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VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 2.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Parnell's Disclaimer Regarding the Irish Leader's Hand in the Drafting of the Bill.

oer's Conferences with G'Shes Only-The Unionist Lender Expresses Regret that the Present Controversy Between Himself and Parnell Should be Found Necessary.

LONDON, Ang. 13.—Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Mr. Parnell's recent letters is published this morning. Chamberlain says: Pressure of work prevented me replying to Mr. Parnell earlier prevented me replying to Mr. Parnell earlier and the difficulty in ascertaining what is now the issue between us. Previous to the appearance of his letter I understood that he donied that Mr. O'Shea had any authority to represent his views and that he repudiated all responsibility for the scheme of a national council submitted to me by Mr. O'Shea. Now I gather that what Mr. Parnell intended to repudiate was all comizance or approval of what he calls that what Mr. Parnell initiation to reputate was all cognizance or approval of what he calls my plan. This plan was really a suggestion contained in a short paragraph of a confidential letter addressed to an old personal acquaintance letter addressed to an old personal acquaintance and since, with my permission, shown to a few gentlemen in Ireland. The idea was never worked out in detail or discussed with Mr. O'Shea. I am consequently quite ready to admit Mr. Parnell's disclaimer of any assent to it. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to state that the scheme attributed to Mr. Parnell, appended that is better was the subject of conversation. to this letter, was the subject of conversation with Mr. O'Shea from the end of November,

10 was brought to me in writing by Mr. O'Shea on January 18, 1885. Mr. Parnell's letters prove his authorship, and also that Mr. O'Shea was nts authorship, and also that Mr. O'Shea was a confidential exponent of his views at the time. These points, however, are not disputed in Mr. Paraell's letter to the Times. The correspondence also corroborates Mr. Parnell's as a substitute for an Irish parliament. Mr. Chamberlain says:—I understood the proposal was offered as an acceptable settlement, though I felt that no statement made even by Mr. Paraell could bind the Irish people in future; and though I believed then, as now, a large and safe extension of local government would remove all practical grievances. The whole subject was fully discussed with my colleagues and was not finally rejected till May 1892. When a new covernment was formed. 9, 1885. When a new government was formed I tried to learn whether Mr. Parnell adhered to his proposal. In the middle of July Mr. O'Shea informed me that in view of the alter-ed state of affairs and Lord Carnar-von's speech, Mr. Parnell doubted the policy of encumbering the Irish question with a larger extension of local government to Ireland than to England. Upon this point I don't think there is any conflict in the testimony of myself and Mr. Parnell. The question of

THE RENEWAL OF THE CRIMES ACT was discussed simultaneously with the foregoing. In the spring of 1885 Mr. O'Shea brought Mr. Parnell's revised coercion act of 1882. I find on an inspection of the document that the following clauses remain as constituting the bill. Mr. Parnell had no serious objection to the then clauses 4 and 5. The first being altered by the transfer from clause one of the definition of offence, excluding, however treason and treason-felony. These are the special jury clauses; clause 6, change of venu; clause 15, alien clauses; clauses 15 and 17 private in quiries; clauses 19 and 20 compensation for murder and injuries, to be levied on the district in which the offenses are committed; clause 24 omitting the first sub-section; clauses 29 and 30 omitting the first three sub-rections: clauses 31 and 35, with a consequental omission; clauses 36 and 37 with an amendment limiting the

duration of the act to one year.

Mr. Chamberlain says that in the course of subsequent conversations ne told Mr. O'Shea he was of opinion that no Government could dispense with some provision against boycotting and intimidation. To is point was much discussed. I understood that if the act was limited to a year Mr. Parnell would consent to more stringent provisions than if extended to three years. I therefore pressed this limitation strongly upon the other members of the Government. In conclusion I may say that neither at this time nor subsequently has it appeared to me that there was anything in these com-munications of which Mr. Parnell has cause to be ashamed. I believed then that he was sincerely anxious to see the end of the dangerous agitation that had so long distracted Ire-land. It was with this object that I underattod him to propose a compromise be-tween the views of the separatist party and the existing system, and I readily accepted the statement made to me of his attitude as entirely consistent with what I know of it myself.especially with his offer to Mr. Gladstone after the Phonix Park murders to retire from Parliament and abandon politics. I have always entertained the conviction that one of the most serious difficulties in the government of Ireland has been the isolation of the Castle and want of a confidential interchange of opinion between the Parnellites and the Government, and I must express my great repret that this difficulty has been rather increased than diminished by the experiment of myself and others, who have in recent years endeavored to overcome it. PARNELL'S PROPOSAL FOR HOME BULE.

LONDON, August 1d.—The proposal of Mr. Parnell for the settlement of the Irish question, which Mr. Chamberlain refers to in his letter to the Times as having been brought to him by Mr. O'Shea in 1885, and which is appended to his letter, is headed "Tocal Self-Government in Ireland," and is as follows :- It is proposed to create county boards to be elected by the ratepayers triennially by ballot. The boards would levy county rates, would be sanitary authori-ties, and would administer all county business, the relief of the poor in infirmaries, hospitals and asylums, and attend to roads, bridges and harbors. The boards would have power to compulsionly purchase or lease land for all of these objects, as well as for the erection of churches, schools, laborers' cottages, etc. ; to grant concessions for and to provide county and baronial subvention and guarantees of interest to railways, tram ways and other public undertakings within the county; to order or undertake such subsidiary schemes of arterial drainage as may be confined to their areas of jurisdiction and to delegate their powers to commistees. A board would, moreover, he authorized to associate itself with one or more boards for business of the nature indicated which might overlap its boundary. In order to guard the rights of land owners a

representation in proportion to the rates paid by them ought to be admitted to the Board. Generally speaking, the landlord pays half the poor rates, and the tenant balf the poor rates and the whole of the county cess now. According to the returns of the local taxation of Ireland, just presented to parliament, it appears the expents learned as and presents outside of the amounts loaned on real property outside of the towns were, for poor rates £1,147,322, and for county cers £1,191,920. Supposing, therefore, that the land owners were bound to bear one-fourth of these burdens, they might be allotend a one fourth representation on county boards.
To make sure of this a system of separate elections for the two classes might be established.
It would perhaps be found convenient to levy as ingle county rate for all purposes, such rate to be acquitably divided between landlord and tenant, according to the present average in prosingle county rate for all purposes, such rate to be equitably divided between landlord and tenant, according to the present average in proportion to their respective ratings. County boards and municipalities would elect representatives, according to population, to serve on a central in Tublin for the purpose of these eleca central in Dublin for the purpose of these elec-tions. The representatives of the land owners would have a separate selective power propor-tionate to that of their constituencies in elections to the county boards.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Rav. Father O'Malley, S.J., Goulbourn, Australia, recently preached a sermon in which he took occasion to make these ster-ling observations: "If Catholies heard their religion constantly enecred at, and had no paper to defend them, they would grow ashamed of it. If they heard Ireland constantly slandered, they would feel ashamed of its being known that they were the descendants of Irishmen. Yet how did Irishmen and all sith the Irish Cott in page 18. men deal with their Irish Catholic papers? He did not believe they had a single Irish Catholic daily paper in the world, because they would not support it! If they took a Protestant paper, or an infidel paper that abused their country and belief six days in the week, they would pay punctually on the day the account was due; but if there was question of a poor Catholic paper that was fighting for them, they would let it starve. How often had the proprietors to lose heavy amounts in paper and postage! and how often did they lose all. It was a duty to their children to furnish them with good Irish Catholic papers, and not to pay for them was positive dishonesty. In the next life they would have to pay 'the very last farthing.'"
Father O'Mallay concluded by an earnest appeal to his hearers to support the Catholic press. -The Monitor.

THE SCAPULAR.

The scapular must be worn supended, one The scapular must be worn supended, one piece on the breast the other over the shoulders. Must also be worn day and night, in sickness and in health, and at the hour of death. It is wrong to hang it up at night, or to lay it saide even for a day. You forfeit the indulgences. You must be invested with the (first) Scapular by a priest. You are thereby admitted into thit order of Mount Carnel. If the Scapular wears out the new one need not be blossed, for in the first all the rest are blessed. Burn no in the first all the rest are blessed. Burn up the old one and put on a new one. You are not bound to recite any opecial prayers to gain the indulgences of the Scapular. By devotion and habitually wearing it you will gain this promise of the Blesset Virgin Mary, namely: "He who dies invested with this shall never suffer in the fire of hell."

CHRIST TO THE UNFAITHFUL SOUL. The following is a free translation of the famous lines traced on the walls of the Cathedral Luebeck :

Thou callest Me Master-and heedest not Me Thou callest Me Light-and I shine not for Thou callest Me the way-and dost follow Me

Thou callest Me the Life-and My name is for-

got; Thou callest Me the Truth—and defilest thy

Thou callest Me Guide—and despiseth control Thou callest Me Lovely—withholding thy heart; Thou callest Me Rich-and desirest no part : Thou callest Me Eternal—nor seekest My Truth Thou callest Me Merciful—wasting thy youth Thou callest Me Noble—and draggest Me down Thou callest Me Almighty-nor fearest My frown.

Thou callest Me Just-eb, it Just then I be, When I shall condemn thee, repreach thou not

THE DAILY MASS.

Judging from the small number present at he holy sacrifice of the Mass during the week, it seems that Catholics do not fully understand what the sacrifice of the Mass is. No doubt the most indifferent Christian would esteem it the greatest of blessings to have been present on Calvary's Mount when Christ was both Victim and Priest. But does he not realize that the same sacrifice is offered up on every altar, in every Christian land, every hour of the day? rom the setting of the sun," the clean oblation is made.

True, there are few churches in which the people can be numbered by more than tens at the daily mass. And the pasters of these churches have the most temporal success as well as spiritual. Show us a congregation in which there are a large number of weekly communicants, and a large number who hear the daily mass, and we will show you a congregation in which the members do not have to be forced to

pay their rent or other dues.
Three things will insure temporal as well as spiritual success: the frequentation of the sacraments, the daily mass, and a Catholic sacraments, the daily mass, and a Catholic paper. It pastors would encourage their flock to take some Catholic paper, their minds would not only receive good food, but the evil of the daily papers would be counteracted. In every city there is at least one Catholic paper, which not only gives the Church news of the diocese, but matter that is interesting to each congregation. And what is still of more importance, there will element be combined in the confidence and there will always be something instructive, and which will tend to lift them above this work-aday world to thoughts of eternity. A Catholic paper is good for soul as well as mind, and those heads of families who do not take one are neglecting a great opportunity of good for their children.—Catholic Telegraph.

Glowing accounts continue to be received from Brazil of the favorable working of the recent edict of emancipation. No disturbance has accompanied the adoption of the measure for the abolition of slavery, and peace reigns unquestioned througout Dom Pedro's progressive empire. This intelligence must give pleasure to every man who desires the establishmen varsa reedom.

WHOSE FAULT?

most interesting of all sciences. God forgive the teacher for he alone is in fault! The religious instructions of Our Lord were so filled with wonders, and interest, and his powers and beauty of illustration so grand and attractive,

arcund them in thousands, hanging on with breathless attention to every word they said. In the 'Life of Cardinal Cheverus' we read that his explanations of the catechism, chapter after chapter, were so charmingly attractive, that the great, learned and rich crowded around him from every direction. It is hardly necessary to aid here that the secret of a catechist's success lies more in the preparation he makes than it does on any thing clas. 'God helps him who helps himself.' Teachers who go into their classes without preparation can expect nothing but trouble. He who is thoroughly prepared goes to his class joyfully and with confidence. Knowing and feeling that he is master of what he has to teach, he gives his lessons and explanations with order, clearness, taste and life, and he is doubly paid for his labor by the conduct of his pupils, who listen attentively to instructionathat are so clear, plain and interesting. The true catechist will follow the example of our land he making frequent was of similitudes.

Lord by making frequent use of similitudes, parables and edifying histories.

Fleury, a distinguished writer of the Church, ays: "Children instructed in a cold, lifeless manner carry with them during their lives a secret hatred for those instructions that so wearied and tortured them in childhood. All discourses on religion seem to them dull and biresome. If they hear sermons, or read books of piety, it is with disgust as men take medicines that are wholesome, but disagreeable. These are the instructions that make libertines, and drive children from the sacraments and from the Church. Behold how terrible may be the effects of instructions given in a cold, careless, indifferent manner."

"It is hard to understand," says another eminent writer. "how anybody with the full use of

"It is hard to understand," says another eminent writer, "how anybody with the full use of his senses can spout away, for an hour—even at the top of his voice—to a crowd of children, without noticing in their dreamy eyes, their restless movements, their agonizing looks, and their wandering glances in every direction, that they are paying no attention and are learning nothing but to hate religion."

"Children," said Dupanloup, may know every word of the catechism, and still be ignorant of their religion; may approach the sacraments month after month without knowing

ant of their religion; may approach the sacraments month after month without knowing what they are doing, and may be ignorant of even the truths necessary for salvation."

The "Pastor and People," a very excellent work, says: "Children leaving school and going into the world among infidels and bad Catholics, armed with no knowledge of their religion but what they remember of the dry, unexplained words of their little catechism, are nearly sure to neglect their religion." and Lamb. nearly sure to neglect their religion." and Lambing, Hamond, Judd, St. Liguori and others say in substance that the mere memorizing of the words of the catechism parrot-like, without a proper explanation of its meaning will avail nothing.

All eminent men who have written on the proper mode of instructing children in their religion are opposed to the preaching of sermous to them. The devil once said to the Cure of Ars "I like sermons as they are generally preached particularly those spoken before children, be cause they neither convert them nor instruct them, but generally leave them wearied and worse than they were." "That was a very eloquent sermon," said an Irishman, "but after all it was not one of those that change the hearts of increased being them. sinners and bring them in tears to the confes The fear of making my article too long, prevents from adding many quotations from great men to prove that it is not only useless but that it is generally hurtful to preach ser mons to children. A familiar conversational style, broken up occasionally by proper ques-tions and suitable parables, and edifying stories is the method generally recommended.-B. D. Morning Star.

KNOWLEDGE AND PIETY. THEIR INTIMATE BELATIONS AND ENTIRE HARMONY

Experience has testified again and again that learning is no bestower of virtue, and that be-tween the one and the other there is no neces sary connection. Learning will neither make a knave honest, nor a drunkard sober. the reverse. If a man will be a villian, a more cunning, a more subtre, and, therefore, a more successful villian. As the up-lifted arm of an assassin is not stayed by sharpening his murderous blade, neither is a viliain by sharpening his deprayed wits. If he were before a thief he will now become a more daring and a more skilful one. He will do his work on a larger scale. In-stead of breaking into houses after nightfall, or

stopping the traveller on his lonely way, he will forge signatures or issue counterfeit coin, and in word, hold the more exalted positions in his nefarious profession. If from persons we turn to places the same truth is forced upon us. Whether are persons on an average better educated in town or country? Unquestionably in towns. Yet

crimes of all kinds are far more prevalent among the inhabitants of large populous centers than elsewhere. Oities are the best educated, yet criminally the worst. It has been pointed out more than once that a general and rapid raise in popular and secular education is followed almost invariably by a rise in crime. There is no essential connection between knowledge and virtue; the one is no necessary concomittant of the other, and great mental strength and moral weakness may both be tenants of the same What then are we to conclude? Shall we

say that secular knowledge is antagonistic to virtue? No, but that it is distinct from it and adependent of it, and the sanctity may shine orth fair and bright without its aid. Christ, the only true physician of this sickly sin-stained world, has prescribed many means by which it might be restored to a healthier state. Prayer, the sacraments, fasting, almsdeeds, meditation, penance, are all mentioned, but nowhere does He mention mere secular education. And although He Himself is the Infinite Wisdom of God, we never read that He ever attempted to enforce this dectrines by any display of worldly learn.

teaching, nor in any way readier to accept His

why children show a distance for relations.

What! Children do not like to listen to religious instruction which is as Chateubriand says, the grandest, the most beautiful and the most interesting of all sciences. God forgive the task of special configurations of the task of special configurations. The character for the alone is in fault. The results of special configuration of the character for the alone is in fault. The results of special configuration in the character for the alone is in fault. The results of special configuration in the proof of the special configuration in the proof. sun by its very nature is the chief source of light as well as heat, so is the Church by its very constitution the chief centre of learning

very constitution the chief centre of learning as well as of piety. Her track through the centuries is an imperishable evidence of this fact. She cannot show herself in any country or in any age without imparting light, which is knowledge, and heat, which is love.

Any unbiassed thinker who has turned over the pages of by gone history, or whose mind is however slightly tinged with a knowledge of the past, will be compelled to admit that she has ever been the guardian of knowledge and ever been the quardian of knowledge and the promoter of science. None have ever so consistently encouraged philosophy, history, literature and science as the popes and bishops of the Church, and even Protestants are loud in their testimony to the fact, that it was due to the care and labors of monks that we [i. c. Protestants] owe the valuable remains of antiquity as well, sacred and profane."
The profounders minds and the keenest in-

tellects the world has ever known, have de-veloped within her fold and expanded under her benign influence. Names might be quoted, passages might be cited, and references might passages might be cited, and references might be given were we writing a volume and not a mere sketch. Let it suffice to say that the Church has ever tostered learning and patronized the arts, though she has never so far forgotten her mission as to confuse knowledge with piety. She has cherished it as she cherishes every other natural gift of God, but she has never put it on a level with the supernatural. She laves learning but her love at least is not blind. loves learning, but her love at least is not blind. She loves it sincerely, but only when informed by supernatural charity. Those among her children, especially noted for their learning, she even huors with the title of Doctors of the Universal Church Universal Church.

WOMEN AS WAGE-EARNERS.

The following paragraph is taken from an article on this subject in a recent number of the Popular Science Monthly It presents forcibly a very important phase of the wage question.

"For years the world has been on a moral

cruside against the employment of children in mines and factories, while the far greater evils that result from the mothers going out as wage earners have attracted comparatively little attention. Labor, with certain limits, is good for tne child, giving it a wholesome moral disci-pline, and training it for the business by which it is to earn its livelihood; but, when a married woman has to neglect her natural duties for the responsibilities that properly belong to the other sex, it is time for humanity to protest in the

name of her offspring.
"No one individual can fulfil satisfactorily

"In the homes of the very poor there are no hired servants to keep the household machinery running smoothly while the mistress is away. The wife of the laboring man is frequently cook, curse, housemaid, laundress, all in one and if she must go out as a bread-winner besides, what is to prevent the domestic engine from running off the track and getting itself hopelessly ditched?"

What this writer says is true, and true also for reasons additional to those which she (for the writer is a woman) has mentioned. efforts of a woman to support a family by daily work in factories as a "wage-earner" is not only grievous injustice to herself by imposing on her greater burdens than she can bear, but is an injustice to her children, and not only to them, but to her Lusband also. A husbane's first and highest duty, next to

God, is to his wife and to the children she brings forth, and a wife's first and highest duty, next to God, is to her husband and the children

he has begotten.
The husband, by the law of nature, which is simply unwritten divine, is the bread-winner and by the same law the wife is the housewife the regulator of the home. Upon her rests in highest degree (her husband providing the means) the duty to make the home pleasant and quiet, restful, enjoyable and salutary to husand and children.

But how can a woman who has to leave her home and spend the whole day earning a liveli-hood for her family do this, without neglecting, or at least without discharging only in part, the duties she owes, not only to her children, but also to her husband?

We know full well, while writing this, that

thousands and hundreds of thousands of wives and mothers are compelled to struggle under this triple burden and that they do it bravely and uncomplainingly. But it is not less gross in-justice to them, to their husbands and their children.

It may be said, and truly, that the present industrial structure of society requires this. But this does not diminish at all the force of what we have said. It simply proves the wrong that exists in the present condition of wage-earners.—Catholic Standard.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

PRODUCING ELECTRICITY BY WIND POWER.-Professor Blyth recently read an interesting paper dealing with the production of electricity by wind power before the Glasgow Philosophical Society. During last summer Professor Blyth had an opportunity of making a practical experiment. He erected a small windmill for sunplying electric light by means of atorage cells to a small cattage in the village of Marykirk, where he spent his summer holiday. The windmill was of the old English type, and was erected in the garden. The dynamo was driven directly from the fly-wheel by means of a rope, and a workable speed was attained even when the windmill moved at a comparatively slow speed. The current from the dynamo was employed to charge twelve electric power storage cells, which supplied ten eight-candle incandescent lamps in the cottage. HOW TO ESTIMATE BRICK WORK .- Ordinary

bricks are about 8 inches in length, and with a mortar joint about that in with, so that each brick on the flat will give a horizontal surface of about 32 square inches, or 42 bricks will cover His doctrines by any display of worldly learning or profound erudition; on the other hand it courses to every 24 inches, or 4½ bricks to the course gives 20½ bricks to the cubic foot. Waste, ing or profound erudition; on the other hand it courses to every 24 inches, or 4½ bricks to the government, and that these will is time right is quite certain that the boasted wisdom of the course gives 20½ bricks to the cubic foot. Waste, themselves. And, secondly, particular attendarding the pharisees, Scribes, and Doctors of the Law did outsing and closer joints will easily require an not render them one whit more amenable to His allowance of 21 bricks per cubic foot, which not noted for any acts of tyranny of the many

will be found a very convenient figure for esti-mating the number of bricks required for a wall of a given size and thickness, as it thus becomes unnecessary to find the cubic contents of the wall, but merely to multiply its face area or the product of its length and height in feet by seven-fourths of its thickness in inches, which as the thickness is always some multiple of a inches, is a very simple process.—Sanitary Engineer.

THE ELECTRICAL MESSENGER BOY.—The chief secret of the rapid advance of electricity as a moter is found in the flexibility of its re sources. Electricity is not the generator of power, but only the agency for its transmission and distribution, as it is an agent for the transmission of the human voice over the telephone wire. Through its resources power can be dis tributed to any point, and in quantities to suit the customer. Steam, water, air, caloric, or any known agency for generating power, is either stationary, or it demands stationary appliances; but electricity is its messenger boy, its "Puck," who will consent to do its errands invisibly and never ask a day off or the grant of liberty. Does a lady want an in-finitesmal bit of electrical energy to relieve her boot on the treadle of her sewing machine? her boot on the treadle of her sewing machine?
It can be delivered in her room through an iron box not much bigger than her retrcule. Is the restaurant keeper plagued by an invasion of flies that expel all but the most hungry and least profitable customers? They can be gently wafted to the door by a multitude of revolving fans and conged out either in the bright sunlight or refreshing shower. Everywhere, anywhere, without a particle of dust, offensive odor or disagreeable noise, the electric motor can be set to work and while it will bring the substance of the thing while it will bring the substance of the thing wanted, it will leave behind everything that can give offence. The electric motor has passed its experimental stages and the day seems to be rapidly approaching when every honse will find something for it to do in lifting burdens from floor to floor, and performing every possible labor that can be done by machinery. Manufacturers have not yet begun to construct motors ornamented with gold leaf, mother of pearl, and precious stones to rock cradles in the nurseries, but these requirements will come in time,

THE IRISHMAN IN POLITICS.

Mis Capac ty for Self-Government is of a Superior Order.

It is asked: Has the Irishman the same ca pacity for self-government as the citizen of an American State? Many Englishmon seem in-clined to answer the question negatively, clined to answer the question negatively, and to regard this answer as a fatal barto Home Rule. But an American of 1888 can scarcely understand you asking this question. He has constantly before his eyes the atrongest proof of the Irish aptitude for political discussion. Nothing, he would assure you, from his own experience, suits the Irishman's temperament better than the containt exercise of the faculties which are best adapted for local politics. A political substraction Strange as it may seem, this race, which is at

present denied Home Rule at home, actually controls, partly by its power of numbers, but still more by dint of its capacity for political debate and by electoral organization, the govern ment of most of the American cities from New York to San Francisco. At this moment the moving experiment of Irish Home Rule is visible across the ocean under the most free and democratic of oll governments. New York is said to be the largest Irish city in the world. Even learned and elegant Boston has its Irish Roman Catholic mayor. The first daily newspaper which appeared in America, the Penusylvania Packet, was published by an Irishman, and from that day to this the Irish have exercised enormous influence through the Amer ican press. As senators, representative State governors, mayors they have taken their full hare in carrying on the government of the republic. It would be superfluous to multiply instances in every department of life in which Irishmen in America have come to the front rank. The important part which the "Irish vots" has played in the presidential elections from the time of Andrew Jackson, the first Irish president, till to-day is known to all. And looking in a general way to the quality of the Irish immigrants, almost any fair-minded American would tell you that the Irish compare favorably at the present moment with the immigrants from other countries, with regard to their fitness for being en trusted with the political rights which America gives to her citizens. If not immediately upon landing at Castle Garden, as an effect of ocean, at all events in a generation, the wild Kerry immigrant is transformed into the most law abiding citizen in the Union. From the statistics of the last census (1880) in America appears that the total number of citizens of the united States who were born in Ireland is 1,850,571, as against 745,978 born in Great Britain and 1,996,742 born in Germany. But while Germany only contributes 4,469 German-born persons to the staff of officials and civil employees of the Government. and Great Britain 3,039, Ireland is represented by 8,231 Irish-born persons in the civil service of the State. Statistics of other occupations in the voluminous reports of the last census are equally striking. Samuel Lover wrote of the Irish peasant, that "his enemies representing im as as a fiend stimulate his friends to paint him as an angel." The truth is that the home is a failure, abroad, speaking generally, a success, an indica-tion, one would say, that his crimes at home are

It has always seemed to us that a strong argument exists for Mr. Gladstone's original proposal to allow Ireland, if she so wills it, when Home Rule is given her, to remain unrepre-sented in the Imperial Parliament for a time. Ireland will have enough to do, and more than enough, to set her own house in order to begin She is not keenly interested in Imperial matters at this juncture. She might well afford to take time to settle her proper relations to the Imperial Government. Weldo not mean to contend that the Ameri-

the results of political circumstances peculiar to

can cities are always model communities. They are too well known, after scandals like the recent disgraceful disclosures in New York, to be occasionally the scenes of jobbery and muni-cipal corruption. But, in the first place, it is certain that the municipal constitutions of the American cities are often to blame for their bad

over the few, such as we are told to anticipate from Home Rule in Ireland; but, on the contrary, their losses from bad government are usually a dishonest transfer from the many into the pockets of the few.-London Westminster

TRYING TO FORCE A VOTE,

The Republicans Folled in an Esfort to Get a Division on the Fisheries Treaty-Fish Monopolists Denounced-A Slashing Rebuke for Carnegie.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Senate re-sumed consideration of the fisheries treaty to day, and was addressed by Mr. Call in support of its ratification. He argued that the centention of Mr. Sherman that the great bays on the Canadian coast were high seas and public property would apply to the open sea fishery of Florida between Key West and the mainland and to the coasts of Alaska and the Northwest, and would amount to a surrender of territorial possession and jurisdiction over all that vast line. To his mind a treaty, which asserted the jurisdictional power and the right over these waters, was to be com-mended as establishing a principle more important than the enjoyment of the inshore fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He said that the United States was great and powerful, but only so long and so far as its conformed to right, to justice, to humanity in its relations with other nations. He declared he would not be willing to grant commercial rights in Fiorida waters to foreign fishing smacks and he was not willing that Canada should be retaliated against for taking that position. The effect of retaliation proposed was to make people in the United States pay two prices for the fish they used. He regarded the pending treaty as fair and just and proper.

The presiding officer (Mr. Cockrell) announced the question to be on Mr. Morgan's motion to postpone the consideration of the treaty till December next and asked if the Senate was ready for the question.

Mr. Hoar-On that motion I call for the year and nays.

Mr. Gray said that before the vote was taken he desired to say something on the motion. It had become evident on the Republican side of the chamber that the treaty was not to be ratified at this session. The Senate had been told in a more or less peremptory tone that it was not only to be rejected, but was to be rejected to day. The treaty was being discussed in the very midst of an excited political campaign, and Demooratic Senators had been told they were argu-ing the British side of the case. Why should consideration of the treaty be postponed? "No one individual can fulfil satisfactorily the double or, I should say, the triple function of bearing and rearing children, and providing for their maintenance. I am a laboring woman myself, and have met with some success as a dapted for local politics. A political sphere shread-winner; and I know that the conditions of performing this function satisfactorily are quite incompatible with those arduous and impolitical steam, and this he finds in the political steam, and this he finds in the political steam, and this he finds in the lightly dealt with. The fishermen, whose rights were the subject matter of the treaty, were pursuing their avocations now unmolested, under the protocol attached to the treaty. The burden was on those who denied that the postponement should be made to give some good strong and broad reason for their opposition. Mr. Gray then proceeded to criticize a published letter purporting to be from Mr. C. L. Woodbury which stated that the 12th article of the treaty gave away the rights of the States to control their territorial waters. He declared this was an absolutely fatuous argument; that it was unlawyerlike and nonsensical. He did not believe that Mr. Woodbury had ever risked his high professional reputation by such an argument. He asserted that the claim of Canada over its bays i-was as absolute as the claim of Maryland to jurisdiction over Chesapeake By. These waters were as much a part of the local jurisdiction as the solid ground covered by corn fields and houses. The pending treaty came to the Senate ear marked with the justice and magnanimity which should belong to a great people. It surrendered nothing and asked nothing which a proud and

free people should not ask. Mr. Beck inferred incidentally to the duty on Bessemer steel, by which, he said, "Mr. Carnegle had been given a bonus of \$1,500.-000 so that he could carry in his carriage throughout Scotland the Warwick of the Republican party, who had now come back to this country to belittle all the rest of the Republicans.'

Mr. Gray again resuming complimented Mr. Sherman on the statesmanlike exordium of his recent speech, but said that when he got down from the plane of statesmanship to that of partizanship he floundered. Concluding, Mr. Gray said that if the treaty should be rejected and the annoyances to American fishermen should be renewed the responsibility would fall on those who voted to reject the treaty.

Mr. George read from the Boston Herald the report of a meeting of the "Deep Sea Assembly K. of L." held at Gloucester, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the fish trust and favoring competition as the only remedy. He asked Mr. Hoar if the Herald report of the meeting

might be relied upon.
Mr. Hoar said that there were a great many things in that paper that would much mislead anybody, but it would not publish a narrative of facts which it did not believe to be entirely true. Continuing he said that the picture which the assemblage of Gloucester Knights of later had drawn of the fisheries and the fishing interests and of the laboring men and capitalists of Massachusetts was a slander and devoid of truth. Mr. Hoar then made some pointed allusious to Senator George, and the latter rose to reply, but on motion of Mr. Back the Senate at 6.15 adjourned.

The power of fortune is conferred only by the miserable; the happy impute all their success to prudence or merit.—Swift.

The best we do is often that for which our age and our irlends care the least.

WHITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

STATELY AUGUST.

Barn Month—Gule of August—Feast of Lamimas-Scarcity of Name-Days-A Celebrated Picture-Verandah and Balcony-A Word Concerning Summer Dick

BARN-MONTH.

Waving a long good-bye to warm July, choosing for thyrsus a branch of the budding apple-tree, rosy with blooms, let us turn to hail sultry August, the month which witmeases the perfection of all that has been only romised by its predecessors, which holds in lap the ripened flowers and fruits of the

Perfection, peace and plenty. Ceres corncrowned come to visit earth again. Astres, "the righteons virgin," according to Spen-

with balanced scales. As might have been supposed the olden posts were not silent concerning the passage of the sun through the zodiscal sign of

Virgo. But with the poets we shall not at present meddle, as the quaint old Saxon name barn. moneth for barn-month, the month in which the barns were filled, is full of homely meaning, and as such more welcome than labored

strophe or strain of salutation. It matters but little to us now that Its present well-sounding name is of ancient Roman origin-the name of Rome's most splendid sovereign, Augustus, a stately name, well-chosen to replace the plain Sextilis, or sixth, when it took its station as the eighth instead of the sixth month in the calendar.

GULE OF AUGUST.

The origin of the term, "the gule of August," applied to the first day of August, has given rise among scholars to numerous and fanciful reasons for its being so named. The most reasonable of these seems to be that tracing it back to the Egyptian Gule or Gula, as the mouth was called in the Egyptian year.

PEAST OF LAMMAS. Another bone of contention amongst archeologists seems to have been the accounting for the first day of August having been named

Lammas. Some say that it was so called from ceremonies attendant on the sheep-shearing, which took place about this time.

Others, with good show of authority, derive it from the Saxon Hlaf-mas, Hlaf meaning loaf or bread, and that the day came to be so called from the bread baked at that time being made from the new wheat.

It seems thus to have taken rank as a feast of the first fruits of the corn season.

SCAROITY OF NAME-DAYS. Although not so rich in names renowned in church bistory, yet August has a day conse-crate to the Gaelic saint, Roche, to whom the plague-stricken of his own and other countries applied in times of pestilence-the world-famous Lawrence, in whose honor Spanish Philip, the second of the name, built the Escurial-and Augustine from far

A CELEBRATED PICTURE.

Lastly midway in the month comes the Assumption, the subject of Murillo's farfamed picture, of the artistic merits of which George Eliot speaks so sloquently in "Daniel | dry, cool place. with whom Mirah took refuge, she refers to on the walls, as being sufficient to redeem it is consumed will do the same for the feather plainness of a room holding such "giorious" it've musquito. company" as she calls the roaring hosts at- | To renovate velvet, free from dust by laytendant on the apotheosis.

VERANDAH AND BALCONY.

Strange to say, although August is justly looked upon as the hottest of the months, it is now alone that we may look for tranquil afternoons and cool evenings.

On the eleventh of this month the dog days end, and people who are what might be called superstitiously afraid of being bitten need not quicken their stops at every unmuzzled dogs. The rainfall and cessation of extreme heat at least towards night which come generally at this season are very grateful.

One may open the blinds without being blinded by the glare or choked by dust, and veranda and balcony are filled with the inmates of the house, who, having no active duties to call them out into the busy broiling streets during the day, have chosen, wisely, let us suppose, to sit in the shade-darkened rooms and tan themselves, and sip cooling glasses of lemonade between naps and yawns till the awest cooling breeze of evening woos the idlers forth, and steamer, chair and hammock are called into requisition; for although a great part of the day may have been passed in a state of enforced inertia, no one would dream of calling that rest.

Then too, on an August night what a grand sight is the harvest moon full and round facing her path of splendor upward through the star-filled heavens. So think the ethereal minded of the party, but there are not wanting gastronomes who disturb such reveries with unconscious solilequies concerning the on-coming of the oyster season, while the cereful housewife, mindful even in such bliss. ful moments of the paramount duties of providing, proceeds straightway, mentally course, to count the probable cost of tomorrow's marketing with a cautious reference

to purchasing ability of ready cash in hand.

As we are on the subject of epicurean speculations, it may be as well to remark that the embargo put by all mensible minded people on eating heavy food during the summer months should not be lifted during the treacherous security which the occurrence of a few cool days during the heated term is apt to cause.

Strong meats seem out of place on the table when vegetables and fruits may be had so cheaply, so freshly now; while the coarser animal food may be had, at high prices, of course, all the year round.

Rich gravics and soups seem also out of order on the bill of fare at this time. Let those be shunned for some time yet, at least ; or let people who will so indulge in such gross luxuries not be surprised if they find them agree as little with their digestive powers as with those of their weaker neighbors.

MARIANNA. He had his hat off and was walking along the street in a wilted condition, when a pades-

train halted him, extended his hand for shake, and asked : "Have I made a mistak "How?" "Are you doing this to advertise a hair restorative, or because of the heat? "The heat, of course." "Then shake again.
I have always contended that it took more nerve for a baldheaded man to uncover on the street than to face a loaded cannon. You are a hero, sir-s man of nerve. Shake

He who sows brambles must look well to his shoes,-[Italian Proverb.

BABBIE THE WEAVER. BY EMMA ALICE BROWNE.

Beneath the rainy caves, at night, The patient weaver sits alone

She hears the gosty winds in flight, The torrent's suiten monotone She heeds them not—she sits and weaves
Her stint beneath the rainy eaves.

She bends above the clanking loom. And into her web of sober gray She weaves the twilight's purple gloom, Shot thro' the gleams of dying day; Two shuttles—one of ebon hue, One silver-draw the long threads thro'.

She hears the wintry winds in flight,
The wild rain throbbing on the roof,
While ever the flying shuttles smite Strange colors thro' her ashen woof-Ghostly purple, and gold and red,
The colors of her dreams long dead.

Above her checkered web she bends, Singing at her ceaseless toil
Some song of love that never ends. Nor time can weary, nor death can spoil And thread by thread, as the long night goes Slowly the mystic pattern grows.

By-and-by will break the dawn-Saith she—out o' the night of tears, And the last fair thread be drawn Thro' the finished web of years; Then these tired hands shall rest Folded on a peaceful breast.

CHIEFLY FOR THE KITCHEN.

The flesh of fresh fish should be firm, the gills should be light red and the scales sil-

Young veal may be told by the bone in the

cutlet. If it is very small the veal is not good. Hang up everything that will hang in the

kitchen. It will save time when you go to sweep it. It is false economy to buy stale anything

the freshest is none too good, especially at this season of the year. Buy perfectly fresh fruit and vegetables free from sprouts and only in quantities that

admit of immediate use. Rub your lamp chimneys after washing with dry salt and you will be surprised at the

new brilllance of your lights. To clean ornaments of alabaster dissolve borax in boiling water and apply with a cloth

or soit brush, riuse carefully and dry in the

sun. No kitchen should be without scales to test the integrity of things purchased by weight, and to measure the quantitles of various recipes.

Keep large squares of thick pasteboard hung conveniently to slip under pots, kettles, stow dishes and spiders, whenever you set them down.

Good articles always command a fair price, excepting at the close of the market, when a dealer will sell at a reduction rather than risk the keeping.

To raise the pile of plush or velvet dampen on the wrong side with clean cold water, then hold tight across the face of a hot iron and rub up the crushed spot with a clean stiff brush.

Green corn and Lima beans deteriorate more quickly than any other vegetables, they | desolation all your days.' should be spread out singly on the cool cellar floor as quickly as possible after they came from the market.

To keep green vegetables for a day or two. aprinkle with water and place them on a cellar floor. Fruit should not be kept in the cellar, but put out singly and stood in a dark,

Deronda," wherein, describing the simple furniture of the modest home of the family from a hot shovel will go far to banish files from a room, while a bit of camphor gum, a copy of this matchless work of art hanging the size of a walnut, held over a lamp till

> ing face down and whipping smartly; then brush with a camel's hair brush : damp on the wrong side with borax water, and hang pile inward in the sunshine to dry, taking care that there is no fold or wrinkle on the line.

One of the nicest contrivances for keeping knives, forks and tablespoons in is a pocket tacked on the pantry door. Make this of enamel cloth, and line with red canton flannel, stitching small divisions to fit each article. The canton flannel will absorb all the moisture that may be left on these articles.

Poultry should have a smooth, clean look ing skin, both on the body and feet. If young, the lower part of the breast-bone will be partilage. Try this carefully, as some of our dealers are so unfortunate as to break the ends of the breasts, which, to an untrained marketer, give them the feeling of cartilage.

MAKE YOUR DAUGHTERS INDEPEN-DENT.

Would it not be wiser far to induce young girls in thousands of happy prosperous homes to make ample provision for any and all emergen cies that the future may have in store for them Could a better use be found for some of the years that intervene between the time a girl eaves school and the time she may reasonably hope to marry? The field for woman's work as been opened up of late years in so many different directions that a vocation can easily be found, outside the profession of teaching, that will be quite as congenial to refined tastes, and considerably more lucrative. Bookkeeping, typewriting, telegraphy, stenography, engrav-ing, dentistry, medicine, nursing, and a dozen other occupations might be mentioned. Then, too, industrial schools might be established where the daughters of wealthy parents could be trained in the practical details of any particular industry for which they displayed a special aptitude. If it is not beneath the sons and daughters of merchants and shopkeepers to emulate their good example, provided they possess the requisite ability to do so.

TEACH THE BOYS.

To be obedient. To have patience. To be temperate in all things. Never to chew, smoke, or drink or use pro

tual and industrious.

fane language. To keep themselves neat and clean. To shun evil company and rough wave. To take off their hats when they onter the

couse. To be useful in the house as well as out of

Always 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-

To get their lessons and obey the rules of school. To avoid the centracting of loose habits, and strive to be manly always.

To be kind and courteous to each other in the school and on the street.

Never refuse to receive an apology. You may not revive friendship; but courtesy will re-quire, when an apology is offered, that you ac-

Do not give all your pleasant words and smiles to strangers. The kindest words and the sweetest amiles should be reserved for home, Home should be our heaven,

waitwed in the harridgud ofte, and either children not a whit more cared for bore them company. Mrs. Ahearne held down her head and picked her way among the much heaps. These did not trouble her much, but she did not like to be seen by the inmates of the cabins. There were very few of them, however. Most of the women were in the market-place; the men were at work or lounging on the bridges or in the main street. Bad as this street was, it was by no means the worst. At right angles from it ran several narrow squalid lanes of ruinous cabins, dark, sunken, or tumble-down of aspect. At the turn of one of these the guide

paused.

"Tis the third house, Mrs. Ahearne, ma'am.
You will excuse me going farther. I have a young child sick below, and I must go to him." 'I thank you, Mrs. Smith, my good woman, thank you kindly,' said Mrs. Ahearne, turning towards her guide, and as she did so inclining herself a little. The other made a suitable acknowledgment, equally graceful and well-bred

n its way, and they parted.

Her one moment the farmer's wife stood still and surveyed with a look of mingled disgust and fear the truly horrible spectacle that lay before her now. At the top of the lane, which sloped upwards somewhat from the street, was the one slaughter-house of Berrettstown, and the gutter, or rather the track worn by the feet of the inhabitants down the centre of the passage, which was not his feet wide, was the receptacle of the waste offait and blood from the shambles. They had been slaughtering on the day before, and the usual slaughtering on the day before, and the usual loathsome evidences strewed the ground everywhere, bits of offal grawed by dogs and pigs, and a hideous red stream, partly dried and filling the air with its revolting odour, marked the line of descent all the way. The place was never cleaned, and every week there was a fresh supply from the slaughter-house of the same fever-breeding material. Every the same fever-breeding material. Fever shung in every sodden, reeking wall, and made its permanent abiding place in the rotten thatch, which in many places was sinking

between the rafters, in others had in parts gone altogether. It had rained in the night, and the eun-heat was now drawing up an unpleasant dank steam. Mrs. Ahearne made the sign of the cross to ward off sickness, for, like every one else, she knew that fever was in one of every three cabins in the place—but she was not afraid of that. Nor indeed was else solely occupied with thoughts of the unhappy woman whom she had come to see. A boding anxiety that had been growing and strengthening for years, until Heron Farm, that they had gone to America on purpose to earn money to keep them on the place.

The roll the regard that they intended to come back with their carriags and live at the Heron Farm, that they had gone to America on purpose to earn money to keep them on the place. come an imminent terror, possessed her mind, and every repulsive feature of the place she stood

served but to intensify it.

'Oh, my God!' she kept repeating, 'mercy! If I were to be put in this place!' As she passed an open cabin—there was no door, and a fume of turf-smoke was coming out -a gaunt balf-naked creature with wild eves came forward, holding cut a yellow skinny hand, and leaning out pleaded, 'The price of a bit of bread, and God keep you from want and

Mrs Ahearne said 'Amen' with genuine fervour, and put a few coppers in the hand : it retreated once more behind the smoke, into which some blessings speedily mingled them-

She was at the third house now. fused sound of voices came out. She listened for a minute before she stooped to enter, and recognised the grayers for the dying. The wretched dwelling, more like the lair of au animal than the abiding-place of human beings, could only be entered by a sort of hole not above three feet high, and once inside she had to step cautiously, for the place was almost full of kneeling and crouching figures, and the sudden change from light to darkness made her un-

Peggy Feelan, who was evidently presiding, and was 'giving out' the prayers, stopped as soon as she recognised the visitor, dismissed her congregation with a wave of her hand, and

advanced to do the honours.

'Mrs. Ahearne, I am proud to see you. Mrs.
Talbot is very wishful that you would call to

Mrs Abearne paid no attention whatever Peggy Feelan's words, but advanced to the ride of the dying woman, whose bed was placed so that a faint ray of light fell on her face from an unglazed window at the back. It was like a wax mask—so pallid, so transparent was the skin that, as she lay with her eyes closed, Mrs. Ahearne asked herself if she were not too late after all, and glanced questioningly to Peggy

It is only a little slight sketch of sleep toat

is on her, ma'am,' observed Pegzy Feelan with her professional air. If the outside of the house was wretched, the interior for naked misery far outfid it. The bed on which Mary Talbot lay was a make-shift contrivance of sticks and boards, tied here and there with ropes. The covering baffled all attempt at description. Furniture there was none. Some cracked and broken delf utensils were placed in chinks of the ruinous wall, on which some one had long ago fastened pictures cut out of weekly newspapers, now all blackened by the turf smoke. Fire there was none. A creepy stool, half a firkin and a kish, or

wicker-basket, was all that was visible; but round the wall was a sort of continuous litter of straw, crumbled turf, and heather boughs, and it was plain that Mery was hy no means the only inhabitant of the place. When Mrs. Alearne saw this last evidence of misery and all that it implied, and thought of the beggars on the bridge, she clasped her hands under her cleak and wrung them with anguish, while drops of cold perspiration gathered on her forehead.

'Sit down, ma'am,' said Peggy Feelan, advancing the half firkin to the bedside. 'She'li rouse out of dat now immediately, you'll see,

ma'am.'
The dying woman had been a youthful friend and companion of Mrs. Ahearne's. Their parents had been neighbors; they had both married farmers, and settled in the vicinity of Barrettstown on the Mauleverer estate. The Tallots' farm was a poor one, and they had no lease—only a promise from Godfrey Mauleverer that he resident distributions of the product of the set of the se would not disturb them so long as they paid the rent punctually. Low as the rent was, the only son had to go to America to earn it. Once there he sent for his two sisters, as soon as he could pay their passage, half out of a desire for company, half because he knew it would be a change for the better in their circumstances. The American fever, as the old people of the Southern Province not inaptly called it, was raging at the time. There was no political movement in the air to absorb the adolescent energies of the boys and girls. The Young Ireland rebellion, if that effervescence deserve the name, never very deep-rooted or more than partial in its influence, had passed by in a rainbow-hued mist of poetical effusion. America was on every lip. The letters from the emigrants were a hebdomadal stimulus, and all that Helen Talbot could do or say was bootless to keep her children beside her. They all meant to reurn; they wrote faithfully and sent home money. One, a beautiful girl, married an officer of the United States army, and until the death of Godfrey Mauleverer all went well with the Talbota. But a new king prose with Tighe O'Malley

Talbon's farm occupied a piece of fenny ground by the river side at one end of his park, and Tighe, a man of taste, held that it smolled the landscape at that point. He was at the time busy making all sorts of improvements in view of his marriage to

of his family for a hundred and seventy years never reached O'Malley's ears even. He rode round the park with his agent, gave his directions, and went off on the wings of love to London to resume his courting. There was no lease, merely a verbal promise, in no way binding upon Tighe. The agent, a straight forward Englishman, went to the Talbots and told them what was to be done. It was almost his first experience of the kind, and it was remarkable enough to make a lasting im-

He told Talbot, in pursuance of Tighe's inatructions, that he was to go, and to the out-burst of despair with which this intelligence was greeted, thought it only his duty to tell the and couple that they had been and were paying a most preposterous rent for their sixty acres of the worst land on the estate—thirty shillings for swamp and two pounds ten and three pounds an acre for the bighest-lying portion of the ground. He told them that no Englishman in his senses would give ten shillings an acre for the bast of th.

acre for the best of ts.

'What's that got to do with me?' made answer Talbot, staring at him doggedly. 'Was I ever behind with the rent?' My good man, I wish half the tenants paid

as regularly as you do; but it is to your own advantage to give up the place. You are robbing yourself and robbing your children in America, paying such a rent. 'I ask no better than to pay it and to keep the place that was my father's and my grano-

father's before me. It is where I was born. I know no other place, and if I leave it I will die,

Stuff, Talbot, stuff? Mrs. Talbot, you are a sensible woman. Advise your good man here.

Mrs. Talbot proved her senselessness by sinking on her knees at his feet, and imploring him in a voice broken by sobs to intercede for them, not to drive them from their home. Where could they go to in their old age?

With an Englishman's horror of a scene Capt. Marchmont left almost instantly. He was sorry for the evident distress caused to the poor fools, but O'Malley must be obeyed. So the notice was served. Talbot came to his office and offer-ed to pay any amount of rent they might ask. His children would send it to him from America. He take a good that they intended to come back with their rannings and live at the

purpose to ear money to keep them on the place.

The evident amority of Talbot touched Captain Marshmont, and he wrote to O'Malley.

The answer was that Talbot was to be offered one hundred pounds to go out quietly. Go he must. The house was to be pulled down, and the place was to be ploughed over, drained, terraced, and planted, as he had arranged, without further delay. Tighe was liberal, and desired him in addition to give Talbot his own

valuation for the crops.

Talbot refused the hundred pounds and kept his word. He died broken-hearted, at a friend's farmhouse, who had offered him shelter during his last illness. The con in America died, and one of the cirls—Mary Talbot always maintained of grief—and she was left alone in the world to end her days in the poor quarter of Barrettstown, and among the beggars. The people to whom she used to give alms now shared their dole with their once patroness. Always proud in her own way, al-though she was a quiet, pious woman, Helen Talbor sank into a kind of resentful apathy. For two years after she was forced to leave her farmhouse the usver crossed the door of the wretched place where she now lay dying, not even to go to Mass. She remained alone, though in a crowd, irolated as a prisoner in his dungeon. She would not solicit alms or aid from any one; she was asha ed to make known iwretched p sition. All her own relatives were dead or gone to America with the rest; now, at last, her release from her sorrow

and degradation was at hand. Mrs. Ahearna had say still watching her for some ten minutes, when a tremer passed over the dying woman's face. Her eyes opened, and after a vacant look for a moment she recognized

hor visitor.
 'Margaret Ahearna,' she said, 'that is you. I am obliged to you for coming to see me, and God bless you for your kind heart to gend me tea and the things you did.'
Don't speak of it, Helen Talbot; I blame myself that I did so little for you.'

"Thave but little time, Margaret, very little time, now, and thank God for it! I can say I go with joy to my own people. I sent for you to forgive me for causing scandal. Yes, I turned my back on God Himself for bringing me into this shameful place, herding me with the beggars. For more than two years ! never went to mass, never bent my knee to a priest. I was ashamed to go out, I was ashamed to let the people see me. I hid myself as if I had done a wrong thing. Only that I felt death drawing near to me and warning me. I could be

in my sive yes. I ask pardon.'
'Oh, Helen Talbot!' sobbed Mrs. Abearne. She had fallen on her knees beside the bed, and laid her hand on the transparent wax like one that lay on the cover. But her grief was not for the departing one: it was for herself. The

same fate might be her own. If Luke did not make a good match where would the money come from to renew the lease and 'fortune' the girls, and if the lease were taken from them, what was there before her but the same fate? Where could they get another form? The idea of Helen Talbot's sufferings was oppressive; she who used to give to beggars reduced to their lovel now, she who used to be called ma'am, and handed chairs by the shopkeepers in the town, who had her own seat in the chapel, instead of having to herd standing among the poor women in the side aisle, to die now a beggar! Mrs. Ahearns well understood how and why she absented herself from mass and never went out. She would have done the

same in her case.
'Tighe U'Malley drove me from my house, began the dring woman once more. 'They tell me he has alleys and walks, that the trees are growing where my house was -where I lived and reared my children. He has no child, and a stranger will enjoy what he has plauted. He broke my husband's heart and my children's —just for a fancy, to please his lady wife—and be brought me here—here! Oh, my God! To die alcne-among strangers!'

Peggy Feelan, who had never ceased to watch her, drawnear and lifted the wasted figure up a little, for she was gasping for breath. Some a little, for she was graping for breath. Some occult sign from her reassembled the dispersed assistants. Some one lighted candles, and all knelt down silently with their eyes fixed upon the nurse, waiting the signal to recommence the prayers. Most of them were crying, for she was a gentle, inoffensive being, and many of them had known her in better days—Andy and his wife especially, for they remembered many a good skinful of relatices and membered many a good skinful of potatoes and sour milk in old times at the Heron Farm. Lord Cork, who had come with the rest from the bridge, cried also. It shook his opinions him uncomfortable to find that, in spite of all the rules and ordering of his scheme of existence, here was a pious, charitable woman dying in want and misery. It upset his very oundations.
Mrs. Talbot, ma'am l' said Peggy Feelan,
'you know Fader Paul bid you to forgive Tighe

O'Mulley, and leave him an' the likes of dem to 'I forgive htm. she said.

of Then at a sign from the nurse, the voices to all recommenced the Dc Profundis, Mrs.

ren and the same animals. And when Mrs. Ahearne reached the bridge she was once more,

Anearne reached the bridge she was once more, to outward appearance, calm and collected.

She had been something over an hour away, and she went straight into Mrs. Cadogan's shop. She was a friend of hers, although she did not deal with her. Mrs. Cadogan was busy handing out the weekly purchases of tea and sugar, and taking money, or ergs, or butter, or feathers in return therefore from her country

clients.

'Good morning. Mrs. Abearne! How are you to-day, and all your family?' she said immediately that she saw the farmer's wife at the door. 'There is your tobacco now,' she went on, speaking to a handsome constabulary man, who came in with great strides, and reached his long arm over the shoulder of the woman whose eggs she was counting. The money lay in the palm of his hand. Mrs. Cadogan took it, placed the bit of tobacco in its place, the policeman nodded, and was gone with another stride.
'Sig down, Mrs. Clifford,' said Mrs. Cadogan

--- Oh I that Tom Mahon-fine boy. That is the sort of customer I like on a busy day. Mary, dear, come here and see to Mrs. Clifford. Six dozen of eggs, and she wants tea, and sugar, and flour, and meal, and starch. Now. Mrs. Ahearne, I am very glad to see yourself, indeed

I am. 'I thank you kindly,' replied her friend, and lowering her voice,—'one word just.' Mrs. Cadogan led the way to a back room off the shop. Lounging over the turf fire was a strongly built young man of about twenty-seven. He was reading a paper and smoking at his ease. He rose when they came in, and at a look from his mother disappeared.

'I won't keep you, Mrs. Cadogan. You are

busy, I know—but——,
Mrs. Ahearne paused, sighed deeply, untied her bounet strings, and passed both over her cheeks upwards and across her forehead. It was an eloquent gesture, and Mrs. Cadegan uc-

derstood it instantly.
'Dear me, Mrs. Ahearne! God help us!
Would you be in trouble about anything?' She sat down and turned a sympathetic kind-ly face towards her visitor. She was about the same age, taller, stouter, and heavier looking. Her face was of a uniform pale yellow colour, her eyes were dull, but very direct and expressive. Honesty, kindliness, and patience were the leading characteristics of Widow

Cadogan's homely countenance.

'Luke wrote there a while ago to America,
Mrs. Cadogan?' began Mrs. Ahearne in a very
low voice. 'To his cousins?'

low voice. 'To his cousins?'
The post-mistress answered with a nod, and
through her mind a host of there can rapidly through her mind a host of circumstances connected with the Ahearne family at Lambert's Castle—the lesse running out, the fine, the girl's marriage not coming off. "Would Luke be running away from them?" she asked herself. 'God help them?' The expectant, half-vacant look died off her face, and gave place to one of keen sympathy. She guessed the meaning of her visitor.

The answer is about due now? she said.
Mrs. Ahearne nodded, her eyes fixed with a sharp look on those of the post-mistrees.

'To-morrow morning or ro-might the mail from New York is due. Will I——?'

'Don't give him that letter, Mary Cadogan.

For God's sake in heaven, con't you give him the letter! These straps of girls, they are pulling every one they have out there after them. They are like all the rest. They hate to stop till they have all belonging to them out in it as well as themselves. They will think nothing of sending him the passage ticket; and they will do it, I know. Keep it-agrah! keep it for

Mrs. Cadogan said not a word; she shut her mouth tight, and put up one hand, then rose from her chair.

'God reward you, Mary Cadegan! You've taken a great weight off my mind.'
'Sh !' was Mrs. Cadoran's acknowledgement.
'How did you know he wrote to them?' sho

sked presently.

'Oh! then a while ago. A talk come up one day about that Essie Rooney—weary on her!
She put her comether on that poor soft child of the put her comether on that poor soft child of the put her comether on the poor soft child of the put her comether and the poor soft child of the put her comether and the poor soft child of the put her comether and the put her comether the put her comether and the put he mine, and whenever we said against such a thing, he said he'd write that moment to Judy and Kitty Ahearne, his cousins in New York. and quit all and go out there. I need not tell

Mrs. Cadogan nodded, and considered for : minute. That letter may come at any minute now, or be here now for that matter-a mail is in. It might be here to day, to right, or not till to morrow. You did not speak too soon, Mrs. Ahearne. I will send you word by rome one to morrow, either at one mass or the other, if not later, to call down to see me some day in the week; you will know then what that is for. We will just send them back the passage

She opened the door leading from her little sitting-room into the shep. Mrs. Thearne left without another word, and turned her steps towards Quin's shop, and the postmistress went

back to her counter.

Peggy Lehan, when she saw Mrs. Absorbe get off her car and follow the mossenger down to the river-side cabins, had been greatly tempted to step after her to see what could be taking them there. She knew, however, that Mrs. Talbot was dying, and that Peggy Feelan was in attendance, so postponed her visit till late in the day. She could not have afforded to go, for Saturday was her 'best earning day.' pence from people, some for their soul's sake some for value received; and then she had chances as well-bundles of hay that could be snapped, eggs that might be slyly filehed, or an odd chicken from an unguarded creel. Besides, handkerchiefs were liable to be let fall, money, or pipes, or screws of snuff or to bacco to be dropped. It was a day of unbounded promise, and Peggy, like the rest, was awake and enterprising.

She was thinking that it must be time for her

to go to the chapel to keep her engagement to Miss Mary Abearne, when she spied a gossip of her own coming up—a little old woman, not one of the begging order, though her dress was not a white better than Peggy's own.

'God save you kindly, Mrs. Kelly, ma'am! beautiful day, thank God, ma'am, bailed Peggy,

who, to judge by her conversation, was as in-terested in the weather as though she had a tillage farm.
And you too, save you, honest woman. I am

goin' up just to de post office to see if dere is no letter from Amerikay; it is cur'ous dat my girl dere not write—yes, bedad! And were you not at Con's wake? Well, now! 'I did not go, Mrs. Kelly, ma'am. It is so far to walk; it's not much of a wake neyther; dem people is so near, nothin' but bacon and tay. I don't think much of a wake of bacon—and dere you see Andy, de creature he's not so

and the sign of the company of the contract of

she gave a shilling to Feggy Leelan, and, stepping quickly through the kneeling audience, passed out. She drew a deep gaving sigh when she got out, releived and thankful to be once again in the open air and out of the sight of the awful scene within.

'Oh, Mary Mother!' she murmered in anguish, 'if ever I come to such a death as that! Oh, God forbid it, in mercy forbid it!'

She hurried on down the lane, not stopping now to pick her steps among the filth and garbage. When the corner was reached, she halted and smoothed her hair stealthily, and wiped her face, and dusted the front of her dress, although when she knelt down she had carefully turned it up. Then she slipped round the corner. There was no one in the street, to her comfort, but the same dirty children and the same animals. And when Mrs. Abserver weeked the hidden she was come work.

'Abserver weeked the highest and included in incher, in law, putting a terrible pity Peter and she has no children; it is a terrible pity Peter and she has no children; as a terrible pity Peter and she has no children; in law, indeed it is—a terrible thing, so it is in the story good man anyhow to stopping now it is not every one anyhow that would speak so nicely as Mrs. Quin to Peter and she says to him, "Peter Kelly," she says, "it is a long time since I saw anybody dance so well as your wife Mary Kelly. I did not tink anybody could dance so well; she trips it round so gravity in the same animals. And when Mrs. Abserver weeked the hidden she was once more.

Abserver and the mother-in-law, it is a terrible thing, as the is it is.

'Indeed Reter is a very good man anyhow to sto stopping in the open is a terrible pity Peter and she has no children; as a h, indeed it is—a terrible thing, as the is is to sto wit is in the same has has landed it is—a terrible thing, as a h, indeed it is—a terrible thing, as a terrible thing, as a h, indeed it is—a terrible them. Indeed Reter is a very good man anyhow to sto stopping it is to stop yet is at landed Reter is a very good man anyh

'Indeed yes, Mrs. Kelly, ma'am—yes indeed; but you know yourself it was always giv' up to Mary Shanahan to be an elegant dancer an'

Mary Shanshan to be an elegant dancer an' reader—oh, elegant!'

'A-a-a-h, yes,' sighed Mrs. Kelly renior, still discontented; but you see she has no children. I wonder when Mary Cadegan will begin to give out de leters.' She changed her tone of voice along with her subject, locking once more towards the post office, a little low-sized shop lying in the hollow of the main street. There was a considerable group hanging about the deor. Half a dezen countrywomen, whose habitual 'stand' was at the post-effice, had get out of their donkey carts and were sorting their goods for the key carts and were sorting their goods for the day; the hoods of the blue cloaks were thrown day; the hoods of the blue cloaks were thrown back, and the clean, fresh-starched white caps shone in the sunlight as they moved to and fro. A couple of constabulary lounged against the wall or exchanged items of news with the market-people. One of the blue-cloaked ones took a bashet covered with a snowy cloth out of her cart, hooked her arm through the handle and swinn it well up on her hip; then she put one floot on the threshold of the post-office door, called out some question

her hip; then she put one flot on the threshold of the post-office door, called out some question, the reply to which might be inferred from the shake of her cap with which the received it; then she withdrew from the doorway and took herself off up the main street.

'Dat's Hannah Fagan,' observed Mrs. Kelly. 'She's off now wid her butter to Fader Paul's. She can't make chuff butter. Mrs. Shanly too—she thinks no butter fit to eat but what Mrs. Fagan bring her. She is a eat but what Mrs. Fagan bring her. She is a very clean woman and very particular-Handah

Fagan. This all nonsense, just ! said Peggy Lehan, pulling out a great black old resary; 'all luck, so it is, wit' de butter. I don't give in to such notions. Dat Hannah Fagan is a mane creature, wouldn't give von so much as the potate water. Ah! when we comes to talk of de next world, Mrs. Kelly, it is not butter will do you any good dere! No! Dere now, she is begun to give out de letters; see, dere is some comin' out wit' dem in dere hands.'

out wit' dem in dere hands.'

'Ged bless you, Peggy," said Mrs. Kelly. 'I
will go and see if dere is one for me—an', Pergy,
would you be after waiting just here for me it I
I get one, to read it for me? My eyes, you know, are very bad with me lately.'

'Lard! yes, ma'am,' replied Peggy instantly,

to whom the excuse of bad eyes was a familiar one; 'delighted to oblige,' Mrs. Kelly moved off rapidly, and in a few minutes the watchful Peggy saw her reappear with a excited face at the door. She came

back running as fast as she could through the mob, and calling aloud, 'Peggy! Peggy Lehan!' Lehan! Peggy Lehan! echoed half a dozen friendly voices. Peggy, here is birs. Kelly got a letter from America. Oh, Peggy Lehan! read the letter she has got from America.

Peggy started forward at once, and with an air of immense importance took the letter—a dirty envelope with the familiar effigy of Abe ont on sideways in already half opened, so it did not take long for her to extract the contents—about a page and a half of scrawl. Frowning portentously, and turning her back to the sun, Peggy muttered at it, the owner of the letter standing at her slow solbing noiselessly, and watching her face and the letter alternately, pressed cless up to Peggy, who read out the address without a fulter. She knew it by heart slready—so far as that went she did those of the entire Barrettstown contingent in the United States

- Post office, Bromsville, Tennessee County, Massachusette.' 'Ay, ay,' responded the bystanders encouragingly. Every one on the bridge had gathered about her, Lord Cork, with his mouth gaping

open, topping all the neads.

'My dear mother, this is all to tell you here the reader came to a dead stop and paused blankly. She was cudgelling her memory to remember what the expected news was likely to be. Two facts were present in her mind, ote that Mrs. Kelly's daughter had been some time married, the other that when last heard from she was not in good health. This helped but little. Totally non-clussed, she stared with all eyes at the writing. The owner of the letter looked almost distraught. 'Ah! Peggy, tell her! entreated one bystander. 'Go you that would be just destruction, for Luke could have his pick of a match in the country. So now, you know my mind.'

Ler! tell her!' entrented one bystander. 'Go on!' ordered another imperiously. 'Borry a spectacles, woman dear,' sneered a third. 'Begob!' said Peggy, stung to desperation, and seeing her reputation as a render trembling a the balance, 'she's ded!'

Mary Kelly threw up her arms with a wail of despair that rang from one bridge to the other. 'Give me the letter!' she criesi soutching ! back from the reader. 'Oh G d! my little girl is dead out in Amerikay. Oh, what will I do? Where is Tom? Where is her fader? She turned right found and claust at a ron started off up the main errort supported by Peggy, who tooked much more puzzled than grieved. She ran first of all into the post-office, and addressing. Mary Categor cried, 'Oh, Mary I gat was a black logs-r you gave me dis day. My little girl is dead in Amerikay, an she not all out a year mair ed. Oh! ve! vo! what will become or me and her fader!

'I am sorry for your trouble, Mary Kelly, very sorry I am, eaid the postmistress, coming forward from her desk. 'Jim,' she called, forward from her desk. 'Jim,' she bring Mrs. Kelly a glass of whisky kere.

The glass of whisky despatched, the bereft mother set off once more up the street to tell Clifford the baker and a few others of her friends what had happened to her, wailing and crying and clapping her hands together, receiving in each instance lavish sympathy and its invariable concomitant—a class of raw

spirits.
'I knew something was to happen her,'
moaned Mary Kelly, 'that she was never to see
de country-side of Cork no more, for
don' you remember de day she went away she
went into all de back haggards down dere by de ribber, and looked at dem, an' dun' you see. Mrs. Lehan, dat girl she knew den she would

see dem no more. Oh, vo! vo! Oh, vo!'
At this point she had reached Quin's shop and dashed into it headlong, her cap hanging by one string down her back, and her white curls all flying round her face,—'Oh, Mrs. Quin, ma'am I God save you, Mrs. Quin. Oh, Mrs. Quin, my little girl is dead in Amerikay—it

dend!'

'Oh dear! oh dear! I am sorry for your trouble, I am indeed,' said Mrs. Quip, advancing from behind her counter, across which she was talking to Mrs. Ahearne. 'And when did you get this bad news, Mrs. Kelly?'

'Oh! de letter, de black letter it is to me; sure it came den just now, and Peggy Lehan she read it to me below on the bridge. Oh, my

little girl, my girl!'
Give me the letter!' said Mrs. Quin sharply.
She had observed Peggy Lehan slip out of the

shop cautiously on hearing her own name men-tioned. Mrs. Kelly was a customer of Mrs. Quin's, and in her opinion should have brought her the letter to read first. She stretched out her the letter to read first. She stretched out her than authoritatively for it; one of the proper hand authoritatively for it; one of the proper hand authoritatively for it; one of the proper session handed up the crumpled rag at once assion handed up the crumpled rag at once assion handed up the crumpled rag at once a grandmother it is a grandmother ought to be! Pho! why, it is a grandmother ought to be! Pho! why, it is a grandmother ought to be! Pho! why, it is a grandmother ought to be a grandmother, Mary Keily. On are a grandmother, Mary Keily. On and! wisha! your daughter has a fine young son.'

Bad luck to the reader I' reared Mary Kelly
Bad luck to the reader I' reared Mary Kelly
Boon as she could find her breath after the as soon as she could und her breath after the shock of surprise caused her by this new version of the letter from America. 'When I catch dat Peggy Lehan sore bones I will give her.'

There was a general explosion of laughter from all those present, in which Mrs. Kelly from all those present, in which with here the finally poined as she withdraw with here. from all those present, in which ture. Melly herself finally joined as she withdrew with her

geort.

Record.

Peggs Lehan can't read a word," said Mrs.

Peggs Lot to the first time she spread
Quin, 'and it is not the first time she spread
Quin, 'and it is not the first time she spread
Lot She can't trad the newspaper. not to bad news, pretenting the read their letters for people. She can't read the newspaper, not to talk of writing. It is like her impudence to take on to read.

The poor woman ! observed lefts. Ahearne,

The post sitting at the counter. 'She had no

harm in it, at all.

'Oh, no harm, yet how well she could invent
'Oh, no harm, yet how well she could invent
her story, and that not a good one! She is a
let story, and that not a good one! She is a
sly old customer. Now, I have entered you
half a pound of tea at four shillings, a bottle of
half a pound of tea at four shillings, a bottle of
amoths, and there is a hundred of pollard, and a
haldern shill response to blacking, and a quarter story. anothis, and there is a number of political, and a halfdozensquares of blacking, and a quarter stone monyellow soup. You got a set of knitting needles and a spool of black, and two of white.

And no more—eb. Mrs. Ahearne?

That's all for to-day. The sugar—you entered is in some out to the cart.

That's all for to the mart, sight sold it signes out to the mart, sold it signes out to the mart, sold it sight. Noting for Mary 10-day?

Noting for Mary 10-day?

Noting for Mary 10-day?

Not replied Mrs. Ahearne with a sigh.

You have to be even the matress of the shop.

Thought by this we would be over and done with a wedding nearly, Mrs. Ahearne?

With a wedding nearly, Mrs. Ahearne?

Ah! sighed Mrs. Ahearne, I don't know the is came to that girl of nume. She has what is came to that girl of nume. She has what is came to that girl of nume. She has what is came to that girl of nume. She has what is came to that girl of nume. She has what is the rand a gainst the match, and a made up her mind against the match, and a mate up her mind against the match, and a mate up her mind against the match, and a mate up her mind against the match, and a mate up her mind against the match, and a sold why, her father and I were quite proud—he why, her father and I were quite proud—he why, her father and I. Ah! we'll not speak of lege education and all. Ah! we'll not speak of lege education and all. Ah! we'll not speak of lege education and all. Ah! we'll not speak of lege education and all. Ah! we'll not speak of lege education and all. Ah! we'll not speak of lege education and all. Ah! we'll not speak of lege education in the match and t

one call down Miss Ahearne. She is with Miss

Quin.' Go up and call down Miss Abearne,' he in his turn ordered some one else. 'She is above with Miss Quin. How do you do, Mrs. Ahearne? Glad to see you, mis'ain.'

Peter Quin advanced out of the shadow of the back shop to great his customer and friend, Mrs. Abearne. He was a little man; his apple-Mrs. Ahearne. He was a little man; his apple-red face, wrinkled beyond all description, with round cunning gray eyes and a manner which the townspeople described as "blarney-ing, and which was in truth complimentary and ing, and which was in their complimentary and deterentially cheerful to a degree that suggested newholesomeness. After all, no one had anything against him. He lent money—there were thing against min. Barrettstown—and if he charged more interest than any member of the charged more interest than any member of the profession whose symbol is the three gold balls, that was the borro eer's look out. He gave long credit also, recouping himself by fabulouzy high charges. The doctors wife, who came from Dublin, called Quin's tariff robbery, pure and simple. She took out her husband's bill formedical attendance "in kind," which possibly accounted for the high prices. His highest profits were made, however, in the licensed deposits were made, watering of whisky and a profits were made, nowever, in the fittened of partment; liberal watering of whisky and a corresponding closediatedness in measure yielded a profit of something like seventy-five per cent. clear on the outlay. From one end of the year to the other he wore the same ill-fitting old gray homespun, changing it on Sunday for a black frock coat and a chimney-pot hat of a shape worn forty years ago.

'Well, now, to be sure, and how is "himself" Well thank God! He had a touch of his rheumatics then, but my son is well. I can't complain; but I'm feared for that cow of mine that I was telling Mrs. Quin about—the kindest poor beast I have, too. I will leave word with

poor beast I have, too. I will leave word with the vet to come and see to her.'
'And Miss Mary—now?' said Peter, half

ent to what they were when you and I were young. It's all this education. Mary the most I can get her to do is to look on while the girl feeds the animals. I used to be up at six every merning, and for feeding a calf, or cramming a turkey, or salting down a pig, though I say it, no one could beat me. But, faith, the girls nowadays, it is books and fancy stitching and piano playing, and turn up their nose at their own equals. Pater half closed his eyes reflectively on hearing this final count in the indictment.

'Right you are, indeed, Mrs. Ahearne, thimed in Mrs. Quin; 'it is ridiculous—so it is And there is our Miss Quin. From the time she comes in from mass in the morning till she go to bed at night, dat girl could not make you a cup of tea. No, she added, looking round her with an expression of intense pride, 'Miss Quin don't know how to make a cup of ten for

herself nor any one else.'
'She needn't, indeed, remarked Mrs. Ahearne. 'Oh, wisha indeed! Miss Quin i me odd—so she is—need never wet her finger olong as she is alive.

She said this, as was evident, to flatter the Quine' weak point. Mrs. Abearne disliked honor, and in her heart she had some instinctive fear and distruct of the little spider-like old man, whose only sunvity always oppressed and

You were down with Mis. Talbot this morn-!" said Mrs. Quin. I was there,' said Mrs. Ahearne. ded a beautiful death,' she added, after a

pause, guarding her face and voice. or woman, poor creature,' drawled Peter

Omn from his desk. 'I was sorry for her. You remember her in a very different state in Oh, well, ' said Mrs. Ahearne, ' dere is ups

and downs before us all.'
The mock sympathy of his voice had not imosed upon her, and she knew also that Peter is his capacity of agent, had refused to allow Helen Talbot to share a cabin with a respectable poor seamstress in the lane. This was a most gratuitous act of branny on Quin's part, but luckily his sphere of free action was limited. He was too dependent as yet on public opinion to give free play to

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eft tell her nd re-nd sw

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NWerful, and he had been buying up leases of ate, and getting property into his hands, suill was not rich enough yet to do as be chose. Mrs. Ahearne had been waiting a little time 10w. She wanted to see Father Paul, and he was to return from a sick call about this time. She was nervous, for the scene she had win-tested in the morning had rather shaken her,

ons. Peter Quin was rich and

and her business with him was important.
'Is Father Paul back, do you think, yet?'

He is at home,' replied the shopboy. Tsaw him go by there a while ago, said Mrs. Quin. 'By the same token take down that Imerick ham and send it up to Chapel House, Miss Johnson Miss Johnston wants it. And where is Mau-lever's parcel? Here is Kitty Macan for those

Candles—in a minute to you, ma'am.'
Business, which had been interrupted for one
soment, resumed its flood, Mrs. Quin courte-jusy attentive to each newcomer, and Peter watchg every movement, listening to all the talk, making entries, little and great, in his accountboke, charging the highest penny for every-ling-entering even the brown paper and string, and his own and his worthy wife's dvility.

Mrs. Ahearne left and turned her steps to-mads Chapel House. She mounted her side

the opened the door.

'How are you, Miss Johnston?' Is Father 'He's inside, yes, ma'am. Will I send him round to the church, or will you just come

inside ?

Oh, thank you, I'll just see him as it is. It's not for confession. The door was opened and she entered the dining-room to find Father Paul at his deak.

"Mrs. Ahearne, well now!" his reverence exclaimed in his hearty voice, taking his spec-tacles off his nose. 'How is every bit of you? tacles off his nose. 'How is every bit of you Grand weather it is! How are all the potatoes

c maing on?" 'Yes, sir, we have, thank God, finished the Jumpers field, five acres, these ten days ago. We're at the turnips now, then, a.a.a.h!' She drew a deep heavy sigh and straightened her

'A-a-ah!' sighed Father Paul sympathetic-A.A.A.I. signed rather rath sympathoso-ally Then, as he had a considerable number of letters to write before post time, and had the afternoon contessions to face as well, he turned half round in his elbow-chair, crossed his legs,

and disposed himself to listen.
'Im sorry to trouble you, Father Paul, sir, with all you have to do, but I am really put about with that girl of ours—so we are, and and—thinking just that you took an interest in her, your reverence—I——' A pause.

'Well, Mrs. Ahearne, well! you know I do.
Out with it now, woman.'

Out with it now, woman.'

'Faith, then, your reverence, to make a long story short' 'its neither less nor more than this same. Nothing will serve Mary but go into the convent, and there is Harry Capel, and he with a place and all, and a real good way of living. They've not much to talk of in the way of family. Capels are none of the old stock of this converted and livery revergence has a real. country as all, your reverence, bus sure, if you have a good way of living and are an industrious

young man, the rest is nothing but talk."
That's true, observed Father Paul, solemnly and profoundly. "That is really true."
And Mary sae is just twenty, coming on for twenty, and her father he can give her four hun dred, and a trifle maybe in the way of stock Four hundred is not to be succeed ut; indeed, how bad it is! Not but that Capels are well and over contented; and I can add a few little

things myself.' 'Plenty, plenty,—and a fine, good, religious yearred girl !'

y-carred girl!'
Oh, the best, the best indeed! But I will confess to you I'm greatly deceived in her wanting to be a nun. We do blame ourselves, indeed, for keeping her so long at the convent school; but then, you see, a farm is a coarse place for a little girl to be brought up in. coarse place for a little girl to be brought up in.

A boy is different; but until we had a way for
her or to get her settled, her father and myself
would rather the nuns keep her and Margacet.
Then, you see, too, I don's know how, but it
came to her cars that Harry Capel was scampish. 'Deed, I think it was his mother saying'
she was so accious to get him settled—he would be quite good and speedy, she told me, if he was once married. And then, you see, not a thing will she do but read those good books the nuns gave her; and no, she will not take Harry Capel—she won't.' Mrs. Ahearne was crying. fuere is no one else, on a office ste so queer, suggested Father Paul. 'She doesn't like any

one else better?'
'Father Paul!' she burst out indignantly. Oh, Lord, sir! what is it you say to me? My girl never spoke to a boy in her life—never. Oh,

sir! 'Well, well, well! Be easy! How old is

Margaret nuw? 'She is eighteen—just coming on for eighteen. Eighteen, well—that's all right so. And Luke has made it up with a girl from Waterford town, has he? Ten or twelve hundred pounds. Mrs. Absarns leapt from her chair with

*Re easy, easy! Her priest wrote it to me privately. Pho! woman, how did you suppose I would not know that? Well, well, with money that is in business, you never know whether it is in it or whether it is not in it. That's my experience. And why did not Luke cast his eye on Honor Quin here below? I don't care a bit for these girls out of large towns. If they have fine tortunes, or by way of, they demand to be treated accordingly, and they are so

used to finery and grandeur. "Honor Quin, is it, Father Paul? God love you, sir! They think it is nothing short of a judge on the bench that will be good enough for Miss Quin. Take care she don't stop there long enough with her big purse. She wants it all and more—trifling-looking girl that she is. But I don't want to put a word in her way. Oh, not

anyhow-you mind me now, Mrs. Allearne. I have a great regard for your husband and your self, but I don't like to marry one of my girls against her own taste to a man she not only does not like, but does not respect. And I christened Mary, and I take an interest in her, and, talking of thet, too-if, mind I say if, Harry Capel is scampish—I don't know, but if it's a wife he is to get to settle him, you remember Delahunty there below—he had a farm and those Rices gave him one of their girls—I married them myself; just two years after and I buried her; and so I just say it to you now, I do not like to settle Harry Capel

with your Mary.'
'And would you be then for her to go in the convent, your reverence? asked Mrs. Ahearne,

beginning to cry again.

'Sure, where's the harm of her trying? her take six months and see how she likes it. Harry Capel is a line young fellow and has a good way of living. Fetch home that strap cood way of living. Fetch home that strap Margaret. She's long enough in the school. She'll do for Harry Capel if I know her—and give that child her own way. You ought to be

glad to have her to pray for you.' A great cloud faded away from Mrs. Ahearne's face. The perplexity and vexation all vanished at once. She looked with gratitude at Father Paul for a second, then a thought oc-

curred to her.
'Margaret has but three hundred. You see, she is the second, and she is that sort of well-grown fine person that is easier to get off than

her sister, now.'
'Ugh! there, settle that among ye. Talk to
the reverend mother at St. Cecilia's. Do you and Ahearne contrive it among ye-or send him | not support a tariff that is now kept on and | nithing atill with his hands in his pockets here to me if you like.'

I'll send the car for Margaret on Monday. I will just leave you a trifle, sir, for our intention at mass to-morrow.

Father Paul slipped without a word the gold sovereign which she took from her little reticule into a drawer of his writing table, and influence of Sirius reigns, mental and phyended as he had begun the business conversa-

tion with a profound sigh.
'This is a queer world, so it is! That hussai corporal that was so set on marrying Kitty Mulcaby—you heard all about it, of course yes! well, I would not give leave for her to marry him until I should write to England to find out all about him. Ha! faith I don't like my little girls to marry soldiers an all. After writing to York, and Alder-shot, and Sheffield, and last of all to Preston and Aldera month and more it took me—I find my bold hussar has a wife and five children in Preston, not one less, and every one of them with a black muzzle on to make himself, for I sent his photo-graph over to make sure. Ha! ha! ha!

'Faith, Father Paul, it is yourself,' observed Mrs. Ahearne, after joining in his laughter with all her heart. 'I will not delay you sir,

longer.'
'You will not stir now until you have some refreshment. Oh, not a foot! Mary Johnston, there!' called Father Paul.

Miss Johnston walked in at once with a tray containing decanters of port and sherry, and a plate of biscuits, which from long exposure to the air were in a very crumbling con-dition. In spite of her exportulations Mrs. Ahearne was forced to drink a glass of 'sherry wine.' It caused a shiver to pass down her spine, and the soft mouldy biscuit was difficult to swallow. How ever, both were a tribute to her position and im-portance which she could not fail to acknowrate Chapel House. She mounted her side in a sense of satistaction; and it was ledge with a sense of satistaction; and (To be continued.)



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Mrs. Dart's Triplets.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Harnburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-ied babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00. Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., : MONTREAL, P. Q.

THE HUSBANDS THEY LOOK FOR. How women do differ in regard to the kind of men they want to marry. Indeed, there seam to be very few who have succeeded in gotting the one fancy had painted for them. No doubt they all had their minds made up to marry an ideal, but when their fates came along the ideal was forgotter, and is only re-called as an ideal fancy. With some it may be more serious. For instance, those who abandoned their idea's and married rakes or worthless creatures in the guice of men. These unfortunates often recall the husbands they had in the mind's eye or the worthy young men whom they had snubbed because they were poor. "I am an old maid," writes a correspondent, "or at least I am classed with this set. My years fully justify

the younger public in giving me a back seat.
"I had an ideal. So fully was I impressed with the idea that a tall, dark-heired, handsome man would come to me that I would not allow myself to care for any one of the geotlemen who were anxious to become my suitors. Well he came one day, and I was certain that he had been sept by my good augel. I loved him a: sight, and would have married him within a mouth. It was not long, however, until I found that he drank and gambled and did many other wrong thinge. Then I gathered all my strength and said no. He promised to reform for my sake, but again I said no. If he would not reform for his own sake and from principle he would not reform permanently for me. He did these things because it was in him to

do them. "I take no stock in these sentimental reformations. They seldom outlast the honey-moon. My ideal was not long in finding an-other angel, for whose sake he reformed. A year after their marriage she was the most miserable creature I ever knew. He died a gambler and she a sorrow stricken wife and mother. I would say to all young ladies: Have no ideals, but resolve to marry none but honest, industrious, sober, manly man. Study to make yourselves fitting companions for such men, and you will have no trouble in finding such. My ideal man haunts me still: yot when I see one that resembles him I hadder and shut my eyes. So great was my surprise, and so bitter my disappointment when my ideal vanished, that I never have had the heart to think again of marrlago."-Cor. Pittsburg Gazette.

THE PROTECTED FARMER.

Behold, then, the happy fermer as he rises in the morning and puts on his common flannel shirt, taxed 95 per cent. It is perchance cool, and he puts on a coat taxed 57 per cent. He cannot go without shoes, taxed 35 per cent, and the hat that he puts on is

But still more happiness is in store. sits down to breakfast and eats from a plate taxed 50 per cent., with a kulfe and fork caxed 35 per cent. The sugar he puts into his coffee is taxed \$2 per cent, and he seasons his food with salt taxed 40 per sent. He looks fondly at his happy wife and children who share his protection with him, and then goes out and fills his pipe with tobacco taxed 182 per cent., or perhaps lights a pretected cigar exed 118 per cent. Meanwaile, the smiling sun atreams through the protected glass win-

dow of his domicile on a tax of 50 per cent. The thrice happy farmer now takes old Nell out of the stable and puts on a bridle taxed 35 per cent. A neighboring Smithy shoes her, using nails taxed 60 per cent. driven by a hammer that is toxed 20 per cent. He then hitches her to a plow taxed 45 per cent., with chains taxed 58 per cent.,

and proceeds to his highly proceeded lator. The day's work being done he reads a chap ter from his family bible taxed 25 per cent . and knools on a humble carpet taxed 21 per cent. At last he lies down and wraps weary limbs in a sheet taxed 45 per cent, and sinks into the arms of Morpheus under blanket that is taxed 104 per cent.

We have no idea that the farmer desires absolute free trade more than any other class of citizona: se we understand they are willing to acquiesce in a tariff that shall afford a reasonable protection to mechaniss. but like the rest of us they cannot and will ere to me if you like.' builds up monopolics and trusts and is suck-I am really thankful to your reverence. ing the life blood out of the people.

HEALTH IN SUMMER. The prime requisite for a happy summer home is harmonious setting. When the malign and for the vast majority who must face the music at home, there is no better protection than the cultivation of content. As the month passes. If its lapse be accompanied with the heat of tormer years, there comes an amount of nervous prostration that engenders nervous irritability and family jars; and all good home influnces must be invoked to keep peace. Strive to keep your temper. Every failure to do this only makes bodily resistance to diseases, whose infinitesimal germs float upon July heat as cork upon water, ready to enter every door that the temperature makes to be left ajar. Avoid drink. I do not mean alcoholic stimulus alone, which should never be taken except as medicine, but promiscuous swallowing of all sorts of fluids, whose only virtue is that they are cold and wet. It is true that when the skin is fully open and blood serum freely passes through its open pores, more water is needed than in cooler months; but water is all that is demanded. I have recently met with several cases of incomnia due to over taxation of the American nervous system, and have been requested to prescribe some drug that should be effective to produce sleep and be at the same time harmless. No such drug exists! There is not one medicine capable of quieting to aleep voluntary life that has been working ten hours at high pressure, except it be more or less polsonous. Consumption of chloral, bromine in some orm, or opinm has increased in this country to an incredible extent, is still growing, and 'ed by the flercest fire.

and a large number of Americans go to thed every night mere or less under the influence of poleon. Sier: thus obtained is not restful nor reason slice, and nature stornly exacts her penalties for visited law, more severe in these cases than in most others. Digestion suffers first-one is rarely hungry for breakfast, and less of morning appetite is a certain sigh of ill houlth. Increasing pervousness follows until days becomeburdens and poisonod nights the only comfortable part of life. It has been a "schwefrage" for a long time to decide it iced water is causative of kidney disease, from which it seems to be settled that the American suffers more than other races, and the end is not yet. Some physicians, myself among the number, strongly protest against drinking any water or other liquid that is below freezing point. Stomach nerves are quick to resent sudden shocks, and temporary total arrest of digestion follows a draught of iced water or plate of ice cream. Cool drinks, by all means, but never cold; and no ice cream or frozen stuffs directly after meals. A series of experiments upon dogs proved that a tablespoonful of ice cream would suspend digestion processes for two hours; and there is no reason to presume that it would not differently in the human stomach. If it must be eaten at all, it is eafe only midway between meals or at bedtimeand then only for young people, whose stomachs are quickly replenished with nerve energy from well filled centers.—Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson, in The American Magazine for July.

A FORTUNATE SPECULATION.

There are two men at Sebago Lake who were evidently born under a lucky star. These two men are David W. Stanley, of the firm of Stanley & Libby, coat manufacturers, and George E. Whitney, the obliging postmaster at the Lake. For the past six mouths sheet men have invested a chiler a mouth of The Lorisions State Let. a dollar a menth in The Lonisiana State Lot-tery and of the six tickets four have drawn

prizes, all small ones except the last.

These two men put in a dollar each last month and mutually agreed that should one draw a prize he would divide with the other. So each purchased their ticket and awaited developments. When the figures were published it was found that Stanley's ticket had drawn a twentleth part of the capital prize of \$100,000, and Mr. Whitney's ticket drew an "temproprimation" prive of \$10

"approximation" prive of \$10.

The other day, promptly on time, Mr. Stanley received a check for \$5,000 which he cashed and immediately he carried out his agreement to

the letter and gave the postmaster \$2,500.

Mr. Stanley owns and runs a small coatmaking establishment and employs about twenty hands. He will probably enlarge his business now and consequently will give employment to more of the villagers. Mr. Stanley drives his "coat cart" through the surrounding country, having his goods made in the different villages.

one begaudges them their good fortune,—Portland (Me.) Express, July 11.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

A cublegram announces that the British Parliamentary Select Committee on Town Holdings has reported in favor of resuming its sittings during the next session of Parlia-"This' remarks the correspondent, "indicates a strong feeling in favor of taxing ground rents and compelling land owners to compensate tenants for improvements. This question, upon which popular opiuica is making enormous strides, receives a tremendous impetus through the recent action of Lord Portman in exacing fines aggregating £1,500,000 and doubling the rents of his tenants when their leases of Louden property expired." Lord Portman's action merely comes into prominence because it is more than usually grasping, but it is really only a degree worse than that of hundreds of monied nabobs who have at one time or another seized control of the lands, and by class legislation so fixed the laws as to deprive the workers of the fruite of their industry. The Dake of Westminuter is souther drone who has added to his income millions of pounds by merely while the population of the metropolis contimed to grow and by its labor increased the value of his band to an almost fabulous extent. The injustice of the system which permits men like Lord Portman and the Duke of Westminster practically to rob the commurity of their natural rights may well command the attention of Parliament. We venture the belief that one reason why the Toxics of the Motherland-the sticklers for privilege-are so anxious to prevent Parliament from reliaving itself of the manage ment of party Irish questions by allowing the islanders to rule themselves in these matters as we in Ontario do, is to be found in the fact that were the ever-recurring Irish question disposed of, there would be a demand that could not be resisted for the total removal of the anomalies complained of. Oace the end of the wedge is inserted, the haters of privilege—they are really in the majority in Britain-would not stop short till every unfair law is removed from the statute book. The taxation of land values may result in reducing the incomes of titled idlers, but those who make the values will be the gainers, and surely that is justice .- Hamilton Times.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS. We often do more good by our sympathy

than by our labors. He who knows little soon blabs lt .- [Por-

tuguese Proverb. Pride wours soft raiment, but keeps a lean larder. - [Russlan Proverb.

Misery follows the spendthrift, but dwells with the miser. - [Danish Proverb.

A lie has no legs and cannot stand, but it has wings and can fly far .- [Uhinese Proverb. The firmest friendships have been formed in THE GOOD, TIMES COMING.

Grandma Goff said a curious thing—
"Boys may whistle, but girls must sing."
That's the very thing I heard her say
To Kate, no longer than yesterday.

"Boys may whistle." Of course they may, If they pucker their lips the proper way. But for the life of me I can't see Why Kate can't whistle as well as me.

"Boys may whistle, but girls must sing,"
Now, I call that a curious thing.
If boys can whistle, why can't girls, too?
It's the easiest thing in the world to do. First you do that when you do this-

Just like you were fixing up for a kiss.
It's a very poor girl, that's all I say,
Who can't make out to do that way. "Boys may whistle," but girls may not;
A whistle's a song with the noise knocked out
Strayed off somewhere down the threat,

Everything lost but the cheerful note.

So if boys can whistle and do it well, Why cannot girls, will somebody tell? Why can't they do what a boy can do? That is the thing I should like to know. went to father and asked him why

Girls couldn't whistle as well as I?

And he said, "The reason that girls must sing, Is because a girl's a sing-ular thing." And grandma laughed till I knew she'd ache, When I said I thought it all a mistake.
"Never mind, little man," I heard her say,

'They will make you whistle enough day." Well Allen Dromgorle.

LEAVE IT ALONE. "I can do something that you can't," said a young man to his companion; "I can take my glass." "And I can do something that you can't," was the quick reply—"I can leave it alone." Now this is the kind of young man we like to see. The youth who has the firmness to refuse when asked to do a foolish or wicked thing is the one of whom we are proud. It's an easy matter to sail with the wind or float with the tide, and easy to form bad habits, so that none can boast over power to do that. It is the one who can let them alone that is worthy of praise. And the time to let drink alone is before the appetite for it has been formed. There is nothing inviting about it; then don't use it. Be man enough to let it alone. Hold up your head and say that you are its master and never intend to become its slave.

BAD COMPANIONS.

A story is told of a gentleman who had a splendid singing canary. A friend wanted to see if he could teach his sparrows to sing by keeping the canary with them. He borrowed it and placed it in the cage with the aparrows. Instead, however of teaching them to sing, the poor bird got so timid among the strange birds that it stopped singing altogether, and did nothing but chirp the sparrows. The owner then took it rowed it and placed it in the cage with the sparrows. Instead, however of teaching like the sparrows. The owner then took it without it, as my wife is troubled with a pain in back, but still it would not sing, until he put the shoulder, and nothing else gives relief. Can it beside a canary which sung well, when it | you send us some?" soon regained its old notes.

MONEY.

Speaking of American banks, a New York paper says: "The peculiar feature of the national banking system relates to the issue of national banking system relates to the issue of circulating notes. By depositing United States bonds at Washington a bank receives ninety per cent of the face value of thebonds in national bank notes, the payment of which is guaranteed by the Government. For this privilege the banks pay a tax of one per cent on their circulation, but they receive full interest on their such as the such a culation; but they receive full interest on their deposited bonds. Thus, with \$100,000 in bonds a bank draws interest on that amount, and has \$90,000 of notes to use as money.

In recent years the most dangerous powers of the banks—that of increasing or diminishing their circulation at pleasure—has been destroyed by legislation.

And Miss Mary—now? said Peter, half closing his eyes, 'I see she is going to be said on't want to put a word in her way. Oh, not 'Deed, then; Mary—I don't know what wegrim she has taken in her head. Weary megrim she has taken in her head. Weary no me. Peter Quin, the girls are very different on a cheap towel taxed 45 per cent. He draws water in a bucket taxed 35 per cent. He draws water in a bucket taxed 35 per cent. He draws water in a bucket taxed 35 per cent. He now contemplates staying girl that she is. But I don't know on its ground.

A story was told in the early days of the for the world!'

Ar. Whites possess about two years, and is one of President Cleveland's appropriate about two years, and is one of President Cleveland's appropriate. The income from his little office is not very large, in fact just about a living, so that his windfall is a good made in the different villages. A story was told in the early days of the for the world!'

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A story was told in the early days of the draws water in a bucket taxed 35 per cent. He now contemplate's staying about two points are the national banking system which illustrates the bucket taxed 35 per cent. He now contemplate's staying about two points are the national banking system which illustrates the bucket taxed 35 per cent. He now contemplate's staying about two points are the national banking system which illustrates the bucket taxed 35 per cent. He now contemplate's staying about two points are th says. He contemplates starting a country store to his lawyer, who, when the five heirs came of as soon as it is settled who shall occupy the President's chair for the next term. These two men's luck is a by-word in the village, but no warded to Washington. In due time \$270,000 of circulating notes, guaranteed by the Government were received. The question of investment then arose, and the circulating notes were invested, under the lawyer's advice in United States bonds at par. The "bank" then drew interest from Uncle Sam on 8570,000, for which Uncle Sam had never received more than \$150,000. But the lawyer shrewdness was not exhausted. He had his bank made a national depository, and the government entrusted to it \$3,000,000 of government money, which it invested in United States bonds. So the descendants of the defunct patriot, who made a loan of \$150,000 to th government in its need, were rewarded with interest on \$3,570,000. It was one of those cases which are often cited to prove the efficacy of labor and prudence in accumulating fortunes

HERE ARE TWO MORE OF FORTUNE'S

FAVORITES. The last two drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery has left a large slice of the capital prize in Galveston, viz., \$15,000 in May and \$15,000 in June. The fortunate winner of the last \$15,000 was Mr. George W. Seibert, employed in the auditor's office of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway. He held one-twertieth of No. 90.443, which won the capital prize of \$300. 000. He got the money immediately by depositing his ticket with Hall, Hutchison & Co., without even having to pay any discount or exchange. - Galveston (Tex.) News, July 7.

CARE OF A COLD.

A cold is a departure from health, and should really be attended to at once. Do not let it cure itself. Get rid of it soon. Do not feed it, ıtself. though but starve it. One cold after another nearly always ends in thickening of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, and before you are aware of it you become the victim of a winter cough. The morning tub (cold, is a very sure preventive Never overclothe nor over mean) ever orerclothe nor overheat The neck should be kept colds. yourself. cool. Keep away from fires indoors if you are subject to colds. Cough, if not the result of simple laryngeal bronchial catarrh, may mean a very serious departure from health, and the sooner one sees a doctor in such a case the better. Do not be afraid to consult him. Re member, it is only those that delay who suffer in the end. I do not advise you to rush away to a physician with every trifling ailment, but it is better to be sure than sorry. Many people would benefit much by taking cod liver oil for a month or six weeks about the changes of the season. Probably the diet would have to be lowered a little and an occasional mild aperient taken. Getting thin is is another serious departure from health. One zenerally does lose weight in winter, and regain it in summer ; but a slow and steady decrease in weight calls aloud for medical interference. Want of sleep and restless nights are symptoms which cannot be overlooked. The canse must be found and removed. The trouble may certainly arise from overwork and worry combined. but in most cases the stomach and digestive system are the roots of the evil. Nervous system are the roots of the evil. Nervous people worry most, but they also work most. Well, the question one is inclined to ask himself when he feels something wrong with himself is: "Am I overworking myself?" I would answer thus: If you really enjoy working it cannot injure you very much; but, on the other hand, if it is force work, and you find little pleasure in it, then it

done by taking exercise; by breathing only fresh air night and day, indoors and out, and by careful regulation of the diet. In conclusion, let me entreat of you, as you value your happiness, not to neglect first departures from health. The story of the reservoir has really a moral for every one of us.—Cassell's Family Magazine. Magazine.

ON AN AVERAGE.

It is said that during the lifetime of the average man he will endure about 500 days sickness. The best way to reduce your average is to use Burdock Blood Bitters whenever the system requires a tonic regulating and cleansing medicine.

Youth is the season when natures soft and pliant grow together, each becoming part of other and colored by it, thus becoming one in heart.—Lord Chief Justice Coleriage.

SUMMER TRAVEL

is usually subject to dangerous and sudden attacks of howel complaints, diarrice, dysentary, etc., caused by change of food and water. The sovereign remedy and surest safeguard against all such troubles is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry Never travel without it.

The wisdom of the ignorant somewhat resembles the instinct of animals; it is diffused, but in a very narrow sphere, but within the circle it acts with vigor, uniformity and success--[Goldsmith.

MADE ON PURPOSE.

We are taught that everything is made to fill some purpose. The reason Burdock Blood Bitters has succeeded in being placed in the front rank of modern medicines is that it fills so well the purpose for which it was intended—that of curing diseases of the stomach, liver and blood.

Friendship hath the skill and observation of the best physician, the diligence and vigilance of the best nurse and the tenderness and patience of the best mother,

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

Do to day's duty, fight to day's temptation and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things which you cannot see and could not understand if you saw

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. Flies apy out the wounds, hees the flowers;

so do good men the merits, and common men the faults.—[Hindoo Proverb,

In judging others a man labors to no parpose, commonly errs, and easily sins; but in judging himself he is always wisely and usefully employed.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the

action. A sensible man does not brag, avoids introducing the names of his creditable companions, omits himself as habitually as another man intrudes bimself in the discourse, and is content with putting his fact or theme simply

on its ground.

Mr. John Anderson, Grassmere, Ont., writes: "The Vegetable Discovery you sent me is all gone, and I am glad to say that it has greatly he cannot say too much for its cleansing and curative qualities."

In matters of great concern, and which must be done, there is no surer argument of a weak mind than Irresolution—to be undetermined where the case is so plain and the necessity so urgent; to be always intending to lead a new life, but never find time to set about it.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that

will not exclude the poor from its benefits. --The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of women; the foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, is reliance on the goodness of Gcd.

No one Buys a "Pig in a Poke"-in other words, purchases on mere guesswork—who buys for his or her relief Northrop & Lyman's Vege-table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The fact is too well known to leave room for any peradventure that it is a sovereign curative for Indigestion, Costiveness, Impurities of the Blood, Kidney and Female troubles and other infirmi-

ties. Visitor.—" Is your mother in to-day, my boy?" Candid child- 'No sir, she's doing up preserves."

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsis, and too hearty sating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this,

The ignorant do not really believe that knowledge gives power and pleasure, and the educated except the chosen few, value it only for the power and pleasure it gives.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after sent day's use. Marvelous curres. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Henry Brewer, an English soldier wounded in India and sent home to be put on the reserve, has just died of what the doctors agree was hydrophobia, although he solemnly asserted that he had never been bitten by a dog, cat, or any other animal.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their allments that rare is the toilet that is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to these renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and in-valuable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are unapproachable for subduing the maladies of young and old.

We do not always perceive that even the writing of a note of congratulation, the fabri-cation of something intended as an offering of affection, our necessary intercourse with characters which have no congeniality with our own, or hours apparently trined away in the domestic circle, may be made by us the performance of a work, and you find little pleasure in it, then it most sacred and blessed work; even the carry-will tell on your constitution. But many people ing out, after our feeble measure, of the design cannot afford rest. Well, but wonders can be of God for the increase of happiness. The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES:

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1he Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 15, 1888.

THE American lady, to whom Sir Thomas Esmonde is said to be engaged, is Miss May Brady, daughter of Judge John R. Brady, of New York, and granddaughter of a distinguished Irish patriot.

BULLETIN XXXII, just issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, contains a valuable treatise on "Ensilage," by Mr. J.W. Robertson. professor of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural college. These bulletins are of great practical value and might be imitated with success in this province, where scientific farming is as much needed as in Ontario, to say no more.

TORONTO Orangemen have crowned themselves with glory again. At a demonstration yesterday they attacked a Catholic orphana' home where there were only five Sisters of Mercy, smashed the windows, broke the gates and otherwise exhibited the heroism and Christianity peculiar to their "order." Of course, the Toronto police, who are famous for their activity, made no arrests.

Leo XIII. is engaged at present in preparing for publication a bull conferring on the Order of Malta all its ancient rights and privileges. The reorganization of that body, picion already points as the principal. While however, will be carried out in conformity with the exigencies of the present age. One of its chief objects is to be the ransom of | deed, he will be hard pushed to find a terri-African slaver.

REV. DR. O'REILLY, Treasurer of the National League of America, finds interest in the organization revived by recent events in Ireland, notably by the slow murder of John Mandeville in Tullamore jail. This reawakened interest is made manifest by the activity of local organizations in contribut. ing funds for carrying on the "land war."

In reference to the report quite generally circulated recently as to the intention of the Holy Father to leave Rome in consequence of the continued hostility of the Quirinal Government to the Church, it appears by advices from the Eternal City that the Pope has had no such intention, nor will he leave Rome except by force. The report was started by the Osservatore Romano, which, the correspondent of the Liverpool Times points out, has no official character.

THE change in the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the topic on the streets, and a great deal of quiet unloading is said to be going on. Sir George Stephen's retirement is regarded as the result of Sir John Macdonald's backdown on the Manitoba monopoly clause. Certainly the retiring president has done a great work, and is entitled to relief from the cares he has so long and ably borne.

It is said that Sir Hector Langevin wants o run little Joe Tassé in Montreal East. We don't know a man in Montreal who would be more easily beaten than the rejected of Ottawa and Laprairie. Mr. Chapleau is thought to favor the nomination of Ald. Jeannotte, who would probably make a good run. The mention of these names i. in itself proof of the abject poverty of ability in that way, for it appears that English and personality in the Tory party.

ALL over the world the Irish cause is recognized as the cause of humanity against oppression. Therefore we hold it to be in the interests of all men that they should constantly hear and feel the pressure of Irish wrongs. There shall be no peace on earth till this question is settled and relief is given the starving, rack-rented tenants of Ireland. The Irish are fighting the battle of the Scotch. English and Welsh peasantry against landlordism, and this is why the Nationalists are opposed with such Insane bitterness. Everyweapon, whether of calumny, senseless race hatred, or religious bigotry, is used against them. The lords and dukes who "own" the soil of Ireland would

sight beneath the ses, if only the submission it, but there are some few at least who cannot of their serfs in other parts of the empire were assured. But they dare not concede an only he was less Irish. Lovers of Ireland, do inch lest the whole structure of the aristoc not forget that his love for your country has not totter and fall. The lines are not been merely expressed in words, but, to use racy totter and fall. The lines are now sharply drawn, and the Irish cannot but make substantial progress, since the thinking working people of England see the scope of the contest. Home Rule is wanted, but no particular form of government is insisted on. only that the people shall have homes, not | renting Irish landlord, how much more hovels; comfort in old age, not the poorhouse; that the deer pastures shall feed cattle, and that the emigrant ship shall no more yearly bear away the best of Ireland's youth and manhood.

MR. WHEELER, Congressman from Alabama, has introduced a peculiar bill. It proposes to impose an unaccustomed duty upon the Superintendent of the census. The bill provides for ascertaining the physical effect upon offspring resulting from amalgamation of the human species. The bill directs the superintendent of the next census to "ascertain and report the birth rate and death rate among pura whites, negroes, Chinese, Indians, halfbreeds and hybrids of any description of the human race."

SENATOR SHERMAN, in his remarkably able speech on the Fisheries Treaty in the United States Senate, denied Mr. Chamberlain's assertion to the effect that all leading men of America were opposed to Home Rule for Ireland. If a poll of the Senate were taken, he said, on that subject there was hardly a Senator who would not give a hearty "yea" to the proposition to give to the Irish people Home Rule as it is understood in the United States. Similar sentiments were expressed by Mr. Blaine. But this merely goes to prove what everyone now believes, namely, that Chamberlain is only an ordinary, not a plansble. liar.

LETTERS published by Mr. Kane and Mr. Hooper substantiate the charge of systematic cruelty against the Balfour administration practised on Irish political prisoners. Dr. Ridley now appears, in the light cast by these letters, to have been placed in a most trying position for a humane man and a physician to occupy. Ordered by the Government to act contrary to his knowledge and judgment, as a medical man, he appears to have yielded, through fear of losing his situation, to the brutal commands of Balfour. When one of the victims, Mr. Mandeville, died from the effects of violence and starvation, Dr Ridley had no courage to face the popular wrath and cut his throat to escape it. A more hideous exposure of the horrors of Balfourian government could hardly be made. Humanity stands aghast at it.

CONCERNING the author of the Times forgeries the London Universe says: We shall soon be able to nail to the wall the wretched creature at whom the hand of susit is yet time, he would do well to spirit himself away to some foreign land, although, intory so remote that the curses and contempt of the Irish race will not pursue him there. By his act, whether instigated by spite or over the lives of all who bear it. It should not be impossible among the small ring of ex-Irish members to fix upon the porson whose to the awful course. It should be the duty of all to clear themselves; but all cannot.

THE attempt to get up a cry against York Post. It says :-

The Canadian Pacific Railway, we are told, is now carrying 42 per cent of the tea that we consume. Well, what of that? If they are doing so, they must be doing it at a loss, because they have a more difficult and expensive line to operate than ours. If they are doing it at a loss, they are giving us some of their money, which senstors ought not to object to except upon strictly political grounds. If they are doing it at a profit, then our own railroads are to blame for allowing the Canadians to pick up business under their noses. So as to business taken from American ports on the Pacific to American points east of the mountains. venture to say that every pound of freight so carried has been carried at a loss, or at least without profit, the interstate commerce law being non operative as to that traffic. It will probably be found that not more than 5 per cent, of the traffic naturally belonging to American lines has been taken by the Canadian Pacific, and that upon this 5 per cent, the Canadians have no reason to congratulate themselves. But there can be no objection to the investigation except that it involves a certain amount of useless bickering, and plays into the hands of those who seek to multiply difficulties with foreign countries in order to help the "home market."

BOXCOTTING, when practised by the Irish. is a great orime demanding no less than censure by the Pope himself. Yet the Irish are not the only people who show their feelings the rescript against boycotting, practice it themselves in a most offensive manner. Bishop Bagshawe of Nottingham, having shown his sympathy for Ireland, has actually been reduced to want by his English Tory flock. "A lover of Ireland" writes to the Liverpool

Catholic Times: A few weeks ago I noticed a report of a generous donation to the Very Rev. Canon Monahan to show esteem for him and the reverend Bishop of Nottingham. I was indeed glad to see it; but may I venture to suggest that anyone wishing to show their esteem and appreciation for the Bishop of Nottingham for his manly and courageous sympathies to a poor and unjustly treated nation, should send donations to himself personally. Very few people are aware of the real and hard loss that the Bishop has had to bear because of 'his sympathies'; few realise that he has been practiwho "own" the soil of Ireland would cally howcotted by the rich and unsympathetic be willing enough to relinquish their of England in their to-be expected assistance in

a vulgar phrase "he is heavily paying the

We think this is a case which calls for a letter from Rome on the sin of boycotting a Bishop by English Catholics. Surely if it is a crime against morals to boycott a rackheinous is it to boycott a bishop of the Catholic Church?

THE venerable string of chestnuts presented to the meeting at Joliette yeaterday as a platform for the Bien party of Quebec is more suggestive of merriment than of series consideration. Its authors described it as a "progressive" policy, and therefore they are Progressivists," after the style of the crab who progresses backwards. As the institutions of the country are in no particular danger the declaration of Tory fidelity to them is vastly reassuring. It is also gratifying to have their assurance that they will maintain respect for authority, property, law and social order. Judging them by their record, we would not have believed it, if they had not said so. But when the Tories find it necessary to insert a plank to that effect in their platform, they must have felt the necessity of reassuring the public mind regarding their intentions, feeling, no doubt, that their past conduct had laid them open to suspicion on this vitai point. They also declared their faith in "a wise administration of the public domain and public funds." Noble sentiment! But why did they not practice when in power what they now preach in Opposition. Their wisdom was demonstrated in twenty years of government, at the end of which they left the Province bankrupt, its most valuable assets sold and the money dissipated, the public domain wasted, the revenues equandered, the treasury empty and the Province over twenty millions in debt! With a record like that, the Tories reach the sublimity of impudence when they prate about "wise administration." As a policy, the Jolietie platform is the veriest flapdoodle, and is fittingly topped off with fulsome adulation of "the talents, the energy and patriotism of the chiefs, and the discipline of the Tory party." But, we suppose, they would have done better if they could, and if they knew how. Having thus got their planks and nailed them together, the best thing they can do is to

To our friends at the seaside we would commend an article in the last Medical Record | and order that a foreign nution (first assuming which is well worth their attention:

make a raft of their platform for the trip they

are about to take up Salt Creek.

At almost any of the seaside resorts numbers of children, usually little girls, may be seen, with their clothes tucked up around their hips, wading out as far as their little legs will permit. It is a pastime in which they take great delight, and it seems really cruel to attempt to deprive them of it. Do Raven, however, has no such compassion for them, and writes pointing out the danger to health in this sport. The water around the legs is cold, and the sun beating upon the head and trunk is hot, and the common result, this writer states, is a condition resembling heatstroke. The victim is feverish and restless, complaining of headache and cupidity, he has covered an honest name with ties are cold. Jactitation of the limbs is everlssting infamy, and thrown a shadow commonly seen, and vomiting is a frequent symptom. The conjunctive are congested, and there is intolerance of light and sound. Twice he has seen peritonitis brought about by this practice, and in averal cases the need or motives of vindictiveness would urge symptoms attributed to "paddling" have been so the symptoms attributed to "paddling" have been so the symptoms attributed to cause anxiety. It is surprising that, among so many offenders, there should be so few sufferers; but the symptoms in may cases, he suggests, may not be sufficiently severe to render the attendance of a medical man necessary. If the children Canada on account of the enterprising action must wade, as probably they will, Dr. Raven of the Canadian Pacific Reilway by certain says that a degree of safety is insured by American newspapers is derided by the New making the child leave the water froquently, and run about on the shore. The limbs thus become warm again, and some danger is avoided at the expense of the skin, which is apt to become inflamed and blistered by the sun. This, however, is a minor evil The treatment which he employs in cases of heatstroke from "paddling" is to make the patient paddle, as it were, at the other end. That is, to immerse the extremities in hot mustard and water, while douches and iced water are applied to the head. To relieve congestion of the internal organs, a brisk purge is generally needed.

> CARDWELL has always been regarded as the safest of safe Tory constituencies, yet the issue of the writ has been delayed for many months, because the Tories of the place are at daggers drawn. They have put two candidates in the field against one Reformer, and the chances are that both will be beaten. So far all efforts to heal the split have been in vain, and so Cardwell remains unrepresented. In any case the fate of the county is in the hands of the Catholics, and if they are wise they will teach Sir John Macdonald and his candidate or candidates a lesson they very much need at present.

In the growth of wealth and the power of corporations the Boston Herald sees the same forces at work for the ruin of Republican insti. tutions in America that brought about the de-Catholics, who were most active in securing cline and fall of the Roman empire. Popular subscriency to the rich is the chief element of the danger apprehended. "To the superficial student it might seem that the downfall of the Roman republic was due to the hereditary patrician class; but, as both law and custom made it impossible for the latter to engage in business pursuits, their influence, so far as wealth was concerned, was but slight compared with the men of common birth who represented what in our day would be called the great financiers, speculators and manufacturers. These were the men who, individually or in combination, furnished the sinews of war for carrying on the various political insurrections; they were the ones who bribed the people at election times to vote for the candidates who would do as they were told; their interests, as the crations of Cicero prove, were chiefly considered in the carrying on of distant campaigns or in the selection of commanding generals; it was into their

public spirit and debauched the political morals of the people, it became easy for them to welcome and support a strong man, who, while pretending to preserve Republican traditions, should be in reality an irresponsible autocrat."

In Europe the situation has not been improve ed by the young Emperor's accession and trip to St. Petersburg. The scenes have been shifted that's all, and the grim play goes on as usual with lots of red fire in reserve. In England the elements of disquiet are brewing and an appre. hension has grown up that war is coming and an old scare which is got up periodically when governments are in need of heavy votes of money. Nevertheless there is every indication that Russia is determined to have her way. Her armies are even now camped within striking distance of Constantinople, and the slightest spark would produce a conflagration which would furnish the needed excuse. Indeed it is now clear that England must either prepare to fight Russia or make terms with her, and just now it is hard to say which alternative is the more disagreeable.

FRENCH AGGRESSIONS IN NEW-

FOUNDLAND. Has England so loosened her grip of affairs in America that a French naval officer can assume functions of government on British soil, and the pour colonists of Newfoundland, where his action was taken, have no redress? The commander of the French warship Le Drac forcibly interfered with two Newfoundlanders, named Murphy and Andrews, to prevent them erecting a lobster house at a place called Hauling Point, White Bay, on their coast. A correspondent signing himself "W" gives the facts in the St. John's Colonist. He admits that the Erench have certain rights, but if they are deprived of any privileges which they are by treaty entitled to, they have their remedy, he holds, in a diplomatic complaint to the British Government-certainly not in taking the law in their own hands; for it would be more reasonable to suppose that the United States has the right to send a ship-of-war into any port of Canada or Newfoundland to forcibly assert her interpretation of the comvessels in Canadian and Newfoundland waters, waters and harbors and exercise there a maritime and territorial jurisdiction.

We can well understand thefeeling that has been aroused by the tone of the protests against the action of the French commander. The correspondent alluded to describes the act as "an outrage that nothing can justify, and as destructive of every principle of law as valid her own construction of privileges granted her in British territory) should thus proceed forcibly to enforce it. The position cannot be sanctioned, and can only end in a

deadly resistance." It would be well for the Canadian government, which is about entering into negotiations with the government of Newfoundland for the admission of the colony into the Dominior, to insist that this French shore difficulty shall be settled before the union, if union be agreed upon. Meantime the determined atthe trenchant terms in which their feelings are expressed demand closer attention on the

part of British and Canadian statesmen. Those feelings are set forth by the corresterms. 'Oa the very face of the treaties," he writes, "under which the French exercise a right of fishing, nothing seems plainer than that a limited codfishery slone was the intended concession, and in analyzing the wording of the treatles and contemporary conditions, this comes out with overwhelming strength. But through the crimical supineness of the British Government and the persistently aggressive spirit of the French, admissions have been made from time to time which have not only surrounded the treaties with a fog of misconception, but have entrenched the French in a favorable position to make the most extravagant demands of a territorial jurisdiction.

"The ground which Newfoundland should take in this matter is clear, and she should hold it unflinchingly. First,-That the territory from Cape Ray to Cape John, with adjacent waters, is wholly hers-hers, of course, first through Great Britain, by discovery, by conquest, but more, above all other conditions, by actual possession and occupation for a century.

"Second-That the laws, all and singular, which govern the rest of the Island, are applicable to that part of the coast to foreigners as well as British, and that processes of law against violence should be issuable against French as well as native law-breakers.

"Thirdly-That nothing shall force her to give up one jot of her land or water privileges. That she who owns them will use them despite all opposition, whether British or French, not minding threats or commands so long as they do not come within the sanction of her own laws. Yielding, if needs be, but only for a moment, to force, which cannot be successfully resisted, and leaving the responsibility of consequences with those who use the force.

Fourthly-As regards the French pribait-fish, and the right to dry (an important | tem is wrong and must be changed. word) their fish on shore, and that in this molest) they shall not be interrupted or molested.

" The future has in store, can have in store cession to France. An increasing resident grasp, to see the Island become independent of Great Britain, or that it should sink from manly, and fee humble ever to make allusion to

ignoble task of depriving men of that which is ers, in state colonization schemes, and though the treaty privileges of the French were five they are, yet would this right of our people to live in their own land overstep them all. that among its possibilities is an invasion of | How hard, then, how monstrous, that it English soil by continental armies. But this is should be held in abeyance or sacrificed on catastrophe, the system which is the primary account of concessions with which it need have no conflict. For a just and exact reading of the treaties can give the French no liberties that are inconsistent with this primary right of our own people.

> "In order to precipitate matters it might be well for any one aggrieved by this forcible interference of the French to apply to our Newfoundland Supreme Court for a warrant of arrest, or possibly for a warrant of ejectment against the offender. I do not think it would be refused. But I strongly urge resistance to every encroachment, whether in the true constitutional idea. By its rigid en the shape of directions hostile to our own laws. given by British warships, (as e. g. removal of cod-traps, which are made valid by our law,) or personal interference of the French. Nothing worth while has ever been gained by supineness on lethargic protest. Resistance, stern and uncompromising, has It will take some time to bring given us our modern civilization. There is it into effect, but it is bound no need to point to examples, history is its to continue till the last vestiges of record."

> and insisted on that there is no desire on the change the products of his labor how, when part of the Colonists to molest or interrupt the French in their codfishery, so long as of his labor itself. they exercise it in places where British fishermen have not prior possession. Any is but the practical application of principles thing beyond this, we are told, shall be resisted to the very utmost.

JOURNALIST'S WORK.

We find in an English paper a review of an essay in "one of the magazines" on journalism. We wish the reviewer had been acon. distribution. Not only have they taxed rate and stated what magazine and who was mercial rights which treaties give to fishing the essayist. There are many persons who imagine themselves journalists, yet who fail as to allow that Franco can come into our to give authority when they quote that individuals the power to levy taxes. Thus the true journalist experiences a feeling akin to exasperation when he finds loose references like the above. However, there is so much truth in the article that we are glad to extend its infirence. The writer is described as "a veteran member of the profession of letters," Newman on the work of the journalist, in corporations to bleed the people, a cruel slavery." Most men who have had to do the people, he bribed them with their own pain. "That pain," says Dr. Newman, "is necessaries of life, these to contribute a northe token of the wear and tear of the mind, tion thereof to the Government's corruption titude assumed by the Newfoundlanders and and if work done comparatively at leisure fund, which, in turn, is used at election times involve such mental fatigue and exhaustion. what must be the toil of those whose intel continuing the huge fraud by which a set of lects are to be flaunted daily before the unprincipled persons are maintained as a public in full dress, and that dress ever Government by another set, each robbing the pondent strendy quosed in unmistakeable new and varied, and span, like the silk- people turn about and sharing the plunder. worms, out of themselves." These words Did we not see this abominable system of their truth now, when the demand for would submit to it. this periodical form of literature has increased a thousandfold, and the supply naturally in proportion. The writer of the essay expresses the belief that there are probably hundreds of men whom necessity has com-Pelied to shatter their brains upon the cruel stones of Fleet Street who might in happier conditions have done honor to literature and to themselves. "It would ill become me," he adds, " to take up my parable against the newspaper. They served me well at the time when such service was of inestimable value to me. When I think of the tulents I have seen wasted and the lives wrecked on such hopeless and unending drudgery, I cannot but own there is some truth in the saying that journalism is the curse of literature.'

INDUSTRIAL EMANCIPATION.

It is now evident, in spite of the efforts of understand, the real issue, that a new "Irrepressible Capilica" has begun on this continent. As Lincoln represented the forces that were gathering for the destruction of slavery, Cleveland represents the forces now gathering for the emancipation of labor. As the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the sums," it is a natural evolution ber, milk, peas, beans, poultry and other that freedom of the laborer should be followed | products of the farm were to be made free or by the freedom of the labor itself. Canada | the duty on the foreign product were to be having adopted by stress of circumstances, the | reduced, the first to feel the heavy blow system which grew out of the exigencies of woul be the farmers, more than 100.000 in the civil war will be compelled in like manner | number, along our northern frontier." to adopt whatever policy may be the result of the coming presidential election in the United no compensating advantages. The same States. But it will be more than a policy, tariff which would reduce the price of farm vileges that they have a boundary right of for it comes from the slowly maturing con- produce would also reduce all the farmer codfishery, involving, of course, the taking of viction of the people that the prevailing sys-

The spirit of the movement finds expression | ways, that's all. But, we would like right (while they can never be allowed to in the declaration that government shall no to ask, if the competition of the Pennsylvania onger rob the people by means of taxation. and Ohio farmers with the farmers of N.w The system of industrial slavery styled Pro- | York does not act precisely in the way the ltection, is now beginning to be understood Journal complains of, and if the rule of exbut one settlement of this question of French by the masses, whose labor is the source of clusion is good as regards Canada, would it claims, and it is not in the direction of con. all wealth. Its nature is seen in its results. not also be good as regards every State in the The wealth created by labor has become Union? Undoubtedly it would, and the arpopulation cannot be deprived of the means | through it concentrated in the hands of a few | gument pushed to its legitimate conclusion of existence with which nature has doomed who do not labor, and who take advantage of will land its advocate in Slavic communism them. To attempt to do so is high treason lit to set saids the economic laws and force where each little community is hedged about hands that the agricultural districts of Italy against humanity, and neither ships nor the wealth producers into the position of in a way that only permits so many men

reckon their dollars by hundreds of millions, to them as the breath of life. It is the first while millions of men are in want, although note of the modern social philosophy that they toil hard and constantly. Among these "every man that is willing to work is en- whose thought gives direction to the movement titled to eat," and we see how the force of the for the dostruction of this system there is no axiom is being recognized by the Government, idea of taking away from any man the eg., by the British Government in the Irish wealth of which he is possessed, land question, in the case of the Scotch croft. The desire is to change the conditions, so that this manifestly unjust and daugerous distribution of the fruits of labor times as conclusive, five times as extensive as shall coase. For should it continue and the wealth of the nation continue to pour into the pockets of a few, a social and political conflagration must ensue. To prevent that cause of the wrong must be abolished.

In order to make this clearly understood it is necessary to insist on first principles, foremost among which is the fundamental doctrine that the power of the Government to tax the people is limited strictly by its needs of revenue, these needs being limited in turn by the necessities of national defence and the administration of justice. No government can be permitted to tax the people for any other purpose whatever. This is the true Liberal, the true democratic. forcement alone can labor be emancipated and all men placed on the only plane of equality possible in relation to government. Here we have the proclamation of the new

conflict which must be fought to a conclusion in Canada as well as in the United States. industrial slavery are destroyed and In conclusion the principle is laid down the emancipated worker will be as free to exand where he pleases as he now is to dispose

In this there is nothing revolutionary. It long recognized as fundamental to the wellbeing of society. And it is plain that the times are ripe for the change. We have seen how governments, by exceeding their functions, have overthrown the equilibrium which should exist in production and the people excessively for objects in which they had no right to interfere, but they have by unjust legislation given private we have, as a result, vastly increased artificial value for everything but that which gives all things value—labor.

Against the movement for reform are ranged all the powers of ill-gotten wealth and corporations which draw enormous revenues from the people through the means and his article gives some useful hints to the given them by government. Politicians havtyro who is embarking in the same trade. ing discovered that they could bleed the He quotes a striking passage from Cardinal corporations on condition of allowing the which the greatest living master of English perennial sourcefof corruption was established. expresses his keen sympathy for men whom This is what Sir John Macdonald meant he describes as being "under the rod of a when he said at Quebec, that, if he bribed with composition must know the stress which | money! Would it not be far better for the at times it occasions them to have to write- | people to keep their money themselves, than a distress sometimes so keen and so specific | to pay it to the ringe, combines and corporathat it resembles nothing clse than bodily tions in the shape of enhanced prices on the to bribe and debauch the constituencies, thus

were written by Cardinal Newman in political and commercial exploitation carried 1852; but if they were true five-and-thirty on from year to year, we could scarcely heyears ago, think how terrible must be lieve any people endowed with common sense

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Perhaps the best argument in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity is to be found in the protests formulated by the Republican press of the United States against tariff reform. For instance, we find in the Albany Journal a long lament over the prospective evils that will follow the adoption of the Mills Tariff Bill. We are told that "the artificial line which separates New York from Canaca separates cheap and expensive labor, cheap and expensive farm products, low and high priced farm lands. It has been the dream and the hope of the Canadian farmers to break down the barrier of protection that keeps him from our magnificent markets. Even with a duty of \$2 a ton on hay, 15 cents a bushel on potutous and protective duties on fruits, vegetables, grain, eggs and dairy propoliticians, who wish to conceal, if they ducts the farmers along the northern houndary find it almost impossible to cempete with their Canadian opponents over the line.'

The effects of the removal of existing barwiers is bewailed should the free traders havheir way. "If," says the writer, who is afraid that Canadian farmers may give him plenty cheap food, "wool, vegetables, lum-

This would be very melancholy were there must buy. The purchasing power of the dollar would be increased both

hands being drafted into the army to perish, as we have seen them, by thousands in the swamps of the Danube or among the snows of the Caucasus.

But the Jeremiah of Albany has more rueful things to say. He laments that farms in Canada " are more productive than the farms of New York. The average yield of tall wheat in Canada in 1885 was 241 bushels per acre against 13 bushels in New York State; of spring wheat in Canada 15 bushels on an average, and 11.4 in New York and other castern and western states; barley 27.7 in Ontario and 22 in New York; oats 35.8 in Ontario and 33 in New York. Of \$1,830,-000 worth of eggs exported from Canada in 1885 the United States took \$1,722,000. In the same year Canada exported horses to the United States to the value of \$1,226,000, while its exports of horses to England reached only \$6,424 in the aggregate. Canada's lumber exports to the United States in the same year were worth \$12,800,000. The Canadian farmer raises more hay to the acre than the American farmer and every year greater quanties of hay pass over the border into New York State. We have the same story about potatoes, apples, peas, barley, buckwheat, turnips and dairy products."

How sad ! How very sad ! This despised Canada of ours is more productive and better tilled than the country whose people look down upon us as Hyporboreans with blue cold noses and wrinkled brows. But we are not through with this first-class advertisement of Canada by an unfriendly newspaper. It tells the world, to the confusion of Canadian opponents of unrestricted reciprocity, that "the United States furnishes the nearest and best market for Canadian farm products and New York is the nearest outlet for the largest quantity." Then, as if it were some national calamity to be mourned in sackcloth and ashes, the poor American is called upon to exports of her own produce aggregating nearly \$\$1,000,000 the United States received over \$35,250,000. The Canadian farmer, we suppose, crossed over the border and put a blunderbuss to the ear of the American buyer and made him shell out for what he didn't want! "Figures," says the Journal, "for the past fifteen years show that the United | only two customers that Canada has. Yet ! England levies no duties on Canadian probecause prices are remunerative here and because the States offer a more convenient market."

Thanks, awfully. When we want arguments wherewith to convince Anti-Reciprocityites we will apply to the Albany Journal. But there are more good things to be quoted. "In 1887 all the eggs, gypsum, iron ore, salt, atone, marble and barley that Canada exported came to the United States, and the aggregate was enormous. During the same year the values | teaching in the interest of historical truth. of other importations were as follows: Lumber nearly \$10,000,000, wool \$1,300,000, hay \$670,000, potatoes \$328,000, vegetables \$75,000, miscellaneous agricultural products \$249,000, hides \$313,000, coal \$494,000, poultry \$99,000. In the same year 45,000 head of cattle, 363,000 sheep and 18,225 horses were brought into the United States and sold by their Canadian owners at a profit after the duty was paid."

Well, now. Isn't that too bad? In spite of tariff barriers, and all the carefully devised means for keeping the crafty Kannek out of the States, he manages to get in and sell his the States, he manages to get in and sell his the property of the States, he manages to get in and sell his the property is by R. Norrie, R.C.A. garden sass! The huge absurdity of the Journal's article, however, proves either that the writer is a foo! or that he imagines his readers to be focls. We take great pleasure, nevertheless, in commending the foregoing extracts to the careful, caudid reflection of Canadian opponents of unrestricted recipro-

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Nobody expects that the commission appointed to investigate the charges of the Times sgainst Mr. Parnell will perform its duties with perfect fairness. The terms of the Act are so arranged that the judges may carry out the intentions of the Government, which has all along ated in collusion with the newspaper.

The political history of England contains many instances of injustice, cruelty and fraud, but there is no parallel in it for the thoroughpaced vindictiveness with which the Irish leader has been assailed. So gross does this appear that the old saying about British fair play has come to mean the fullest measure of injustice possible to brute force. Who can doubt if the enemies of Mr. Parnell were in possession of the proofs of his complicity in crime, which they boast they have, that they would not set the law in motion against him.? It is because they know that their alleged proofs amount at best to forgeries that they have appointed a commission to rove about the earth in search of

eridence to asten their charges. To goed the Irish people to the commission of crime has frequently been the deliberate policy of more than one English ministry. Every page of the long, gloomy history of the hereditary conflict shows how the leaders have striven to thwart that policy, for they know only too well that crime was precisely what the Government desired as an excuse for its tyranny. But more than any former leader of the Irish people, Mr. Parnell was anxious to prevent giving that excuse. Having devoted his life to the great object of securing justice and freedom for his native land, and being endowed with rare qualities of statesmanship, it The thing is incredible.

But, unfairly constituted as the commission undoubtedly is, the Irish party will make the best of it. The alacrity with which Mr. Egan as come forward with papers and his willing-

use of all except constitutional means, that Mr. Parnell kept the Irish people quiet under the which Brother Arnold left by the evening train most terrible exasperations. And it was the for Thurles to visit his nephew. Speaking to a general acquiescence of the Irishmen of America representative of the Freeman's Journal, in that relies which has given the British Gov. Brother Arnold said that a recent law in that policy which has given the British Government so little cause for its cold-blooded and brutal policy. All men new recognize that Home Rule is the great burning question in Earlich policies and that its accomplishment is English politics, and that its accomplishment is affect other religious orders, and he apprehendsure to be attained as soon as the people have ed the worst results to religion from this monsan opportunity of expressing their will at the brons and impious step. Of Canadian prospolls. We would not do the British nation the injustice to suppose that it approves the policy

Measrs. Davitt and O'Brien, had knitted toof Baltcur. Moreover, it is plainly seen by all gether the Irish and the French peoples. In Englishmen that this eternal Irish difficulty can never be settled on the Tory plan. Mr. Glad were almost of one way of thinking, and in the stone has touched the heart and roused the conscience of England, and the end cannot be far nists from Ulster had been very much softened

THE BOSTON SCHOOL TROUBLE.

A correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle gives a concise explanation of the Boston school trouble, which is causing so much excitement just now. It appears that a school teacher. named Travis, undertook to explain to his pupils what was the historical meaning of "indulgences." The school was attended by both Catholics and Protestants, and he based his explanations on a passage in a school book "Swinton's Outlines." The parents of the Oatholic children complained of his interpretation, and the school board, seeing the justice of the complaint, removed Mr. Travis to another school, and withdrew the obnoxious book from the classes. Mr. Travis was charged with having taught his Catholic scholars that an indulgence is a license to commit sin, and could be purchased as such from a priest for money.

It was quite natural that Catholic parents should object to their children being subjected to this sort of teaching, but in spite of their weep over the fact that in 1887 of Canada's protests, Mr. Travis continued his objectionable teaching. A majority of the school board are Protestants, several ministers being members of it, among others the Rev. Dr. Duryes, a distinguished divine, who advocated the rights of Catholics. The committee heard both parties, and decided that Mr. Travis was not warranted in construing the passage as he did, and that he should for the future cease doing so. Notwithstanding this prohibition, Mr. Travis con-States and Great Britain are practically the tinued his instructions, contending that he could not consistently do otherwise so long as Monique, aged 18, the daughter of a former "Swinton's Outlines" was prescribed as a text resident of Caughnawaga.

For some weeks past Jacobs has indulged too ducts and offers to take all that Canada can book. Objections were then taken to the book export. Trade comes to the United States itself, and many authorities, both for and against its use, were cited and quoted. Among those against it was Professor Fisher, of Yale College, a Protestant, who denied absolutely the truth of Swinton's statement respecting indulgences. The book was finally withdrawn by the school committee and Mr. Travis transferred to another sphere of usefulness, at a largely increased salary.

> It will thus be seen that there was no reason for the wild outcry against Catholics. They were simply granted a just claim for correct

LITERARY REVIEW

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. G. Desbarats & Son, Montreal.

Among the photographic reproductions of securer, special mention must be made of "View from the Bow River Pass above Banfi," as combining the fidelity of a photographic reproductions of securer, special mention must be made of the house, smashing the window and striking his wife, who was lying on the bed. The child informed the neighbors, who were asleep at the time, and they quickly rushed in and found the woman dead. Banff," as combining the fidelity of a photograph with all the delicacy of a finished en-graving. Otto Weber's "Greedy Calves" is the European work of art presented with this teaugusy," is by R. Norris, R.C.A.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY RE-VIEW for July contains several able contribu-tions. Rev. R. S. Dewey, S.J., writes an ela-borate and pointed criticism of Mr. H. C. Lee's recent "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages." The intimate relations between Art and Religion form the subject of a fine essay by Mr. "Johannes Janssen, Germany's Greatest Historian," is from the pen of Mr. John A. Mooney, who reviews the life and works of the great Catholic historian of the socalled Reformation. A comparison between Christianity and Buddhism is instituted by the Rev. R. Parsons, D.D., where the author examines the relative merits of both religions, and establishes the superiority of the former.
"Twenty-four Years in Buenos Ayres," by
M. A. C.; "Education, Ancient and Modern,"
by Rev. R. F. Clarke, S.J.; "Tue Battle
with Antichrist in France," by Rev. Bernard O'Rielly, P.D., L.D., (Laval), are sure to be perused with interest by all. Dr. John Gilmary Shea, the historian, in an article upon "The New Penal Code in Italy," severely condemns the course pursued by the present Italian Government cowards the Papacy. Prof. Thomas Dwif ht, M.D., describes forcibly "The Attack on Free Education in Massachusetts." "The Concord School of Philosophy" finds a keen critic in Dr. Condé Benoist Pallen. Besides the above, there are the usual book notices and comments. Publishers, Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahony; Montreal: D. &. J. Sadlier & Co.

BROTHER ARNOLD, OF MONTREAL, IN IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

Brother Arnold Frewen, the Superior of the Christian Brothers of St. Anne's parish, Mont-real, arrived in Dublin on July 18, setting foot on Irish soil for the first time after an exile of 39 years Every prominent Irishman who has visited Canada—Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Mr. Denis Kilbride and Sir Thos. Esmonde—has made the acquaintance of Brother Arnold, and has carried away the pleasantest memories of the visit. Brother Arnold, who is a Tipperary man, and uncle to Father Innocent Ryan, of Thurles joined the Christian Brothers, 35 years ago in New York. Shortly after, he was transferred to Toronto, where after doing bathle for his faith and his country for some years he was sent to Montreal. The incidents of his earlier years in Montreal are most creditable to the staunch-ness of his love for Ireland. Brother Arnold persevered, he got together a successful school would be strange, indeed, were he to ally himseli with assassing and thus adopt the most it in the city, and his work prospered, until to-day
the has a home to which he welcomes every politician who is sound on the Home Rule question,
effectival means of minimum and thus and a school which vies with the most richlyeffectual means of ruining his cause and blast- endowed in the land in the character of the ing his own name with everlasting infamy. Education which it imparts. Some weeks ago he was summoned to France in connection with some official duties, and sailed from New York for Havro in the La Narmandie. On Tuesday, on his way to Ireland, he visited the establishment of the Christian Brothers at Manchester. as come forward with papers and his willing and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to tell all he knows is a good indication of the discipline to which they he spirit to which the important in the style of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and is loud in his praise of the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the style of boys he need to be some and the s the spirit in which the investigation will be 20, and his first visit was paid to the parent faced by those whom the *Pimes* has so out- house at Clontarf. He afterwards visited by the cour-

signed. For it is well-known that had Mr. of the historic dead. Brother Arnold de-Parnell shown the faintest leaning towards the party of physical force, there would be monuments are in better taste. Returning different story told to-day. It was from Glasnevin he met Mr. Michael Davier, because he steadfastly set his face against the who was his guest in Montreal. The meeting was a surprise and a Lleasure to both, and some time was spent in agreeable conversation, after province of Ontario the bitter feeling of the coloby recent events. In the diocese of Hamilton he had noticed a very cursous incident. Along one side of a road for some miles the people were all from Kerry, while along the other side they were all from Clare. Many private evigration schemes had turned out badly, and he was much emphatic on the point that no Catholic girls should be sent out to America except under pro-per guardianship. Every young Irishman who comes out to him with a proper recommendation he would endeavor to put in the way of earning a living for himself, and a promise like this from Brother Arnold means performance. He left Ireland for New York on August 2.

MURDERED BY HER SPOUSE.

Caughnawaga Aroused Over an Intoxicated Indian's Rash Act.

Wine and Jealousy Turn the Brain of a well-known Resident of the Reserve and a Murder

is the Result.

Caughnawaga was in a wild state of excitement Fr day last over a tragedy which has never been equalled in the history of that peaceable reservation. The idea that one of the dasky residents could be so cold-blooded as to foully murder his own spouse never occurred to even strangers to the locality, yet this horrible fact has to be chronicled to day. Ignace S. Jacobs is the name of a well known Indian on the reserve who, some three years ago, married Lizzie

liberally in fire-water, and yesterday afternoon crossed to Lachine, where he procured more liquor. At six o'clock the same evening he returned to the recerve, losing no time in reaching

His wife awaited him and when he told her that he was going away she paid little attention to him, knowing that he was under the influence of liquor. He, however, went to his room, where he packed up his clothes, leaving shortly after. About ten he came back, his wife being in the house and with her was her young sister, named Isaie, and a child three

As soon as the door was opened Jacobs rushed into the room where his wife was, and struck her in the throat with a knife and also on the head with a blunt instrument. She tried to defend herself, and in doing so had her hand-

badly cut.
The little girl caught hold of him and tried to push him aside, but he seized her and at-tempted to stab her also. He then left saying "the devil take this house." Once outside, he secured a stone on the roadway and threw it in-

After leaving the house the murderer went to the village to see his aunt, who lives about 10 acres distant. He said—"Aunty, I have done a bad thing and am going away." He has not been seen since. Constable Lefort was notified and is now scouring the country.

The piace where the murderer lived was a log

cabin containing two rooms. The cause of the crime is said to have been jealousy. The man Jacobs belongs to one of the most respectable families of the reserve and always bore a good reputation. About 4 months ago be joined Forepaugh's circus, but soon tired of that life and returned to Canada and his wife and friends. The murdered woman is said to have been poor at the time he married her, and it is alleged that the cause of her husband's jealousy was a false suspicion of her faithfulness while he was connected with the circus combina-

tion.
It is further reported that he frequently threatened to take his wife's life. The only witness in the present case is said to be a girl lo years of age, who can neither speak French nor English.

The relatives of the murdered woman reside in the Western States.

The coroner has been notified of the sad occurrence, and will hold an inquest likely to-

The priest visited the house of the deceased shortly after the tragedy.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER.

A Post reporter who visited the scene of the terrible tragedy yesterday obtained the true version of the end occurrence from the lips of young lua Monique who was interpreted Contaile Lefort. She is a girl of about 12, well milt for her age, with a dark complexion, dari sair and very dark, piercing eyes—an un-mix scable Indian countenance. She was clad in black and carried the indispensable shawl, over her head. She seems to be possessed of a good deal of nerve, and many an older person would not have acted as bravely as she did in the terrible crisis:—"About five o'clock in the afternoon," she said. "Ignace went out of the house. He had been scolding my sister Marguerite and he used to do so very often. At seven o'clock in the evening he returned again and after attaining in the he returned again and after staying in the house a little while he grumbled again and shortly after went out saying to us to lock the snormy atter went out saying to us to lock the door that he would not be back again that night. After he was gone we did lock the door. We lit a lamp and remained up until after half-past nine o'clock. Beside Marguerite and myself there was also my little cousin (a two year old child, daughter of one of the murdered woman's sisters.) Marguerite lay on her bed then and I was preparing to go to bed when we heard

A NOISE AT THE DOOR.

but only a very faint one, as if some one was trying to get in unawares. Marguerite told me to go and see who it was, and I did, carrying the lamp in my hand. When I opened the the lamp in my hand. When I opened the door I saw it was Ignace. He looked very mad and had a bad eye. He frightened me. I was astonished to see him as he said he was not coming back. He walked right through the room into my sister's bedroom. I did not see anything in his hand, the Islamed him and in a my more I wan kim bedroom. I did not see anything in his hand, but I followed him, and in a moment I saw him strike at my sister, who was lying in her bed, with his right hand. She screamed and I laid the lamp down and ran to help her. I pulled at Ignace's coat and told him to stop, but he continued to strike. Marguerite tried to rise in the bed, but he knocked her down, and I soon

BLOOD ON HER NECK AND HANDS.

In less than a minute she fell back, and he lageously maligned. Be the result what it may. Glasnevin, and was conducted by the courtaintendent. If I was trying to save my sieter he threatened man continued that the commission O'Connell, round the cemetry to O'Connell's me. I was so much frightened that I hardly with fail in the object for which it was de- tomb and a number of other resting places knew what to de. Iguace then came out of the start. Telegrams were sent right and left with lant, but he refused to take any and scould case two months and a fall.

room, and taking his clothes, walked out, saying: "The devil take this house. I will never come back again" (in Indian). He had hardly gone out when he threw a big stone through the window and it struck Marguerite on the bed. I then ran out; it was very dark; it must have been near eleven o'clock; all the neighbors were sleeping and I could not then see Ignace; I woke up the people on the other side of the street, but when they came in my sister was just dying; she did not speak after Ignace struck her; Ignace had often scolded her for nothing."

THE MURDIRER.

Ignace, alias Angue, Jacob, the murderer, bears the Indian name of Enusis Skahetati and belongs to one of the best Indian families of Caughnawaga. His ancestors have been settled there for a century past, and the family are among the oldest inhabitants.

They belong, so to speak, to the upper class. His father is pretty well to do, having amassed a competency selling Indian medicines and farming. His Uncle Jacob, the proprietor of the quarry is one of the wealthiest inhabitants, and he himself is allied with all the leading Indian families of the village. At an early age, he was given an elementary education and afterwards spent some years at St. Laurent and Brantford colleges, where he secured a good education in French and English. It was his family's intention that he should become

A PROFESSIONAL MAN,

but when the boy came out of college he was wild and roaming, and nothing could be made of him. He was known as a sport, and was especially fond of having his photographs taken, present cut being made from one he had taken last year. He always dressed to perfec-tion, and indulged a great deal in rowing, fishing and lacrosse, having played in the Caughnawaga team on several occasions in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and other Canadian cities. He is now in his 22nd year. Two years ago he married poor Marguerite Monique, whose In-dian family name is Karonienka-

witks. He was considered to be pretty well to do, while she was a

poor girl. This it appears is a seri-ous drawback among Indians, and it is said that for this reason she did not receive that treatment from some of his relatives to which she was entitled, though his parents, it is claimed, always treated her kindly. At the time of their marriage he received his heritage, and for a time all went well. They lived together at her father's house, John Monique. She was in her sixteenth year, and was con-sidered a good-looking half-breed. Their union was blessed with an off-pring, who died, however, shortly after. Some time ago the murdered woman's father went to work in the woods and ner mother went west to peddle beadwork, so that they were both absent at the time of the

THE ONLY MOTIVE

that can be imagined for the crime is jealousy, but this, from all accounts, was altogether unfounded. The representative of this journal spoke to dozens of the best people in the place who saw her every day, and they all unanimously gave her the character of a virtuous, hard work ing and loving wife. That she was hard working can best be seen by the way in which her home was kept. Everything was clean and tidy, and it is a well known fact knewn fact that for some time she has kept the house together, receiving very little aid from her husbaud. When Jacob had gone through his money he went to work as a laborer at the Dominion Bridge works at Lachine, but shortly after met with an accident in having one of his legs broken. He was laid up for some time at the General hospital, time at the and when he came out he walked around with a cane, and this gave him an excuse for doing very little. Some months ago he went west and was

ENGAGED WITH FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS.

in what capacity could not be ascertained. He returned to Caughnawaga about a month ago, and since then he has been doing odd jobs about Lachine It would appear that what made him and on Thursday was because his poor wife asked him if he had been paid or had any money to give her. At this he went into a rage and after committed the dreadful crime for which he has now to answer.

IN THE HOUSE OF DEATH.

The house where the murder was committed stands some ten acres to the east of the Caugh-nawaga church, and but a short distance from the new C. P. R. bridge over the St. Laurence. It is a log house, painted white, two scoreys high. It clauds in line with the street and is surrounded by Indiau dwellings on all sides. The entrance is by the east side, and the ground floor is divided in two. The first compartment is used as a kitchen, dining and sitting room and gives evidence of mederate comfort. The next compartment is the sleeping room, where the murder was committed. It is about 12ft, by 10ft, and with a window en each side. The bed on which the woman was killed stood alongside the street window, on which hung a neat white lace curtain, evidently the work of the deceased. On the outside of the house is some cilmburg ivy. All around hang holy pictures and others, and one representing an Indian lacrosse team, on which the murderer occupies a prominent place. which the introducer occupies a promine at place.
When the POST reporter entered the house with Constable Lefort, the only representative of the law in the famed Indian village, it was surrounded on the outside by groups of Indians and squaws discussing the There were a dozen or more of them om The inanimate form of what had in the room. The inanimate form of what had been a healthy young woman lay on an improvised couch, all dressed in scrupulcusly white material. The faze was swollen and bore traces of suffering, though comparatively white. On the right side of the throat was a gash two inches long, evidently made with a knife, and through which blood was oozing. On the right side of the face was a large blue mark indicating a terrible blow, and on the top of the head were traces of blows. On the right hand was a wound received while the poor woman was struggling for life Little Ida, who had witnessed the murderous deed, stood alongside, gazing piteously on the features of her uufortunate sister.

AFTER THE MURDERER. Where the murderer is is still a mys-ery. After committing the deed he walked towards the south, a distance of about ten acres, to a some house, the residence of one of his aunts, the Widow Bruce. Here he en-tered at about eleven o'clock and said: "Goodbye, auntie, I am going away. I have done a bad thing." Further than this he said nothing. and walked away into the dark. The story o his having met a villager who asked him about the blood on his clothes is not believed to be true, as it will readily be believed that at that hour of the night nothing of the kind could be seen. There is a theory in the village that he regretted his deed and committed suicide. This can hardly be believed, since he went to the trouble of packing up his clothes evidently for the purpose of changing his attire when he got a chance. He is known as a swift runner, and the generally credited opinion is that he made for the boundary, thirty miles distant, through the woods and fields, hiding in the former during the day. He were dark pants, linen athletic shors, striped blue shirt, a short gray coat and a grey cloth hat. He is about 5 feet 6 inches, and weighs 120 pounds. He is dark complexioned. From all accounts the last person who saw him is the Widow Bruce.
IN PURSUIT.

At the time of the murder there was a watch-

man on the C.P.R. bridge, who remained there all night, and who is certain that Jacob did not is not in it, he has gore towards the south. Constable Lefort was notified shortly after the occurrence, and at once sent out man in senion of the murderer, who, however, bad an hour's

a description of the murderer. Lefort searched watch the house, and this was done until morn-ing, when Lefort returned again and completely paralyzed the old man by telling him that he son had murdered his wife. Jacob did not go DETECTIVES AT WORK.

Detective Arcand went out with a constable yesterday and had a look round at the place but could get no clue to the murderer's whereabouts He returned home in the afternoon. Detectives Carpenter and Campeau are also investigating the case as well as other detectives.

CAPTURED.

Augus Jacobs, the young Indian husband of Caughnawaga who so cruelly killed his wife on Thursday night, is at last in the hands of the police. He is not the rough looking savage or terrorizing man whom some would depict him, but a meek looking youth with clean, sunburnt skin and rather good-looking.

Detective Trempe was sitting alone in the

Central Police Station last evening a few minutes before six o'clock, when a messen ger shuffled in and handed a telegram to him for the Chief of Police. The message was instantly opened, and it was found to be from the Postmaster at St. Johns, Mr. Tremblay, who said that Jacobs was thought to be in L'Acadie. A young Indian had been seen there, and his description, Mr. Tremblay thought, corresponded with that of the muradrer. derer. Detective Trempe hurriedly picked himself together and started off to catch the Laprairie boat. He took with him Constable Lacroix, of the Central station, and in due time the steamer arrived at the other side of the river. The place, L'Acadie in Laprairie, was alive when the news went around that the murderer was supposed to be in their midst and that the officers from Montreal were to shortly appear; the villagers turned out en masse, when Detective Trempe and Constable Lacroix stepped ashere the people surrounded them. This was about 8.50 o'clock last night, and the night in that district pitch dark. The efficers were informed that the Indian was in the residence of Mr. Jos. Moquin and thither they went. About lifty persons had congregated in the vicinity of the dwelling and they wanted to persuade the offi-cer to not enter as his life would be in danger. The officer cared not for the warning when he had his duty to perform and he made his way into the house, where he found Mrs. Moquin and her husband as well as three or four children. The woman threw herself on Trempe and pro-tested that he should not ascend to the garret where the man lay. Trempe insisted on going, whereupon the woman started crying through fear and the children joiced in the chorus, making a terrible noise. The husband remained almost quiet and Trempe called to him to pacify his wife, whose noise was detrimental to his end as it was giving the alarm, showing that

THE MURDERER WAS IN DANGER

of being arrested or allowing him an opportun-

ity to prepare for a fight, while the yelling and howling of the women and children inside and excitement of the crowd was in progress outside. Trempe drew his revolver and, with it grasped tightly in his right hand, he ascended the rickety stairs to the garret very silently and prepared for any emergency. Carefully opening the garret door, he half expected that he would have been laid out by a blow or shot, but he was gladly disappointed. Peoping in the officer saw something move in the furthert corner and made out a man trying to draw a blanket over his head. With the cooked revolver and a careful stride Trempe approached the crouching figure and said: "Angus Jacobs, the crouching figure and said: "Angus Jacobs, get up, I am a detective from Montreal come to t you for the murder of your wife; come. 'All right," remarked the Indian, and he slowly to a sitting posture, then to his feet. Trempe kept an eye on him, expecting treach ery, but the young Indian seemed dazed and ery, but the young indian seemed dazed and gently put forth his two hands to receive the handculfs which Trempe produced. When it was learned that all was quiet inside, the people around the house seemed relieved, and it soon became known that the murderer was in custody. When the prisoner was brought to the light another horrible discovery was made. It was noticed that his parts, shift and hands were converted with long gash across the throat. There was another bout two inches long across the larvay of Adam's apple, but it had evidently been cut a few days ago, as it was not so fresh looking as the other. Jacobs had tried to cut his throat. Trempe asked him why he killed his wife, and the young man feebly replied that he could not help it. He was searched and a razor, the blade of which was covered with blood, was found in his possession. Not knowing how serious the wound might be Trempe decided on bringing Jacobs to Dr. Briseon's residence at Laprairie, where he was well cared for. The physician amounced that the man was not in any danger, and after dressing the wounds the officer and prisoner started for Montreal early this morning and reached the central station without incident. Jacobs was fireble and start part of them. feeble and slept part of the way. Jacobs arrived in Acadie on Friday afternoon, and while in the woods he

DREW THE RAZOR ACROSS HIS THROAT.

He suffered intensely from the wound which bled profusely and he became very weak. On Saturday he went into the village and purchased two bottles of whiskey which he drank in the woods during the afternoon, night and rester-day morning. The drink being finished he de-termined to push on and find a shelter to have a sleep. Arriving at Mr. Moquin's he asked to lie down and proposed going into the garret. He said he would pay for the trouble, and the good people, little dreaming whom they were sheltering granted his request. They did not notice the cut across the threat and did not notice the cut across the throat and did not see the murderer from the time he entered till his arrest. It was while in the garret, that he made the second attempt to commit suicide by using the razor on his throat.
When the people said they had an Indian in the house the news spread and so it was that Detective Trempe made the arrest. When leaving Mrs Moquin, Jucobs asked to shake hands with the people for their haspitality in sheltering him, and this he was allowed to do. Jacobs slept but little from the time he arrived at the Central station. Through the kindness of the Chief of Police, a tew members of the press, amongst them the Post representative, were permitted to see the presenter and speak with him. Dr. Bonchard also attended at the same time and dressed the wounds, which are getting on nicely, and this being finished, Jacobs was spoken to on the subject of the murder. While being attended to he felt faint and remarked that the wounds pained him a good deal. He saw the gaping crowd of officers around him, and their stares seemingly brought tears to his eyes. The excitement has rendered him rather feverish. He speaks English fluently, and his story, which he told in slow and whispering tone, was as follows:

On Thursday I came to Montreal and took some drink.

I GOT HOME DRUNK

and I think my cousin took me into my honse. My wife was there and she started to scold me for the way I drank up my money instead of buying things for the house. I was very drunk and she took me by the hair and pulled me around. When I sobered up a little I left the house and got some more drink in the vitlage. I made up my mind to kill her because she had scolded me in that way. Jealousy had nothing to do with it. I was reckless and made for the house and found my wife in bed. I took a big stone and struck her with it on the head. I am sorry for it and may God forgive my crime. The story above is exactly as told by the prisoner, and at its conclusion he laid his head forward between his two hands and wept bitterly, moaning for his poor wife, his poor Marguerite. He said I made up my mind to kill her because she had all night, and who is certain that be seen at the station. No boats are missing, so that it is about certain that he is not on the north side of the river, and if he alout that he seen at his poor Marguerite. He said on the north side of the river, and if he alout that he had cut his throat the second time. between three and six o'clock on Sunday, but does not know what he done it for. The prisoner was so weak in the Central For death, five years' imprisonment; records station that he was offered some stimulant but he refused to the come stimulant but he refused to the com

said he would never take a drop of liquor again. the village, and went to the house of Jacob's He was taken to the Notre Dame hospital, where father, but he received no answer on knocking he will be cared for properly. The young murfather, but he received no answer on knocking he will be cared for properly. The young murat the door. Two men were placed here to derer was dressed in a soiled suit consisting of a once grey colored twilled coat, blue serge pants, canvas boots, soft brown hat and blue sailor shirt. He said he was 22 years of age. He will be brought before the Coroner and comnear his father's house. There is a chance that Jacob will be seen and recognized by some one, as he is well known in the surrounding country.

The will be before the Coroner and committed to the Court of Queen's Bench probably on Friday next. The arrest by Detective Trempe was a creditable one. Jacobs had only traveled 24 miles from Caughnawaga before being captured.

The Appeal of the British Menister for a Respite Ignored.

The Condemned Man Addresses a Letter to the English People-He Complains of the Much-boasted-of American Justice.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 10.—At a few minutes before 11 last night Hugh M. Brooks alias Maxwell, the murderer of Chas. Arthur Preller, fell asleep in his cell at the jail and rested quietly until two o'clock. He then awoke and sat up looking naggard and evidently full realizing the fate that awaited him. A ray of hope was brought to him by his attorney, John J. Martin, who received the following telegram from his colleague, P. W. Fontleroy, at Jefferson City:-

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 10.

John J Martin : The British A inister has sent a telegram to the Governor asking a respite in order to make enquiry into the circumstances. The Governor persists in believing that the enquiry meant s to be made by us and not by the British Government. Have wired the minister again and urged the Governor to delay the hanging until the doubt will be removed. He promises nothing,

(Signed) P. W. FONTLEBOY. Maxwell smile after reading the telegram and said, "You can't make a blind man see." While final preparations were being made for the execution of Maxwell and Landgraf at six o'clock this morning, the sheriff gave in the appeal of Maxwell's attorney and postponed the execution for two hours to give him that much longer time in which to again hear from the British Minister, Maxwell's attorneys hoping

would bring a reply which the Governor could not avoid understanding as a special request from the British Government for a respite, coupled with an expressed desire on the part of the British Covernment to inquire particularly nto the case. At an early hour this morning Brooks gave to

and believing that their last telegram to him

he press the following address to the people of England :-To the people of England : My English countrymen will doubtless remember the great boasts that have now and at all times been made by the American people in regard to the fair and just way in which they treat all people. I am satisfied that you are not acquainted with the unlawful, unjust and unfair way in which I have been treated. Since you are accustomed in England to see justice administered impartially in courts an examination of the records in my case will show that the prosecution resorted to every unfair means in their power, even to crime itself, for they procured a cheque to be forged, had the man arested who presented it and placed him in jail, and afterward the prosecution placed him on the witness stand to testify. His evidence was a tissue of lies from one end to the other; in fact upon the witness' stand he said he would

lie as far as he considered necessary, and the prosecution said, in open court, that they had paid \$50 for said services. This is one specimen of the boasted American justice. This is only one of the means used by the prosecu-tion, and had I time I could give you numbers of them. The trial has been denounced as a rible discovery was made. It was noticed that travesty on, and a miscarriage of, justice, by his pants, shirt and hands were covered with blood, which was still running from a deep and jurors said he was going on the jury to convict was presented to the Government. dovernment interfeed and requested an inquiry but it was refused by Governor Morrehouse on the ground that he had a right to grant it, and upon the fact as to the prejudeed jurer, which we laid before the Governor. He said that fact did not amount to anything, so I am made to suffer the penalty of the law without having had a fair triel, as is guaranteed to every one by the State constitution. The prisecution states in the papers that the Govern rought to disregard the request of Great Britain on the ground that I was an Englishman, and that G. . . Britain had not taken notice of the United States interfering a the O'Donnell case thal at Cape Cod Colony. Hugh M. Broks.

St. Louis, Aug. 18 - Bulletin—The trap fell

at 8.563 a.m. MAXWELL'S LAST MOMENTS.

St Louis, August 10 .- At a few minutes hefore 5 o'clock Maxwell performed his morning ablution and donned his funeral clothes, which are new, the outer garments being of plain black, with a neatly fitting Prince Albert coat. At 5.18 o'clock Father Tihan administered Communion to the condemned man. At the con-clusion of the religious services in Maxwell's cell, like offices were accorded Henry Land-graf, by Father Tihan. Landgraf had occupied his cot the greater portion of the night after 11.30, and appeared cool and collected. He was nearly attired, but his apparel was of courser texture than that of the principal actor in the doubtful trage dy. At 5.50 Maxwell and Landgraf sat down to their final meal. Landgraf ate heartily, while Maxwell partook of the repast quite sparingly. As he sat at the table it was plain to see that all of his assumed indifference had departed, and his face was blanched, white and troubled. A hunted look had taken presession of his keen eyes. At 6.05 Sheriff Harrington arrived at the jul and anrounced that the execution had been postponed for two hours. The only re-son assigned was that the postponement had been granted at the request of Maxwell's attorney.

TORY RULE IN IRELAND. A WOMAN 100 YEARS OLD SINT TO PRISON FOR

REFUSING TO GIVE UP HER HOME. On Tuesday Ellen Griffin, of Ballinakilla, was arrested and brought to Trabe jail in default of paying a fine imposed upon her for having been found in the possession of the wretched sheeing from which she was evicted last year. Ellen Griffin is more than one hundred years old. She has been the mother of sixteen children, all of whom are dead. She was so enfeebled by age and hardship that the police were obliged to assist her to the barracks, after her arrest.

after ner arrest.

She begged as a favor, pressure to leaving her wretched cabin, to be allowed to take her shroud with her to prison, as should she would not come out alive. The policy manted her research for the policy manted her request.—Kérry Scntincl.

NO DEATH PENALTY IN ITALY. The new criminal code of and, just promulgated, abolishes the out. murder or any serious crime : eubstitutes

of duelling the court has here to determine whether the laws of honor have been com-

PATRIOTIC AD-SHERMAN'S

THE OHIO SENATOR ON INTERNA-TIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Dominion Eulogized and Hopes for Reciprocity Expressed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.-The Senate resumed consideration of the fisheries treaty and was addressed by Mr. Sherman in opposition to its ratification. He said he had made up his mind not to engage in the debate, but the remarks of the Senators from Alabams and Delaware (Mr. Morgan and Mr. Saulsbury), referring to what had occoursed in the committee room on foreign relations, had made him change his mind. He denied their assertions that the course pursued by the Republican Senators in declining to offer amendments was the result of a party canous, and assured those Senators that so far as he knew there had been no caucus order and no proceedings of a caucus to influence in the alightest degree the action of any Senator as to offering amendments. The only subject of conference had related to the question of considering the treaty in secret or public session. The charge made on the other side, that the policy of the Republican party was to make an appeal to the Irish vote, he considered as one of the casual remarks made without any foundation.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The contest about to be waged before the people of the United States would turn on other questions. They would be the same old questions talked about for twenty yearsthe duty of Congress to protect, first the industries of the country from undue competition with the labor of Europe, and second, the rights of United States citizens at home and abroad. These questions would enter into the campaign and would probably control the results. Opposition to the treaty was not a dernier resorte on the part of the Republican party. That party needed no such resort, standing as it did on its record.

FRIENDSHIP FOR BRITAIN. He regarded a controversy with Great Britain as infinitely more important and more injurious than a controversy with any other nation; for, of all the people who inhabited the globe, the people of the United States and Great Britain were the most intimately allied by every tie of consangulaity, of history, of faith, of institutions and of similarity of character and disposition of ancestry and everything which tended to make ties between separate nations. Therefore, he would have been glad to see in the pending treaty a settlement of the controversy, and had approached its consideration with a desire to find in it such a settlement. But the more he had examined it the more he had become satisfied that the treaty, if ratified, would open new avenues of controversy, lead to new irrita-tices, and, therefore, not accomplish its pur-

ADMIRATION FOR CANADA.

He had a strong desire to maintain the most cordial relations with the Dominion of that desired war in this day and generation Canada. He looked upon the Dominion and Canada. He looked upon the Dominion and was a lunatic. Any man who desired war the United States as twin sisters that had the between the United States and Great Britain same institutions, that were governed by the same ideas and that lay alongside of each other for four thousand miles. It would be impossible to establish a "bar sinister" be-tween the two people. The people on either side of this border of four thousand miles side of this border of four thousand miles were of the same descent, the same birth, the bopeful result. If in the controversies now same ideas, the same aspirations and interests. Their productions were slike. This was especially se as between the state of Ohio and the province of Ontario and their relations Ohio and Kentucky. Citizens of Ohio had large interests in Canada, where they owned mines and forests and other property amounting perhaps to hundreds of millions. Ohio sent its coal to Canada and exchanged with Canada a vast multitude of things.

A TRIEND OF RECIPROCITY.

He was willing and anxious to accomplish a public slicy that would make more intimats the relations between Canada and the Univer States. The interest of both tended that way and nothing pulled them spart exaspirations of leading men. Anything that their rights of hospitality in their ports, the tended to promote free commercial intercourse, nay anything that tonded to produce a union of Canada with the United States. would meet his support. In his judgment should be pursued toward Canadian fisherthe Dominion of Canada would be within men. He had no doubt that if Mr. Cleveten years represented either in the Imperial Land, who might consider this treaty as dead. Parliament of Great Britain or in the Congress of the United States, and it would be, in his opinion, the Congress of the United States. He, therefore, favored the policy of bringing about of changes with Canada of the freest character possible, perhaps something in the nature of a zollverein, which would relieve both countries from the necessity of establishing a line of Custom houses and fortifications along the border. It would be the heighth of nonsense to establish such a Long before any need for fortifications would come the good sense of the two peoples would lead them to meet and mingle with each other, having a common heritage, common ties and a common government.

OBJECTIONS TO THE TREATY. This was the feeling with which he approached a consideration of the treaty. Therefore, nobody might expect him to say anything in relation to Canada that was not kind and just and proper. He would vote against the treaty, not because it might possibly bring about such a condition of affairs, but he would vote against it because he believed it tended to erect a barrier and to prevent the very purposes sought to be accomplished by it. He wished to proceed further with his disclaimer. He wished to say that he did not regard the treaty as a party question, nor as a sectional question. It affected the fishermen on the Southern coast, on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Atlantic ocean just as much as the fishermen of New England.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

Neither was it an Irish question, nor was the opposition to it "fishing for Irish votes." There was nothing more unfounded than such a charge. He believed that there was a general sympatby with the people of Ireland not only in the Senate chamber but among the people of the United States. There was a general sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for Home Rule, and he hoped and trusted that in that controversy the people of Ireland would gain from the Parlia ment of England the right to pass their local laws, that they might be put in the same possession as the States of the American Union. He denied Mr. Chamberlain's azsertion to the effect that all leading men of this country were opposed to Home Rule for Ireland. If a poll of the Senate were taken on that subject there was hardly a Senator who would not give a hearty "yea" to the proposition to give to the Irish people Home Rule as it is understood in the United

DYNAMITE DENOUNCED.

integrity, the power or strength of the British Empire, but the Irish people must not attempt to carry on that contest by dynamite or unlawful processes. Whenever they resorted to such means they would lose the sympathy of the American people. Resort to such measures was not an American idea, and whenever it occurred in this country, or any other, the foot of rejection would press on it. It had been tried in Chicago, and had met a universal sentiment of reprobation. He trusted that the feeling would prevail over the United States. All that the people of the United States proposed to do in that question was to express in a manly way their sympathy with the Irish in this peaceable effort to acquire Home Rule, or the right to govern themselves.

A DESIRE FOR PEACE.

He referred to the British power as the greatest element of civilization in modern history. He did not wish to see this country involved in a controversy with any of the European nations. Great Britain should be nations—enemies in war and in peace as friends. That was the desire which he had in dealing with the tracks. in dealing with the treaty. He would treat Great Britain as a friendly nation without reviving any of the animosities of the past.

the free importation of Canadian fish and fish cil) as a surrender of the rights of the United States to levy taxes on imported goods. There was not, he said, in the history of diplomacy so one-sided a treaty between two nations. Such a treaty seemed to him to be disgraceful, and he regretted that Mr. Bayard had ever signed his name to it. The fifteenth section of the treaty was a Siamese twin to the Mills bill, and both ought to be defeated together. The treaty might be considered a supplement to the Mills bill. It was in nursuance of a line of policy to which the De-mocratic party was daily becoming more and more committed, and which would surrender all the great industries of the country to undue competition with foreigners. THE REPUBLICAN'S POLICY.

Another bugbear mentioned by the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) was an intimation that the two countries were going to war about this matter, and Republicans were asked what they would do if they came into power. His (Mr. Sherman's) answer was that they would send, politely, their plenipotentiary to the British Government to communicate to that Government in the kindest and freest manner their discontent with the abortive agreement made by Mr. Bayard. They would state respectfully the grounds of the difficulty, and say that while they were willing to make concessions as to local jurisdiction along the coast so as to meet the changed ideas of the times, they wanted for that ornession and that surrender the same privileges that were granted to all the people of the world except the fishermen of the United States. He didn't believe that any English ministry that resisted such a demand could continue a month in power. Any man was a madman.

THE CONTROVERSY WILL BE SETTLED.

The two nations would settle this controversy as they had settled so many others. carried to the people of the United States, not so much this treaty as other great ques-tions to which he had alluded, it should be settled by the people that this adminiswere as close as those between the states of tration had fallen short of its duty in that regard as well as in others, and if General believed no war need be feared and no dangerous controversy about the fisheries. The question would be sottled honorably. If the treaty were rejected the matter would stand as it did in 1886 under the treaty of 1818, and if only the President of the Interval and more useful and necessary to control all hasty legislation of the Assembly as well as the danger of transferring to the Imperial Government, over which the people of this country exercises no control, the right of disallowing the provincial laws, a right possessed to-day by the Federal Government of the Interval and necessary to control all hasty legislation of the Assembly as well as the danger of transferring to the Imperial Government and more useful and necessary to control all hasty legislation of the Assembly as well as the danger of transferring to the Imperial Government, over which the people of this country exercises no control, the right of disallowing the provincial laws, a right possessed to-day by the Federal Government. Harrison should be elected President, he 1818, and if only the President of the United
States would with moderation exercise the
States would with moderation exercise the
States would with moderation exercise the
Liberal Government to turn to political ends the powers conferred upon him by the law authorizing retaliation there would be no trouble.
Whenever Great Britsin or any of her dependencies deprived American fighermen from press of the same party; the waste of public detheir rights of hospitality in their ports, the main and revenues; the employment of proving the ports. If the Canadians would not sell coal to American fishermen, the same course should be pursued toward Canadian fishermen. He had no doubt that if Mr. Clevewould even yet pursue this course, these two great and powerful countries would go for-

ward into the haven of peace. A VOTE DESIRED TO-DAY.

When Mr. Sherman finished his speech Mr. Frye stated that Mr. Evarts would close the debate on the Republican side tomorrow morning, and he hoped Senator Morgan would close the debate on the Demecratic side and let the Senate have a vote on the question.

Mr. Morgan said several other senators on the Democratic side desired to speak on the treaty, and he did not propose to enter into any agreement about limiting the debate. Mr. Frvo reiterated his intention of press-

ing the matter in the Senale to morrow. Mr. Morgan said that Mr. Sherman's speech was on a plane so much higher than the other speeches on that side that he desired

to see it in print before he undertook to reply to it. Mr. Evarts took the floor and the Senate

proceeded to legislative business.

CERTAIN CURE. A cure for Cholora Morbus, A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of bowel complaint incident to summer and fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, to be procured from any druggist or mudicine

BLOODY BALFOUR'S BLUSTER.

LONDON, Aug. 6,-Mr. Balfour delivered an address before 30,000 persons at Tuubridge to-day. He declared that the Irish controversy was conducted by calumny in-atead of argument. He had been told that the Parnell commission had been appointed to crush the Government's political oppo-nents. He asked how could this be done if the accused men were innocent.

EASILY UNDERSTOOD. The causes of summer complaint, diarrhoa, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., are the excessive heat, eating green fruit, impure water, overexertion and sudden chill. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is an infallible and prompt remedy for all bowel complaints from whatever cause.

WHAT MAKES A PEOPLE, -We must have comething more than intellect, wealth and power to perpetuate a people or nation, for He believed that with the concurrent sen- all these Athens and Rome had, but they had timent now goir g on there would be in course | not God's rollgion. Mere geographical limit, of time a soluti n of that question by which called country, is nothing, its record is tem-the people of Ir. land would be again, as they povery and evanescent. We want that had been for our turies, armed with the power which will consolidate and unify us like the China and Japan to America is carried by a to pits all lead aws, which did not affect the diamond, than which nothing is more com-

pact, brilliant and precious; something that brings the past, present, and future together, and amid all changes will remain unchangeable; which makes us all look to a common end, and fills up the harrassing void of our aspirations. We want God's Holy Religon, which the men of ancient times did not have.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM

AS ERECTED AT THE JOLIETTE PIC-NIC.

The Same Old Issues Rebashed and Made to Serve Again.

JOLIETTE, August 7 .- Among those who attended the political pionic here to-day were Sir Hector Langevin, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. Dr. Ross, Hon. L. O. Taillon, and Hon. W. W. Lynch, who were the guests of the mayor, E. Guilbault, M.P., Conrad Pelletier, F. X. Benoit, J. B. Daoust, M.P., P. E. Leblano, M.P.P., F. Vanasse, M.P., C. A. Cornellier, Q.C., J. L. Archam-WHY HE OPPOSES THE TREATY.

Mr. Sherman then proceeded to discuss the details of the pending treaty. He regarded the lifteenth section of the treaty (allowing Joseph Tasse, J. B. Renaud, D. Rolland, P. E. Roy, Duplessis, M.P.P., and others.

At two o'clock the ceremony of laying the corner atone of the new public building was performed by Sir Heator Langevin as Minister of Public Works. Immediately those present adjourned to a beautiful grove near by where the picnic was held. Mr. E. Guilbault, M.P., as president of the association, presented an address of welcome to the ministers, to which Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron and Hou. J. A. Chapleau replied. Other addresses followed, and the following resolutions proposed by Hon. Mr. Taillon were adopted:

Whereas the Conservative party of this province has always had for its fundamental principles the maintenance of our institutions, religious, civil and political, respect for authority. preperty, law and social order, the union of church and state, while preserving to each of them its liberty and its independence, Christian them its liberty and its independence, Units ian education under the control of the fathers of families, the progressive development of the resources of the country by a wise administration of the domain and public funds, by the construction of railways and colonization roads, the encouragement of agriculture, the extension of commercial relations, the protection and deve-

lopment of industry and of trade: Whereas the Conservative party has known how to value in the past these fruitful principles and this enlightened policy, thanks to the talents, the energy and patriotism of its chiefs, the discipline of the party and the confidence which the soldiers have always reposed in those whom they have placed at their head;

Be it resolved,—That these principles and this policy, which have hitherto been the strength and the happiness of the nation, are yet, and will always be, those of the Conserva-

tive party;
That, under these circumstances, it was urgent to unite and organize to defend these principles and this policy against the underhand but persistent attacks of the Liberals, who, while promising to drop several of the principles which they know are repudiated by the Conservative population of this province, and while professing Conservative sentiments, never lose an occasion to fight these same Con-

That it is equally urgent to assure to the Conservative party a homogeneous direction and following in order to denounce to the people through the press and public meetings the demands made by the Liberal administration at Quebec to overburden and destroy the political and civil condition of the country; in order to denounce more particularly the danger which would result from the abolition of the Legislative Council, the existence of which be-comes each year more and more useful and neadministration of justice, thus safeguard of public order and private interests; the insubordination and revolt against authority justified by the

ruption and electoral frauds; the attacks made during the last session on the sacred rights of property—to the relations existing between religious and civil authorities, to the harmony between the different races and creeds, to the credit and honor of the province, placed in dancer by legislation imposed for the apparent object of reducing the interest of the public debt in reducing the rates of interest guaranteed to creditors by the faith of the contracts and inter-

national law.

That it would be proper to continue so far as our means will permit the progressive develop-ment of the natural resources of Canada, of her commerce and industries, seeing that this policy will assure to our country not only her legitimate part in the trade of the west and of Asia to which her geographical position entitles her, will also contribute largely to establish in North

America a rich, strong and respected nation.

That in order to allow us to compete advantageously with the port of New York and other ports of the United States, for the trade of Asia and the west, it becomes more and more necessary to reader the navigation of the St. Lawrence free throughout its whole length.

A banquet was held in the evening.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

A CORRECT STATEMENT s made by Miss Jane Rutherford, of Nelles Corners, Ont., who writes—"I have used your Burdock Blood Bivters for Dyschepsia and find it to be the heat revery I ever tried." B B. B. is sold by all dealers at one dollar per bottle.

CANADA'S GROWING GREATNESS A MENACE TO THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. NEW YORK, August 8 .- The Herald's Washington special says:—Senator Callon feels that the time is coming when Cauada's presence on our northern border will be a standing menace to our peace and prosperity. The Illinois Senator is not an alarmist nor is he at all given to senzationalism. He is, on the contrary, one of the most clear headed and conservative men in public life, but he thinks we have reason to fear Canada's growing greatness, both from a numerical as well as a material standpoint. "It was for this reason," said Senator Callom yesterday, "That I introduced my resolution on Friday last to investigate and report upon the number of railways which are owned or indirectly controlled by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways. I think, when the facts become known, it will surprise when the faces become known, it was known as the same of our people to learn how much of the carrying trade to this country is diverted from its legitimate channals through these foreign agoncies. Already, I am told, nearly fifty per cent, of the merchandise brought from China and Japan to America is carried by a

couver's Island. There it is transferred to the Canadian Pacific railway and carried as far east as practicable and then reshipped to its destina-tion by American lines. All this is working an injury to our trans continental railways and it ought to be remedied. These steamship and railway lines can underbid us. They are subsidized by the British Government and if they can divert our commerce from the regular channels they propose to it, until they have driven us out of the market, when they will re-main masters of the situation. More than this, their influence with certain lines of American railways, mainly, I suppose, because of their large interest therein is such that they are able to treeze out new enterprises of this character which might otherwise come into competition with them. This strikes me is carrying their impudence a little too far. It is these and kindred facts which we propose to thoroughly investigate. If Congress does not adjourn soon our investigations will be necessarily postponed until next spring. I think we ought to begin at Halifax and continue a trip along the Canadian border to San Francisce gathering all the information we can regarding the matter under consideration. "Why is it, Senator," queried the correspondent, "that you are afraid of Canada, with its meagre population of five Canada, with its meagre population of five million people, which we can overshadow with our sixty millions of people. "In isn't the present," continued the Senator, "it is the future I am considering. England is doing everything she can to build up the Dominion of Canada. How many years will it be, think you, before Canada's five millions? Our people will become twenty-five millions? Our other. Sconer or later they will clash, and when they do trouble will follow, for it is not in the nature of things that we can live on in harmony forever. When that time comes Canada must either absorb the United States or we must absorb Canada, and I leave to judge which of the two will be done." WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- The Senate re-

sumed consideration of the Fisheries treaty and was addressed by Mr. Evarts in opposition to its ratification. In his opening remarks he spoke of the treaty as being wholly incongruous with the just position of the two countries and with the attitude to be maintained between them. Discussing the Senate to give its aid in bettering, in modifying, in amending a so-called faulty treaty, he admitted that it was undoubtedly true it had come to be a habit of the Senate to do so, but said the amendment to this treaty would go so to speak backward. There would not be a change of this or that purpose, or this or that clause. As to this treaty leading to war, he said he had not heard a breath above a whisper from the United Kingdom or any of its departments in power and authority that a rejection of the treaty would be cause for umbrage. The nearest of suything in the shape of a definite statement was the reported reply of the Secretary of of the treaty, that then chaos would come again.

Referring to the debate on the treaty, he eald that on the Democratic side it had been redolent with the odors of denstionality, not of nationality, and he asked, "Is it true that our enemies are in our own household? Is it true that arguments and illustrations which would not be widespread above the breath in an English parliament are here easily slipped from the tongue and rolled as a pleasant morsel under the tongue?" most noticeable circumstance in the debate was the position of the Democratic party. It showed a geographical division as well as a political division. It was that noticeable fact which first attracted the attention of the American people and that would most attract the attention of the people of Great Britain, but it would not frighten the people of this country and would not deceive the people of Great Britain. The people of Great Britain knew perfectly well when the patriotism of the American people was touched there was but one response from the hearts of the people at large. Whatever obscurationwhatever perturbation, might be effected by political adhesion or by party necessity, the people in their plenary capacity would judge for the United States and not arged for Eng-

NO RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA,

Mr. Everts went on to discuss at length and with much particularity the details of the treaty and the whole history of the fisheries controversy. He declared that the eystem of "worrying" was always brought into play by Canada whenever the United States asserted its fishing rights, and Canada the United States to a departure from the fishing interests to the treding and commercial intorests, and that the United States had thus been worried into the reciprocity arrangement in 1854. He said that at every stage when the Dominion of Canada had undertaken to enforce the bay of headlands doctrine the British Government had declined to sustain it. Canada, he said, had proceeded on the philosophy of Hudibras, not force of carnal reason, but of indefatigable reasoning. What Canada had always been after was reciprocity and free markets. He ridiculed the idea of reciprocity between the illimitable market of the United States and the stinted consumption of Canada, and was reminded by Mr. Gray that under the reciprocity treaty of 1854 the balance of trade had been on the side of the United States-that is, the United States had sold more to Canada than it had bought from Canada. He was asked by Mr. plorgan whether he also thought that the United States had been worried and teased into the treaty of 1871 as well as that of 1854 and said he was just going to enter on that question. At this point, however, on the auggestion of Mr. Frye that the day was hot over two hours, Mr. Evarts cessed apeaking and postponed the remainder of the speech till to-morrow.

The Republicans were considerably surprized yesterday when Mr. Morgan, who has charge of the State department's efforts to nest none a vote on the treaty, answered Mr. Frye's aunouncement of an early vote, by saying that his side would resist all attempts to push the treaty 10 a final vote.

Mr. Frye attempted to explain what he meant, which was that he would ask the Senate to exclude all other business until debate was exhausted on the fishery treaty. To this Mr. Morgan also objected, and

nounced that the Democrats thought there was plenty of legislative business to keep the Senate busy, very busy, for some time.

Mr. Frye-That is what I expected. What Mr. Frye meant was that he supposed the Democrat Senators intended to obstruct a final vote at this session if it is possible to carry out their plane. It is immaterial whether the tariff bill is reported by the Finance committee to prolong the session. The deter-mination on both sides of the chamber to make the fishery treaty an issue is alone mough to keep Congress here for many weeks. The Damocrate intend to prolong the debate until the tariff bill is ready, and then they will gladly help to still further prolong the session by making the debate on the tariff question a lively one for the Republicans. In truth it not only looks like October, but pessibly November.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no one one take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE. I've nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all to say; For what's the use of shouting when a whirlwind

is under way?

And when the blizzard's over the mischief will be done;
Then 'twill be too late to talk, though the troubles just begun.
You're auxious now for my advice; 'twould make a dead man grin, Who'd dance to the usual fiddling in this rare

old world of sin To hear the same old story, and told in the same I've nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all to say.

It isn't so long ago, my boy, not so very long ago, That I stood before my father, in the self-same way you know, was mad in love, you rascal, and she was gone on me, And before wo'd asked permission we'd pledged

ourselves, you see, To walk barefoot through Tophet if the old folks made a row-And that's exactly what you've done, I'd take my solemn vow. It's only just a change in time, yesterday and to-day: ve nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all to say

wouldn't have done a bit of good if my father had preached to me; The old man knew it well enough, and so he let me be. But tears were in his eyes, my boy, his voice was strained and low,
As he tock me by the arm and said: "I loved your mother so,
And yet I made her life a hell for twenty years or more, Till the Lord got tired of seeing it, and opened wide the door.

You've oot the same blood in you, the same provoking way;
I've nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all

to say. I called the old man a croaker, exactly as you'll call me; point as to whether it was the duty of the But time avenged the epithet-a prophet he proved to be. And now the scene's repeated, and the story I could tell.

If 'bwas any use to do it, would match your grand-ded's well. 'Twas billiards, club and whiskey; the blizzard of love was past., And I, a man and husband, with a woman shackled fast, Was free to do as I fancied—I did it night and dav: I've nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all to say.

In Heaven's name, what is it that makes us men so blind. So careless, so indifferent, so brutally unkind State as to what would follow the rejection | I can see your mother now in her loneliness and

As she watched for my home coming, through the tears that fell like rain. I called it foolish sniffling, and then she'd try to smile, And tell me how she loved me, a sobbing all My God! I see her sweet dead face a thousand

times a day ! I've nothing to say, John Henry, nothing at all to say.

IRISH NEWS AND NOTES. (From fyles to July 28th.)

The Duke of Newcastle has written to the Morning Post denying that he is about to become a Catholic. Several arrests were made at Fermey for

alleged resistance to the police, in connection with the collection of the Liberty tax. Mr. Cleland, the Town Clerk of Enniskillen, was drowned while bathing at Belalt, near Bunderan.

Dr. Ridley was buried at Tullamore. The funeral procession was very large and embraced

all classes. Four men were arrested by the constabulary near Bandon early on Friday morning on a charge of moonlighting. They were near the house of an evicted tenant at Castlemore shout-

ing, and one had a large stick in his hand. Father Stephens arrived at Dunfanaghy, accompanied by an escort of 20 vehicles, 100 horseman, and over 3,000 people on foot, with

six bands and banners. A great meeting of people was held in the market. Stewart Douglass was found guilty at the Antrim Assizes of the murder of his wife, but evidences of insanity having been given, he was

committed to the asylum. States asserted its fishing rights, and Canada asserted its contraction in order to bring to the hawking about of the 2 ims forgeries has created much sensation in England, is said to have expressed his willingness, to give evidence

before the Commission. A large and enthusiastic demonstration took place at Scarawalth Bridge, which lies midway between Ferns and Enniscorthy. The object of the meeting was to protest against an unjust eviction which had lately been carried out in the district.

The Rev. Laurence Gilligan, C.C., and Mr. John Molony, P.L.G., sentenced to a calendar month's imprisonment each for taking part in a proclaimed National League meeting at Laba-sheeda last May, have been released from Limerick Jail.

There has been a vast number of petitions from all parts of Wales protesting against Mr.
Dillon's imprisonment, It is stated that the
Welsh members as a body will probably call attention to the matter before the house rises by a motion for the adjournment. At Woodford, before Mr. Brady, R.M.

Henry Bowles, a respectable farmer's son, was brought up on remand charged with shooting at Thomas Noonan, a local process server, at Allendarragh, on the 13th of July. The accused was released on bail. At an early bour an eviction party, consisting

auggestion of Mr. Frye that the day was hot of a troop of dragoons and about sixty police, in and that the senators had now been speaking charge of Colonel Tynte, R. M., left Woodford to evict five families on the estate of Mrs. Hanna Lewis, of Palmerston road, Rathmines, Dublin. No resistance was made.

The progress of Father Stephens from Letter kenny to Falcarragh was a series of magnificent ovations. The roads were lined with thick crowds of people, and far and near bonfires burned. At Tarmon the rev. gentleman addressed a crowd of several thousands.

The crops of every description in the Skibbe-reen district are said to be healthy and flourishing, and with every prospect of a plentiful harvest, but it is also stated that in the district of Schull, the potato blight has made its appearance, and was becoming pretty general.

A special Coercion Court was held at New-townforbes before Removables Hill and Bowlby, when four young men, named Christopher Burke, James Maisden, Thomas Clabby, and Michael M'Sweeney, were charged with intimi-dating a process server and bailiff named William G. Moorehead. The cases were dismissed.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Father Labelle. PRIZES - - VALUE, \$50,000.

The state of the second of the

A CHANCE FOR ALL! Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS, · · \$1.00. Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month. NEXT DRAWING. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15. Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent.



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

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve conters, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve duid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects. Our Pamphiet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, 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

KOENIC MEDICINE CO., 50 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. STOPPED FREE Insuno Porsons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT Nerve Restorer for all Brain & Nerve Restorer

for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only

sure cure for Nerve Afactions, Fits,
Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE II thien as
directed. No Fits arier first dry's use.

Treatize and 52 trial bottle free to Fit putients, they
paying express charges on box when received. Rend
names, F. O. and express address of afficied to
Dr. KLINE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphis, Pa. See
Druggists. BEWARE OF IMATATING FRAUDS

QQLD You can live at home and make more money world. Rither sex; all ages. Costly out it pere. Terms yes. Address, TRUE & Cu., Augusta, Maine.

For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto.



Sick Headsche and relieve all the troubles inch

dent to a billous state of the system, such as-Dizziners, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarksble success has been shown in curing

SICK

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

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

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

carter's liver the layer Fills are very shall have yeary 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 vialsat 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists overywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Smell Pill. Smell Dog

DR. FOWLERS ·EXT: OF • ·WILD



AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

Extraordinary revelations regarding the frauds in the Ulster Land, Building and Investiment Co., now in liquidation, were made in the course of the evidence given by several directors of the company who were examined before the Vice-Chancellor at the instance of the liquidator.

A gnard of a goods train, named Char. Lenigar, of Waterford, aged about 45 years, was killed accidentally at Tipperary railway station by being knocked down while standing on the line and run over by some wargons belonging to his own train.

Mr. Patrick Ferriter, Dingle, has been released from Tralee jail, after spending a term of 8 months' imprisonment for the offence of having sold United Ireland containing a report of the meeting of the suppressed National League, held at Doonebeg, county Ulare. Mr. Ferriter has been altogether imprisoned four times under the Coercion act.

The same of the sa

WHAT THE SKULL SAID.

Say not sultans are mighty ! Think not largely of thrones!
The realm of the beggar is safer than the kingdo ns of diademed ones!

The lighter the wallet is loaded the farther the And the crown is a heavier headgear than felt, as a Darweesh knows.

The woo of a Darweeth is measured by his wan of an oaten crust, On the heart of a king subs always his empire's toil and trust.

When the Darweesh has munched at sonset his lunch of yesterdays bread He sleeps in his rags more sweetly than a king on a golden bed.

Be grieved for him who ruleth and pity his sorrowful fate ! The beggar is verily monarch, although he conals his state

I heard it told of a Darweesb, long ato in a distant land, How a Skull spake these words to him as he held the thing in his hand:

"The pomp of the giving of order, and the pomp to save and to slay Were mine; and the turban of greatness on the brow which is bone to day.

" God's will and the glory of battle brought harvest to the edge of my sword;
I was king of the two great rivers; I was Babylenia's lord.

" I had in my heart the purpose to seize Karominia's plain,
When io! in the wink of an eyelid the worms were eating my brain.

" From the ear of wisdom, Darweesh! the That counsel of carelessness pluck,

That counsel of carelessness, Darweesh! may
bring thee, by loneliness, luck."

THE WORLD'S WONDERS.

Useful Information for all.

THE COLOSSEUM AT ROME. The largest edifice in the world is the Colosseum at Rome. It took 60,000 Jews ten years to build it in honor of Titus, and it seated 87,000 spectators.

GREAT OCEANS

The Pacific covers 80,000,000 equare miles Atlantic, 40,000,000; Indian, 20,000,000; Southern, 10,000,000; Arctic, 5,000,000.

GREAT NATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

Philadelphia in 1876 covered 60.6 acres; Vienna, 1873, 56.5; Crystal Palace, London, 1871, 15 6; Paris, 1867, 31; London, 1862, 23 9; Paris, 1855, 22 1; London, 1857; 18 6.

GREAT WEALTH OF NATIONS, (1880) United Scattee, \$43 642,000,000, \$870 per United States, \$43,642,000,000, \$870 per capita; England, \$13,456,000,000, \$1,241; France, \$35,972,000,000 \$972; Germany, \$29,464,000,000, \$654; Russia, \$17,169,000,000, \$175; Austria, \$14,792,000,000, \$399; Italy, \$902 000,000, \$32

GREAT PARKS.

Fairmount, Philadelphia, covers 2,991 acres; the Prater, Vicana, 2,500; Bolade Boulougne, Paris, 2,158; Windsor, England, 1,800; Pewaix, Dublin, 1,752; Riverside, New York, 1,600; Petit, Versalles, 1,280; Central, New York, 86.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. The Colosseum at Rome, the Catacombs of Alexandria, the Great Wall of China, the Leaning Tower of Piea, the Porcelain Tower of Nankin, the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople; Stonehenge.

GREAT HOLY CITIES.

Allahabad of the Indian Mahometans. Benares of the Hindus Cuzoo of the ancient Inoss. Jarusalom of the Jews and Christians. Mecca and Medina of the Mahometans. Moscow and Kief of the Russians. Rome of the Church.

GREAT ARTESIAN WELLS.

The artesian well at St. Louis, 2,199 feet deep, supplies every hour 4,500 gallons of mineral water. That at Grenelle, near Paris. 1798 feet deep, yields 31,000 gallons per hour. The artesian well of passy, 1900 feet deep, affords 3,000,000 gallons per day.

GREAT ARMIES OF ANTIQUITY.

Xerxes of Persis invaded Greece, 460 years B.C., with an army of 5,283,220 souls.
Derive of Persia at the battle of the Granicus had 600,000 men. Croesus murched against

RICHEST MEN OF TO DAY.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$75,000 000; Wm.
K. Vanderbilt, \$20,000,000; Jay Gould, \$130,000 000; D. O. Mulls, \$12,000,000 August B Inner. \$16.000,000; George Wm. Ballon, \$8,000,000; John W. Mackay, \$20,000,000; Lelsad Stanford, \$20,000,000, all Americans. The Rothschilds, Jewish, \$200,

GREAT LIBRARIES.

Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, 2,290,000 volumes, British Museum, 1,550,000 priuted volumes, and 50,000 MSS. Imperial Public. St. Petersburg, 1,000,000 printed volumes, Famous Library at Alexandris, de-stroyed in 273 A. D., 700,000 volumes. Royal Berlin, 700,000 princed volumes and 15,000 MSS. Library of Congress, Washingtos, 396,000 volumes and 130,000 namphleto.

GREAT DIAMONDS King of Portugal, 450 carate, \$28,000,000; Saltan of Matter, 367 carate, \$3,500,000; "Orloff," Emporor of Russia, 1941 carate, sold for \$450,000, a title of nobility, and

annuity of 4,000 roubles; "Regent," King of Prussia, 136% carats, \$1,300,000; "Florentine," Austria, 1335 carate, \$500,000; "Kob-i-neor," Queen of England, one hundred and six and one-eixteenth carate, \$700,-SEVEN WONDERS OF ANTIQUITY.

The Pyramide first, which in Egypt were laid; next Babylon's Garden, for Amytis made; then Monsolus' Tomb of affection and guilt; fourth, the Temple of Dian, in Ephesus built; the Colosaus of Rhodes, cast in bronze, to the sun ; sixth, Jupiter's Statue, by Phidian done; the Phares of Egypt, last wonder of old, or the palace of Cyprus, comented with gold.

GREAT SHIPS.

The Great Eastern, the largest vessel in the world, is 680 feet long, beam 83 feet, mean draught 25 feet; acrew engine, indicated horse-power, 4,000, nominal horse-power, 1,-600; paddle, indicated horse-power, 2,600, 1,000; speed of screw 45 to 55 revolutions; paddles 10 to 12. H. M. S. Inflexible, iron, 16.24 inch armour; 4.80 ton guns; 8,000 indicated horse-power; 11,880 tons displacement; 320 feet long; speed, 142 knots. Anchor Line Steamship. "City of Rome," 600 or inng, 13,500 tons displacment. Cunard Une Steamehip, "Servia," 525 foot long, 13,- I

And he when I was so we will.

182 tons displacement, Iaman Line Steam-ship, "City of Berlin," 513 feet long, 12,050 tons displacement.

GREAT BELLS.

Tzar Kolokol, "King of Bells," Moscow, weighs 440,000 pounds, 19 3 feet high, 60.9 feet in circumference, 2 feet thick. Second Moscow bell, largest in actual use, 128 tons. Great bell at Pekin, 53 tons. Kaiserglooke, Cologue, 25 tons. Great bell at Nankin, 22 tons. Bell in the Cathedral of St. Stephen, Vianna, made from 180 pieces of cannon taken from the Turks, 39,096 pends, "Grosse Sueanns," Cathedral at Erfort, Germany, 30,801 pounds. "Bourdon" bell, Notre Dame, Paris, 32,000 pounds. Great bell at Cologne Cathedral, presented by the German Emperor in 1876, weighs 60,480 pounds, the clapper alone weighing 1,200. It was made of cannon captured in the France-German

GREAT DISCOVERIRS.

William Harvey, circulation of the blood, 1578-1657. Gasparo Aselli, Italian, lacteal vessels, 1580-1626 Autonio Jersme Balard, French, bromine, 1802-1876. Jean Augustin Barral, first extracted nlcotine, 1819, Michael Faraday, English, Magneto-electricity, electric induction, 1791-1867. Ferdinand de Soto, Spanish, 1496-1542, discovered the Mississippi River in 1541. Edward Jenner, English, 1749-1822, vaccination. Christo pher Columbus, Genoese, 1436-1506, America in 1492. John Cabot, Venetian in England, 1498. North American Continent in 1497. Vasco Nunez de Balboa, Spanish, 1475-1517, discovered the Pacific Ocean.

SCOTCH NEWS AND NOTES.

(From Fyles to July 28th.)

Dairsie Manse, in Fife, was struck by lightning and some damage was done to the interior.
One of the servants was stunned.

At a meeting of a sub-committee of the Lord Provost's committee, in Edinburgh, there was under consideration the question of which of the designs should be chosen for the Chambers Memorial, but no definite decision was come to.

A man named Isaac Glasyow, a crane trigger in Coats Ir.n and Steel Works, Coatbridge, was run over by a sand wagon. His left leg and right, arm were mutilated. He was sent to the Glasgow Infirmary in the ambulance wagon. Soon afterwards he died.

Workmen have commenced to repair No. 11 Limestone Pit and No. 8 Ironstone Pit, which belong to Shoots Iron Company. These pits are situated at Kingshaw, Carluke, and have not been wrought for between 10 and 12 years. Both pits will require some time to restore to working order.

At Den Finelia, S: Cyrus, Kincardineshire, an excursionist named Wm. Young, belonging to Forfar, was killed by falling from a height of about 100 ft. into a deep pool. The water of the fall tumbles into the pool from a great height, and the pool itself is 20 ft. deep. The body has not been recovered.

In Aberdeen Sheriff Court, a farm-servant sued his master for £250 as damages for injuries he alleged he had sustained by a horse and cart knocking him against a wall and tear-ing off his right ear. Pursuer failed to appear, and the Sheriff assoilized the defender and allowed him expenses.

At a committee meeting of the Port-Glasgow Town Council, Provest Crighton presiding—a resolution was passed against the foreign bounties, and it was agreed to send copies of the resolution to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, Baron de Worms, and the members for the Kilmarnock Burghs and the County of Renfrew.

After hearing debate on the point of relevancy, Sheriff Orr Paterson, Ayr, has allowed proof in the case of the Inspector of Poor, Tarbolton, against Rev. Mr. Higgins for alleged defamasion. The defender is charged with having characterized a letter of the pursuer's as a he from beginning to end. The damages are laid at £250.

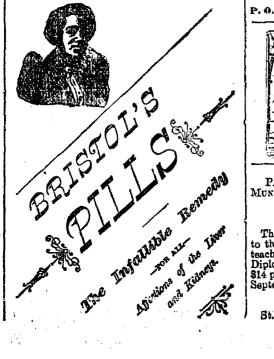
Mr. Lockhart, R.S.A., who is painting a huge picture of the Jubilee Thanksgiving in West-minster Abbey for the Queen, has made consid-erable progress with the work; and a number of personages whose portraits are to figure in it have given him sittings. The Queen takes a great interest in the picture, which was sent to Windsor the other day by Her Majesty's command, in order that she might inspect it.

Last week the morrality in Glasgow was at a rate of 23 per 1:09 of the population per annum, as compared with 16 in the previous week, and 21, 23, and 24 in the corresponding periods of the three preceding years. It must be remembered that the registrars' offices were closed on Fair Saturday, so that only five days returns were included in the returns of the week before

Joseph Griffithe, an employé of the North British Railway company, was knocked down by a waggon loaded with coals in Hunter Street Coal Dept. The wheels of the waggen passed over both his thighs, inflicting dreadful injuries. Dyrus of Pereis with an army of 425,000 men and 60,000 horace. Artaxerxes had 900,000 firmary, but before he reached there he became men at the battle of Cunaxa.

Jane McLeod or Wright was charged before Sheriff Orr, Rothesay, with having assaulted a girl named Sarah Macadam, servant of Professor Contes, of Glasgow, who with Mrs. Coates and family are at present lodging in the house of Mrs. Wright, at Little Cambrae. It house of Mrs. Wright, at Little Cambrae. It came out in evidence that in consequence of something the girl had told her mistress as to coals and sticks, Mrs. Wright attacked the girl with a strap, and also compressed her face and mouth with her bands. The charge was found proven, and the Sheriff, in imposing a fine of one guinea or 10 days in prison, said the day was now past when masters could wallop their own niggers in this country.

A very busy banker was to be married, and the day fixed was June 4 at high neon. The day came but the grom did not materialize, and at 9 am, this telegram was received " For goodness sake tell us what is the mot ter; this is your wedding day and the hour approaches." He was seared half out of his wite, and bounged around like a han with her head out off. Then he rushed to the telegraph office and sent this snewer: "Thought I had three days of grace. Don't let it go to protest. Coming on the next train." The wolding was late, but it was a merry one, and all was forgiven.



for Infants and Children.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

"Casteria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhoa, Eructation, mown to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

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

HEALTH.

THE EYES -A new disease has been developed by the widely prevalent eigarette habit. It is called "cigarette eye." The symptoms of the disease are dimness, and a film-like gathering over the eye, which appears and disappears at intervals. It is a langerous malady, and can be cured only by long treatment.

HEADACHE CORE--Indian hemp, in doses night and morning of one half a grain, and continued for some time, is spoken of by Mr. Stephen MacKanzle, Lecturer on Medicine at the London Hospital, as the most valuable remedy he has met with la the treatment of peristent headache.

THE BATH -There can be no doubt, says The London Hospital, that were the bath. with friction of the ekin, regularly employed by those up in years-and the habit, if acquired, can be easily carried on-much suf-tering and disablement from bronchitis or winter coughs might be avoided, as well as many of those troublesome forms of skin diseases so citen met. As a means for preventing colds, the bath is only of use if employed frequently-daily, if that can be; if not, then as often as possible, and with regularity.

NEW METHOD OF ARRESTING HEMORR-HAGE. - In cases of persistent nasal hemorynage, Professor Chine, of Edinburgh, advices that plugging the posterior nostrils should not be done until an attempt has been made simple resert, he says, will, if theroughly performed, usually airest the bleeding by allowing a clot to form at the site of the rup tured blood vessel; the finger and thumb should exercise pressure enough to prevent breathing through the nose, for some time and when removed the patient must avoid trying to blow the none, or else the air, being driven through the nostril, may dislorge the clot; if the air is prevented passing through the moetril, the clut consolidates and the hemorrhage is arrested.

There is no greater weakness than that of letting our happiness depend too much upon the opinions of others.

Our success or failure in life depends on nothing so much as confidence we place in our sbility to accomplish.

Although Shakespeare spelled his name eighteen or twenty different ways, yet his average signature would lead one to believe him to have been a clerk in game Chinese laundry.



Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q.

hE-OPENS SEI TEMBER 5tH. Classical Course; Complete English Course; Commercial Course: Active Business and Banking Dopartments; Telegraphy; Short-Hand; Type-Writing; Competent English Teachers; pic-mesque and healthful surroundings near the Ottawa Liver. Board, Tutton, Red and Washing only \$12° 00 a year. For prospectus, address

1- REV. J. JULY, C.S.V., Prest leut.

WHT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE

LITERRROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.

This new Boarding School, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, will open MONDAY, Sept. 3rd. The Institution occupies a picturesque site on the elevation known as Mount St. Louis.

The buildings are commodious and contain all the property of the health.

improvements tending to promote the health and comfort of the students. The programme embraces a complete course of Business and Scientific studies.

For terms, &c., apply to
THE DIRECTOR.
P. 6. Box 418, or 50 Cotte st.
1-3

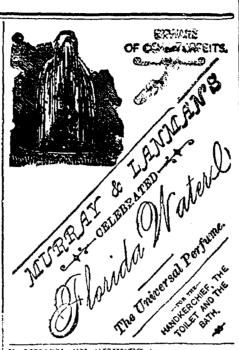


PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ANICHT NO. 2.

WANTED.

The undersigned will receive applications up to the 18th of August next, for three female teachers, each holding a first class Elementary Diploma. School term, eight months. Salary, \$14 per month. Schools to open first week of \$14 per monun. September. Apply to P. W. LEEHV.

Sec.-Treas. St. Anicet, July 28th, 1888.



POVINCE OF QUEBEC, \ DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME GEORGINE GAUDETTE, of the to check the hemorrhage by firmly grasping town of St. Henry, said District, wife of the nose with the finger and thumb, so as Nancisee Danscreau, of the same place, gracer, completely to prevent the air passing through has instituted an action on separation de biens the cavity in the act of breathing. This against her said bushand. against her said husband.

Montceal, 26th July, 1888. P. B. LAVIOLETTE,

Attorney for Plaintiff.



WORM POWDERS Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



HEALTH BEFORE ALL

Diseases told at a Glance.

Examination and Consultation Free. Hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sundays.

We have constantly on hand a full assortment of roots, medicinal leaves, ointmeats, etc., which we retail at very maderate prices. CERTIFICATE.

I give this certificate to Mrs. Widow Des-

marais with much gratitude for the miraculous and so prompt cure of two diseases, which she treated with extracts of roots. I was suffering so much from asthma and chronic broughitis that I could hardly breathe; and also being very much troubled with the lungs. I followed the treatment of several doctors, but every one was powerless to cure me. I heard of the extracts of rests of Mrs. Descarais and Lacroix extracts of roots of Mrs. Described and Lagrox and I paid her a visit. I was prescribed extracts of roots, which I took, and inneadately felt a sensible improvement and was recovering strength. A month after I paid the first with to Mrs. Described Lagrow I was completely cured. My younger brother was suffering for two works from diagrams. He took some extracts of roots and was cured.

Lettil by the early was cured. I will be present to see any one who desires further information.

M. LOUIS DANIS, 173 Christopha street.

A. E. LACROIX, successor to Mnz. DES-MARAIS, 1263 Mignonne street, corner St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
DISTRICT OF MONTREAD.
No. 1885.
Dame Maria Alida Duval, a wife common as to pro-

35-A11,15

perty of Emile J. Gauthier, a clerk, of Montreal, Dis trict of Montreal, Plaintiff in an action in separation as to property against the said Ganthier, Defendant, Montreal, 23rd July, 1888.

DAVID, DEMURS & GERVAIS, Attornoys for Plaintiff.

WANTED.—At St Sophie, County of Terrebonne, P.Q., three indy teachers speaking French and English; one capable of teaching music. Salary, \$100 to \$140 a year. Address, JNO. JOS. CAREY, Sec. Trens.,

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CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Flying Scotchman has been beaten by the West Coast Flyer. When the London and North Western or the West Coast express ran into Edinboro' station at eight minutes to six late evening, it broke all previous records of high railroad speed-not only for England, but for the world. This was the first day of the great four hundred mile race between two of the biggest English companies, and the faster train of the two traversed the greater part of that distance at a speed of a while a minute. The engine which made this remarkable run had a single pair of driving which seven feet six inches in diameter, and weighed twenty-seven tons. It burned twentyfour pounds of coal per mile during the run. The tender, loaded, weighed twenty five tone, and b hind it were four coaches filled with passengers, making a weight of twenty tons each. That part of the road lying between Tring and Bletchely was covered at the rate of 72 miles an hour, the run from London to Crewe, a distance of 158 miles, was made in 2 hours 58 minutes without a halt. The engines were changed thr times. The entire distance covered was 400 miles, and the actual time, including stops, seven hours and twenty-five minutes; averaging 53-53-89 miles per hour. This has never been approached before for so long a run.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BADEN DENIED.

The rumor that the Queen intended paying a visit to Baden in September to meet Emperor William was clearly untrue. It would be impossible for the Queen to forego the pleasure of being at Balmoral at the time when the weather breaks up and the first signs of winter appear. The colder the weather the more the Queen likes it. She is indeed always better in cold than in warm weather. As the dowager Empress Victoria will be with her shortly afterward, it is not likely that Her Majesty will leave Scotland until she comes to Windsor for the winter. If Emperor William desires to take of course, propose to visit Her Majesty at Windows, as it would scarcely be in accordance with etiquette or ordinary propriety for the Emperor to take the trouble and undergoa journey to Germany for the purpose of having an interview with her grandeon. There has probably even a confusion of persons, and this about disport has arisen out of the Emperor's intention to visit Baden Baden with Emp is and her children at the end of in order to be there to spend the 30th with d Dowager Empress Augusta, that day being her seventy-seventh birthday.

FRENCH JOURNALISM.

To publication of State documents of a conficultial character through bostile channels always excues widespread interest. That German state papers had first obtained publicity in French periodicals makes the effect still more It is not surprising, therefore, that the publication in the Nouvelle Revue, of what purports 10 be a confidential communication, addressed by Prince Bismarck to Emperor Frederick. should have attracted much attention in all the capitals of Europe. An analysis of the paper itself does not, however, justify the excitement which has been aroused. There is nothing in it which was not a matter of common report in Berlin at the time of the projected Battenberg marriage. An official character has, however, been given to the common gossip of the day by the dignified tone of the lauguage and the formal style in writing. When the wife of the most popular feuilletonist in Berlin eloped a few weeks ago with a portly Adonis, who re-presents a highly sensational French journal, revelations of a startling character, in which the use of the imagination was neglected, were expected. It is only a matter of surprise that

LONDON, Aug. 8.-The Parnell Chamberlain duel is becoming interesting, the more so as it now seems likely to be fought out by the Times. Most people who opened that paper and saw a long letter in hig type, signed "Your obedient servant, Charles Stewart Parnell," thought the paper had been heaxed, but this letter at all events was genuine. One object of it is to chal-lenge Chamberlain to produce the documents referred to by O'Shea in his letter. The most important of these are Parnell's draft of the National Council's scheme and the Coercion bill altered by Paraell's own hand into the form in which, according to O'Shen, he proposed it should be passed, with just enough show of opposition from him to savisfy those concerned.
"I think," says Parnell, "if Chamberlain possesses these alleged proofs he is bound to pub lish them, and I call upon him to do so." To day there appears the following tour-line letter from Chamberlain: "I accept Parnell's challenge, and will forward you in the course of a few days a full statement of the communications initiated by him which passed between us in 1884 and 1885." This is, in fact, accepting Mr. Paruell's challenge and something more. Once more Chamberlain assumes the offensive, which, like other warlike personages, he almost always regards as better than defensive tactics.

Parnell's other point, which he argues at length, is of great historical interest but less exciting for the moment. "True," he ays, "in effect I have favored a national coun-scil scheme, but it was only for administrativ and not for legislative purposes; only a step towards Home Rule and not a substitute for it. When I found you meant it to be adopted as a finality instead of an Irish parliament we parted company. You accuse us of double-dealing because we first proposed and then opposed this scheme. Here is my explanation: We accepted it as a means; we rejected it as an end." need not say Chamberlain's promised publication is awaited with extreme interest. Glad stone's dectrine on nationalities is beginning to be preached by others than its author. Scottish abers were leard complaining on the bank holiday, perhaps because it was a bank holiday of neglect of Scottish business. Bryce's voice was among those left to appeal to the Government to arrange for more Scottish legislation. Во жав Самирон Вицовины в perial Parliament will not do our business for us we shall want a parliament of our own. Such is the burden of these lamentations. But this new Home Links on is not yet why former

able. Parliament would do all its business well enough if it would do it by committees. as the American Congress does. Some of it is done so. Thry call it "Devolution," and Gladstone is acclaimed as the inventor of it, but t is in fact an imperfect adaptation of the

American system. The authorities of Scotland Yard do not be-neve that the madman who jumped from the Hungerford bridge at Charing Cross yesterday was Larry Donovan, the New York bridge jumper. The body has not been found. Whoever the man was, it was evident he contemplated writing plated suicide.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Parnell Commission Act has been passed by a large majority after a signal exhibition of unfairness by those who have dictated the scheme.

Parnell had charged the London Times with purchasing and circulating forgeries. He desired to force that journal to the sources of its information, and accordingly moved an amendment rendering any person liable to punishment by a high court of justice who should refuse to make a full disclosure of information.

make a full disclosure of information.

The Government, supported by the Unionist majority, preferred to leave this power of discretion in the court. If the letters can be proved orgeries out of the mouth of the men who have been dealing in them, the bottom will fall out of the "Parnellism and Crime" conspiracy. The subsequent proceedings of the commission would be of httle consequence.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Mr. Labouchere has received from Patrick Egan, the American, a large bundle containing all the letters received by him from James Carey during his stay in France, to be used before the Commission. Egan also promises to attend the commission's sitting whenever summoned, and to submit to the fullest examination.

The Parnell bill having finally passed the House of Commons, it was read the first time in the House of Lords yesterday. Lord Salisbury said it would be read the second time on Saturday and the third time on Monday, if there was no objection. There will not be any, so the measure may be looked upon as done with so far as Parliament is concerned. An adjournment will take place next week. With regard to an extra session, Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said that it will be improved by far the House to convolute its

was firmly convinced that he had been taken to Tuliamore jail to be buried alive there and murdered. There was some cross-examination about O'Brien's famous suit of clothes, but how they should be applied impartially, and that it was were smuggled into the prison remains a mystery. O'Brien's evidence as a whole was to the

pail and the other prison officials were all in terror of the Prison Bo rd of Dublin.

Navai operations are beginning to arouse the British public, now that the blockade has been broken both at Bereliaven and Lough Swilly and the British coasts are being harried. ish commerce is in danger, and the fact that the enquiv. The Government had offered Mr. capturing fleet is British this time only modifies Parnell the alternative of accepting such com-

such or to enter into a conflict with the press. Still it was desirable that means be provided to dissipate the scandal. Ordinarily people ac-cused of complicity tried to clear themselves cused of complicity tried to clear themselves legally, but the gentleman incriminated refused to take that course, although the Government effect them every assistance in its power. The matter was allowed to rest until the O'Donnell trial, which changed the scandal from resting merely on a newspaper's statement to a statement made by responsible counsel in a court of justice. Still the gentlemen incriminated did not seek redress, alleging that they distrusted British juries. If they thought they could not obtain justice in they thought they could not obtain justice in England, they could have sued in Irelard, but instead of adopting that course, they reiterated their demand for a committee of the House of Commons. The Government considered the justice in house incapable of furnishing an impartial ir-banal where so much personal and political feelng was involved, and thought it better to again re or: to an enquiry by a commission, a course which had proved successful in the cases of the Board of Works, the Sheffield outrages and the Board of Works, the Sheffield outrages and the charges of corruption. The commission would do good by ending controversies of the most dangerous kind. The Government had full confidence that justice would be done, as it had nominated three of the ablest and most impartial judges. Men who should have known better had impugned the partiality of the judges selected. Those charges had not left the lighter than the abstractory of the distinguishments. slightest stain on the characters of the distinguished men against whom they were directed, but they had covered with dishonour the lips which uttered them. It was not well that members of the House of Commons should be accused in the most solemn manner of having tampered with murder. The truth should be known whatever neight be the issue. The Government was can inced that it had done goo service in driving from the arena of political discussion this toul and scandalous controversy. Baron Herachell (Liberal) indignantly re-pudiated Lord Salisbury's insinuation upon his

Herschell's) late colleagues for having taken n the House of Commons a course which, holding the views they did, they were bound to take. He maintained that his friends were in no way deserving of censure. The commission bill was unfortunate in its origin, scope and obwirk before the lat of January.

The Ridley inquest has brought Mr. O'Brien once more to the front. He told Dr. Ridley he was firmly convinced that he had been taken to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was a simply convinced that he had been taken to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was a simply convinced that he had been taken to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was a simply convinced that he had been taken to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. brought charges against a public man the ac-cused must be guilty if he did not sue for libel. If that doctrine was to be applied it not so applied was furnished by the fact that two members of the Government had gone to effect that Dr. Ridley treated him as kindly as his support, before his constituents of a Conserbe dared, but that Ridley, the governor of the jail and the other prison officials were all in terror of the Prison Board of Dublin.

The speaker which he had never sued for libel. The speaker

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

the alarm. The point is that fleets of a superior i mission or incurring reproach. In Justice force have failed to seal up the fleets that they of are blockading. Their argument is that they of arges against the Irish members. But, on would equally fail in preventing the escape of the French fleets in time of war. Greenock, enquiry had been extended to others involving

D'KELLY'S CONVICTION.

DUBLIN, Aug. 10.—Jas. O'Kelly, member of the House of Commons, who was arrested in London under the Crimes Act and brought to Ireland for trial, has been convicted and sen tenced to four months' imprisonment without hard labor.

LONDON, August 13.—Parnell has at last THE CORSET NOT AT ALL NECESSARY TO MAKE A brought suit against the Times. It has now become quite evident that during all the time the government have been forcing through the commission bill in the way best suited to serve their own political desires, Parnell has been Times, these being formally placed under £20 penalty each, according to Scotch custom, to appear when called for in the suit of Charles Appear when cannot drin the same Wicklow, Ireland against John Walter, proprietor of the Times newspaper, London, and George Edward Wright, printer and publisher of the same. The suit is for libel, the damage not yet being the day of the same in the suit is for libel, the damage not yet being the day of the same. stated. It will excite great attention, as it is pretty certain that Parnell has made a careful and successful move. The law of Scotland permits such a suit to be brought there, and Parnell has retained two of the best liberal practitioners in Scottish Law, Balfour and Asher. They were law officers in the late Liberal Government there. His junior counsel is Strachan, also recommended for his ability. The suit is limited strictly to the letters said be forged and will not be permitted to go be-youd the questions they raise. The prospects of the suit are very favorable to the plaintiff. During all the latter part of the discussion upon the Commission Bill it has become apparent that neither the Government nor the Times has that confidence in the authenticity of the letters they once had. It is also certain hat Parnell has a pretty clear idea where the letters came from and knows much more about the authorship than he has hitherto chosen to something more astonishing has not been reveal. The extraueous evidence which has fabricated. to the gross mistake of the letter he was said to ave received from Byrne in Paris, has much din-mished the value of the letters in the public view. Furthermore, to bring the suit to Scotland, a neutral ground, makes it well nigh impossible that the jury shall con-sist of Tories, as the great bulk of Edinburgh's citizens are Liberals and a fanatical Tory is unknown. The reverence with which the Times is looked upon here is absent there, and it has no more influence upon Scotchmen than American papers have in London. The suit is certain to have a result one way or the other, as in Scotland a majority of nine to three suffices to decide a case. One thing is certain, and that is Paraell brought the suit in the nick of time. Another day would have been too late as the commission bill has passed its third reading and receives the royal assent to day. This would have harred Parnell's private suit, as it indemnifies the Times explicitly and completely against any other proceedings either civil or criminal, the quest of which was long and ccrimoniously debated last week. Parnell has checkmated Government, as the commission cannot investigate the matter while it is under consideration

SALISBURY HAS A SAY. HE DISCUSSES THE PARNELL COMMISSION BILL

in a regularly constituted court. Nevertheless,

it is rather a close shave.

AND RECEIVES A WARM REPLY FROM LORD HERSCHELL. Aug. 10 .- In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury moved the second reading of the Parnell commission bill. In recent years he said the agitation in Ireland had gone on two parallel lines. One party professed to act constitutionally. The other party was connected with crime, intimidation, mutilation and murder. These organizations had been profess edly apart, but they worked for the same ends they had the same friends and ensures the same friends and enemies and injured the same persons. An impression had arisen that they were really not so far apar as they seemed to be, and that there was complicity or connection between them. The Times had published that opinion and supported it by an array of apparent facts. This excited a scandal as a breach of privilege of the House of commons, which body refused to treat it as a Magazine for August.

the French fleets in time of war. Greenock, Aberdeen, Hartlepool and a dozen other towns have fallen. London itself is supposed to be in peril. Meantime a part of the pursuing fleet has arrived at Plymouth and is in part disabled. The manceuvering by which Admiral Tryon broke the blockade is thought by naval arrows to be exceedingly clever.

equally nave been dealers and the league agitation for nine years. Even the justice of specifying the charges had been denied the members accused, and the commission was allowed to range at through all the vague allegations in a series of anonymous newspaper articles. In composing the commission one member at least should have been chosen who was in political symhave been chosen who was in political sym-pathy with the accused, or it should have been ascertained that no objection could be taken to any of the judges.

AGAINST CORSETS.

GOOD FIGURE.

No mother should allow her daughter to wear stays while she is under her charge. If a girl never begins to wear corsets, I promise her she will not require them. But wee if she once d this dubtless would not have brought had the commission been satisfactory to him. The preliminary papers of the suit were served at Edinburgh nor papers of the suit were served at Edinburgh nor Saturday on three news agents who sell the long depended weaken the support it has long depended were them. But were if she once begins to wear them, for they be able to do without them, for they weaken the spine, and once weakened it can not dispense with the false support it has long depended upon. Believe me, the most beautiful and graceful figures are those which have never been in steel or whalebone. I will risk all I possess in a wager that if you never put stays on a little girl she will not require them when she becomes a woman, and she will have a figure that every one will admire and covet. A young girl with a slight, supple, yet firm figure, certainly useds no corset; and a woman, however stout she may be, will always look fleshier and stiffer in stays than without them. Loose jackets and flowing draperies are far more becoming to a stout figure than tight stays; and as for young, slim girls and women, all they need is a band round the waist to mark its natural curve.

I, who write these lines, am a stayless being, and I need not blush if I tell you at this distance that my dressmakers used to say that among all their ladies, there was not one had a more perfect figure. To use their ex-pression, I was "moulee." You see, I speak in the past tense; years have changed the once matronly figure to more matronly proportions, but I can still exercise, touching the ground without bending the kneer, and perform other gymnastic feats above men-

I have proven by experience that the corset is not necessary, and urge all to do without it. An elastic, tight-fitting jersey will support your figure quite enough if it needs support.-Ninon in Dress.

THE NEW POETIC FAITH.

But a new generation of poets had been born some of whom were already trying their hands at prize poems and college odes. These tender plants, rooted in the fresh mould lately thrown over their buried predecessors, were fated to bear a new kind of fruit, less luxuriant but more indigenous than the rich harvest which had just been gathered in. These men were to be English, moral and conservative— in the best sense—where those before them had been tropical, sceptical and insurrectionary. They were to indulge in no tremendous bursts of emotion, little gloom and small affectation. Their law was to be a gentle optimism and a rational acceptance of the conditions of life as they found it. They were to hurl no curses at kings, and to do no battle for Utopian regeneration. Ex stence was to be to them an unalterable fact; a day of was to se to them an unaterative set; a day of sunshine and shower, to be enjoyed or endured with equal composure. Not in any sense stoical, they were to be philosophers, discovering a balance of good in life for which it is worth while to bear the ill. To possess too little passion, they were to avoid extravagance; speaking in even tones more effective to commend them explaine eloquence. These command than explosive eloquence. These geniuses were, in fact, to bring poetry back from Asia, Italy and the clouds, and to make it a cheerful home among the hills of England. They were generally to be men of larger scope, more learning and wide experience than those before them. Regarded from the artistic standpoint, excepting Shelley, they were to be truer point, excepting Shelley, they were to be truer artists; and, excepting no one, to follow cleaver aims and to earn better rewards. They were destined, too, to reach a greater length of years, with more social happiness and more general recognition. While their predecessors had wasted their short lives in tunulbuous warfare with the governing classes, there men were to find themselves in happy accord with all orders. The poets of the preceding generation had been soldiers, or rather guerrillas; their successors were to be apostles

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Interesting Notes Relating to the Parm.

CANADIAN DAIBYMEN.

A dairy farmers' conference will be held in the dairy tent on the Provincial Exhibition grounds at Kingeto 2 Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 12 and 13, for two hours each day, commencing at 2 p. m. Hon. Charles Drury will preside. A number of 15 minute talks by practical men are on the programme. Further information from James Cheesman, Ontario Creameries Association,

AN ONION FARM.

The Warwick (N.Y.) Advertiser describes the onion farm of Messrs. Swayza & Bulgin in Warren County, New Jersey. They own 1,600 acres of the reclaimed meadow lands, of which 500 are under cultivation. Their onion crop will reach 700,000 bushels; last year they sold 10,000 bushels at \$1.53 per bushel. [There is a possible error in these figurestoo much in the first amount, or too little in the second.] The bill for onion seed was S1.382. They have also set out 400,000 celery plants, cut 250 tons of hay, and have a small asparagus bed of 50 acres. Constant work is given 25 men, and in the busy season 100 hands are employed. About \$25,000 has been expended in improvements, and it is intended to erect houses for hired help, stores, and establish a post office. The farm is said to be valued at half a million dollars. -Country Gentleman.

LE CONTE PEAR. This variety, remarkable for its rampant growth and productiveness at the South, and for the worthless quality of its fruit at the North, is found by Samuel Miller of Missouri to be quite liable to the blight. Shoots that are fruiting this season, he states, are blighting badly. However popular, therefore, it may be in the Southern States, it will be hardly worth while for cultivators at the North to take much trouble to procure it. It ripens at midsummer there, and in October here.

FLOWERS AT RAILWAY STATIONS. Some of the railroads in this country have encouraged or adopted the practice of ornamenting with flowers the grounds at the stations—a practice coating little or nothing a money, and requiring some pleasing attention by way of thought. Such railways thus become more attractive to travelers, who would choose such roads in preference to the more repulsive ones, and many persons would naturally feel safer from accidents on a road whose managers were actuated by such sentiments of civilization. These remarks are suggested by an account in a late number of the London Garden, of the rich floral display at the Bakewell station on the Midland Railroad. On approaching the station, the steep banks of the cutting, 60 feet deep and upwards and 12 rods long, are inide out in borders of neat and tasteful design, terrace above terrace, with narrow paths between. Handsome evergreen and coniferous plants occupy prominent positions on the banks. A low limestone wall was covered with masses and dense sheets of enowy blossoms. Beds and borders were occupied with hyacinths, tulips, squills and lilies, others with annuals for later blooming. The Midland Company had offered prizes to the station masters for the best kept flower garden on the line, and this one had taken the first prize. Dreary slopes of earth had been transformed into beautiful grounds.

LARGE NURSERY TREES. For many years we have resommended the practice of setting new orchards with small or moderate sized trees, instead of those of larger growth, for the reason that the former are checked less by removal, have a better supply of roots, are dug with less injury, and are less twisted about afterwards winds, besides costing less for rail way conveyance, and requiring less labor for netting out. We find in our exchanges occasional proofs of the correctness of these views. Tan Rural New Yorker publishes a communication from a correspondent, giving the results of setting out in a large orchard these two classes of trace. In one instance the trees sent by the nurserymen were twice as large as ordered, with heavy freight charges, and now, after eleven years, a large number have died, and the rest are unhealthy. Two years later another portion was set with

vigor which the others have never showr. PICKING BERRIES.

small trees, which now have a health and

A western grower of small fruits (H. Schnell of Missouri), furnishes the Rural World a copy of his regulations for berry pickers, of which the following is the sub stance in condensed form: 1. No pickers are employed but those who will continue through the season, and receive their pay at the close. 2 The number of boxes ricked by each is punched on his numbered card. 3. A cent and a half per quart is paid for picking strawberries and blackborries, and two cents fer raspberries. 4. Rows must be picked clean, boxes well filled, no defective berries, strawberries with half an inch of stem, no injury to the plants, and berrics as sorted into two grades. 5. Orderly behaviour required, quarrelling followed with a discharge, with no pay till the end of the season. 7. All season pickers are treated with ice cream at the end, and prizes in money given for special merit. Pickers to agree to these terms before beginning.

GREAT NATIONAL LABORATORY.

Prof. H. E. Alvord, in a paper road before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, gives an estimate of the amount of fertilizing substances or plant food consumed in the United States yearly in the production of the cultivated crops, including the three chief fertilizing materials. He gives the amount as 4,000,000 tons of nitrogen, worth \$360 a ton, and amounting in the admitted market value to \$1,440,000,000: 3,000,000 tons of potash, worth \$100 a tor, \$300,000,000; 2,000,000 tons of phosphoric acid, \$120 a ton, \$240,000,000; total value, \$1,980,000,000. He regards as a matter f great importance the disposition which cultivators make of these substances, whether for home consumption or for expertation to foreign markets. Returning them to the soil on which they grew will retain the fertility of the land; exporting them will gradually impoverish it. He estimates the result as divided into three portions, one of which remains on the land in the form of wastes and residues; another in returning to the land; and third in entire loss in being wnolly removed from it. The figures, approximate given, point to the importance of agricultural science, and to the great principles of nation. al economy as connected with the condition i of the soil.

SETTING NEW ORCHARDS.

As the time is now approaching for selecting and ordering trees for orchards, a few in autumn or not till next spring. We give these suggestions in the shape of condensed

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castorial

proved varieties. If practicable select such | CARSLEY'S COLUMN and plant very few, by way of experiment of new, lauded and untried sorts, most of which

will eventually prove of little value. 2. Choose young and thirfty trees, instead of large ones, the young trees being dug with better roots coating less on the railroad, being more easy to set out, and starting sconer into vigorous growth, than large trees with mutilated roots.

3. Make it a condition with the nurseyrman that he shall give ample and uninjured roots, which will hold the tree when transplanted without bracing or staking.

4. Autumn transplanting should be per-formed only on quite hardy kinds, and in places where the trees are not exposed to sharp wintry winds. The heads of the trees should be shortened in and made lighter by outting back the season's growth, or by outting off the longer shoots at a fork. But no limbs of more than one sesson's growth should be taken off, as large wounds make the trees tenderer and more liable to injury by winter

5. Trees not entirely hardy, like the peach, should not be set out in autumn (unless under exceptionally favorable conditions), but it is well to procure them in autumn, heel thom in, and set them out in spring. The same treatment will answer well for all kinds, and they will be on hand for early setting. Butspecial care will be required to heel them in properly. Pack the fine earth solid between the roots-mice delight to occupy such caves with roots at hand for food. A smooth ridge of earth surrounding the trees will prevent the mice from approaching them.

6. After being set out, the earth about the trees must be kept clean and mellow through the season; and the crust which forms after autumu transplanting thoroughly broken and pulverized.

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

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculate the necessity of instant obedience. 2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3. Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise. 4 If you tell a child to do anything, show him bow to do it, and see that it is done. 5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger. 6. Never let them perceive that they vex

you or make you lose your self-command... 7. It they give way to petulance and tem-per, wait till they are calm and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct. 8 Remember that a little present punish-

ment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment, should the fault be renewed 9 Never give your children anything because they ory for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the like circumstances, at another. 11. Teach them to be good.

12. Never allow tale-bearing.

ADVICE THAT IS EASY TO GIVE.

Don't worry. "Seek peace and pursue it."

Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long." Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease;" "Work like a man, but don't be worked to

death. Spend less nervous energy each day than you

Don't hurry. "Too swift strives as tardy as too Blow.'

Sleep and rest abundantly. Sleepis nature's enediction. Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's passion may be fatal.

Associate with healthy people. Health a con tagious as well as disease. Don't overheat. Don't starve. "Let your

anderation be known to all men.

DOMESTIC READING.

Even from the body's purity the mind received secret sympathatic aid.—Thompson. Men are not judged by their intentions, but by the results of their actions.—Chesterfield. As charity covers a multitude of sins before

God, so does politeness before men.—Greville.

THE HORSE MARKET.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of horses for week ending Aug-11th, 1888, were as follows: 197 horses; left over from previous week, 13; total for week, 210: shipped during week, 189; sales for week, 0; left for city, 8; on hand for sale and shipment, 13. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week, and imported stock at these stables for week, and shipped per G. T. R.: Ex SS. Corean—10 horses consigned to A. Johnston, of Pickering, Ont. Ex SS. Chateau Leoville—18 horses consigned to J. R. Ullrich, of Pelo III.; 14 to H. Hetc, of Lavington, Ill. Ex SS. Montreal—40 horses consigned to Blare Bros, of Aurora, III.; 18 to John Spurgin, of Bushnell, III.; 8 to Jas. Goodfellow, of Plattsburg, Ohio; 6 to E. O. Jones, of Radnor, Ohio. Ex SS. Circe—2 horses consigned to H. Boreman, of Exeter, Ont.; 3 to A. Dowd, of Exeter, Ont.; 3 to J. Webster, of Brussels, Ont.; 4 to J. Dalziel, of Bright, Ont.; 3 to J. Dalziel, of Bright, Ont.; 3 to J. Dalziel, of Bright, Ont.; 3 to J. Dalziel, Ont.; 4 to J. Dalziel, of Bright, Ont.; 3 to John Carswell, of Pekin, Ill.; 17 to N. T. Parker, of Simcoe, Ont.; 5 to W. G. Graham, of Sh. Mary's, Ont. The above lots were shipped by G.T.R. special train, Wednesday, at 12.30 a.m. and 9 a.m. Local trade during the week was The prospects for next week are better.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. POINT ST. CHARLES.

There is some demand for heavy horses, also for drivers. We expect two carloads of horses from

Ontario early in the week.

The receipts of live stock for the week ending August 11th, 1888, were as follows:—2,202 cows, 1,430 hogs, 458 sheep and 39 calves. Left over from previous week, 225 cows, 483 hogs, and 32 calves. Total for week, 2,427 cows, 1,913 hogs, 458 sheep, 71 calves. Exported and sold during week, 1,879 cows, 1,288 hogs, 453 sheep, 71 calves. On hand for sale and export, 548 cows, 625 hogs, 5 sheep. Receipts previous week, 1,903 cows, 1,710 hogs, 433 sheep, 356 calves. Exported during week, 1,662 cows, 2,302 sheep; do. previous week, 2,138 cows, 1817 sheep. Trade during the week was more brisk than last, although prices remain about the same. There was a better demand for export cattle. Hogs were in fair demand and were quickly sold out. There was a good trade ing and ordering trees for orchards, a few were quickly sold out. There was a good trade practical hints on the subject may be in sea. Son for some of our readers, in connection with the management of trees, whether set in autumn or not till next spring. We give these suggestions in the shape of condensed and numbered rules.

1. The main portion of the new orchard should be planted with well tested and ap-

jangang dipangan berakan meleberakan dinakan berakan berakan berakan berakan berakan berakan berakan berakan b

S. CARSLEY manufactures umbrellas in all qualities, prices and makes.

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Large assortinent of the above Cate. In broid-red; a great variety of shades. It can from \$1.60 cach.

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CHILDREN'S SILK HOODS CHILDREN'S SILK HOODS CHILDREN'S SILK HOODS CHILDREN'S SILK HOODS	CHILDRENG	STIE	HOODS
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Just received, an elegant assortment of New York's latest styles in Children's Silk Hoods. S. CARSLEY,

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MONTREAL, August 16th, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN