuch as the apostles laid up all truth in fullness in a rich depository, that all who will may receive from it the water of life." "But what if the apostles had not left us the Scriptures; ought we not to follow the order of tradition, which they gave in charge to them to whom they intrusted the churches? To which order (of tradition) many barbarous rations yield assent, who believe in Christ without paper and ink, baving salvation written by the Spirit in their hearts, and diligently holding the ancient tradition." In the twentysixth chapter of the same book he says: "Therefore, it is our duty to obey the presbyters who are in the Church, who have succession from the apostles, as we have already shown; ity. who also with the succession of the episcopate

"I can's tell you exactly, but in a hog large enough to furnish 200 pounds of fat I should think there would be something like twenty pounds of glycerine."

"How much acid do you put with that ?" "We take two parts of glycerine, five parts of nitric sold and five parts of sulphuric acid, and mix them to make the nitro-glycorine. In that way we will make, with the fat of one hog, 60 to 120 pounds of nitro-glycerine.

"What will that much nitro-glycerine do ?"

" It will blow up the capitol and scatter it all over Atlanta."

"But you must observe," continued Mr. Dunning, "that the explosion of aitro glycerine is so instantaneous and the expan on so tremendous that there is not time enough to pack the air above and make room for the great expansion ; at nitro-glycerine works downward as well as upward."

"How does it explode ?" " With a very light jar."

"And you make dynamits out of this dangerous explosive ?"

"Yer, we mix it with the sawdust and clay."

"How do you ever get nitrc-glycerine to your fastory ?'

"We take the ingredients and mix them It would be extremely bezardous to undertake to ably nitro-glycerine."

"How do you manage to mix it without getting blown up ?"

"Well, we put the ingredients into a vat which has been reduced to a nou explosive temperature of thirty-five degrees. In the vat is a mixer, made something like a revolving fan, and the acids and the glycerine are thoroughly mixed. Then the nitro glycerine is put into a drowning bath of clear water, which purifies the mixture, and it is run off in the form of a yellowish substance about the consist-noy of the white of an egg."

"How much do you make at one time ?" "Something over a ton."

"Is dynamite very easy to explode ?" "No, nothing like as easy to explode as nitro-giycerine. Having in its ordinary form only about 40 per cent. of nitro-glycerine dif fused through a porous substance, dynamite is not easily explored. We make dynamite, when it is desired, as high as 80 per cent. altro-glycerine, and that is more dangerous to handle."

"What is dynamits worth a pound ?" "From 16c. to 40c. a pound, according as it has forty per cent. or more of nitro glycer-Ine.'

#### MY FORMER SELF.

I know thee not, my youthful friend ! And yet I think thet I can trace, As wistfally I gaze and bend. Something familiar in thy face-Methinks I've seen thy ruddy check, Thy brow unwrinkled, fair and high, Thy pleasant smile that seems to speak, The dark brown bair-thy sparking eye.

When did 1 know thee ? Theu art fair-And I am frail and full of woe, My aching brow is seamed with care-'Twas surely in the long ago ! How changed am I ! while thou 'rt the same As when I knew thee freeb and young ; Love in thine eyes, a living flame, And tuneful witcheries on thy tongue.

Thy heart was strong, thy step was light, Ambition frolicked in thy brain, And dared to dream of dizzier height Than mortal effort could attain. I hy fancies wandered unconfined, Wild as the storms on mountain crest, And free as gentless summer wind That wantons on the ocean breast.

Time seemed before thins eager eyes. To stretch illimitably long ;

For toil, for pleasure, for emprize, For conflict of the right with wrong. Buch fate as failure never loomed On thy horizon's distant scope, And all things possible assume The living forms of Love and Hope

All this thou wert, and more than this ! And never dreamed that prorent bliss Could change its texture or its hue ; Never, oh never, dreamed that years Could put disunion twixt us twain. And teach me amid groans and tears That thou and I had lived in vain.

# GRAND LOTTERY,

With the Approval of his Grace the Archbishop of ( tlau a

For the rebuilding of the Church of the Reverend Fathers O. M. I., of Hull, P.Q., desiroged by fire on Jame the Jth, 1857, together with the Convert, the Beverend Fathers' residence and a large part of the City of Hull.

DRAWING

On WEDNESDAY. October 17th, 1888,

At the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, Montreal, Canada.

2149 PRIZES.

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A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics. St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness. Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nervo contern, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harm-less and loaves no unpleasant effects. Our Framphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any at irras, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per botale; Six bottles for \$5.00.



Ост. 10, 1888

terview with me. It appears in the New York Sun of to-day, and has been prepared with great care, really as much for your eye as for that of the public. From most anfor the admission of Canada into the Union. It is a bold and masterful policy from the United States point of view, but I am thoroughly convinced that it would fail, and you cannot afford the catastrophe. It would fail, because the people of Canada would not accept it. The proposition would be strongly opposed and not a few would bit-terly recent it. My dear Senator, this is a most grave matter and you need to have the best information. You must not accept as shrolate fact the narrations of well-intended Americans, who have little or no knowledge who have grown up in the atmosphere of loyalty to the British crown, and who know the hearts that beat responsive to the strains of God Save the Queen are not changed in the twinkling of an eye to be, what they consider, renegades, by the invitation of even this great country, or by the temptation to be rid of their national debt, which you propose to assume. I beg of you to consider well be-fore your lavitation is given and rejected. Let me ask you to read aloud or have some one read to you the words I have tried to instil into your ears. No one can know better than I do the sentiment of my own people. Of course, I may be mistaken but I submit that what I have urged in this article must be met by equally good authority, before you are betrayed into an annexation policy that may be fatal to your desire and the desire of all who hope for the closest relations between the two countries. Your Interest and devotion to this matter of the union of the two countries has raised you during the past ninety days above all men. and to make a mistake now is not for a moment to be contemplated. If after reading the enclosed you would like to see me, I will gladly go to Washington, or I will write you further or get you fuller information.

#### Most respectfully yourr,

EBASTUS WIMAN, (Signed) Copy of a letter from Senator Sherman to

Erastus Wiman, dated Committee of Foreign Relations, U. S. Senate, Washington, Oct. 3,

My DEAR SIR -Your note of the 30th i received. Your opinions are certainly entitled to great weight, and will receive full consideration. My own opinion has been for many years that political union between the United States and Osnada was inevitable and that statesmen and patriots ought to look to bringing this about peacefully, upon terms of per fect (quality and so as to promote the interests of both countries. As to commercial union see no practical way of bringing it about. W will have ample time to think of all this as the subject matter will not again be brought up in the Senate until the next sension.

Very truly yours, (Signed) JOHN SHERMAN. I anbmit the firstgoing explanation becaus. I wind together the nations of the christian world.

Jerusalem; no committee drew up rules for the universal commonwealth. If in the works of nature we can trace the indications of calculation, ut a struggle with difficulties, of precaution, of ingenuity, then in Christ's work it may be that the same indications occur. But these inferior and secondary powers were impliact. The inconceivable work was used in the second state of the second s The inconceivable work was done in calmaccomplished, attraccing little attention. can describe that which unites men ? Who has entered into the formation of speech, which is the symbol of their union ? Who can describe exhaustively the origin of civil society ? He who can do these things can explain the origin of the Christiau Church. For others it must be enough to say, 'The Holy Ghost fell on those that believed.' No man saw the building of the new Jerusalem, the workmen crowded together, the unfinished walls and unpaved streets : no man heard the click of trowsl and pick-axe; 'ib descended out of heaven from God.'" ("Ecce Homo." Conclusion, p 329, Fifth Edition. MacMillan, 1886) And yet the writer is, as he was then, still

outside of Christianity. III, We come now to our third poin!, that

Obristianity has always claimed a divine origin and a divine presence as the source of its authority and powers. To prove this by texts from the New Testa

ment would be to transcribe the volume; and if the evidence of the whole New Testament were whole argument upon a false foundation. Christianity was anterior to the New Testament who already believed to confirm their faith. They were written at intervals : St. Matthew in Hebrew in the year 39, in Greek in 45. St. Mark in 43, St. Luke in 57, St. John about 90, in different places and for different motives. Four Gospels did not exist for sixty years, or two generations of men. St. Peter and St. Paul two generations of men. St. Feter and St. Faul knew of only three of our four. In these sixty years the faith had spread from east to west Saints and martyrs had gone up to their crown who never saw a sacred book. The Ap stolic Khistles prove the antecedent existence of the Churches to which they were addressed. Rome and Corinth, and Galatia and Ephesus, Phillippi and Colossie were churches, with pastors and in operation. the service of One whom they have people, before S. Paul write to them. The in one of the people is a mortification of nature in an divine legislation before the New Testament existed ; and when all its books were written they isted; and when all its books were written they were not as yet collected into a volume. The earliest collection was about the beginning of the second cen-tury, and in the custody of the Church in Rome. We must, therefore, seek to know what was and is Christianity before and ont-The side of the written books; and we have the same evidence for the oral tradition of the faith as we have for the Now Testament itself. Both alke were in the custody of the Church ; both are delivered to us by the same witness and on the same evidence. To reject either is legically to reject both. Happily men are not saved by logic, but by faibh. The millions of men in all ages have believed by inheritance of truth divinely guarded and delivered to them They bare raised the society of man above the level of dren how hose who initatibus adjuparantur the old world. Israel was head and shoulders above the world around it; but Ohristen-dom is high above Israel. The new commandment of brotherly love, and the Sermon on the Mount, have wrought a revolu-tion, both in private and public life. From this laws of St. John and the ma-tion hose who eternally debate on "predes-tination, for a laws." Between the death of St. John and the ma-

come the laws of justice and sympathy which ture lifetime of St. Irenzus fifty years elapsed, other purpose," eind together the nations of the christian world. St. Polycarp was disciple of St. John, St. Iren. "How much

have the charisma veritatis certum." spiritual and certain gift of truth. (CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PACK.)

the

MAKING DYNAMITE. THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE EXPLAINED-

A TON MADE IN ONE RUN. Tobe Jackson a dynamite made but a feeble explosion at Oartersville three years ago. says the Atlanta Constitution, in comparison with that which would occur now if an earth-quake should shake the dynamite factory just below that town, while the two operatives are running off a ton of nitro-glycerine. "Six months ago," said Mr. Volun"y Dar-ning, "Mr. Clark R binson came to Carters-ville from Pittaburg to look about with a view to establishing a dynamite factory there. The result is that the factory is complete and

Where is the factory, and bow large is

"It is a frame building about fifty-five feet square, with vats, mixers and drawing baths, located on the East and West Railroad at Mr. Ladd's lima kiln, about three miles below Carteraville."

"What is its capacity ?"

"About 5,000 pounds of dynamite a day ?" "And what will that do ?"

" It will blow Stone Mountain to atoms."

for dynamits in mining, railroad work, excavating, shooting oll wolls and the like."

forty per ceat, ultre-glycerine, diffused through about sixty per cent. of some porous

ubstance like clay or sawdust." "What is nitro-glycerine ?"

"It is composed of hog's fat, nitric acid and sulphaile soid. The pure hog's fat may bo used, but the glyperine in the fat is all

"How much glyotrine is there in a hog ?" rents now due.

Time has rolled on, and thou art left A dream-a thought-and nothing more Of all thy former force bereft, A broken billow on the shore While I, or what in days long past, Was like to thee in face and form, Float like a leat upon the blast Of Death's inevitable storm.

Vain are regrets 1 All blooms decay, That fruits may follow in their stead ; And fruits must perish in their day, That seeds may live when fruits are dead. Our seed time may be bere on Earth, Our Harvest is in Heaven above A second and immortal hirth In God's Eternity of Love.

-Charles Mackay, in Youth's Companion.

MUST NOT DE CONFOUNDED with common athartio or purgative pills, Carter's Little Liver Pills are outirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superior

#### THE PARNELL FUND.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE SENDS & GENEROUS CONTRI BUTION.

Ex-Alderman Ryan, of Toronto, has received a letter enclosing a hundred-dollar cheque from the Hon\_Edward Blake for the Parnell Defence Fund. The great Canadian Commoner is not only ready with his tongue and pen to aid his countrymen in their battle for freedom, bit his means are also at their service. So long as Ireland is blessed with cons so pure, so gifted and patriotic as Edward Blake, she need not despair, however dark her horizon; and with n of his stamp to uphold her cause, her ulti mate deliverance from foreign thrall is but a

question of time. Mr. Ryan permits us to publish Mr. Blake's letter, which reads as follows :

TORONTO, Oct. 1, 1888. MY DEAR RYAN,-Since my return here have been trying, but with ut success, to accer-tain whether any steps are being taken to col-lect subscriptions in Toronto to the Parnell Defence fund.

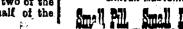
It has occurred to me that you would know. May I trouble you so far as to ask you to pay in the enclosed cheque to the Treasurer, if there be any organization here ; and if not to send it to Mr. Oforan in Montreal.

I would not ask you, save that I expect to leave town in a very few days, and am much pressed meanwhile : and I know your zeal in the cause.

Faithfully yours, Eoward Blarg, PETER RYAN, Erq., Toronto.

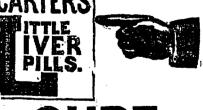
#### THE "PLAN" REVIVED.

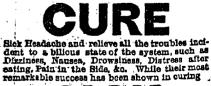
DUBLIN, Ostober 7.-Six thousand persons sttended a meeting today on Lord D Freyne's estate near Castlereagh, County Roscommon, where 1,100 eviction notices were recently served. Speeches were made by Messrs. Sheeby, Cox and Hayden, Nationalist members of Parliament, who advised the that is needed, and, to save waste, that is ex-tracted and the rost of the fat is left for some is stated that during the morning two of the commoners mentioned collected half of the



AND FLUXES OF THE SOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN CA ADIANG **CARTER'S** 

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS







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



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

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

very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vills at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Fill Small Dog - ----- Brine

" What are you making so much for ?" "For the trade ; there is a great domand

"What is dynamite made of ?" "The cartridges in ordinary use are about

### Opr. 10, 1888.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# THE CHURCH ITS OWN WITNESS.

# [CONTINUED FROM SIXTE PAGE.]

[CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.] I have quoted these passages at length, not so much as proofs of the Cabholic faith, as to show the identity of the Church at its outset show the identity of the Church at its outset with the Caurch before our oyes at this hour, proving that the acorn has the Church of the apistolic mission. These with the Church of the apistolic mission. These pairty, its succession, its cuarody of the faith, pality, its succession, its cuarody of the faith, pality, its succession, its cuarody of the faith, pality, its succession, and guardianship of the scriptures, its dvine tradition, and the divine Scriptures, its dvine tradition, and the divine that subsequent recopion and guardianship of the putty is accured in the succession of the putty. This is almost verbally, after eighteen solves the decree of the Vatican Coun-hundred years, the decree of the Vatican Coun-hundred years, the decree of the Vatican Coun-hundred guards. ("Const. Dogmatics Prims de chariama. ("Const. Dogmatics Prims de But Sp. Irencess draws out in full the Church is a the shows the parallel of the farst

Ecclesia Christi, ') cap. iv. But St. Irencess draws out in full the Church of this day. He shows the parallel of the first of this day. He shows the parallel of the first creation and of the second; of the first Adam creation and of the second; of the analogy between and of the second; and of the analogy between the Incarnation or natural body, and the Dhurch and mystical body of Christ. He said: and mystical body of Christ. He said: our faith "we received from the Church, and guard analysis foll of youth, and making youth-ful the vessel itself in which it is. For this gift of God is intrusted to the Church, as the breath of life was impurted to the first man, so this vessel, alwap itself in which it is. For this gift ful the vessel itself in which it is. For this gift ful the vessel itself in which it is. For this gift of God is intrusted to the Ghurch, as the breath of life was impurted to the first man, so this end, that all the members partaking of it might end, that all the members partaking of it might end, that all the members partaking of it might end, that all the members partaking of it might end, that all the members partaking of it might be quecken d with life. And thus the emunication of Christ is imparted; communication of the faith, the way of that is, the Holy Ghust, the carnest of incourup-that is, the Holy Ghust, the carnest of incourup-tion, the contranation of the spirit, of which none all other operations of the spirit, of which none and parts who do not come to the Church, are rartakers who do not come to the Church, thereby depriving themselves of life by a per-verse mind and worst deeds. For where the Church is, there is also the Spirit of God; and Church is, there is also the Spirit of God; and where the Spirit of God is, there is the Church and all grace. But the Spirit, and are not nurtured unto life at the bleast of the mother (the Church), do not receive of that most pure fountain which proceeds from the body of Christ, but dig out for themselves broken pools from the trenches of the earth, and drink water solled with mire, because they turn away from the faith of the church, lest they should be convicted, and reject the spirit lest they should be taught." (So. Ireneous, Cont. Heret, lib iii, cap. xxiv.) Again he says : "The Churco, scattered throughout all the

Again he says: "The Churco, scattered throughout all the world, even unto the ends of the earth, received from the Apstles and their disciples the faith from the Appsties and their one one find the Appsties and their one God the Father Almighty, that made the heaven and the earth and the seas and all things that are in them." (Lib. 1, cop x). He then recites the dostrines of the Holy Trinity, the Incarnation, the Passion, Resur-rection and Accession of our Lord Jesus Christ, the compare again to raise all men, to judge

rection and Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ, and His coming again to raise all men, to judge man and angels, and to give sentence of con-demation or of lite everlasting. How much sever the language may vary from other forms, such is the substance of the Baptismal creed.

such is the substance of the Baptismal creed. He then adds: "The Church having received this preaching and this faith, as we have said before, although it be scattered abroad through the whole world, carefully preserved in, dwelling as in one habi-tation, and believes alike in these (loctrines) as though she had one soul and the same heart; and in strict accord, as though she had but one month, proclaims and teaches and delivers on-ward these things. And although there may be many diverse languages in the world, yet the power of the tradition is one and the same. And neither do the churches planted in Germany believe otherwise, or otherwise deliver (the faith) nor those in Iberia, nor among the Celtie, nor in the East, nor in Egyp), nor in Libya, nor that they are planted in the main-land. But as the sun, which is God's creature, in all the world is one and the same, so also the preaching of the truth, theat he willing to come to the knowledge of the truth. And neither will any ruler of the Church, though he be mighty in the utterance of truth, teach otherwise than thus (for no main is above the master), nor will he that is work in the same diminish from the truthition ; for the faith being one and the same, he that is able to eay most of it bath nothing over, and he that is a one least of its hath nothing over, and he that is a one least of its way least hath no lack." (5b. Irenzeus, hb. 1, c. x. He then adds: lack." (St. Irenieus, lib. ), c. x. To St. Irenie is, then, the Church was "the irrefragable witness of its own legation." When did it case so to be? It would be easy to mul-tiply quotations from Tertullian in A. D. 200, from St. Opprian A. D. 250, from St Augustine and St. Opatus in A. D. 350, from St. Leo in A. D. 450, all of which are on the same tradi inc. lines of faith in a divine mission to the A. D. 400, all of which are on the same tradi-tional lines of faith in a divine mission to the work and of a divine assistance in its discharge. But i refrain from d ing so because I should have to write not an article but a folio. Any have to write not an article bus a follo. Any Catholic theology will give the passages which are now before me; or one such book as the "Loci Theologici" of Melchoir Canus will suffice to those the continuity and identity of the tra-dition of St. Irecteas and the tradition of the Vatican Council, in which the universal Church list declared the immutable faith and its own legation to mankind. The world-wide testimony of the Catholic Church is a sufficient witness to prove the coming of the Incarnate Son to redeem mankind and to return to His Father ; it is also sufficient to prove the ad ent of the Holy Ghost to abide with us forever. The work of the Son in this world was accomplished by the divine acts and fasts of His three-and-thirty years of life, douth, resurrection and ascension. The office of the Holy Ghost is perpetual, not only as the Hummstor and sanotifier of all who believe, but also as the life and guide of the Ohurch I may quote now the words of the Founder of as the finith in the rand sandenier of the Oburch lieve, but also as the life and guide of the Oburch in y quote now the words of the Founder of the Church: "It is the expedient to you that I go: r for if i go not, the Paraclete will not come to you: but if I go, I will send Him to you." (St John, XVI, 7). "I will ask the Father, and he shall give you another Paraclete, that He may abide with you forever." (Ibid, xiv, 16). "The Spirit of Truth, when the world cannot receive, because it seech Him not nor knoweth Him : but you shall know Him, because He shall abide with you, and shall be in you." (St John, xiv, 16, 17). St. Paul in the Epistle to the Ephesians describes the Church as a body of which the Head is in Heaven, and the author of its indefectible life abiding in it as His temple. Therefore, the words, "He that heareth you heareth Me." This could not be if the witness of the apostles had ibeen only human. A divine guidance was attached to the office they bore. They were, therefore, also judges of right and wrong, and teachers by divine guidance of the Spirit of Truth is as full at thic day as when St. Insenus wrote. As the j thurches then were witnesses, judges and teacher, divin-ly guided and guarded in the truth. It is therefore not only a human and bistorical, but a divine witness. This is the chief divin-ly guided and guarded in the truth. It is therefore not only a human and bistorical, but a divine witness. This is the chief divin truth which the last three hun-dred years have obscured. Modern Ohristhaiby believes in the one advent of the Redeemer, but reject the full and p resonal advent of the Holy Ghost. And yet the same evidence proves both. The Ohristianity of reformers always returns to Judaian, because they reject the full, or do not balieve the personal advent of the Holy Ghost. They deny that there is any infallible theaker among men ; and therefore they return to the types and shadows of the Law before the llucaramong men ; and therefore they return to the types and shadows of the Law before the Incarnation, when the Had was not yet incarnate, and the Body of Christ did not as yet exist. and the Body of Christ did not as yet exist. But perhaps some one will say, "I admit your description of the Church as it is now and as it was in the days of St. "Irefreus; but the egibteen hundred years of which you have said nothing were ages of declemation, disorder, super-stition, demoralization." I will answer by a 9 eviton: Was not the foretold? Was not the Charch to be a field of wheat and tares growing together till the harvest at the end of the world? There were Cathau of old, and Puritans since, impatient at the patience of God in bearing with it bury point to the one pith in which the wayfar-they point to the one pith in which the wayfar-er. through a fool, shall not err. Card. Arobbishop of Westminater. The double reward of kind words is the happiness they cause in others and the happl-ness they cause in oursiles. — Filter Faber. Good breeding shows itself most where to an ordinary eye it appears the least. — Addi-in.

ICARSE ETS

in heaven, is both human and divine. "He was crucified in weakness," but no power of man could wound His divine nature. So with the Church, which is His Body. Its human element may corrup and die; its divine life, sanchity, authority and structure cannot die. structure cannob die : nor can the errors of hu-man intellect fasten upon its faith, nor the im-moralities of the human will fasten upon its provide the state of the state moralities of the human will fasten upon its sanctity. Its organization of head and body is of divine creation, divinely guarded by the Holy Ghoat, who quickens it by His in dwelling, and guides it by His light. It is in itself incorrupt and incorruptible in the midat of corruptior, as the light of heaven falls upon all the decay and corruption in the world, u wallied and unalterably pure. We are never concerned to deny or to cloak the sins of christains or of Catholics. They may destroy themselves, but they cannot infect the Church from which they fall. The fall of Lucifer left no stain behind him

him When men accuse the Church of corruption, they reveal the fact that to them the Church is a human institution, of voluntary aggregation or of legislative enactment. They reveal the fact that to them the Church is not an object of I fact that to them the Uhurch is not an object of divine faith, as the Real Presence in the Sacia-ment of the Altar. They do not perceive or will not believe that the articles of the Baptis-mal Creed are objects of faith, divinely re-vealed or divinely created. "I believe to the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, th-Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sin.," are all subjects of faith in a divine order. They are present in human burkers, but the human are present in human history, but the human element which envelopes them has no power to infect or to fasten upon them. Until this is perceived there can be no true or full belief in the advent and office of the Holy Ghost, or in the nature and stora-mental action of the Ohurch. It is the visible means and pledge of light and of satisfaction to all who do not bar their intellect and their will azainst its inward and spirioual grace. The Church is not on probation. It is the instru-ment of probation to the world. As the light of the world, it is changeless as the firmament. As

Church is not on probation. It is the institu-ment of probation to the world. As the light of the world, it is changeless as the firmament. A-the source of sanctification, it is inexhaustible as the river of life. The human and external history of [men calling themselves Chris-tian and Catholic has been at times as de-grading and abom nable as <u>any</u> adversary is pleased to say. But the sanctity of the Church is no more affected by human sins than was baptism by the hypperisy of Simon Mague. The divine foundation and office and mission of the Church is a part of Christianity. They who do ny it deny an article of faith ; they who b-lieve it imperfectly are the followers of a frag-mentary Uhristianity of modeun date. Who can be a disciple of Jesus Christ who does not believe the words, "On this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of helt shall not pravil against it;" "As the Father hath s at Me, I also send you" (St. John, xx, 21); "I dispose to you, as My Father hath disposed to Me, a king-dom" (St. Luke, xxii, 29); "All power in heaven and earth is given unto Me; go, there-fore, and teach all nations" (St. Matthew, xxviii, IS, 19); "He that heareth you heareth Me" (St. Luke, x, 10); "I will be with you olways, even unto the end of the world" (St. Matthew, xxviii, 20); "When the days of Pentecest were accomplished to fay were alto ingetter in one place; and suddenly thore came a nound from heaven as of a mighty win1 coming, and there ap-peared to them parted tongues, as it were, of itre: "And they were all filled with the Holy Ghoat" (Acts, i', 15); "It seemed good to us to lay upon you no other burdens" (Acts, xv, 28). But who denies that the apostlos claimed a divine mission? and who can deny that the Catholic and Roman Church from St. Ireneas to Leo XIII. has ever and openly claimed a divine mission? and who can deny that the Catholic and Roman Church from St. Ireneas to Leo XIII. has ever and openly claimed in perpetual and universal action, so the inde-fereibility of the Church and of the fa things is by the same creative power produced in perpetual and universal action, so the indefectibility of the Church and of the faith is by the perpetuity of the presence and office of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity. Therefore, St. Augustine calls the day of Pentacost Natalia

Spiritus Sancti. It is more than time that I should make an end; and to do so it will be well to sum up the heads of our argument. The Vatican Council declares that the world-wide Church is the irrefragable witness of its own legation or mission

to markind. In proof of this I have affirmed : 1. That the imperishable existence of Chris-tianity, and the vast and undentable revolution that it has wrought in men and in nations, in the moral elevation of manhood and of weman hood, and in the domestic, social and political life of the Christian world, cannot be accounted for by any natural causes, or by any forces that are, as philosophers say, intra possibilitatem nature, within the fimits of what is possible to man. 2. That this world-wide and permanent eleva. tion of the Christian world, in comparison with both the old world and the modern world outside of Ohristianity, demands a cause higher than the prasibility of nature. 3. That the Church has always claimed a divine origin and a civine office and authority divine origin and a divine office and authority in virtue of a perpetual divine assistance. To this even the Uhristian world, un all its frag-ments external to the Catholic unity, bears wit-ness. It is turned to our reproach. They re-buke us for holding the teaching of the Church to be infallible. We take the rebuke as a testi-mony of our changeless faith. It is not enough for men to say that they refuse to believe this account of the visible and palpable for the in richable christianity of the fact of the imp riskable christianity of the Catholic and Roman Church. They must find a more reasonable, credible, and adequate ac-count for it. This no man has yet dons. The count for it. This no man has yet done. The denials are many and the solutions are many, but they do not agree together. Their multi-plicity is proof of their human origin. The claim of the Catholic Church to diviae authority and to divine assistance is one and the same in every age, and is identical in every place Er-ror is not the principle of unity, nor truth of variations The Ohurch has guarded the doctrine of the apostles. by divine assistance, with unerring fidelity. The articles of the faith are to day the same in number as in the beginning. The explicit definition of their implicit meaning has explicit definition of their implicit meaning has expanded from age to age, as the ever-changing denials and pervarsions of the world have de-manded new definitions of the ancient truth. The world is against all dogma, because it is inclustion of definiteness and certainty in faith. It loves open questions and the liberty of error. The Church is dogmatic for fear of error. Every truth defined adds to its treasure. It nar-rows the field of error and enlarges the in-The Church is dogmatic for fear of error. Every truth defined adds to its treasure. It nar-rows the field of error and enlarges the in-heritance of truth. The world and the Church are ever moving in opposite directions. As the world becomes more vague and uncertain the Church becomes more definite. It moves against wind and tide, against the stress and storm of the world. There was never a more luminous evidence of this supernatural fact than in the Vatican Council. For eight months all that the world could say and do, like the four winds of heaven, was directed upon it. Govern-ments, statesmen, diplomatists, philosophers, intriguers, mockers, and traitors, did bheir worst against it. They were in dread lest the church should declare that by divine assistance its head. in faith and morals canuot err; for if this be true, man did mot found it, man cannot reform it, man cannot teach it to interpret its history or its acts. It knows its own history, and is the supreme wit-ness of its own legation. I am well aware that I have been writing tru-isms and repeating trite and trivial arguments. They are trite because the feet of the faithful for nearly ninesteen hundred years have worn them In their daily life ; they are trivial because they point to the one path in which the wayfar-er, through a fool, shall not err. HENRY EDWARD, Card. Archibishop of Westminster.





9 Gords # 10 HOURS

that it overflows upon the outward world ---

by this State.

The Golden Touch.

Dyspepsia or Indicestion, Billions Affection . Her Jush Bearthern, Addity of the idea which had made as here of Appetite, Genrel, Nervor - Debility, Nausen (er) amiting, f.e.

Costineness, and all Complaints arising from a divertised state of the Liver, Stemach and -Bowels, ruch as

Child has latke with Monochain is not the answer of a sub-able to the taske, does a the seasion, National weaks when yet griping, is certain in its or each and is off stive in smaller next

Gures Chronic Constipation.

[ griping, is certai, in its vers, and is effected show in small class, in figure sorm, large boths, 25 men each. In figure sorm, large boths, 25 men each. Sort Note. - This jurvit's end one is put up in val bothes holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in e in a coross the face of the label. Beware of invitagence, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disapooninted

IN TREUE

all

Contraction of the second





As all the world OPIUM Habit. The Dr. J. L. Stephens there is but one OPIUM Remedy never fails, and so more sure for the OPIUM contract world and the other tooknest. No cher wrainingt with oursd encodes. No PAY TILL OURED. Resembler this, and write to the J. L. Stephens Co., Lobange, Ohto. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. }

#### SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Rosina Citoleux, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jeseph Roy, of the for separation as to property against her said

> DUMAMEL, BAINVILLE & MARGEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. In September, 1888. 8-6

No. 1975.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE



8

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and whelesometers. More economical that the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, slum or showhat unviters. Sold only in cass. ROYAL phosphaty nowders. Sold only in cans. BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wali street, N.Y.

#### TYPES OF TRAVELERS.

HOW COMMERCIAL MEN ACT ON ENTERING A HOTEL.

#### [St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

A young man with black eyes and musmarble counter. Without waiting for a re ply from the clerk, who pushed the register toward the newcomer, the ist rentined. i Jakey here? Don't know Jakey? On what're you giving us? I most Jakey Rosen-blatter. Not nero? Well, he'll bo here, and we want rooms close trastner. That's a mighty pretty pin you're got oa. Is it a real sparkle? What did it staon you up? Just send my things to the rocu ?'

"He is a fair sample of a traveling man who where not born in this country," remarked a viteran hotel clerk who had been a silent obsecond of the scene. "He has not been out They will paint the town to night, but tomorrow they will be ready for business. Unlike the Americans, they never let plea-sure interfere with business, although they de it believe in ignoring any of the pleasant things that come across their path. Hotel tify seems to agree with them."

#### THE OLD MARRIED MAN.

An old man, with grey hair and well rounded body, toyed with a cane as he made his way from the side street door to the countor. He gave an attending bell boy his small valiae, and, having registered his name, he turned to the cierk and said: "Any tele-grams. No? Let me see the 'R's;' I know there must be a letter thore for me. Well ! you're right; there is no letter. I guess they misunderstood my route, for I ought to have a letter to day. Darn this traveling business. A man has no right to engage in it, especially If he's married and has a delicate wife. His place is at home. Is that telegraph office open? No? The main office is down on Robert and Fourth, isn't it?" "That man," continued the old hotel clerk, as the grayhaired traveler departed for the telegraph office, "is a voteran on the road. He probably has a sick wife and is anxious about her condition. He voiced his desire when he expressed the sentiment that a married man's place was at home. The novelty of the traveling man's life and experience has worn off with him. It is simply business. Nothing in the hotels ever suits him, and the linen on the beds, he claims, is not properly nired. He is worrisd over something all the time. His thoughts are at home, and every thing on the table is contrasted with the way his wife cooks it; this usually is in favor of home cooking. He's a pretty fair type of the old married drummer. The next trip they change back, and so it goes.

self to be living under a sort of German pro-tectorate and was delighted with that position. THE AMERICAN HARVESTS.

The September report of the Department of Agriculture, just issued, gives a satisfac-tory estimate of the year's harvests in the United States.

Wheat, including both varieties, will in Wheat, including both variaties, will in became a cause of the rejection of great nur-ship probability not exceed four fiths of a full orop. The efficial general average for the whole country as the orop stood on the lat inat. was 77 3 per cent. But, as an offset to this wheat deficiency, the condition of Indian corn stood at the same date as high as 94 2, which, with one exception, is the high-est average since 1879. In 1885, when the average condition of corn was one point lower long before that time." that it now is, the crop was the largest on record, the product reaching nearly 2,000,-000,000. But in that year the acreage was considerably smaller than it is now reported. The total yield this year will, therefore,

The total yield this year will, therefore, probably prove larger than in 1885. Oats and barley are put down respectively at 87.2 and 86.9, while rys averaged 92.8, cotton 83.8, potatoes 91.6 and tobacco 88. Since the date from which these efficial estimates are made were collected (on the lat inst.) there has then no anomalous weather change to alter the outlook materially, ualess it be that froats in the West and North-west have reduced the condition of corn a point or

#### HOW IT HAPPENED AND ALL ABOUT IT.

two.

It was Tuesday, September 11, 1888, al-w.y. Tuesday, the 220th Grand Monthly driving of The Louislana State Lottery occurred under the cole management, as usual, of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. The prizes ranged from \$100 to \$300,000, and were distributed everyvalise and traveling bag, sauntered up to the clerk's derk. "Halloo, Johanne," erclaimed the newcomer, as he deposited his baggage on the floor and addressed the max h hard of the traveling bag. und Capital Prize of \$100,000 went to No. 21,025, sold in fractional parts at \$1 mach. sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.: one-twentieth went to Bank of Mayeville, Mayeville, Ky.; one to J. O Roman, St. James Parish, La.; one to Onio Valley Nat'l Bank of Cincinnati, O ; one to a de-positor through State Nat'l Bank, New Or-... ne, La.; one to B L. Bennett, care of So. Buk of Ga, Savanuah, Ga.; one to a depoel-

tor through Wells, Fargo & Co, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Angic Californian Bank. San Francisco, Cal.; two to John H. How land, Columbus, O., through Com'l Nat'l Bink of Columbus. The Third Capital Pr 23 solution and they will have a time. It is solution and they will have a time. L .: one went to that T. Silk, Galesville, Wie., through Bank of Galesville; one to First Nat'l Bank of Sulphur Springs, T.x; one to a depositor through Louisiana Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, La; one to Israel Siligman, New York ; one to First Nat'i Bank of

Temple, Tex : the other parts went eise-where. The Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000 went to Nr. 1.587, also sold in fractional txentisths: one to Jno. Weinnig, Jr, S6 Durbigney st., New Orleans, La.; one to R. C. Porter, Central Music Hall, Chicage, Ill.; one to Martin Welch, through Atlanta Bank of Atlanta, Tex.; one to James Robards, Hillsdale, Mich., the ugh First State Bank of Hilladale, Mich.; one to D. Gelger, So. Chicago, Ill. Any information desired can be had on an application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. The whole affair will go over on Tuesday, Nov. 13th, 1888. Take note of date.

#### CANADA CAN RETALIATE. MRS, STIGGINS SHOWS HER LIEGE LOBD WHAT

CAN BE DONE. [From Texas Siftings.] Stiggins at the breakfast table had been read-

ing aloud some of the particulars of the recent races, in which he took a deep interest. Imme-

the use of tea occasions inflammation of the teath-sacs, which finally results in abscess of the root, causing the teath to ache, and finally results in physician ly destroying the teath. This physician is follows: writes as follows : for the inquiry.

"Some years since, when on duty at re-orniting stations in the north of England, I took observation on the great amount of disease and loss of the teeth existing among the class of men offering themselves. It alone became a cause of the rejection of great nurinstead of five o'clock tea being the invention long before that time,"

TEACH THE BOYS.

#### To be obedient.

To have patience. To be temperate in all things.

To read books worth reading. Never to chow, smoke, drink, or use profane language.

To keep themselves neat and clean.

To shun evil company and rough ways. To take off their hats when they enter the

house, To be useful in the house as well as out of

Always to be employed in some useful way. To be polite at all times and have a kind word for everybody.

To keep early hours and always be punc tual and industrious.

To get their lessons and obey the rules of school.

To avoid the contracting of loose habits, and strive to be manly always. To be kind and courteous to each other in

the school room and on the street.

#### CURIOSITIES OF COURTSHIP

Dr. Johnson convinced his sweetheart of his appreciation of her by taking her finger to poke the tobacco in the bowl of his pipe.

On the Island of Himia opposite Rhodes, a girl is not allowed to have a lover until she has brought up a certain quanity of sponges, and given proof of her ability to take them from a certain depth.

Daniel Webster proposed to Miss Flatcher while aiding her to unravel a skein of thread. "Grace." he said, "we have been untying knots. Let us see if we cannot tie one which will not untie in a life time,"

In some parts of Asia the question of a man's title to a bride must be settled by a fierce fight between the friends of the contracting partles. If his forces are victorious his sweetheart becomes his trophy.

In ancient Greece the lover was seldom favored with an opportunity of telling his passion to his mistress. and he used to publish it by inscribing his name on the walls, on the bark of the trees is the public walks and upon the leaves of books.

A Soutch beadle took his sweetheart to a graveyard, and showing her a dark corner said : "Mary, my folks lie there. Would you like to lie there ? It was a grim way of proposing, but Mary was a sensible Scotch lussie, and she accepted him.

According to Dr. Hayes, courtship among the E-quimex has not much tenderness about it. The match is made by the parents of the couple. The lover must go out and capture a polar bear as an evidence of his courage and strength, and then atsal his sweethsart.

generally attends to it. When she fails in love with a man she goes to his house and de-clarcs her passion. If he declines to accept her she remains there, and his case becomes rather distressin; .

Among the ancient Assyrians all marriage able young girls were assembled at one place Sept. make charged hands at 20c to 21c, one lot

PROVINCE OF QUEBBO, ] District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2750. Dame Marie Sarah Eugénie Taylor of St.

COMMERCIAL.

Office of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS Montreal, 1st October, 1888. Oct. 9, 1888. GIBOUABD, DE LOBINIER & DE LOBINIER, 10 5

gentleman.

No. 702.

105

District of Montreal.

Montreal, 1st October, 1888.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &o. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

FLOUE. —The market during the past week bas been excited and prices show an advance of from 300 to 50c per bbl on the week. Spring patents have been in good demand and have sold at \$5.50 to \$675, and winter patents at \$6.25 to \$650. Strong bakers have been eagerly sough for and have sold at \$6 to \$6.25 with bigher prices predicted. Straight rollers have changed hands at \$5.65 to \$5.75, and extra at \$5.50. Superfine has also been in good request at \$4.50 to \$475. We quote :—Patent winter, \$6 50; patent spring, \$650 to \$675; straight roller, \$5 55 to \$575; extra, \$5 50 to \$566; superfine, \$4 50 to \$485; strong bakers', \$600 to \$625; city atrong bakers' (140 lb sicks),\$625; Ontario bage, extra, \$2 50 to \$275. OATMEAL, & C.—The market continues quiet. We quote prices: In baga \$240 to \$260 for ordinary standard, and \$2.70 to \$2.75 for gran-ulated. Cornmeal, \$1.60 to \$1.70 in bags. Rolled oats, \$2.90 to \$3 in bags. BRAN, & C.—The market has been somewhat easier and size have been made at \$16 to \$17. Shorts are also easier with business at \$19, to \$20. moullip \$25 to \$25 to \$25 to \$25 to \$25.75. FLOUR.-The market during the past week has

BRAN, &c — The market has been somewhat easier and siles have been made at \$16 to \$17. Shorts are also easier with business at \$19, to \$20 moullin \$25 to \$28 and the formation of the source of the s

Shorts are also easier with business at \$19, to \$20. moullin \$25 to \$28, per ton. WREAT.—i. the present excited state of the sp-culative market values must be quoted purely n minal, but anywhere from \$1.45 up-wards for new. No. 1 Monthern old \$1.40 up wards, aud new \$1.25 upwards.

CORN -The market rules quiet but steady at 54c to 551 in bond.

54c to 555 in bond. OATS-Sales of new are reported along the lines west at 356 per 43 lbs, and sales here have been made at 360 per 32 lbs. PEAS.-The market is decidedly easier and prices have declined fully 10c per bushel within the past fow weeks, and we quote peas here at 80c tu 82c per 66 lbs, with a downward ten-dency. BARLET.-Some of our malaters state that it is difficult to get choice unstained barlay and bits fail. 1 Source and the peas here at 1 Source and the peak of the peak here at 1 Source and the peak of the peak here at 1 Source and the peak of the

is difficult to get choice unstained barley, and

real malt.

# Children Crufor Pitcher's Castoria.

SEEDS .- The market here is quiet and prices are purely nominal. In Chicago choice clover seed has sold at \$5 30 p r bushel wi h n the past

sweetheart. In the Isthmus of Darlen either sex can do the courting, while in the Ukrains the girl (0 to 00; Tallow, com. refined, per 1b, 00 to 00; (0 to 00; Tallow, com. refined, per 1b, 5jc to

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

#### BUTTER.-The market has ruled firmer on fine

Dame Cécile Dion of Montreal, said District, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Louis Napoleon Poulin, of the same place, travelling agent.

GIEOUARD, DE LOBIMIER & DE LOBIMIER. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

to 25c, in one case 30c being paid for a very choice small lot. Old hops fic to 10c. Hay. - There has been no particular change during the past week, and prices remain steady as then quoted, namely, \$12 to \$13 per ton, as

Polycarps, said District, has instituted an action

for separation as to property against her hus-

band, James McKay, of the same place,

SUPERIOR COURT,

at \$1

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR AND MCLASSES. - The market raled quiet during the week both for refi and raw, but prices are unchanged. Barba molasses are firm at 371c to 39c, and Trin at Sic.

it is said, cannot be laid down here for less than is difficult to get choice nostained barley, and that for best offerings they are paying 70c to 75c per 50 lbs. A number of cars however are being received which chy fetch 60c to 65c. BUCKWHEAT. There is very little buckwheat to be had, as all the old has been exhausted, and scarcely any new on the market. A short frost. Prices are nominal at 55c. MALT.—Considerable business has been done recently in contracts for the season at prices ranging from 85c to 90c in large quantities. Small lots may be quoted at 97c to \$1 for Mont-real malt.

CANNED FIGH.-Mackerel, \$6 for new. Lobsters, scarce at \$5.75 to \$6.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS. POINT ST. CHARLES. PROVISIONS. POINT, LARD, &c.—The pork market has be-come more animated in sympathy with the im-provement in the West, and under the impression that higher prices are bound to rule. Short cut clear pork has advanced \$1 seed has sold at 133c, and the same figure has been obtained for a few sides of new hams have to 00.00; Chicago abort cut clear, per brl, \$18.50 to \$19; Hams, cir cured, per lb, 132c to 000; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 1245 to 000; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 1245 to 000; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 54c to to 000; Tallow, com. refined, per lb, 54c to to the sume short light of the sume at the sume shore the sume shore to the sume shore the sume shore to the sume sho the west shortly.

> MONTREAL STOCK VARDS, POINT ST. CHARDES. MARKET IN SORT.

Don't forget the place to find the largest as sortment in the above goods with prices to suit, JOUNCING S. CARSLEY'S.

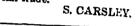
TORCHON	LACE
TORCHON	LACE
TORCHON	LACE
TORCHON	LACE

The above goods are better value this search than ever, and a large assortment has just been

S. CARSLEY. LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS

Ladies' Collars and Cuffs in the latest styles, all Lew goods for fall trade.

T A TATATA



LADIES' CARDIGAN JACKETS LADIES' CARDIGAN JACKETS LADIES' CARDIGAN JACKETS
LADIES' KNITTED VESTS LADIES' KNITTED VESTS LADIES' KNITTED VESTS
LADIES' WOOLLEN VESTS LADIES' WOOLLEN VESTS LADIES' WOOLLEN VESTS
full assortment of Ladies' Cordinan

at low prices Ladies' Knitted Vests from 45c S. CARSLEY.

5. CARSLEY'S FOR. BARNS. LADIES' CORSETS CORSETS CORSETS LADIES' LADIES'

MISSES' CORSETS MISSES' CORSETS MISSES' CORSETS

Ocr. 10, 1888

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN

See the Feather Trimming at S. Carsley's, al

shades at remarkably low prices.

For Ladies' and Children's Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts S. Carsley is again taking the lead in quality and low prices.

Gentlemen will find a very large arsorinent of fall and winter underwear, very reasonable prices, at S. Carsley's.

er at quict	LADIES' FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS LADIES' FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS LADIES' FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS LADIES' FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS LADIES' FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS LADIES' FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS LADIES' FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS
has fined ides idad	LADIES' FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS Haviog just received the Fall assortment Ladies' Handkarchiefs we are now prepared give the best value in the Dominion.
m at	S. CARSLEY.

TORCHON LACE TORCHON LACE

#### THE DUDE AND DRUNKARD.

"Those two," continued the speaker, as two men, one a fashionably dressed young fellow, and the other a dissipated-looking individual, walked in from the billiard-room 'are the dude and drunkard of the trade. The former is a 'masher' of the most pro nounced type. He wears good clothes; in fact, puts all his salary on his back, and is always on the lookout for a girl. He walks down the streets and stares at every young lady he meets. In the theatre, stores or church he attempts to make an impression, and even carries his mashing proclivities so far that a dicing-room girl or chambermaid at the hotel must stand his impertinent quizzing and conversation. He is perfectly harmless, as a rule; has no bad habits other than this mashing.

"His companion is a jolly good fellow, but now, or you wouldn't oxtch him with that dude. He is a good salesman, and although his employers know of his little spress, they overlook them because they know that no new man can cover the territory or sell the bills that the jolly but dissipated drummer can do when he is zober. Some day the dude will have his head punched by the brother or friend of some young lady whom he has insulted, and his mashing will cease Some day the jolly-fellow will have delirium tremens, and he'll make his last trip to a comstery.

#### SNUBBED.

EXCITEMENT IN HUNGARY BECAUSE COUNT TAAFE WAS NOT DECORATED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.-The Herald's Vienne despatch says :-- A great sensation has been caused here by the German Emperor's omission to decorate the Austrian premier, after having paid such marked attention to M. he chief of the Hungarian ministry. Tisza, Count Tasie, who has Irish blood in his veins. was not even granted a private audience, and It is said the Kaiser pointedly avoided speaking to him. Count Tasfe has been prime min-ister for nine years. He is the most confidential adviser of his sovereign, whose playfellow he was when both were boys, and he is un-deniably the most powerful subject in the Empire. It has been suggested that the German Emperor may feel p'qued at Count Taafe's having done his utmost to prevent him from getting a rousing popular welcome in Vienza. Count Tasie's supporters in Parliament, the Czeche, Poles and German Ultramontane arlatioracy, slibba and German Ultramontane arlatioracy, although more or less friendly to the German allance on will those to the strongly ob-jected to Emperor William getting such a re-ception in Vienna as might have induced him to believe that Austria considered her-

diately after his eye fell upon another news item. "Aha," he said, "Congress passed the Retaliation bill."

"Did you have any money on Congress?" asked Mrs. Stiggins, timidly.

"Mcney ?" "Or did you bet on Retaliation Bill ?"

"What do you mean by talking about bet-ting, Martha?" "You are always buying pools on the races, Stiggias, you know, though you never win any-thing, and if Congress passed Retaliation Bill I was in hopes that you hadn't bet your money on Bill that's all " Bill, that's all." "That's all, is ic? Well, that's enough. You

don't know what you're talking about. Con-greas isn't a horse, though it makes a big jackass

grees isn's a horse, though it makes a big jackass of itself occavionally, as the country knows. I am alluding to the Congress of the United States. It has passed the Retaliation Bill against Canada." "Oh, that's it, " said Mrs. Stiggins, greatly releved to find that her husband hadn't been losing more money on a horse race. "But what has Canada done that she should be retaliated against ?"

against ?

"What has she done ? Don't you know that Canada won't allow our fishermen to land on her soil for the purpose of digging worms for bait? Are you not aware that an American fisherman can't go ashore to fill his canteen Without a special permit from the Governor-General of Canada ? Don't you know-confound it, Mrs. Stiggine, don't you know any-thing ? Say ?"

"But isn't there enough fahing without going to Canada for it?" continued Mrs. Stiggues. " You know yourself that when you bought a he will drink to excess. He is pretty full fishing outfit and gave out that you were going to the Adirondacks, you caly got as far as Yonkers, and the fish you brought home you bought in Washington Market."

That's got nothing to do with the case at all," roared Stiggins, getting very red in the face. "Canada interferes with our fisheries off the coast of well, off the coast, and the Presi-dent and Congress say they must stop it or we shall retaliate."

"How retaliate ?"

"We won't carry any of their freight on our railroads, for one thing," "Won't that reduce the receipts of the rail-roads?"

Sposen it does. Railroads are rich and they can stand it. We must teach Canada a less n, and show Johony Bull that we can both fish and out bast."

"Mebbe Canada will retaliate back," said Mrs. Stiggins, after reflecting a while pro-

foundly. "In what way?"

"She owns half of Niagara Falls, don t she i

"What of that ?"

"She might fonce in her side of the Falls." "I didn't think of that," said Stiggins, sar-castically. "And Canada might put up a acreen so that we couldn't see the Aurora Borealis with-out paying an admission fee." "Yes," continued Mrs. Stiggins, innocently,

feeling that she had struck the right lead, "and keep our arctic explorers from going to the orth pole,

And ship back all our boodle aldermen. swindling bank officers and defaulters general-

ly," adda Stiggins, starting for his office. And Mrs. Stiggins went about her household affairs satisfied that she had given her husband some new ideas on retaliation.

#### DANGERS OF TEA-DRINKING,

Dr. Black, an English surgeon, has been

According to curious old marriage unatom, still prevalent in Brittany, the bridegroom, immediately after the priest has wedded the couple, strikes his wife in the face, saying, "This is how you will fare if you make me angry," and then, kissing her, he says, "And this is how you will fare if you treat me well.

A curious custom prevails in Oud Beierland, Holland. October is the ausploious month, and on the first Sunday (known as review day) the lads and lasses, attired in their best, promenade the village separately, stare each other out of countenance, and then retire to make up their minds on the second Sunday, which is called decision day.

The brothers Jacob and William Grimm, authors of the wonderful fairy stories. concluded that one or the other should marry. Officious friends found a suitable lady for Jacob, but he declined to do the courting, so William acted as his proxy. In doing so he foll in love with the lady himself, which troubled him greatly, as he did not want to betray Jacob. This latter solved the dilem-ma by telling William that he could have her.

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

#### THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

The late General Smythe was well known as an enthusiastic Nationalist. By his will be leaves in reversion to the Royal Irish Academy Academy is to invest and "apply the interests Academy is to invest and "apply the interests thereof towards the encouragement and pro motion of the Irish language by the publication of books giving aid to teachers of the Irish language and by such other ways as may appear to the said Council most desir-able." To find a parallel to this leggoy we must go back to the time of Henry Flood. The rival of Grattan willed that some of his actaon-ways at \$1000-abound on the of his estates-valued at £0,000-should, on the death of his wife, be made over to the heads of Trinity College, Dublin, desiring -as the will is given in Oroker's Boswell-"that immediately after the said estate shall come into their pos after the said estate shall come into their pos-session, they shall appoint two professors, one for the study of the native Erse or Irish Lan-guage, and the other for the study of Irish antiquities and Irish history, and for the study of any other European language illustrative of, or auxiliary to, the study of Irish antiquities or Irish history; and that they shall give yearly two liberal premiums for two compositions. One in liberal premiums for two compositions, one in verse and the other in prose, in the Irish lan-guage." The fate of the wills, let us hope, will be dissimilar, for the Irish Law Courts set Flood's saide. Much more ought and could investigating the ill effects of tes drinking easily be done towards the preservation of the with reference to the teeth. He states that ancient tongue of Ireland than is done at

and the public crier put them up for sale of cnoice Aug bringing the latter figure. Other and the plotte citer plut them up for sale of choice Adg offiging the latter ingult. Other one after the other. The money which was received for those who were handsome, and consequently sold woll, was bestowed as a wedding portion on those who were plain. According to curlous old matriage unatom. According to curlous and matriage unatom. obtained for selections.

CHEESE .- During the past few days there has heen a healthier feeling in cheese, with more active buying in the country. Most of the Stip onber's in the Peterboro section were scooped at Dic to Dic mostly at Dic. A little more activity is now noticed in the Brockwille section, and altogether the situation wears a

more cheerful expression. The Liverpool public cable has advanced 1s to 45s We quote prices as follows: Finest September, 94c to 9%c; finest August, 84c to 9c; finest July, 84c to 84c; fine, 8c; medium, 74c to 74c.

#### FRUITS, &o

AFFLES.-The market is well supplied with fall fruit which have been colling low, sales be ing mentioned at \$1 to \$1.25 for Western up to S1.40 to \$1.50 for finest sorts. Winter apples are quoted at \$1.75 to \$3, some very choice Kings having been bought in New York State costing \$2 20 laid down here; other lots, how-ever, have been bought costing \$1.25 laid down here. But these purchases are for shipment to

the English market. PEARS -- Montreal Flemish Beauties are coming in very fine, and have sold at \$9 per bbl Western Flemish Beauties have sold all the way from \$5 to \$7 per bbl as to quality and con-

dition. GRAPES -The receipts were very heavy up till a few days ago, when a clearance of old sbock was nade at very low figures. Concords are quoted at 2½ to 20, Black Ropers at 30, Hed do at 5c, and Niagaras at 4c to 5c per lb. ALMERIA GBAPES — Sales have transpired at So per keg. PLUMB-Some very nice Nova Scotia green-PLUMB-Some very nice which sold from 750

gages have been received which sold from 750 to \$1 per crate, containing about 11 gallons. ORANGES.—Jamaica have been selling at \$7 ta \$7.50

LENONS.-Demand continues slow, and sales are mentioned at \$2.50 to \$3 par box, and at \$5 to S6 for Naples, CRANEERRIES-Some very lancy dark colered

Cape Coi berries have been placed at \$9 to \$10 per bbl, other kinds ranging from \$7.50 to \$8 as to quality. SWRET POTATORS .- The market is easier, and

sales have teen effected at \$3 50 to \$1. ONIONS.-Sales of Montreal onions are re

ported at \$2 25 to \$2.50 in a jobbing way. er, p in the West is large, and car lots have been received from Ontario which sold here at \$2.25 to \$2 50 per bbl. in broken lots. POTATOES - A great many polatoes that are being brought to market are in a half rotten

condition, and buyers have to be very careful in making their purchases. Prices range from 60c to 750 per bag of 90 lbr, as to quality.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos -A slightly firmer feeling has raled in this market during the week with sales at 1640 to 17c, a few single caves having fetched 173c. Receipts are slow. BEANS.-Market quiet, but steady at \$2 20 to

\$2 25 per bushel. HONET,-Sales of alrained honey have been

Chlidren Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The receipts of live stock for week ending The receipts of live stock for week en October 6th, 1888, were as follows:-2 cattle, 1,152 sheep, 287 hogs, and 35 calves; over from previous week, 20 cattle, 200 sl and 200 hogs; total for week, 2,180 cattle, 1 sheep, 487 hogs, and 35 calves; expo and sold during week, 1,665 cattle, 952 sh 445 hogs and 32 calves; on hand sale and export, 515 cattle, 400 sheep, 2 hog calves : receipts hast week, 1.597 cattle.

calves; receipts last week, 1,397 cattle, sheep, 366 hogs and 26 calves; exported ing week, 1.821 cattle and 3,240 sheep ported previous week, 1,757 cattle and sheep.

There was a slight improvement in the m for butcher cattle during the week, owing cipally to the demand for distillery stocke which there was only a small supply. The ply of export cattle for sale was small and demand slow; good hors were very scarce the supply was quickly picked up at impri prices. There was a fair demand for sheep lambs and all were sold.

Export, good, average  $4_{20}$  to  $5_{0}$ ; i.e., med 40 to  $4_{20}$ ; butchers', good,  $S_{2}$  to  $4_{0}$ ; do., dium,  $2_{2}$  to  $3_{2}$ c; do., culls, 20 to  $2_{2}$ c; h  $5_{2}$ c to  $6_{2}$ c; sheep,  $3_{2}$ c to  $4_{2}$ ; lambs, each,  $3_{2}$ to 33.50; calves, each, 33.00 to 38.00.

#### HOW THEY FARM IN CHILI.

Farming in Chill is conducted on th feudal system. The country is divided great estates, owned by people who liv the cities and seldem visit their hadien as they are called. The tenants are moment, and have retainers in the for little cottages and gardenr, for which pay no rent. If the landlord requires. services they are always subject to his and are paid by the day or month for v ever labor they perform, generally in or upon the supply store or commissary of estate, where they can obtain food, clot and other articles, and rum-especially They are given small credits at these st and as the law prohibits a tenant from lea a landlord to whom he is in debt, the for is never permitted to settle his account. peons never get ahead. They live and di the same estates and in the same ca where their fathers and grandfathers and died, and know nothing of the wor the conditions of men around them. Alth they are badly treated in most gases, the always loyal to their masters, and take

psonage as a matter of course, The war with Peru had a demoralizin feat upon the agricultural population, which the army of Chill was recruited, a will require many years to recover in When they returned from war it was f almost impossible to get the men back t estancias. They were enamored of mil life, and bad got a taste of the city dis tion, and a large proportion of the ai when it was mustered out, became this beggars and highwaymen. There is enough labor in the country to work farms, and the lack has not only caused h wages to be paid, but has done much to t up the old system. Immigration is couraged, labor saving machinery is bein troduced from the United States, and conditions are promised. But the estand who adopt labor saving machinery ha HONEY.—Sales of a firming notary nave need made at 10c to 12 per 1b as to quality, and imi-tation honey, supposed to be mixed with glu-cose, have been made at 3c per 1b. Honey in comb is firm at 14c to 16c per 1b. Hore.—Sales of a few bales of new hops have been taken to tide over present wants at 20c

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## Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.