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GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

A Wonderful Site.

Blooms in the winter of his days Like Glastonbury thom.

The island of Avalon—the name takes us back to legendary time with which grave historians decline to deal, but which poets have made immortal by their records of the Round Table. Yet Avaion is no enchanted island, but a district in sunny Somerset, whereon still stand the ruins of the Cradle of Chrisstill stand and rational Glastonbury, at tianity in Britain, far famed Glastonbury, at one time England's Roma secunda.

Thus runs the legend : St. Joseph of Arimathea, that noble Senator, was, for the taking down of the Body of Our Saviour from the Cress, put in prison by the Jews, but was thence miraculously delivered the night of the Lord's Resurrection; which so enraged his enemics that they put him, with Lazirus, Mary Magdalen, and Martha, into a boat and turued them to sea withoutsailor rudder, when by God's providence they were driven to Marseilles. Joseph left his companions, and the next thing recorded of him is that he passed over into Britain with cleven others, one of whom was his son, also oalled Joseph, and another, his nephew Helaïus, from whom King Arthur was descended. Joseph and his companions, ascended. Joseph and his companions, after their landing, wandered into the interior, and rested half a mile from Flaston-bury on a bill which still bears the name of bury on a luft which still Dears the name of "Weary all." There Joseph stuck his stalf into the ground, and, like Aaron's, it burst forth in leaf and blossom, taking root, although it was then the depth of winter, being Christmas eve, nor has this thorn ever since ceased to bud and blow at the same since ceased to bud and blow at the same untoward season. A short time after this Joseph was admonished by the Archangel Gabriel in a dream to build a church in henor of the Blessed Virgin, which he did of elder wands, thatched with hay. The twelve companions preached the Gospet to a great number or Pagans; and although Arviragus, the king of the country, was not among the converts, yet the legend says he gave Joseph and his disciples twelve hides of land, known to this day as Glastonbury Twelve-Hides, on the Island Yns-wy-tryn, or the "Glassy Island." This was uninhabited and full of briars, yet in a few years it was so well cultivated and filled with fruit

trees as to be called Avalon, or the Isle of Apples, from "Aval," apple. Joseph, at his death, left desciples behind him, and Christianity was kept alive at Avalon until the advent of Sts. Phaganus and Damianus, the legates of Pope Eleutherius, who converted King Lucius; and finding this Christian settlement in the midst of this Christian settlement in the midst of heathenism, persuaded him to confirm the grant made by Arviragus, and rebuilt the chapel of Our Lady, adding another oratory of stone dedicated to St. Peter and Paul

They erected on a neighboring hill restore it to more than its aucient salender. They erected on a neighboring hill, chapel in honor cilled Torr, a chapel in honor of St. Michael the Archangel, "that," in the words of the old annalist, John of Glastonbury, the might have there honor on earth of men, who at the command ot God, should bring men to eternal honor in This chanel on the Torr remained until the dissolution a chantry where twelve monks sang the praises of God, in memory of St. Joseph of Arimathea and his disciples, and it had the privilege of a fair. Phaganus and Dimianus erected also little cells for twelve hely anchorets, and these cells continued to be inhabited till 433, when St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, coming to Avalon, was elected Abbot by the existing community and gave them a more regular rule to live by. He rebuilt the two chapels of Our Lady and St. Michael, and was followed by St. Benignus as Abbot, who was also his successor in the See of Armagh. In 530, St. David, Archbishop of Menevia, came to Avalon with seven Suffragan Bishops, and added another chapel to the existing ones, bestowing upon its altar a sapphire of wondrous value, which was among the spoile at the dissolution. Twelve years afterwards St. David s nephew, Arthur Pendragon, "Uther's great son," was brought here mortally wounded, that he might prepare himself more perfectly for his departure from life in the society of the holy monks. True or mythical, the death of Arthur, or rather his mysterious disappearance, is enshrined in Tennyson's immortal verse. But our forefathers were not content with the poetical vagueness of the nineteenth century descendants, and Sir Thomas Mallory, in his "Morte d'Arthur" does not come to an end after relating the coming of the queens, and Arthur's removal to the barge. "Comfort thyself," said the King to Sir Bedivere, "for I will go into the vale of Avilion to heal me of my grievous wound, and if thou never hear more of me, pray for my soul." Then after a time comes Sir Bedivere to a place where stands a chapel and a hermitage, wherein lives a hermit who was at one time "Bishop of Canterbery," and who tells him here is King Arthur buried, and shows him his tomb. The cause of all the

"Ah, my God,
what might I not have of Thy fair world,
Had I put loved Thy highest creature there?
It was my duty to have loved the highest;
It surely was my profit had I known.
It would have brea my pleasure had I seen;
we needs must love the highest when we see it;
Not Lancelot, nor another."

woe, the frail queen, meanwhile does "pen-

ance sore" as a nun at Almesbury, and when

Sir Lancelot tries to draw her from thence,

she bids him leave her and seek to make

amends by a life of penance for their joint

sin. The king is dead and she must grieve

as long as life shall last.

And Lancelot obeys, and seeking the hermitage, shrives himself to the bishop and takes the habit, remaining by the tomb of his betrayed king in fasting and prayer. Then after some years he is warned in a vision that Guinevere is dead and that he is to bring her ther to Avalon to lay her beside her lord, and with seven others, "his fellows," he repairs on foot to Almeabury and finds her dead. So, with prayer and "dirige" they carry her the solicity miles, and, lay, her by King Arthur's build, while Lazcelot himself says the requiem hich being ended, "he swooned with grief,"

1 Just are be easwered, " it motive

and being repreached by the Bishop, makes answer: "This remembered me of their kindness, and my unkindness sank so into my heart that I could not contain my-So Lancelot ends his days a monk at Giastonbury, though he was not buried there, but at "Joyous Gard."

For six centuries Arthur and Guinevere lay undisturbed, when, during some excavations, their coffins were discovered and rein lerred in the presbytery of the church with the following inscription by Abbot Swansea:
"Hic jacet Arthurus, flos Regum, gloria
regni Quem mores, probitas, commendant
laude perenne;" and over the Queen, "Arc

ture jacet hic conjux tumulata secunda, Qua meruit calos virtutem prole fecunda.`

·In John of Glastonbury we read:

At Glastynbury on the Queer, Tuey made Arter's tomic ther, And wrote with Latin vers thus, His jacet Arturus, rex quondom, rex qui futurus." In time men believed, as is usual with pop

ular heroes, that Arthur suffered only a temporary death and would come again to claim is crown. Finally, in 1278, on the occasion of the visit of King Edward and Queen Elinor. another opening of the tombs took place, and the bones discovered were interred in the presence of the King and Queer; the leaden ross on the coffin, with the inscription, "Here lies the famous King Arthur, buried in the Isle of Avalon," was replaced, and a sumptuous monument erected over the remains, which was destroyed at the dissolu tion.

After Arthur's death the Old English drove the British "into the sea," and destroyed all evidences of the Christian Faith. Avalon survived, thanks to the morass by which it was surrounded, and the difficulties it presented to the entrance of the enemy; and when Augustine converted the conquerors, he came to Avalon and gave the Community he found there the rule of St. Benedict, the Abbot then being a Briton called Worgeret. In 630 St. Paulinus, Archbbishop of York, driven from his diocese by the heathen invaders, after the death of King Edwin, came to Avalen, which now began to be known by its English name of "Glastn-abyrig." He is said to have been a great benefactor to the abbey, rebuilding the church with timber and covering it with lead. Two Britons, Lademund and Beargret, were suc ceeded by the first English Abbot, Brithwald, who has a place among the sain's in the calendar, being that St. Brithwald who be came first Abbot of Reculver, and afterward Archbishop of Canterbury.
The incursions of the Danes succeeded for

a time in destroying the religious life almost entirely-and although not so completely razed as the religious houses in the North, yet Glastonbury suffered with the rest, and it was one of the first to revive under the foster-He induced the King to confirm to it all the privileges it possessed under a charter of King Ina, with many additions. This charter gave to the abbey "all bidden treasure above or under or within the ground;" also " Flemenfrede," or the right of sheltering a fugitive or outlaw, this right of sanctuary being one of Glastonbury's carliest privileges; it included not only the abbey, but also several, if not all, the churches dependent upon it. The charter granted another and singular privilege. Should the Abbot or any monk of Glaston chance to meet a thief on the way to execution, he should have the right of snatching the culprit from punishment, in whatever part of the kingdom he might happen to encounter him.

THE STATE OF CHAOS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27,—Fourteen Moonlighters have been arrested at Milltown, near Tralee, County Kerry, on a charge of raiding the house of Mr. Huggard, a magistrate's secretary, on August 11. All the accused were caught in bed after midnight. Four other Moonlighters, including the doctor of the district of Militown, are awaiting trial for firing upon the police the same night ing trial for firing upon the police the same night that Huggard's house was raided. Oriminal action has been opened against Charles Hogard, president of Kilcoe Branch of the National League, and Daniel McCarthy, secretary of Skibbereen Branch, for inciting the people to boycott the Roaring Water Bay regatta. Dan O'Leary, a bellman, is also being proceed against on a charge of proclaiming a boycott.

DAVITT WANTED.

OMANA, Oct. 30.-Michael Davitt has reeived a caplegram which urgently requests his presence in Ireland. His lecture tour will, therefore, close by the end of November.

NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMEN SECURE LARGE CATCHES.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 26 .- The Department of Customs has remitted the \$200 fine imposed upon the American schooner Pearl Nelson for permitting her crew to land at Arichat before reporting. Five American seiners are here to day for the necessaries of life to enable them to continue the voyage to Cloucester. Minister of Customs Bowell says Capt. Quigley is an efficient and wide awake officer. He has instructed In spector Hill to make a thorough investigation into the charges against the American schooner Moro Castle. Persons who have arrived in the city from Prospect and Portuguese Cove say that these fishermen have had a perfect bonanza in the way of mackerel. Thousands of barrels have been caught within the past week, mostly No. 1 mackerel, and it is estimated that the district will net \$100,000 from their fish. The fishermen say that had Yankee seiners been allowed on the coast as before they would have carried off the fish and our people would not have caught any, so they bless the Dominion cruisers and

A BRAVE CAVALIER.

"William Blundell, of Crosby, Lancashire, Esquire," was a Captain of Dragoons in the Royalist Army of 1642, one of the thousands of loyal Catholic gentlemen who devoted their swords to the cause of the ungrateful Stuarts. Unlike most of his comrades his name and services are not forgotten, thanks to the zeal of an admiring biographer, Rev. T. Ellison Gibsen, who has edited and published a most delightful collection of extracts

from the old Cavalier's note-book.

The Blundell family was of Norman origin, coming over with the Corquiror and settling very early at the place occupied by them and their descendants ever since, the village of Lit le Crosby, six miles from Liverpool. William Blundell, in a memorial to James

II., makes mention of curious circumstances in the history of the family seat in these words :---"It is very well known that ye small township above-said was many years remarked for

these things—
"That it had not a beggar;
"I'hat it had not an ale-house;

"That it had not a Protestant in it."

Much more extraordinary is the fact told by the biographer of William Blundell, writing 200 years afterwards, in 1880: "A direct descendant of the Cavalier, occupying his mansion and estate, can say at this very day, of his village, that there is neither beggar, alchouse nor Protestant within it." This within six miles of Livernool!

The gallint Cavalier shed his blood and spent his money for the royalist cause, was fined, imprisoned and otherwise persecuted for his loyalty to God and King, but lived to a good old age, dying in his 78th year. His note-book is an interesting reflex of the writer's character, and doubly valuable as howing the high moral principles governing the se whose fidelity to their sovereign has led prejudiced historians to malign and traduce them. The world has been compelled toadmire the sterling courage and loyalty of the Cavaliers, but the vices of a dissolute king and court have been unjustly ascribed to the great body of their supporters, until the current impression of the Cavaliers, gathered from historians not in sympathy with their cause, is that of a daring, reckless and roystering band. William Blundell was an earnest Coristian man in belief and practice, with views in worldly matters far ahead of his time. In his note book e suggests many business ideas, which have since been adopt ed, concerning the needs of advertising, news collecting, the establishment of brokers houses for the lending of money, and other

practical subjects.

His philosophy is both shrewd and aptly expressed. "Praise your children openly, reprehend them secretly," is a maxim worthy to be adopted by all parents.
He anticipates the Woman Suffrage move-

ment, when he says: "Women may preten ! a little to govern because men have governed so ill, as plausibly as some have reformed the Church upon the like pretense." Woman's wit is justified, however, in his sneedote of the reply made by the Queen of Spain when her husband, Philip III., relating some fault committed by a Jesuit, asked what she could now say in excuse of the Jesuits. The Queen replied: "Sir, I can nothing say in defense of those fathers but this—that (without all question) the bell that sounds so loud with so small a touch must needs be of an excellent temper.'

The brave o.d cavalier scorned duellists and detested duelling. To a challenge which he either received or expected he prepared an answer in which he said : "I have lost much blood in defence of the laws, and will not bazard any to break them. I contess I dare not be damned on any account, and am un-

courage speaks out) if the answer displeases you, I shall never decline the walks to which my business leads me out of any fear of your sword." Elsewhere he says of the same fashionable crime: "So that it seems, if sins be fashionable sine we cannot blame them. We would not go to Hell unless honor calls us. Nay, we should be content to go to Heaven, if it were not against our credit to receive an affront."

We close the extracts from this most intereating book with a passage concerning the atrocities perpetrated by the English soldiery in Ireland. It is all the more striking as coming from an Englishman who had no sympathy with the Irish people, and whose pity was greatest doubtless for those victims who were "innocent people and having nothing Irish-like in them but the Catholic religion," a trait still remarkably "Irish-like," and the source of much persecution.

"The cruelties of the Irish against the English are in everybody's mouth, and set forth in printed pageants sold in London. Some cruelties on the contrary part are these that follow.

"An English parson that lived in Ireland told me that one of his own coat, born in Souched by the court.
Wirral in Cheshire and beneficed in Ireland, London, Oct. 26.—The Marquis of Chanri-Wirral in Cheshire and beneficed in Ireland. killed with his own hands one Sunday morn ing 53 of his own parishioners, most or all of them (as I remember) women and children. This was told me at Chester, A.D. 1644, in This was told me at Chester, A.D. 1044, in the hearing of Mr. Ralph Bridoke, chaplain to the Earl of Derby.

"Colonel Washington told of great cruel tes committed by the soldiers against the

Irish; among other things that he saw one not already been reduced by the Land court take an infant upon his pike and toss it up la the air.

"Captain Robert Bramwell told me he was in danger of his life from his own party for covering a young gentlewoman with his cloak who had been stripped by them; they afterwards dashed out her brains.

the top of trees to avoid the soldiers, were if Every interest languishes, every business all killed with shot from below, and that a is depressed; carelessness, neglect and dechild of two years old was barbarously (and ispair seem to be settling upon the people. I

briefly other sad particulars of this nature. Few of the populous country of Fingal left alive; all perished by fire and sword, being innocent people and having nothing Irish-like in them but the Catholic religion. The army killed man, woman and child in the county of Wicklow. A gentlewoman, big with child in the county of Wicklow. A gentlewoman, big with child, was hanged on the arch of a bridge. Mr. Comain, who never bore arms, was roasted there alive by Captain Gines. They murdered all that came in their way from within two miles of Dublin. Mrs. Eustace, of Cradockston, in the county of Kildare (sister to Sir William Talbot), of SQ years of age, after she had entertained with victuals, was murdered by the Protestant officers, with another old gentlewoman and a girl of eight years ot age. Mr. Cauley, of Westmeath, showing his protection, was killed with a shot, the protection being laid on his breast to try if it were proof. Mr. Thomas Talbot, a great servitor in Queen Elizabeth's war in Ireland, aged 90 years, was murdered though he had a protection. From 700 to 800 women, children and laborers, were murdered in one day in the King's land within seven miles of Dublin. And yet it may be a question whether those great transplantations to Connaught and to America exceed not all that hath been said."—Boston Pilot.

THE CHURCH AND THE LUMBER MEN.

About ten years ago the attention of Bishor La Fleche, of Canada, was attracted to the condition of the lumbermen and wood-choppers in his diocese. These men passed the long winter in their "camps," deep in the forcets of the Canadian mountain-sides, surrounded by vast and snow-covered solitudes After months of severe labor in the wilderness they come out in the spring rude, lawless, hardly less savage than the In lians of the northern wilderness. The people of the settlements looked forward with dread to their coming, which meant drunkenness, disorder and wild rioting. Bishop La Fleche wisely decided to carry on a mission among these men in the midst of the labors which occupy them during the greater part of each year. In establishing this mission he was porticularly careful in his selection of the priests for the work. Having in mind the nature of the men and the conditions of their life, he sent among them priests of genial disposition, tact, and easy, pleasant manners; and the ability to play the violio, concertina and other simple instruments was essential for the mission. The priests went into the woods with the choppers, lived in their camp, shared their privations, suffered the same piercing cold and became, in fact, identified with them. At night, around the camp fires, the priest played for them to dame, sang for them songs of La Belle France and hymns to the Blessed Mother, and by appealing to the national characteristics of love of mirth and galety, and reverence for the priest, gained at once an important and most influential place in the community, which, by the way, is often much larger than many of the villages-some numbering as many as 1,500 souls. This work began ten years ago. The results have been most happy. Instead of loading for the greater part of the year the lives of barbarians the lumbermen are accompanied and surrounded by the safeguards, the reminders and consolations of their religion. At each large camp there is a spacious log-house, with a room large enough for a common hall. Here they meet in the evening, talk, sing, dance, and forget their toil. The priest plays for them, helps on the innocent gaiety, and leads their thoughts, with gentle insistance, to heavenly things. They listen because they love him. The change throughout the region, we are told by a good priest, himself from that northern land, is one that seems almost miraculous. But the records of Catholic missions show many another. Wise direction, zealous and devoted priests, and the tact and discretion in dealing with men which comes from loving them disinterestedly—those qualities are not rare among Catholic missionaries "from China to Peru" They are displayed to-day under tropics heats, by African rivers, in South American swamps, and on hot deserts, close to the sun, in lonely lands, as well as in the dark and snowy forests of Northern America, -N. Y. Catholic Review.

REDUCED IRISH RENTS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26 .- The tenants on the Kerry estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, have been notified that their rents may be paid on the basis of an abatement of 20 per cent, on the November rents fixed by the court. Lord Lansdowne also decided, in view of the prevailing low prices of live stock and agricultural products, to accept an abatement of from 30 to 35 per

mised nor refused to abate them because he is waiting for the tenants to pay two or three years' arrears of rent. He cordially sym-pathizes with the tenants and desires to meet them in a friendly spirit, and has, therefore. ordered in numerous cases where the rent has an abatement of 20 per cent. to all tenants who would honestly settle their accounts at a given date.

AN IRISH PROTESTANT BISHOP DE-

CLARES FOR HOME RULE. DUBLIN, Oct. 26 .- The Right Rev. Dr. of the English officers, told me that about Gregg, Protestant Bishop of Cork, in an ad-100 or 200 unarmed Irish, that climbed up to dress to the clergy of his diocese, said :thank the Government.

Child of two years old was barbarously (and thank the Government.

Child of two years old was barbarously (and thank the Government.

Child of two years old was barbarously (and thank the Government.

Child of two years old was barbarously (and thank the Government.

Child of two years old was barbarously (and thank the was not the victim of a dream, and oddly) murdered in the same place.

Child of two years old was barbarously (and the work of the victim of a dream, and oddly) murdered in the same place.

Child of two years old was barbarously (and the work of the victim of a dream, and oddly) murdered in the same place.

Child of two years old was barbarously (and the work of the victim of a dream, and that he was not the victim of a dream, and th - helf present officers for manager of the state of the first of the state of the s

ALL-HALLOW EVE.

Hallow Eve! How many of those born in that old land which time and distance but vide his ill-gotten gains among the victims of more endear to them, when they read the first two words of this article will stray back again to the cherished scenes of the past whose old-time associations and pleasures are conjured up at the men-tion of a festival which in itself possesses so much to remind one of the halcyon days agone? For no matter what troubles were for a few shillings by levying on the there met, the days spent around the old same. He did get it, but the morning home are always considered the brightest we after Halloween the eld widow's house was have known. In the homes which the many seen to be warmly thatched, and the stack exiled children of Ireland have made for of straw was not in the bailiff's garden. Of themselves in this, their adopted land, the course it was the fairies, and, at any rate, memories of Hallow Eve will be recounted there was nothing left for McClutchy to do memories of Hallow Eve will be recounted to-morrow night, and many of the pastures characteristic of the feast in the old land will again be indulged in. There are a few of these out-door games that cannot be acted for want of the surroundings of a country home, but the others have been firmly established in the affections of the rising generation, until one now entering an Irish-American household on the occurrence of American household on the occurrence of name, for from it they have carned the title Halloween would almost fancy he was trans- of "good people" and not a little of the resthe turt in the old grate was not miss. But it is inside, where the hazel nuts before the feast, begin to look for greatest pleasure is known, and we will look the return of a son or daughter there while the games are progression. who has promised to make the family reunion complete at Halloween. This good old custom of the Irish exiles of returning about this season of the year seems to be part of their nature itself. "I will return at Hallow eve," writes many an absent one, and on that evening the hopes of their lives are consummated if it finds them sitting again by the old fireside. All through the pleasant days of October these individuals seem to hear voices bidding them to be mindful of their promises to visit the old folks at home, and, when the month draws to a close.

"From distant places where their footsteps roam, From childhood's Eden and its charms aloof, Her royal summons brings the exile home. To swell the mirth beneath the ancestral roof; The meslow fruings which her days have stored. The ample cellars of the earth between. She brings to grace and their the festive board. Of Halloween."

There is no better way to enter at once our subject than by citing a description of the homelike scene presented in an Irish house-hold on this evening, when all the family are tegether once again :-

"The old folks gather round the cheerful blaze,
They praise success and laugh at each mischance,
Or tell weird stories of departed days
When witches reveiled in the midnight dance [:]
Or fairies held their yearly cavalcade

On village highway or on country green;
Wherefore at home the timid peasant stayed
At Halloween."

The last two lines, as far as regards the old always willing to run the risk of meeting the he or she who gets the ring is supposed to be the good old Irish vanithee would say. In truth, to the young men may be way of gleaning more information. In

peasants. Many a poor woman in a lone irish cabin, dependent on the charity of her neighbors, has awakened on the morning of November 1 to find a nice little stack of turf did it." and, even though the farmer misses a little from his store, he never thinks of asking his sons had they anything to do with it. He remembers his own early days, and is tween that and bedtime. Your dreams, it is perfectly willing to believe that the fairies said, will give you a vision of him or her as carried into practice the previous night some of the curious "equal division" theories of Henry George. But by no means do we claim that all the tricks of the young men dividual in the neighborhood who has, by his parsimony or other disagreeable qualities, made himself obnoxious, he is sure to miss some things from the garden next morning, and possibly have to travel a few miles to bring them from the places where they were placed by the practical jokers. The writer well remembers the effect of a joke played on one occasion on a crusty old bachelor, who imagined the townland was at war with him, and consequently made war on the townland run his neighbors' cattle to the pound in every direction, and at one time it was shown he drove the cattle on his property, when he thought no one was watching, just to satisfy his spite. But one of the practical jokes of Halloween brought him to his senses and reconciled him to his neighbors. The night was very dark; clouds crowded on each other touched by the court.

London, Oct. 26.—The Marquis of Chanribarde denies he refused to abate the rents of his tenants. He says he has neither prothe usual doings incident to the evening. The old batchelor mentioned was very cowardly, and he was never known to leave his house, which was many yards from the road, after nightfall. The iron gate that guarded the avenue to his cottage was taken off its hinges and quietly placed across the door. A large bunch of straw was set ablaze just a few feet beyond and the door was loudly rattled on. It was opened quickly, and as quickly closed by the old fellow, who was fully assured that the fiery furnace with its myriad, in his mind, of blazing tongues was awaiting him. It was really amusing to hear him, who never believed in the relief imparted in the confessional, tell on bended knees what a sinner he was and ask to be spared on promise to amend his ways. The gate was quietly carried away, but next morning there was a buint circle visible which reminded him that he was not the victim of a dream, and

had a very bad habit of pressing the poorer of the tenantry when he knew they were An October Feast Which is Widely Observed in Ireland. his more covetous passions. He was annually visited by the good people, who, it seemed, really thought it but right to dihis greed, and thus allow them, too, to spend the feast happily to a certain extent. Some weeks before a certain Halloween the baileff had prosecuted a poor widow for a lit'le debt, not that he was not sure of being paid, but because he coveted a fine stack of straw in her possession and knew he could get it are two or three young girls watching the nuts; they will name them all for you but one pair, and only two are to be taken into the secret. The game of the three bowls is one that possibly creates the most amuse-ment. This diversion requires three bowls containing clear water, dirty water and milk, which represent respectively the young man blindfolded on his knees on the floor where they are placed before him, a young woman, a widow and a gray-haired woman. By his selection and a gray-haired woman. his future life compenion is described, and it he misses the bowl of clean wat rit is all in vain for him to assert it was "done on purpose." The laugh goes round until he insists on trying some other game. Naturally, the curiosity of the young folks lengs to peer into the future, and the greater number of the games of Halloween are supposed to give prophetic glimpses of the one who is to be the future partner, "for botter or worse," of the person who carries out the programme had down by custom immemorial. Without being in the least ungenerous, we may say that the fair sex is the most interested in such games, and never let the opportunity pass of peering into these mystical realms women's keen imagination builds up from airy nothing. One game never forgotten while the first are being carried out is that of the ring in the loaf. A large bannock is baked with a ring kneaded therein. It is divided, and say. In truth, to the young men may be ascribed all the tricks of the fairies, and what is set down to the credit of the "good rule before emigration became so popupeople," as the fairies are generally referred to in Ireland, is the work of the young Irish they were been boys and girls married and spent their lives. So there were but few arguments to offer against the idea that if a girl stood at the door or window of a neigh-bor's cabin with her mouth full of water and built at her door, and, beside the same, a sack or two of potatoes to put her well surely that of her future husband. Another over the winter. Of course, "the fairies trick that the old shanachaes will tell you of is that of eating for supper a very selt herring, which, by the way, must be atolen, and drinking not a drop of water be-

to whose identity you are so inquisitive. But, then, the person who could cat a saled herring and for six hours herolcally with stand the temptation to drink undoubtedly on this night are as equally beneficent as the deserves something in the way of reward, one just cited. If there is an ill-grained in Then there is another trick, which also Then there is another trick, which also requires a little peculation to complete the formula. That is the one of plicing the head of a cabbage over the door. first to enter under next morning bears the Christian name of that same individual a picture of whom the whole series of tricks at Halloween aim at giving. Of course, the old pastime of "snapping" at the apple, and "ducking" for it in the tub, are ones familiar to, and popular with, the younger members of the family, who have no thought for whenever and wherever he could. He would anything beyond the present. No doubt run his neighbors cattle to the pound in every those who have arrived at a more inquisitive age have already extracted from the old folks descriptions of all the old games played in Ireland, and of how their fathers and mothers stole out to the corn stuck, went thrice around it, knot down, pulled out a stalk and counted the ears of corn thereon, which were popularly supposed to represent the number of years to elapse before their marriages. No doubt they have been told of innumerable other tricks, and, at the same time, warned that, as Robert Burns expressed it: "Full many a one has played a trick And lived and died delegret."

-Boston Republic.

A BIG BOYCOTT.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31 .- The Glin (county Limerick) branch of the National League, owing to the treatment which the Nationalists em-ployed by Harland & Wolffe, the White Star steamship builders of Queen's Island, received with the connivance of the chiefs of the firm, calls upon the members of the league everywhere to see that Irishmen boycott the White Star line until the firm reinstates the Nationalist workmen.

There is sanctity in suffering when meekly

HOW TO CONTROL EFFECTUALLY ALL SUCH HORRIBLE HABITS.

Rochester, N. Y. Post-Express. A gentleman who has spent the summer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of all was the num ber of holidays one encounters abroad and the little anxioty the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here," ne said, "that they work for years without a day off; in Europe that would be considered a crime."

Mr. H. II. Warner, who was present at the ime, said, "This is the first summer in years that I have not spent on the water. Been too his negotiation, is what I wish him," said the far-scoing old gentleman. "And that

lusy."
"Then, I suppose you have been advertising extensively?

" Not at all. We have always heretofore closed our laboratory during July, August and September, but this summer we have kept it running day and night to supply the demand, which has been three times greater than ever before in our history at this Ecasoa.

"The increase has come from the universal recognition of the excellence of our preparations. We have been nearly ten years before the public and the seles are constantly increasing while our newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. Why, high scientific and medical authorities now publicly conceds that our Warner's sufe cure is the only scientific specific for kidney and liver discases and for all the many diseases caused by them."

"Have you evidence of this?" "Abundance! Only a few weeks ago Dr. J. L. Stephens, of Lebanon, Ohio, a specialist for the care of narcotic, etc., habits told me that a number of eminent scientific medical men had been experimenting for years, testing and analyzing all known remedies for the kidneys and liver, for, as you may be aware, the excessive use of all narcotics and stimulati destroys those organs, and until they can be restored to health the habits cannot he broken up! Among the investigators to-morrow." were such men as J. M. Hall, M.D., President of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and Alexander Neil, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the college of Physicians and Surgeons and president of the Academy of Medicine at Columbus, who, after exhaustive inquiry, reported that there was no remedy known to schools or to scientific inquiry equal to Warner's safe cure !"

"Are many persons addicted to the use of

deadly drugs!"
"There are forty millions of people in the world who use opium alone, and there are many hundreds of thousands in this country who are victims of morphine, opium, quinine and cocaine. They think they have no such habit about them—so many people are unconscious victims of these habits. They have pains and symptoms of what they call malaria and other diseases, when in reality it is the demand in the system for these terrible things, a demand that is caused largely by physicians' prescriptions which contain so many dangerous drugs, and strong spiri s, and one that must be auswered or silenced in the kidneys and liver by what Dr. Staphens says is the only kidney and liver specific. He also says that moderate opium and other drug eaters, if they sustain the kidney and liver vigor with that great remedy, can keep up these habits in modera-

"Well, does not this discovery give your new revelation of the power of safe cure? " No, sir; for years I have tried to convince the public that nearly all the discases of the human system originate in some disorder of the kidneys or liver, and hence I have logically declared that if our specific were used, over ninety per cent. of these ailments would disappear. The liver and kidneys seem to absorb these poisons from the blood and become depraved and dis-

"When these eminent authorities thus publicly admit that there is no remedy like ours to enable the kidneys and liver to throw ! off the frightful effects of all deadly drugs in mine a moment longer, you allow me to and excessive use of stimulants it is an admission of its power as great as any one could desire; for if through its influence alone the opium, morphine, quinine, cocaine opium, morphine, quinine, cocaine and she covered her averted and tearful eyes with liquor habits can be evercome, what higher the other. "This assurance," he continued, testimonial of its specific power could be asked for ?"

You really believe then, Mr. Warner, that the majority of diseases come from kidney and liver complaints?"

"I do? When you see a person moping and groveling about, half dead and half alive, year after year, you may surely put him down as having some kidney and liver "The other day I was talking with Dr.

Fowler, the eminent oculist of this city, who said that half the patients who came to him for eye treatment were affected by advanced kidney disease. Now many people wender why in the middle of life their sight becomes so poor. A thorough course of treatment with Warner's safe cure is what they need more than a pair of eye classes, The kidnev poison in the blood always attacks the weakest part of the body; with some it others the stomach or the lungs, or rheumatic to a strong silk braid of white and blue silk. disorder fellows and neuralgia tears them to pieces, or they lose the powers of taste smell, or become impotent in other functions of the body. What man would not give his to have the vigor of youth at command?" God bless you, Diego," she said, fir.

to have the vigor of youth at command?" "The intelligent physician knows that these complaints are but symptoms; they are not the disorder, and they are symptoms not of disease of the head, the eye or stomach, or of virility, necessarily, but of the kidney poison in the blood and they may prevail and

no pain occur in the kidneys." It is not strange that the enthusiasm which Mr. Warner displays in his appreciation of his own remedy, which restored him to health when the doctors said he could not intruders at the wrong moment." live six menths, should become infectious and that the entire world should pay tribute to its power. For as Mr. Warner says, the sales are constantly increasing, while newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. This epeaks volumes in praise of the extraordinary merits of his preparations.

LIMERICK RENTS.

Dublin, Oct. 26.—Numbers of Limerical tenants are paying their rents. Some have been granted large reductions. In one case the rent has been reduced from £332 to £200, and another from £212 to £140.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debitity, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

HOME RULE IN SCOTLAND. The Duke of Argyle, Earl of Stair and Messrs. Vennon, Sutherland and Thorburn, members of the House of Commons, have been made via presidents of the Scotch unionists' associa-

THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPTEL XXI,-Continued.

"But you know, my child," the old gentleman said, "that the Count do Lebrija is going to Mexico on a secret mission, that is not unattended with danger. You do not intend to give him a formal refusal, or to discourage him by a show of indifference ?" "Oh, not that, grandpapa. I mean to

wish him heartily such success "As may be best for Mexico," Mr. D'Arcy said, with a laugh

"Just so, grandpapa. And that he may come back with honor," Rose replied. "That he may have the honor of failing in is pretty sure to be the upshot, -at least if

the United States are to have a voice in the matter. But let him come back, after having honorably fulfilled his mission, and then we shall see."

"And when do you think we shall be able to go home, dearest grandpapa ?" the girl asked, wearlly.
"Ab, my poor birdling, yearning to be

back in the old nest?"
"Oh, yes, yes!" she said, bursting into

tears. "I do not blame my little Rose for that," he said, tenderly. "There is a heart there that hungers for your presence, my love, he continued caressing the bent head, and encouraging this outburst of filial affection.

"I would give worlds," she said, "to find myself again in dear papa's arms. He must be so wretched without mamma and without

"Well, darling," he said, "there shall be no unnecessary delay. If you are strong them almost to their summits And on every enough to go with the Ashtons, I am more than willing to go with them."

"Have no fear of me, grandpapa," she said, "I shall do my best to get strong. The presence of our dear friends will cheer and help me. And," she said, looking down, hope I shall shall do and say the right thing

"That I am sure of," he said. "And now put away all thoughts of the morrow, all fears and doubts. Remember that grandpapa is still left to you, and that you long ago placed your interests in God's hands. I now pray Him to bless my darling, and to grant her sweet rest and torgetfulness." And with his usual nightly blessing he left his grandchild to the needed repose of body and spirit.

The next morning, a little before noon Diego was at Mr. D'Arcy's with his father. Rose was not a little agitated when they were left alone, but, weak as she was, her strong

will repressed every sign of nervousness. "You do me an inestimable favor," Diego said, when she had seated herself, "by allowing me the privilege of seeing you thus before my departure."
"When do you leave Ronda?" she in-

gutred. "This afternoon. I must take the express train Madrid to-night and be in England with in three days. So I shall have to travel to

night. "That is very wearing," she said. "I shall not feel it, now that I have seen you," he said, with emotion. "For I know that time and rest and the sweet atmosphere of your own home at Fairy Dell will restore

you to perfect health." "Oh, yes," Rose replied, as the tears forced themselves into her eyes, "I shall be well when I have my dear home and my dearest and best of fathers."

"And will you not allow me to see you there on my return from Mexico?" he asked, as she looked up at him through her tears, with a flash of glad light in her eyes.

"Oh, I should be so happy to have you come and see papa, and dear grandpapa, and all of us, who have known you to be so good and generous," she replied, holding out her hand to him with a sudden impulse.

"Rose," he said, taking the proffered hand, and sinking on his knee before her, "I thank

She did not withdraw her hand, although kissing the hand left passively in his own, egain and again, "makes me the happiest and proudest man in all Spain. I am going on an honorable mission, though I know it to be one that is not approved of by your family. Yet it is honorable to me, because intrusted to me by my own sovereign. And I undertake it with the loftiest and purest motives. It shall 1 under me more worthy of you."

"Do you remember," he went on, present ly, "having said to me, when I bade you farewell at Seville, that I should wear your colors if ever I went to Mexico on an errand undertaken for God and Spain?" "I do," said Rose, "and you shall have

them !"

Rising suddenly and going into her own private room, she presently returned with a small miniature of our Lady of Gaudalupe, set in an exquisite gold frame, anorned with American emeralds and pearls, and suspended Here are my colors," she said, as Diego knelt again, and, throwing the braid round great secresy that she knew several of his neck, after kissing the miniature, she also

vently, "and make you a knight after His own heart and hers who is Mother of us all!" "I shall stand sponsor for your knight, Miss ltose," said the voice of the jolly old Marquis, who, with Mr. D'Arcy, had entered the ante room unperceived by either of the actors in this little scene.

" We were both fearful lest this interview should be too long for your strength, my child," said Mr. D'Arcy, " and so have been

"At the happiest moment of all my life," said Diego, who had risen to his feet, and had taken Rose's hand with an air of proud and respectful devotion. "Do not misun-derstand me, Senor," he said to the marquis; I have not demanded, nor have I received, any new promise. I am only going away with the assurance that I have the love of

in the future." Rose gently withdrew her hand, and found herself, she knew not how, folded in her grandfather's embrace. "It is too much for you, darling," he said in her ear. "Let me take you to your room."

Yes, dear grandpapa," she said, with a look of love toward. Diego, who lost not one of her movements, and who answered her look with another of deep and grateful affection. And so there two parted.

The next day brought the Ashtons to Ronda nd Mr. D'Arcy insisted on their being guests during the whole time of their stay in the city. Rose, as well as her sisters, was much moved by this meeting with Mrs. Ashton, Rose, as well as her sisters, was much after her own recent bereavement. But the motherly tenderness of the excellent lady proved to be a most salutary balm for the orphaned girls. Rose clung to her with the instinctive yearning for sympathy of a young neart that has discovered a motherly heart

responsive to its need.

The two old gentlemen found an inexhaustless mine of interest and instruction in the monuments and autiquities of Ronda and its nonlined at Asheville that he hopes Catholic children had all come for catethism been told that the time would surely come neighborhood, as well as in the rich native soon to be there with a force of Unionists class in the chapel, to see how bitterly they when I should bitterly regret having chosen

flora of its mountains and valleys. And so they spent their days visiting all these treasures of nature and art, while discussing the fearful chances of the great civil struggle which threatened to dovastate their beloved common country.

Charles served as escort to the ladies, and

was aided in his task by some of the bestinformed citizene of Ronda, whom the Marquis de Lehrija had enlicted in favor of his American friends, whom he represented, and not untruthfully, as staunch friends of Spain, and strenuous opponents of all anti-Spanish filibusters in the United States. And so the ladies-Mrs. Ashton as keenly as any of them--reveled in the glorious weather, and the still more glorious nature of the Sierra de Ronda. Beautiful, and most beautiful, as she and ner husband had found Ventimiglia and Latte, and the whole of the lovely Riviera, in its springtide wealth, they were amozed, as they passed from Cordova to Malaga. at the glimpses obtained from the railway of a country that seemed fairyland in the first days of May. Around Malaga they saw vast plantations of cotton and sugar-cane, remindas them of their own Louisians. But how different from the swampy shores of the Lower Mississippi, and its forest vegetation, luxuriant to rankness, was that golden seashore, with its walls of sublime mountains, reaching away to the west, with the deep-blue expanse of the Mediterranean to the cast, with fields of waving grain be-tween, and the picturesque slopes of the nearest hills covered with lemon and orange trees, with the clive and the vine, while ba-hind and above these rose the wooded moun tain acclivities, rich beyond compare with chestant, cork-trees, and lordly oak, clothing side, perched on inaccessible heights, like eagles' nests, were historic cities, sung by Christian and Moor, or white hamlets nestling on the slopes, amid orange-groves and vineyards. Mr. Ashton could with difficulty be induced to tear himself away from such enchanting sites as Velez, and promised himself to return, and have his fill of sight-seeing in this paradisaical land, even though the weather was sometimes intelerably hot.

As they left Malaga behind, however, and wound their way upward among the Sierras along the banks of the Guadiaro, the ascent in all its stages seemed a new revelation ef nature's magnificence, each page filled with opicets of fresh wonder and delight.

So Rose and Charles, and their sisters, forgot awhile their grief and sadness in excursion after excursion through the grand old city and the surrounding towns and monasteries, enjoying, too, with a keen relish, the hospitable welcome given them everywhere by all classes, without exception.

It was while thus delightfully occupied, and while planning their approaching journey homeward, that the following letter reached

CHAPTER XXII. DESOLATION IN FAIRY DELL.

"He alone never loseth what is dear to Him, to whom all things are dear in Him who is never lost "-St. "God writes straight on crooked lines,"—Spanish Proverb.

The first letter, received about the middle

of May, was from Lucy Hutchinson to Rose, and ran as follows: "ASHEVILLE, April 19, 1861.

"DEAREST Rose, -I hoped, when I wrote to you last, that my next letter would only tell of pleacant things, for indeed I should love to bring nothing but sunshine to my own dear Rosette, who has given me so many sunny hours.

" How shall I begin this dreadful letter ?though, let me say at once, that I have not to speak of the death or hurs of any of our dear ones. Well, about ten days ago, we were all startled here by learning that President Lincoin had sent a great fleet, with several regiments on board, to attack Charleston, and and sinking on his knee before her, "I thank that all the militia of South Caroline was you for this. More than this I will not ask marching to that city to defend it. Our peoman, whether he was for secession or against understand, without any possibility of doubt, it, was getting arms and ammunition to dethat you leve me." that the tramps and outlaws, who are always lurking in the woods up on the high slopes of Mount Piegah and the Grandfuther, and such like, have been very bold since these trould s began. They have committed quits a number of daring robberies, and even murders, we are told.

"Some time in March twelve of them, well armed and wearing masks, sur-rounded old Jamie McDuffie's, broke open his door, tied him hand and foot, and took all the money he had in the house and all his best clothes, and threatened to return and burn the house over his head if he should make any attempt to find cet who they were, or to have them punished. They also pillaged two or three farmers' houses up on the hill-sides, and paid and bacon, beating poor Joe unmercifully, and threatening that they would come back sorn and roast every nigger around Fairy D'Arcy.' Aunt Sallie told mamma in these men : that they pretended to belong to thieves and outlaws.

"A day or two after the attack on McDuffie's house, Gaston and young Jamie McDussie were attacked, a little after nightfull, on their way to Fairy Dell, by a number of men who fired on them from behing the brushwood and timber on the river bank. Gaston's horse was struck in the shoulder, and, maddened by the wound, plunged into house. They say they will build a finer and the water, while Jamie rode is horse straight a better house than the other, even if they at the place where the cowards were hiding. But they either made off or were contented with having frightened Gaston's horse, or, perhaps, with having drowned the rider. Jamie, after searching in vain for his assailants, rode his horse straight into the water, where he found Gaston struggling with his mad-dened beast, and helped him to bring the animal to land. Next morning your father found a notice nailed on the garden fence, the noblest of women to be my guiding star and worning him that there were some who had old acores to settle with him, and that he should be paid off before long. That very day your father had to go to Mortlake, where Mrs. De Beamont was reported dying, and Gaston was left in charge of Fairy Dell.

"He came over to see mamma in the afternoon-for she was very ill, and we too had been warned that we should quit our home, or have our home burned down. Besides, nearly all our negroes had managed to run away into Western Virginia, where the people are opposed to the Confederates. Gaston was not afraid of these outlaws carrying out their threats, and said he would not call any of the men from the factory to guard your house, but would only have the servants armed and watchful. He, however, had six of his most trustwo thy workmen to come and watch our house every night,-two remaining by day near the premises to keep a good lookout. Indeed, darling Rose, I helieve what he did to save us only made the villains more intent on ruining you.

" My brother is now a captain of volun-

sufficient to awe the 'rebels,' as he calls our cried in passing near the smoking rains. to abstain and remain idle at home, when all enemies. Of course they swear that if they Aunt Salie says that when she called them cutch him here they will hang him like a dog into the chapel to recite the Rosary, all the to a branch of the nearest tree. Papa is also at Washington, and is very active in urging the government to march an army into Tennessee and North Carolina, so as to prevent the Union men there from being oppressed | Gaston led the Rosary prayers, as usual. and murdered by the Confederates. Your family are looked upon as being at the head the hearts of the whole country would be of all the Unionists in these parts, because your father voted openly for Lines In.

"Well, dear Rose, I'm in'y wandering away from what I have to tell you. Your people were all in the chapel on last Sanday morning, because good Mr Bingham had sent one of his own clorgymen to cel brate Mass at Fairy Dell, and to enable all of your people, as Gaston said, to perform their Easter duty.' There are only one or two servants in the house. Old Huwassee, who had also come over from his own home near Waynesville, slept, as usual, in the house. He had been the last to go to con-fession to the priest, and noticed that there were among the men who were waiting for their turn, two or three faces that he did not know, and that were auxious not to be seen by him. As they perceived that the keen syed old Cherokee was watching them, they disappeared. After having been with the priest, Hiawassec said that, on his way from the chapel to the house, he observed the figure of a man lurking in the shrubbery.
"Both he and Gaston, before retiring, visited

all the outhouses and let the dogs loose in the is very old, and has been much annoyed of late on account of his friendship for your family-was mistaken, and no more was said about his suspicions. The next morning-Sunday morning—there was a very large crowd in the chapel at morning service, The people expected to hear a panegyric of your mother, or to hear practical advice given about which side to take in the war; and so there were more Protestants than Catholics there. No one seemed to think of danger.

"Yet, this was the time chosen by these murderous vagabonds to execute their purpose. The chapel bell was tolling for the consecration, -as I heard you call the solemn moment,-when the people were all startled by loud cries of 'Fire! fire!' There were several persons outside at the moment. They did not see who shouted 'Fire!' but in an instant most of the men present were running toward the house, and foun? the smoke pouring out of the outhouses as well as the Manor itself. The two servant-maids in little Sim Porter, who had been I it in care during divine service, were found tied and gagged,-poer little Sam with his left cheel torn almost to the ear. The robbers had found the oil cans and lamps in the sculler. and poured out their contents on the library and on the beds, setting fire to every roon they could at the same time.

"Gaston says they did not try to carry away the family plate, and he found his on secretary locked, with the money untouched. The people did wonders to stop the fire of save what was most precious of the forci ture. Gasten directed them to save first our misfortun?. Indeed, our own relatives of all what belonged to your father and could not be kinder. Of course I cou'd not of all what belonged to your father and mother and grandfather's rooms, as well as the family portraits. It was as much as they could do. Before two o'clock nothing was Washington, begging us to make his house left of your beautiful home but the solid our own. I know all this is sincere friend-stone and brick standing in the middle of the ship. But, besides the impropriety of throwbeautiful lawn, all blackened and scarred by the flames.

"Nannie, our cook, who was at Mass, says that the women, unable to help or to to the most violent denunciations against the save anything, were all kneeling and weeping South. One may be loyally attached to the piteously. Indeed, I have heard people say that the strongest and hardest men could not keep their tears. Gaston alone and old Hiawassee were calm. Everybody felt for your father and grandfather, and for 'dear slavery in every form without denouncing Mis Rose,' on all of whom this blow must full so heavily after your late bereavement.

"We saw the smoke from Fairview,-for I could not leave mamma,—and knew a great misfortune had happened. Mamma, unwell six in judgment on his interior sentiments or rom you now, -- if by leaving this dear hand ple here became dreadfully excited. Every as the was, could not be kept at home. She started for Fairy Dell, without reflecting for a moment that our own house might be burn ed down in our absence. But what do you think Gaston did? Ah, who could not love so brave and unselfish a men as he is!

> the river we met Jamie M.D. flis and some power, honors, and emoluments by houn ling twenty men on horseback, who were gallop- I on one portion of my countrymen against the ing as fast as they could to Fairview, scrit there by Gasten, who thought of our danger in the very midst of his own less! So we had to go back, mamma crying bitterly all the way, and saying, 'Oh, what will become for our family worse trials in store of poor Rose? How will her grandfather than those which have been lately sent us. bear this new allliction?

"Oh, my darling Rosette, how I wish to be with you, just to tell you that I love you better a thousand times than anything in this world after my dearest mamma. For you have been to me the truest poor old Aunt Sallie a visit, frightening her and most tender of sisters. And now I feel lreadfully, carrying away all her stored corn | myself so powerless even to comfort you. But, indeed, dearest Rose, -if it can at all console you,-you must know that dear mamma was as much attached to your Dell, because they belonged to that mother as I am to you. She has never redough faced old Abelitionist, Francis covered entirely from the shock caused her mother as I am to you. She has never re- parents.

"They are putting up a temporary buildthe Secessionist Minute Men, but were only ing near the chapel, in which Gaston and the sirvants can live during this fine weather. But all the men left in the factory,and you must know that a great number have left, the most part being mechanics rifices. But let us be all together. from the North, who were threatened by the Secessionists, -as well as the lumberers and farmers, are at work preparing materials, and getting ready to put up a new a better house than the other, even if they had to work night and day.

"So you see there is some gratitude still left in the world. This burning has created a good deal of indignation among the most moderate people here. But it is hard to find such people now,—everybody being afraid not to be either an out-and-out Secessionist or a Black Republican.

"We are expecting your father home every moment. Gaston is very anxious about him. But Guston is now as grave as an old The people say that he shows splendid man. executive ability. He will not allow the works to be stopped for a single day, in order that the people may have money to earn and bread to cut. He says your father and grandfather are resolved to spend all their fortune to support and defend the families then pressed her to his bosom, as if dear that have been faithful to them. And it mother lived over again in her 'baby-girl.' would do your heart good to hear all the Mary is very fond of Lucy Hutchinson, beblessings you get every day.

"One word about our schools, and I shall end this long, dull letter. Gaston and your father have taken more pains since the war began than ever before, to have the schools, the Sunday-school particularly, carried on without interruption. Both of them, or, at least, one of them, visit the schools daily. Mr. Bingham has sent us two excellent teachers in the place of those who have gone away. They are both from St. Louis, and are strongly Southern in their feelings. But they never allow themselves to speak of politics.

"It was most touching, the people said, on

into the chapel to recite the Rosary, all the the struggle. grown up people who were there-andvery few had gone home-joined in prayer with them, kneeling inside and outside, and one could ing ruins of our house lying aroun and hear the stifled sobs of young and old—as enjoying a brief quiet, full of fear and the

"Oh, I wish you were all home. I believe turned to you if you came back now. Mam-ma would be so glad to have you all at Fairview till the new Manor House is built! And you know, Rosette, who would be even more lelighted then mamma. --

"Give my tond love to Viva and Maud, my kind regards to Charley, and my love and respects to Mr. D'Arcy. Please tell him and respects to Mr. D'Arcy. Please tell him I am no lenger 'a little girl.' I have grown much taller and much stronger. I am never sick now. Gaston says I am nearly as tall Indeed, I cannot do without him any as Viva, and quite a young lady. But I more. To my dear grandfather I need am always my darling Roscite's own foolishly fond, "LUCY HUTCHINSON."

The other letter was from Gaston to his grandfather; and after describing the calamity that had befullen Fairy Dell, and the steps he had taken to repair the disaster, the brave boy went on thus:

"I have just received a telegraphic despatch from Mortlake, in which father tells me that Aunt Louisa is able to sit up again, and that Frank--now General-Beaumont was with them on a short visit to his mother. Father says about the burning: 'God's will grounds. Gaston thought Hawassee-who be done! Get ready immediately suitable accommodations for your grandfather and sisters; and keep our people at work and hopeful."
"So you see, dear sir, that nothing can

cast him down now, especially that you are soon to be with us, with dear Rose and her

lit!le girls.' "1 can only tell in haste, before I send off this letter by a sure hand across the mountains (for the mails are no longer safe), that Hiawassee has found a clue to the perpetrators of the dastardly outrage committed on us. He is almost certain that the leader of the gang, and the instigator of all this mischief, is Jack Waters, whom you had prosecuted for the murder of old Black Tom Ryerson three years ago, and who has lately escaped from the State Prison. He has or ganized, they say, all the outlaws in the Black Hills into what he calls a 'Confederate Guerilla Company,' and is now spreading terror throughout the neighboring counties. I know that if the South Carolinians, or any of our own State's Secessionists, catch these vil rains, they will show them no mercy. They only use the name of the Confederacy to dis grace it and make the cause of the South

hateful to all our people.
"At this moment Hiawassee, Jamie McDuffie, and some ten other brave fellows, are taking measures to truce the burning of our house, and other ontrages committed in the neighborhood, to Jack Waters and his and; and, this done, they are resolved to

hunt them down. " Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Lucy, as was to be expected, have been most kind to us in accept Mrs. Hutchicson's offers of hospitality. Her husband also telegraphed from ing ourselves on their kindness, it would be most imprudent to identify ourselves further with a man whose ambition is leading him Union without making the Black Republicau 'platform' as necessary to political and social salvation as the Apostles' Creed is to orthodox Christianity. One may surely be averse to every family that has inherited slaves with its patrimonial estate as guilty of the worst orimes against human society and divine liw. The man may be sincere. I have no right to

metives. I think his public utterances are only calculated to inflame brother against brother. He is, they say, rising rapidly in favor with the party to which he has now allied himself. But I had rather lose every acre of land we possess, every dollar of revenue derived from the thrift of our ances-"Well, as we were were half way down to tors and our own industry, than gain place, other, much as I believe the latter to be in the wrong.

"I hope I am not selfish in wishing that we were again all united. There may be than those which have been lately sent us. But we are of a race made familiar with only news about one of Mr. Hutchinson's persecution and the extremities of suffering. I do not think that our souls have altogether lost the heroic temper of those who have gone before us. know yours has not, dearest sir, and that my ather's has not. I can venture to hope that either my brother nor myselt will belie our ancestry. And I am sure that my sisters souls have been cast in the same mould, and

can stand the test of fire as worthily as their "I foresee that we shall have much to enby your dear mother's death, and she can dure before the present conflict is ended. For never speak of her without tears. forced to become slave territory, or till not one slave legally exists within the present territory of the United States. It will be a long and a terrible conflict. And we must expect to bear our share in its perils and sac-

> "You, dear grandfather, are the guide and stay of us all; you are the very soul of our happiness. And Rose-now that her merriage is postponed-must take dear mother's place at the head of our household. Everybody here. -I mean among our people and our acquaintance-expects Rose to become the mistress of Fairy Dell. Although it mey be hand of Providence. She then rose and read some time before we can rebuild the Manor House in the style you could wish-our family shall have the same influence and command the same respect in a log cabin as in marble

weeps, I verily believe, a dozen times a day, when she thinks of Rose and Genevieve and Maud. When father is here, the child cannot bear to lose sight of him, and accompanies him everywhere. I have seen him-when he thought himself unobservedlook at her as if in a trance, and pronounce her name with unspeakable tenderness, and cause they speak constantly of Rose and her sisters. "And I yearn almost as foudly for your

foreboding that this war is going to try me in more than one way. How, then, can I help wishing that you were with me to advise, direct and sustain me in my difficulties. vise, direct and sustain me in my difficulties? you and of dear papa." So far I have refused firmly, but with all "We must only the the moderation I could command, the offers old gentleman said, struggling hard to retismade me by both the Confederates and the agents of the Federal Government. Your ting that I have also to think of my lift absence, the death of my dear mother and absence, the death of my dear mother, and Ross in this new affliction." the large business that we have to manage

return, dear grandfather. I have a kind of

the youth of my country were taking added in

"To such implied threats I had no and ter to make. And so we stand, with the make boding on what is in reality the sections crater of a political volcane.

"I know that my saintly mether—ch. how

good and devoted to God and charity, all har own dear ones !- that she is watch no over us and praying for us. And these hear iful consolations of our hely faith are to me what I know they are to my much-tried father -a source of unfailing strength and courage.

" Pray, give my fondest love to Rese, would give worlds to sec, to my whom I dorling Viva and Maud, and to my dearest Charles, who must come home to me, not say more, then that I am ever, with the deepest love and reverence and gratitude, "His own boy,

"GASTON D'ARCY."

Rose was given her letter on her return from a delightful excursion which they all-Mr. D'Arcy, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, with Charles and the girls -had made to a convent some six miles distant, most picture equely situated amid the mountains, and surrounded with smiling hamlets and a most fertile country. The people to whom the D'Areys were now no longer strangers, and who heard with deep sympathy of the death of the "beautiful lady," received the party in every village with evident respect and offee. tion. Not without reason; for Mr. D'Arey and his daughter-in-law had, during his former stay in Ronda, given substantial proofs of their generosity and piety in the surrounding villages. Nor had the cli gendenon and Rose been less liberal since their v. t. irv. Rose, in seeking out hidden want : ni relieving it, did so in her mother's name, Mr. D'Arcy followed the same rule in i.a charities. So that their praises and the name of their dear departed one were en the lips of the rich and poor alike. The Ash. tons were greatly touched by the demonstration of affection and reverence shown by the manly mountaineers and their wives to the

Mr. Ashton was particularly struck by the beauty of both men and women, by their courtly manners, and the evidences of laborious thrift, comfort, and independence that abounded in the anug, low-roofed white houses, embowered in olive-trees and olean. der, and in the well-cultivated fields and pastures. He thought both country and people far superior even to what he had so nuch admired along the Riviera of Genza,

The whole party had thus come back to Ronda, bearing with them the delicious arona of the perfuned mountain atmosphere, now in all the splender of early summertide; the satisfaction caused by the sight of so much happiness amid so much well-rewarded thrift, and that intoxication of the inner senses produced by finling in the moral and physical world around one the spectacle of beauty, order, peace, plenty, and brotherly love.

So, alighting from their mules before eresing the new bridge of Ronda, ladies and gentlemen walked in the calm evening air across the sublime structure, through the now crowded streets, along the busy mark t-place overhanging the Chasm and the rushing river far beneath, and along the unrivaled Alameda. to their own beautiful abode. There the letters from America, with the

latest newspapers from N w York, assailed them. Rose, who knew Lucy's handariting, with the post-mark of Asheville, waited to open hers until she was quietly seated in her own room. Her sisters had fellowed her, anxious to have news from their dear old home, and tensed Rose until she consented to sit down and break the seal, She had not gran beyond the first line, when she laid the litter on her lap, and pressed her hand to her heart, with an exclamation of pain.

"What is the matter, dear?" oried Manh frightened by the deadly palor that overspread her sister's countenance. is some dreadful news from home!' she called out to Genevieve, who was a little way off, pretending indifference and taking off her

pallor, and Rose, alarmed at the probable consequences of giving way to her own feelings, mastered herself with a mighty effort, and began to soothe the younger girls, keeping, however, the exciting letter in her own band.
"Do not make a noise, Mand!" she said

"There is no one dead at home, nor even sick, for that matter, thank God! Tais is neighbors, who has met with a great less. And, I suppose, I cannot bear anythinger

citing."
"What neighbor?" asked Viva, scarning her countenance closely. "Any of our dear friends? "We have no very dear friends but the Hutchinsons, around Fairview," answered

Rose. "Then why are you so alarmed?" inquired Maud.

"Because I am fatigued, and a little weak And now, darling, won't you and Viva leave me alone for a few moments? This is something that nearly concerns grand-papa. When I have shown him the letter, you shall hear everything you desire to know," Rose said, kissing Maud, who was already weeping bitterly. And the two docile girls withdrew to their own room. making all kinds of conjectures, though greatly reassured by hearing there was a death or dangerous illness at Fairy Dell.

No sconer had they gone than Rese knelt for a moment in prayer, begging for strength for her grandfather and herself, to hear with this new blow from the chastening quietly the remainder of the letter, paneing again and again to let the bitter tears flow freely. When she had read it through she again lifted her soul to the Mercy-Sear, and prayed for grace to come and sustain "From this you can understand how we her grandfather. And, composing her countries all years for your return. Little Mary tenance as well as she could, she went weens. I verily believe, a dozen times a day. straight to his room. He, too, after reading Gaston's letter, had been praying for strength from on high, and had only risen from his knees on hearing Rose's tool stops on the marble floor of the adjoining

room. A glance at her face told him that she kno all, and the bright look of love on it was such as the Angel of Consolation might wear, when coming to raise some drouping soul on carth He opened his arms to his child, and she would

her arms round his neck.
"God had given, and God has taken aws." my own darling," he said. "Shell went both say, 'Blessed be His holy name?"

"We must only think of him, dear,"

"Oh, grandpapa," she said, "I am almes here, have furnished me with ready reasons, glad that mamma was spared this terible if not very convincing ones. Indeed, I have blow. She would have felt it so much of when I should bitterly recret having cheens.

1 Darling," he answered, " it matters !!

the where I can find shelter during the short the where I can had shelter during the short evening of my long day. I had only thought of my dear ones in building up Fairy Dell." "But they will soon be able to repair it, will they not ?" she usked.

Hear; I suppose they can soon make a part is tabitable, and conf riable even; But I must not tlk to you now about 1 ms, fer you must be fatigued after our last exciting day's sight-seeing."

our last exciting day's sight-seeing."

of party and paper, and said, looking

into the calm, heart-ful fuee, and

up into the deep eyes, lit up with such a light into the deep eyes, lit up with such a light of pretern starol goodness and wildom, I can or ly the of some comfort to you! If I can only bring back to your dear face the can only sing been to your near tace the old surny smile that ever played there, like the beautiful sunset on the tops of the Serra youder, I shall be content with a strage as poor asold Aunt Saliis's." "Are you not always my sunbeam?' he repiled, returning her caresa. " Are you not the light and joy of my life every day? Be satisfied, then, my dearest. You must now bring me Charley and the girls, and I shall break the news to them. Afterward—after

supper, I mean-we shalt read the letters to our gueste." And Rose went to seek her brother and sisters, whem she found deeply engaged in guessing who the neighbor was that Lucy Hutchinson had written about, and what was the great misfortune that had to startled their dear Rosa.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE SHADOWS STILL DEEPENING. Most joyous was the meeting of Mr. Bingham with his venerable friend, and right hearty the welcome which he extended to Rose, her sisters, and the Ashtons. The their travelling companions, -a most tearful parting for the ludies, and a most reluction one for Mr. Ashton and Mr. D'Arey. The passport and the order ro the Federal commanders and civil authorities given at Washington by the kind-hearted Presiden, were umply sufficient to get Mr. Ashton and his family safe beyond the belligerents' lines. With the D'Arcys the wey to Fair, Dell, though seemingly much easier and safer, was beset with far more formidat le diffiguitors, as our narrative will show.

It was now about the middle of May; two years before, was this anxious parting of friends in the great Western city! The city itself segmed changed into a vast military depot, through which bodies of intantry and cavalry were constantly passing, many of them bearing the too evident signs of act ve and bloody warfare. Large numbers of the up the shattered limbs of friend and foe alike, in herling their festering wounds, or

Even during her short stay in the Western metropolis Rose could not be withheld from taking nec part in these labors, and with her, Man, an Genevieve were ever to be seen wy'ng ait; their oldest sister in devotion and a apicity. Rose had been trained to these idears of love by her whom she left reposing in the undying hope of the just, on the far Andalusian shore. She had often each her dear mother at Fairy Deliberance a tender parent to the motherless sufferer, and a sister in helpful sympathy to the poor, sick factory man pining on his fevered bed for the voice and the hand of his sister for away. And among the crowd of the manned, the hopelessly infirm, the sorely rick, and the dying in these military hos pitals, Rose and her sisters found many a father, husband, son, and brother to whom their own loving ministrations recalled the suff rai's far-away home, with all its womanly

Charley, as he had travelled westward from New York, and as the stern determination of the man of the Free States grew flercer in proportion to the successes of the Confederates and the vacillations and blundering of the fray, In France, in Spain, and in England he had heard the triumph of the South prophesied as certain, the cause of the North spoken of as that of a corparation of manufacturors and shop-keepers, who wished to have the Cotton States under because the latter produced what was indispensable to the industry of the former. In all three countries national prejudice or jeal-Republic, -- as of "the pricking of the great Democratic bubble."

The young American, wherever he went, felt that it was not so much sympathy for the suffering South, or a righteous indignation in favor of the weak or the oppressed, and against the stronger and the oppressor,

inspired European statesmen, publicists, jular opinion, as their ignorance of right and wrong in question, and unblushing hatred and presperous free people. So, when, on leaving Spain, and taking passage at Liverpool, he saw the Stars and Stripes displayed on a few ships in the harbor, his soul was stirred by the sight of the dear old flag, the tears came into his eyes, and he took off his hat reverently to that sacred emblem of nationality under which his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather before him had fought and bled for liberty.

It was not that he had not a strong leaning toward the South, in which he was born and had been reared, or that his opinions were swayed by the declamations of fanatics at the North or at the South. But his stay abroad during the first stages of the mighty contest had convinced him that foreign nations rejoiced at the downfall of the great common wealth created by the sword and the unselfishness of Washington. Had he been half a rebel in heart, the joy of the European press at the breaking up of the Union was more than sufficient to make him an enthusiastic Union soldier. And such he now yearned to be.

In these sentiments he was encouraged to persevere by Mr. Bingham, whose whole soul was enlisted in the cause of the Union, though he carefully abstained from any immixtion with political factions. He was sustained still more by his grandfather, who never wavered for a day, or an hour, in his allegiance to the central government. Like both of these revered guides, however, Charles was careful never to thrust his sentiments or opinions on the company into which he was thrown. He was, boy as he was, more inclined to action than speech. He knew that Eastern Tennessee, as well as the adjoining mountain districts of North Carolina, and, indeed, the whole of the mountainous country castward as far as Virginia, would be a vantage ground hotly contested for by both beligerents. He was aware that in his own native county, every men must be a soldier, and fight for one side or the other. So he longed to be at home, by the side of his brother Gaston.

During their stay with Mr. Bingham they received a most pressing invitation from a dear old friend in Kentucky to spend a day with him. Mr. Hunter-such was the name of this gentleman-was only a year or two younger than Mr. D'Arcy, was of the same religious faith; had been, like him, a struuch Whig so long as the old party lines had not been blatted out, and had also been, till quite firnly, however, that the rapid rise to power city. It beames the Oa ario Government for of the Free Spilers and Republicans constituted a real danger for Southern influence, and that their declarations of hostility to slavery meant a violation in the near future of the federal compact, and of the rigids conferred by the various compromises enacted by Congress since 1820. Four members of the Hunter family were at that moment in the Confederate ranks.

All these circumstances made Mr D'Arcy hesitate to accept the invitation so cordialiv extended to him. For he was werry of political discussions, and averse to mix in company where angry passions were likely to take the place of the gruial and cordial hospitality of by-gore times. Nevertheless, as his rath homeward coross the mountains by through Ken ucky, it might not be pruder t to decline the friendly aid of families as influential and widely respected as the Hunters. So both he and Charles accepted Old John Hunter's hospi tality, Rose and her sisters remaining bchind intent on their daily labors in the hos-

pitale. In this they did wisely. Both banks of the Ohio were then alive with men bent on aiding to their ulmost one party or the other in this fratricidal war, or no less bent on driving a thriving husiness at the expense of both s'des. For if there was a patriotic latter were now to part company with thirst in the ranks of both to make what each deemed the good cause triumph, there was in the bosom f the nunrerous herd of speculators a no less fierce ardor to make money out of our misfortunes. Among the latter Mr. D'Arcy could have found many men well acquainted with every road and by-noth in the lowlands, and with every pass in the intricate mountain masses of the Atleghanies. But they were not the guides to whom he could trust the safety of his granddaughters.

Mr. Hunter was delighted to see his old friend. He had invited to mest Mr. D'Arcy the most influential men in his neighborhood, -oh, how different from that peace-bone of them, indeed, the most influential ful bir radey defebration at Fairy Dell, men in Kentucky. All, however, with one or two exceptions, were ardent Secessionists. The travelers were not slow to perceive that neutrality or moderation of opinion was intelerable in a country where every man had been chliged to take sides openly. Charles was beset by the young men present, and, indeed, by the wounded and maimed were all lying in Italies, with every possible argument, to join extemporized hospitals in the tuburbs, the Confiderate cause. But Charles' head tended by nonle and devoted women, was not easily turned by flattery, and he had whose hearts only tasted of the bitterness | been till that moment not very accessible to of war, w them any of its intoxication, and the softer passions, while he know perfectly whose hands were only raised in prayers for how to say just as little or as much as he peace, or employed uncensingly in binding pleased to those who questioned him. Both grandfather and grandson were splendid specimens of Western manhood, and in monostering in a thousand ways to the the ladies (and gentlemen present were comfort of body and spirit, prompt to acknowledge it. They were, besides, natives of a Southern State, and going thither at the very moment when it itself, but can obtain by becoming a part was of vital importance to save North Carelina from going over to the Federals. So, although Francis D'Arcy could not be persuaded to approve of secession, and besides, natives of a Southern State, and persuaded to approve of secession, and although his grandson respectfully declined to wear the Confederate colors, that more than one fair hand would have tied to his button hole, Mr. Hunter resolved that he should himself accompany his old friend till he saw him safe on the other side

of the Cumberland Mountains.

In the last week of May, therefore, the travellers were to be all together at Mr. Hunter's hospitable mansion, and thence this gentleman and his youngest son, a Confederate officer, were to escort them on their way, accepting for further safety the company of cight thousand Irish and French in By ward, or more ridiculous still, the twelve thousand or made themselves famous in John Morgan's thereabouts of English speaking people in Wellington ward!

Rose felt a sort of repugnance to part with her sick patients. She thought of Diego de Labrija on his massion to Mexico, and offered up to Heaven her devotion to the victims of our civil war, in order ther own leaders, felt his soul glow within that her lover's mind might be illumined by him with the desire of mixing in the fullness of divine faith, and his heart the fullness of divine faith, and his heart touched with thet sacred fire which makes the true man, the brave knight, as well as the devoted Christian.

She had opened her virginal soul to Mr. Biogham during her delightful stay near him. He had been the trusted spiritual guide, their own sovereign and exclusive control, | both of her parents and her grandfather, and a most fatherly interest in this beautiful soul, -so full of rich promise, so capable of the most exalted heroism, so simple ousy impelled the people and the press to of the most exalted heroism, so simple speak of the downfall of the great Western and humble in its unstained innocence, so wise in the divine instincts that directed its aims and awayed its feelings, and so strong in its capacity for action and suffering.

(To be continued.) THE FORTUNE OF TWO CUBAN MER-

CHANTS. Wednesday last Senor Eduardo Marquez del Pino and Senor Lazaro Vila, two Cuban gentlemen, residents of New York, where hey are engaged in the tobacco business at No. 322 East Thirteenth street, mct a Picayune reporter. The object which brought these visitors to New Orleans was the collection of the sum of \$10,000 from the Louisi-the Third Capital Prize of \$20,000 .- New Orleans (La.) Picayune, Sept. 25.

We are thinking seriously of establishing a poet's corner. It will be connected by a trap door with the basement.

TRY IT. Two of the most troublesome complaints to relieve are asthma and whooping cough, but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam seldom fails, either in those or other prevailing throat and lung troubles. All dealers in medicine have this remedy for sale.

Lying, says Ruskin, may be light and accidental, but lies are an ugry soot from the smoke of the pit, and it is better that our hearts should be swept clean of them.

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes 'Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testify ing to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders. I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send helr Celebrated Voltaic Brits and Electric Appliances o thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous debillity Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet in scaled envelope with full particulars mailed free Write them at once.

There is nothing so small but that we may honor God by asking His guidance of it, or mult Him by taking it into our hands.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

, From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.-In its new-found zeal for Propostant interests the Toront Mad of Sat-urday under kes to ceal with the question not co. firming the by-laws passed by the village and city and making the two municipalities one. The Mail says:— The objection, it is understood, is that it New Etinburgh be a new ward of the city, the power and influence of the Roman Caboles in the city council, owing to the cocumstance that New Edinbu ghas largely Protest action ! Earlish, would be lessoned

This is a very one-sided view of the difficulty and contains only a small portion of the truth Doubtless were New Estinburgh a imitted as a ward of the city it would alice the

CATHOLICS IN A MINORITY in the City C uncil. The way the Mail deals with the quistion an unicstructed reader would suppose that it was simply one between Catholics and Protestants. It is nothing of the kind, though the equalization of representation between these two sections certainly does enter largely into it. As the city stands it consists of five words, each rapresented by three aldermen. The population of these wards varies, Welling-Victoria ward, or Upper Town, the ingest; Victoria ward, or Upper Town, the smallest, the three L wer Town wards being about equal.

The Projection and English element preponle ates in Wellington ward, but there is a large

the city reads in this ward. It returns three Protestant aldermen
Victoria ward is about equally divided between Carboles and Protestants, the former being mostly Freich, with a considerable influence exercised by the Chandlere mill owners and lumoumer. It generally returns two Protestants and one Catholic to the council

Iri h Catholic vote in the Ashburnham hill

region. Some of the wealthust Ca holics in

St. George's, By and Ottawa wards are the Lower Town divisions.
St. George's ward returns one Irish Catholic and two English-speaking Protestants, so that the Catholic element may be set down as about

one-third the population of the ward. By ward is two thirds Ir'sh Catholic and methird French, and returns two Irish Catholies and one Freech alderman, although the Irish occasionally send a Protestant to the council.

Ottawa ward is French in the same proportion that By ward is Irish, and returns usually two French and one Irish alderman. Ottawa ward is the weakest in population and wealth, yet it contains over 6,000 souls. New

Edinburgh, which seeks admission as a ward with three abbrrnen, has only 1,200 inhabitants, but, owing to its miling property, shows a larger assessment. It is Protestant and English, or rather Scotch, in its main features. Here the vice-regal residence, Endeau Hall, is situated.

THE ACCURACY OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS

cannot be questioned. It therefore appears that the question of the subdivision of war is is surrounded with difficulties even as regards nationality and religion. But there are also commical considerations. New Edinburgh is subject to annual floods from the overflow of the Rideau river, which depreciates the value of property in the village. It also me is fice and police protection, the electric light and water sectarian aspect of the question to the front, simply desire to take advantage of the extension to swamp Catholic representation in the council and "hive the Papists." All the Catholics, Irish and French, desire is a fair redistribution of wards, so that equal represen-

IT IS PERFECTLY ABSURD. in view of these incontestible facts, for New Edinburgh to expect to become a ward of the city with 1,200 of a population and obtain representation in the City Council equal to the 6,000 French and Irish in Ottawa ward, or the

tation may be given to all sections.

lington ward! The Mail blomes the Ontario Government for not acting on the demand of these who wish to grant the exceptional terms mentioned above to New Edinburgh. But it must appear manifest to any unprejudiced mind that to do so would

e to commit A GREAT INJUSTICE.

There is, however, another reason, and a very imple one, why the Untario Government should not interfere. It has not been mentioned by the Mail, because, I suppose, it does not suit its purpose. The terms of the statute have not been com-plied with! Therefore the Government cannot act in the matter at all until the law has been both of her parents and her grandfather, and her own as well. The venerable priest felt done the Government will have no option in the matter, and the necessary means must be taken to give effect to the will of the people. I have endeavored to place this matter in as

clear a light and as correct a mancer as possible. To give all sections of a community so mixed as ours fair representation, is a very difficult matter. The city is advancing in population and wealth with giant strides The ward divisions of thirty years ago are no longer suitable, and must be changed. But let them be sitered on

some sensible, practical principle. CATHOLICS WILL NEVER CONSENT TO BE SWAMPER after the manner proposed in the New Edinburgh armexation scheme. Things must, therefore, remain as they are until a fair, equitable understanding be arrived at. It is a difficult question, as I said before, but I believe that if is approached in a proper spirit, all difficulties can be overcome and the deman of resignous discord in civic affairs appreciated. One thing is discord in civic affairs exercised. One thing is certain, the trouble will never be allayed by the publication of such stupid articles as that in the intelligence ! DERRY WALLS FOREVER!

The most gratifying item of news conveyed us by the cable to-day is the seating of Mr. Justin McCarthy as member of parliament elect for Londonderry. Thus an Iruh Catho ic Home Ruler becomes the representative of the historic Orange stronghold, on whose gates was written, as on other like places in the North, the famous legend offering welcome to

"Turk, Jow and Atheist, Anything but a Papist" And which called forth the witty addition :-

"Whoever wrote this, wrote it well: The same is written on the gates of hell." The old Orango toast, "Derry Walls and No Surrender," will have to be revived after this. But the election of Mr. McCarthy is a most But the election of Mr. Mocality a most significant and gratifying proof of the growth of the Home Rule sentiment in the North. Whether that growth and development comes

from the conversion of liberal Protestants to the national cause, or whether it be from the increase of the purely Irish population, the fact is none the less most cheering to the friends of OTTAWA COUNTY. An examination of the returns from Ottawa county in the late election discovers some curious features. The Liberals counted, as usual, on majorities from the eastern section, yet loca-lities hitherto strongly on their side gave ma-jorities adverse to Mr. Rochon. How was that? Most persons accustomed to estimate elec tions by what took place at former con-tosts were surprised, but soon their surprise turned to disgust when they discovered the influences which turned the scales in favor

will have to be renewed, and it seems that an understanding was arrived at between the Quebec Government and the lumbermen that if the latter would support the former in the general election, the Government would engage to re-new the licenses without is creasing the dues or otherwise interiere with matters as they stood. In accordance with this agreement life ong Liberals in the trade

DESERTED THEIR PARTY and used all their influence to elect Mr. Cormier. The returns sh w only too well how they succeeded. But it is a success they may find reason

to recret. These men have amassed colossal fortunes out of the timber belonging to the Province they have pesistently opposed settlement, and have generally managed to do pretty m ch as they liked with the Crown Lands De partment at Quebic.
Perhaps it would be expecting too much from

ordinary lumberman buman nature to supposthey would seer lice pine to principle, but, by acting as they did in the late crisis, they have supplied Mr. Mercier with an excellent hint of a means by which he may quite legitimately increase the saily deple of revenue of the province. Lumbermen would not fear

AN INCREASE OF DUES next year, did they not know that there was considerable room for such increase. In their case the wish to escape was father to the thought which gave support to the Ross candidate. say let them take the consequences. As selfish-ness was their highest motive, they should recer e its n twal punishment, according to Herthe mon they went to so much trouble and ex-pense to elect, and for whom they sacrificed their political principles, will be powerless to do the business for which they send him to Quebec.

OTTAWA, October 26.-It would seem that the Tories have not altogether abandoned the hope that they may retain power at Quebec by defying the law, cheating the electorate, and bribing some of the Opposition. These men have been so long accustomed to debauchery that they cannot begin to form a conception of success by any other method. And now that their sins have found them out, and the day of adversity has come upon them, they curse and rave at those whom the Lord has raised up for their panishment, instead of looking to their own conduct as the cause of their misery, and accepting their chartisenent in a spirit of contrition

and penitince,
Do they imagine that they can set uside the verdict of the people and perpetrate a coup d'etat in defiance of the constitution? Let them beware or they may find

A TARPERAN ROCK AT QUEEE. Everywhere throughout the country the Conservative press a unit the defeat of the Ros-

Government. Only a few journals—the organs of the Bootlers—still pretend that power can be retained in the old hands by a transfer to Judge Angers or somebody else who will contime to permit the gang to revel in the spoils of the Province. What amuses me, and must amuse the country, is the openly expressed hope that the de-

iv. is the openly expressed using the support by brinery or otherwise of the independent members. These "Independents," "Conservative Nationalists," or whatever they may be called, are the most uncompromis-ing demucrators of the party responsible for the execution of Riel, yet Conservative journais, who are working up the anti-Kiel cry for all it is

whose prejudies the Tory press are sliving to play upon, reflect on the feet that the friends of Sir John Macdenald in Quebec are striving to continue his henclinen in place with the assistance of the most implacable Rielites, and they will not be long in discovering the hollowness of the "French domination" cry.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR MASSON

pose for an instant that he would permit his personal feelings to sway his action in relation to parties, but I cannot forget that, when a member of the House of Commons, he vehiclemently mantained the justice of the cause represented by Riel, and was the for most advecate of the very principles represented by the Operation in the recent contest. It may be that party associa-tions are still strong in his breast, and that, as the Pendards declare, he will allow them great latitude in their efforts to cling to office. He should not forget, however, that

HIS PERSONAL HONOR IS AT STAKE.

and that no matter how much he may desire to favor his party friends, he must not permit them to use the power, patronage or funds of the province to further their own objects since the 14th. Should be unfortunately do so, and there is nothing to be gained by mincing matters in a rists so grave as tois, he will lay himself oper to impeachment when the change of government takes place, as it must before a month will have olapsed. He should reflect on the words so wisely used by Hon. Wm. Macdougal.—that nothing is more likely to create political convulsion than an attempt tooyerride the constitution and set the will of the people, constitutionally expressed at the polls, a defiance. Cicero has said, and his words apply in Canada to-day with the same force that they did in Ancient Rome:—"As the laws are above magistrates, so are the magistrates above the people; and it may truly be said that the magistrate is a speaking law and the law a silent magis-trate." Over the Governor stands the law, and though his prerogatives may be great he cannot violate or evade the law provided for his guidance any more than the hum blest individual in the commonwealth.

It is well that this aspect of the situation should be thoroughly understood, for the men who have struggled, toiled and suffered to re-store good gov rament and publish those who have plundered and debauched the country are in no meed to be triffed with.

THEY MUST GO!

The people have so declared. Therefore, any attempt to defeat the popular intention wil only result in a still greater storm than that which has just swept over the province. Then the Tory-Pendard party-

"Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve, And like the bunless fabric of a vision, Leave not a rack buhind."

After uttering this note of warning it will be but proper to await the action of the defeated ministry. Mr. Ress has hitherto berne an honorable reputation. His chief claim on the electorate was that his government was not responsible for the misconduct of his predecessors. He can show his independence of the clique for whose crimes he has suffered by refusing to be their creature and tool in the nefarious game now set on foot to retain bin in office in defiance of law, honor, precedent and the will of the people. But should be not upon their advice he must be content to take a place in the estimation of all honest men along with those whose crimes he repudiated previous to the elecions, and whose memories are embalmed in the xecrations of their countrymen,

FEDERAL PROSPECTS.

It is very difficult to obtain a correct notion of the intention of federal ministers. As near as I can make out the situation is as follows:— Rvery effort is being made, all influences possi-ble are engaged, every scheme, chance and op-portunity is disco inted with the grand object of holding the Quebec Government in subordinaof Mr. Cormier. The great lumbering firms, tion to the powers at Ottawa. No device that Tory and Liberal, united to support the Ross machiavellian craft can invent or the candidate from purely selfish motives.

Next year the timber licenses all expire and suggest will be left untried to keep

for the Dominion can be brought on with a measure ble degree of safety. All, however depends on the success or failure of the schemes now bling put in operation to rave the Ross Government. There will be no certainty of the time for holding the federal shorting till this mineral in the large will be no certainty of the time for holding the federal elections till this point is decided. But, as these schemes are sure to fail, Lapprehead that Sir John will empel Mr. Ross to hang on elections till this point is decided. under various pretexts while he pretends to challenge the verdict of the country. A defrated, paralyzed, but friently govern-ment at Quebec would be botter for

In any case it would be only the part of com mon produce to be prepared. My own opinion is that Sir John will play his old waiting game, with the hon . that time and the chapter of acci

dents may turn up comething in his favor. Out-ide mine terial and purely potitical circles here the overthrow of Sir John Macdonald's govbert Spenc r's moral law of compensations. Taking this view I should fancy the new government and the rout of the Tery perly is regarding this view I should fancy the new government ed as ine-itable. People arguethuswise:—If they may find a less unpopular way of raising cannot carry isolated contests in constituencies, money than that proposed by their predecessors whereon they brought to bear all their influences of taxing the commercial corporations of Mon- with a determination to win at any cost; if they treal. At any rate, it is a july good thing that j have been beaten in Quebec against the tremendeus combined power of two all-powerful governments; how can they hope to achieve a ictory when they will have to face a simultane us contest all over the Dominion? B-sides, they are entering upon the struggle with the stigma of frequent, recent crushing defeats: with constituency after constituency, province after province turned against them A MORE DISMAL OUTLOOK

than that before the Tory party at the present moment could scarcely be imagined; and, if imagined, tardily to be realized. But in the agences of dissolution now coming upon it, we can observe the raling passion strong in death.

They know they are beautiful that when they fall, they will fall, like Lucifer, never to risu again. They know that it is not a question of defeat only, but of annuhilation. Therefore they have entered upon a life or death strugger, an observe the raling passion strong in death. can observe the raling passion strong in death. None but those who have been long accustomed to escape the just punishment of their crimes; who have become alike callous to remorse and incapable of reformation, would strive to save themselves from destruction by recourse to the same comminal methods which brought about their condemnation, and which can only add a darker shade to the memory of their misdeeds. a deeper gloom to the shadows of their deserved mis'ortune!

Offawa, Oct. 27.—In glancing over my letter of yesterday I find I have omitted an important point in connection with the New Edinburgh annexation scheme. The village is largely Liberal in its political complexion, and, if joined to the city, would increase the Liberal strength in the cap tal proper. For this reason the Tories, while preferding to cast blame on the Catheless for preventing nanexation, are secretly energed in the same work themselves. This is w! y the Cation keeps so quiet on the subject, it is the Cation keeps so quiet on the subject, or o. ly refers to it in order to have a fling at the Ontario Government.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

No do of whatever is entertained now concerning the general election. The an-normal control of dissolution is expected every day, and it is said that the 26th execution of Riel, yet Conservative journals, who are working no the anti-Riel cry for all it is worth among the English Protestants, are not ashamed to declare their desire and intention to retain office by securing, per fascine fus, the support of those extreme Rielites!

There is Tory sincerity and Tory consistency for you! But Toryism has lost its head and seems to imagine the public is in the same defined condition. Let the honest people, whose prejudices the Tory press are stiving to play upon, reflect on the first that the friends of colon Maxionald, to secure the support of the ohn Macdonald, to secure the support of the of the differential of the control of the orbits has been exposed by the injudicious bearings of the Tory press, contempt is the only sentiment felt for the party which could descend to so stupid a device.

A FREEZE OUT.

Onebec Conservatives are severe on Sir A P Quebec Conservatives are severe on Sir A P Caron and Mr. Chapleau, and blame them spot or blemish, and the Opposition, who have lately carried the elections in Quebec, look to him with confidence for a correct interpretation of the constitution as d an honorable discharge of the high functions of his office. I do not support for a pulse of the transport of the transport of the respective countries in order to strengthen their own position in the accomplices in the robbery. coming general election. It is asserted that they gave no assistance to other Conservative can-didates, and that if the money that was spent in Quebec county and Terrebonne had spent in Corbec county and Terrets and had been more evenly distributed, the general result would have been more favorable to the Ross g virunent. I don't know how true this may be, but I do know that there is considerable brekering and regumination going on among the Conservatives. All, however, are united in the determination not to let the reins of government slip from their hands. They will go to any lengths, stop at nothins to prevent a change taking place. "If fraud will not keep them in office, force can only put them out," is an expression I heard on the street to-day. Revelations concerning the

TAMPERING WITH THE BALLOT BOXES since the count at the close of the polls in certain constituencies in Quebec would seem to indicate a determination on the part of some persons to defeat the will of the majority by the most

scandalous tricks.

There revelations have had a most damaging effect on the Conservative cause, and have rouse a strong feeling in all quarters against a party which could resort to such alleged ra-cally methods. It is said that, if this sort of thin may be perpetrated with impunity, the ballot is safeguard; that some ohter way of appointing returning officers than the present system must be adopted; and that, at any rate, the persons guilty of the alleged tampering with the ballots must be found out and punished to

THE FULL EXTRIT OF THE LAW.

Fears are, not unnaturally, entertained that the same game may be attempted in the general Dominion election. But the Liberals are on their guard, and should it be tried the conse-

their guard, and should be tried the consequences are sure to be anything but pleasant to the parties concerned.

Deeply as the Conservative party was discredited previous to the Quebec elections, the course its leaders have taken since that date has created widespread alarm. It is felt that the contest is no longer two sets of politicians. between two sets of politicians, b t between an uttely abandoned combination and the people who desire a full, free, untrammelled expression of popular opinion. Life long Conservatives do not hesitate to say how deeply they are pained, how mortified they feel at these constant revelations of fraud perpetrated in the interests of men calling themselves Conservatives, but who are

A DISGRACE TO THE COUNTRY. No matter what measure of temporary suc-

cass may attend these nefarious transactions, the result is sure to be disastrous to the Conservative party. Honorable men, whatever their political predelictions may be, area xious to see government purified and an end put to a state of affairs which, if permitted to exist much or armies which, in perintered to easier medical longer, must develop into something like anarchy when neither life nor property will be safe. It thus appears that the dishonest means employed to bolster up an uncopular cause are heaping up the waters of public indignation which must burst one of these days in a flood, the like of which has never been known in the history of the country. Of course the Liberals are acute enough to see that these Tory tactics are doing more to advance the interests of their party than anything they could do themselves. All they have to do, therefore, is to keep exposing and advertising the rogueries of their opponents, and sicken the public with details of rescality, which plainly indicate the despair to which the Tories must have been driven before they would descend to the prac-tice of expedients so utterly indefensible.

he Liberal-Nationalists out of power in Quebec. All the en ignes of the Federal Government are bent with the utmost intensity in pendonts, three of whom were Conservatives, erument are bent with the utmost intensity in pendonts, three of whom were Conservatives, that direction. It is admitted that the exist and one—Dr. Cameron—a Liberal, but opposed ence of Sir John Macdonald's ministry, if not to Mr. Mercier personally, and would not surence of Sir John Maccionald's ministry, it not the Tory party itself, depends on this. As Quebec goes, so goes the Dominion. Quebec has gone. But the object now is to keep Marcier powerless till such time as the elections for the Dominion can be brought on with a more powerless till such time as the elections for the Dominion can be brought on with a marcine by the description of such rabbish after the declaration contained in L'Atendard of the declaration of such rabbish after the declaration contained in L'Atendard of the declaration last Saturday, shows how det emine I the Tory newspapers are to keep their readers in the dark as to the actual res it of the late contest. Leaving Mr. Demers, deceased, and Dr. Casteron, doubtfut, out of the count Mr. Mercier has still a compact following of 34, among whom now are more determined to upset the Ross government than the three Independents,

"WHO WERR CONSERVATIVES," In adition to these there are three other memed, paralyzed, earment at Quebec would be better for him than a successful, strong, unfriendly government. A few days, however, must show who I er success or fullure is to attend this extraordinary conspiracy by toderal ministers, and may rafely be counted in with the majority. This is the true state of parties, and leaves the Ross Covernment with a following of 25 in a house of 65 members, or a minority of of 25 in a house of 65 m unbers, or a minorily of 15! Iberville, the seat held by the late Mr. Demers, will return a Liberal as a matter of contae.

> This count has been furnished me by a leading Castor, who says he cannot for the life of him, see how the Tories can presend to twist it otherwise. They may hope to corrupt some members and void the election of others, but nothing they can do in either way will prevent their defeat, and the truth is, he assures me, that the government only desires to keep up the appearance of a right to hang on to power with the hope that their schemes may be successful, or that something may turn up in their favor, till after the federal general elections. Then, should the Ottawa ministry be successful, they think they will be all right and have no difficulty in obtaining a majority in the rew house, which they are determined not to summon for tasiness til the last possible moment. Thus the Macdonaldite pendards have made up their minds

TO DIE IN THE LAST DITCH!

Never before was so extraordinary a spectacle presented in any political contest. A great party, diseascet and demoralized by dis-honest leaders, falling to pieces, while the e-who still pretend to its control are striving to maintain their grasp on office by asserting their ability and willinguess to purchase support from the very men who are most determined to panish the mand whom they lately revited with all the vehencut acrimony of which they were

capable No wender the people are disgusted and call for the general election writs that an end may be put speedily and ferever to sa disgusting an be put specifity and received a sexhibition of regreery and imbecility.

Resear.

LEADING DIRECGISTS on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing seleu of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspertic Cure, and report its beneficent effects upon their customers trout-led with Liver Complaint, Con-tipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine it has accomplished remarkable curse.

THE PASPEBLAC BIOTS

SENTENCE PASSED ON THE RINGLEADERS IN THE TROUBLES LAST WINTER.

Pascentae, Que., Oct. 26.-The trial of the ringleaders of last wind carriet was concluded vesterday and sentence rendered this morning by Julie Chang. Four of the risters were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, the other two to have a few months' imprisenment in the county jail. This result has caused a great deal of existment in this place and has greatly alarmed the or enwho participated in the riot, and will put ably prevent further trouble. The tried of Henry Barry, LeBoutilliers Bros. clerk, who

A WIDE RANGE

A wide range of painful affectious may be met with Hagyaro's Yellew Oil. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks of it in high terms for rhoums tore, base book, spraiss and many painful complaints too numerous to montion. It is used internally or exter-

nally. A SHIPPING EXPERIMENT.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 27 .- The steamship Rowens, fitted out with retrigerating compartments by the Auglo-American Fresh Meat mpany, of London, has arrived to take the first cargo of tresh bacf to London from any Texas port. She will carry 300 tons on her initial trip.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspensis." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full

RECOVERING THEIR SENSES.

Paris, October 27 .- The Sicele, in an article similar to that in yesterday's Temps, declares that there is no question of calling upon England to evacuate Egypt. The Paris and France severely critcise the views expressed by the Temps.

Jabesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N.S., writes : " I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. I goes like wild-fire, and makes cores wherever it is used.

THE BURMESE PUZZLE.

LONDON, Oct. 27. - Advices from Rangoon say the rebellion in Myingyan is increasing. A mail for Yemethen has been looted, and the native escort killed. The British have organized forces to attack the rabels in the Memboo and Myingyan districts next

week. You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills, they are very small: no bad effects; all trou-bles from torpid liver are relieved by their uec.

LEWIS' FAREWELL.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—Mr. Lewis, in a farc-well address to the Londonderry Loyalists, enve he regrets handing over his seat in Parliament to one who, whatever his personal qualities may be, has been received and enlisted in America by Fenian dynamiters and advocates of murder.

A RADICAL CHANGE.

Daniel Sullivan, of Malcolm, Ont., takes. pleasure in recommending Burdock Blood THE QUEBEC COUNT.

The Citizen this morning repeats, on the guthority of "a prominent politician," the now a confirmed believer in that medicine.

TO OUR PATRONS.

THE TRUE WITNESS

WALL BE SENT

Free for the bakance of this Year to patties subscribing now,

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR. We will date Subscription paid to January

THE TRUE WITNESS is undoubtedly the cheapest and best weekly paper published in Canada, and should be in every Catholic house-hold. We trust our agents, readers and friends will interest themselves in spreading the circulation of a paper calculated to edify and instruct, affording pure, pleasant and entertaining reading. Our patrons can assist us in advancing the circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS by introducing it to their friends in their respective localities; and we shall be pleased, on application, to send sample copies for free distribution amongst those who are likely to subscribe.

MATNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY......OCTOBER 3, 1886

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and we earnestly trust that our patrons receiving these accounts will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness at an early date. The TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper. The subscription rate when paid in advance, being only ONE DOLLAR. The amount due by each is accordingly very small, but the aggregate of these trifling cums reaches a figure far up in the thousands, and these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive, and an entertaining newspaper, such as the THUE WITNESS is to-day.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

The report of the annual ineeting of the Grand Trunk in London indicates a condition of business which is very gratifying. The shareholders and management alike are to be congratulated. In spite of many retarding influences locally, and also of severe competition abroad, the receipts of the company have sprung up in a remarkable manner, and Sir Henry Tyler promises better things in the future from the present outlook. It is seen that the Grand Trunk can not only compete with American lines but hold its own both firmly and well. A more gratifying feature is seen in the fact that a local traffic is springing up, which reduces the importance of the business of outside lines. The line proposed to be followed by the management in connection with the C.P.R. is a wise The Grand Trunk must make fair rates with the new route, and the proportion for a p oline arrangement is probably the natural result of the present position. Notwithhich has derived such benefit from the road will also be glad to learn of the favorable condition of affairs.

THE POSITION IN IRELAND.

In another column of this issue, Mr. liedmond puts before our readers, with the affairs in Ireland. Interested persons may endeavor to spread about false rumors by means of certain sections of the press and by our valued Irish correspondent may rest as. sured that his description of the condition of the island is true and fresh from the fountain head. He draws no such highly colored picture

the state of the tenants as Lord Randolph

the west is changed, but only that the nethods of General Buller have undergone an ploroed medification, Mr. liedmond conirms the reports that have obtained currency to the effect that General Buller has seen that coercion must fail and that the tenants need tenant than the landlord, and Mr. Redmond's letter shows that he has withdrawn in great measure his aid from those who have tried to use him as an eviction sgent. But the outlook for the writer is dark and gloomy, and as the "landlorde season" is now beginning, the poor tenants may need all the help of their friends. It is to be hoped Mr. Parnell's appeal will be liberally responded to.

"THE MAIL" QETS WORSE,

It seems hard to believe that any same person can in this country, or for the matter of that anywhere else, point to the events up the treatment of the French church by and as conveying a moral to be applied to this province. The sincerity of The Mail has been called in question, and certainly this latest "argument"

and thought possibly that by rifling the a harlot on the altar of Notre Dame, they diabolical hatred. The Mail begins at the beginning, what it calls the "disestablishment" of the Church, but its argament, if the revolutionary period is to be dragged in at all. must go to the extreme. We are quite sure that the Church in this Province is in no danger of any such blow as The Mail is apparently inciting the other Provinces to strike. Probably in no quarter is it better known than in the circle-of its own inspirers, that the ecclesiastical position of the Province rests exclusively with itself. But this truth will probably be seen as election time draws near. The Government will denounce, in the strongest terms, the utterances of The Mail. It will, as on a recent occasion, be "repudiated," and the atrocity or the attacks made be duly held up with honor to public execration. "We must," Sir John will say, "stop this. We must see that the just privileges of the Church, treaty and statutory rights, are faithfully observed. The Mail and its doctrines are alike a public menace and a public nuisance. The public safety demands determined suppression of this. We will suppress it, but you must give us your vote." The same will be said to the other interests attacked by The Mail. The question is, are the electors so dull and so blind as to be deceived by the Toronto organ, Common sense will frown down the abominable attempt to foment creed and race contention. Common sense ought also to prevent the electorate being hoodwinked by the "atrategic opposition" to the Government of the organ in question.

LORD RANDOLPH'S MANIFESTO.

The spirit of levity and obstinacy running through the Bradford speech of Lord liandolph Churchill is not a hopeful sign of peace and progress in the affairs of Ireland, if that minister speaks with authority as the mouthpiece of the cabinet. It justifies all the gloomy anticipations that have been indulged in concerning the juture since the rejection of Mr. Parnell's bill. If the reports be true, Lord Randolph has flatly stated that the Government will not grant Home Rule to Ireland. Here is a direct chal lenge, nay more, it is practically a declaration of war. He is even at the pains to declare that the rumors concerning the establishment of four provincial legislatures, which would at least have borne the shadow if not the substance of Home Rule, were unfounded. This is nothing less than an open defiance of Irish will, and an insult to Irish hopes. It is, as we have said, practically a declaration of war. If Lord Randolph and his friends suppose that jaunty references to local government and the mental limning of pretty pictures of prosperity and a lovely condition of relations between landlords and tenants. which does not exist, will satisfy the cravings for just liberty, all to be said is that they must be deplorably short-sighted. Every standing the great competition the line has had day's reports prove the contrary. The very to contend with, and other discouraging cir administrative condition of the country camstances, the exhibit to-day is one of which does the same. The means taken the management may be proud. The country by the Administration itself for the government of the island, contradict their own statements. But, more than all, there is a standing monument of Irish will and Irish intention, which ought to be conspicuous enough to convince even those politically blind as Lord Randolph and his colleagues. There are eighty-six members of Parliament who full force of his facile pen, the position of reflect both in sufficiently strong colors. The speech of Lord Randolph is most deplorable. As an exposition of policy it foreshadows events which will be most disthe misuse of the telegraphic facilities of the astrous and can at the moment hardly be country, but those who peruse the letter from estimated. Iroland's demands have been clearly made, and they are just. What will be the end? In his recent pamphlet, Mr. Gladstone made use of the following words, which are now applicable with double force to a condition of things he could hardly have Inurchill and his colleagues have endeavored | had the courage to anticipate:-"In the close do. Nor does he show that the condition of the last century the obstinate refusal of just demands, and the deliberate and dreadful acts of Ireland's enemies, drove her people widely into disaffection and partially into the ways of actual violence. But she was then downtrodden and gagged. She has now a full constitutional equipment of all the means more protection than the rapacious landlords. | necessary for raising and determing the issues We have never from the first apprehended of moral force. . . She has only to persemuch hard dealing from that officer, and his vere." The conduct of the Imperial Governrecord since assuming his unsavory office has ment is fatuous and incomprehensible, and proved that he is more on the side of the the evils it seems determined to produce are nct at the moment pleasant to contemplate.

A SLANDER KNOCKED OVER

Part of the programme of The Mail and its friends has for a long while past been to charge the local administration of Untario with truckling to the hierarchy of the Church. It has been again and again asserted that the Hon. Mr. Fraser is "the" cabinet; that The attitude may not be unknown to it, and whatever he dictates to the Premier has to be carried into execution, and that he is, in turn, merely the spokesman and representative of the Archbishop. The charge has, from familiarity, almost sunk into contempt, which took place during the French revolu | but the recent ladditions to the suti-Church tion with approval or as worthy of imitation. | tactics of the Mail has added some degree of We observe, however, that The Mail holds importance to the libel. Mr. Mowat has, therefore, felt compelled to defend himself, the revolutionaries as ar example, and, in a letter addressed to a Presbyterian minister, vindicates himself in a very mas. terly manner from the charge made against | tended, we would find The Mail to day, him. He traverses every charge as to "Roman Cathelie domination" in matters of against the Church in this Province would patronage in a manner that leaves rights as strenuously as ever. seem to more than justify the suspicion. The no possible loop hole for The Mail Mail is perhaps endeavoring to frighten the to wriggle through. Coming to the people with an old fogey. The horrors of the important question of separate schools, which Reign of Terror are inferentially dangled be. The Mail was rash enough to refer to in the fors the eyes of the peaceful and faithful course of its assaults, Mr. Mowat reminds hig people of Quebec. They are reminded of the annilant of what every schoolboy ought to

much as they could of the Church, statute book at the time of Confederation, had for ever obliterated the object of their if children of all denominations could be educated together. But some will have separate vision for them by law was fended by Dr. Ryerson when he WAS Chief Superintendent of Education." Mr. Mowat then quotes the B. N. A. Act, which fixes the system. Reference to the school law was certainly a very unfortunate one, for The Mail, in making it, displayed, in addition to its bigotry, ignorance of a very familiar clause of the constitutional law of the Dominion. The reasons for the support given to his administration by the Roman Catholics are summed up by Mr. Mowat as follows :---

MATTER STATE OF THE REST

But whatever political advantage we may receive from the good will of Roman Catnolics, whether clergy or laity, we shall not owe to any unequal rights or privileges obtained by their Church or people at our hands, for they have obtained none; nor do we owe their good will to any condition, promise or understanding in regard to the future, for there has been no such condition, promise or understanding. With the light of my official experience, I have always thought as an observant churchman the Roman Catholics, bishops and clergy, or laity, do not expect any unequal privileges and advantages in a province where their people number but one-zixth of the population. * I have no ground for doubting that one principal reason why any of the Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy desire the success of the present Ontario Government is that, in common with I hope and believe the majority of the Protestant clergy, they believe the present Ontario Government to be a good Government; they believe that we have governed well in the past; and that we may be relied on for governing well in the future. As to truckling to the Church of Rome, I emphatically deny that there has been any truckling on the part of myself or the Government of which I have been for & years the head, and for all of whose acts I am responsible. It has been my duty as a Premier in a mixed community to be fair to that Courch and to all Churches; and I have found it perfectly practicable to be fair to Roman Catholics without ceasing in principle or practice to be a Protestant and a Presbyterian Without truckling to anybody, I have, to the best of my judgment, been fair to all, and no

more than fair to Roman Catholics. Mr. Mowat's reply covers five columns of the Globe; is sweeping and conclusive, and he completely demolishes the temple of falsehood and bigotry raised by his adver saries. The reply of Mr. Mowat comes at.an opportune moment.

THE CATHOLIC VOTE.

We maintain that, allke in Sir John and in Mr. Blake. this trafficking in the Catholic vote gives to the Church which fixes and collects the price an exceptional and unparalleled status and authority in public affairs and that the practice must be stopped if the country !

to be preserved.—Toronto Mail, 4ct. 27th The above may be taken as the key-note of the policy adopted by the party of which the Mail is the mouthpiece. War on Catholics and the Catholic Church! It suits the present olic vote, and the Church as fixing and colmodity which it pleases to style "the Catholic Home Rule. vote" safely assured to the leader of the Conscorning the offer. The Catholics in the Union with those that followed down to the background, of course, represented by a flock of sheen!

by the reflection that they are less intended | force of his argument, as an insult than as a sap to presumed I'rotestant prejudices. It is a pretty safe prowhat he cannot obtain on any terms, so long as Mr. Blake is included in the sentence, it shares in their aspirations. being understood by everybody that the Catholic vote is certain to be cast on the Liberal side, on account of the stand taken by Mr. questions.

The transparent object of The Mail is to array, if it can, all Protestants in opposition the confidence which has been withdrawn from the Conservatives

In taking this course the organ is acting entirely in sympathy with the spirit that animated the speeches of Measrs. White and McCarthy in Haldimand, and while we are willing to acquit it of entertaining the faintest spark of bigotry we feel assured that all thinking Protestants will preserve a wholesome doubt of its sincerity.

As a manufacturer of public opinion The Mail may fancy it is playing a very cunning game, but we are quite convinced, as all observant men, Catholic and Protestant, must be convinced, that, if the organ believed it could secure the support of the Catholic electorate for the party led by Sir John Macdonald, it would be down on its knees to the Church on the first convenient opportunity. we know its conscience has lost none of its elasticity, its joints none of their nimbleness.

Those who have devoted passing attention to current politics can understand the source of the angulah which compels our Toronto friend to cry out against the "exceptional and unparallelled status and authority in public affairs" of the Catholic Church. Were that status and that authority exercised on behalf of the Conservative party, as the late Hon. George Brown at one time conas we found the Tory organs then, defending the Catholic Church and upholding Catholic

But the inspirer of these attacks knows perfectly well that the Church has had nothing whatever to do with the change of sentiment that has taken place among Catholics towards the party led by Sir John Macdonald. That change is owing to the same feeling "reformers" of the period who first dis. know, namely, that "The separate school which brought about an alteration cetablished will list destroyed as aw is not of our creation. It was on the in the hearts the Irish people towards he moderation and self-control of the Irish it stood when the House was dissolved, sees on or dissolve the House was may be sure

and it provides for separate schools for Pro- do with it, could have nothing whatever to ful as it was well merited. No people ever tombs, defiling the sanctuary, and enthroning | testants and for colored people as well as Ro- do with it. And as the Church would be displayed greater calmness under so severe man Catholics. Personally I should be glad powerless to make the Irish love and cherish provocation. In this respect we can point schools, and the making of some pro- lect the price" of what no institution, however sacred and revered, could dispose of to themselves "Loyal Unionists" in Belfast. any power under the sun!

The exameration of the French Catholics at the atrocities perpetrated under Tory Government sanction in the North-West, culindignation of the Irish Catholics at the were not worked up by the Courch. They ministration! far better position than it is to day, inasmuch as wise and moderate counsels would have prevailed over the harsh spirit of oppression in the one case and the gloomy demon of bigotry in the other.

are what alienated French and Irish and party.

from causes purely secular, The Mail attacks to their ultimate triumph. the Catholic Church, not that it fears the influence or condems the polity of the Church, | plank in the platform of the Liberal party but because it thinks it is a good card to play of which it hopes to make good its losses!

only equalled by its baseness. It deceives nobody. It has not detached our honest through the ordeals of agitation, deteat, in-Protestant vote from Mr. Blake, who is himself an uncompromising Protestant, and it only deepens the conviction in the minds of all classes that a party, which is so shallow and stupid as to hope for success by practices sure of national justice is within reasonable so manifestly hypocritical and every way detestable must be deprived of its power for mischief at the earliest moment allowed by the constitution.

The peace, the welfare, the happiness of all demand, to use The Mail's own words, that the practice must be stopped if the country is to be preserved."

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO THE IRISH DEPUTATIONS.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to the address presented him on behalf of 400,000 women of Ireland, and to the deputations from Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Clonmel. who, at the same time, presented him with the freedom of those cities, will be read by Irishmen everywhere with profound satisfac-

With perfect fidelity to historical truth and that grace of oratorical diction for which the Grand Old Man is famous, he reviewed purpose of our contemporary to bracket Sir the history of the Irish cause from the days John and Mr. Blake as traffickers in the Cath- of Grattan's Parliament to the present time in a manner to convince the most obdurate lecting the price thereof. But, were the com- of the justice contained in the demand for

This speech, though not as long as some of servative party, the picture precented would Mr. Gladstone's former speeches on the same be that of Mr. Blake in the character of a subject, is a masterpiece of political exposibidder, and the Church in the attitude of tion, and places the events that preceded the date of the last election in which he was defeated on the Home Rule question, in a way Offensive as the remarks of The Mail are to | so luminous that no one can rise from its Catholics everywhere, rescutment is cooled perusal without admitting the unanswerable

In this speech Mr. Gladstone shows that he not only understands the subject in all its ceeding to condemn Sir John for trafficking in | bearings, but also that he understands the Irish people, feels for their mirfortunes, and

He justly described the cause in which the frish are embarked as "the cause of order, the cause of neace, the cause of legality, the Blake on the Home Rule and Northwest cause of faith and confidence in the power of free discussion and of parliamentary institutions, to the working of which, in the face of the civilized world, they freely committall the to the political party which enjoys at present | true interests that they now believe to be in volved.

When we compare this admirably simple but profoundly true description of the Irish cause with the fanatical ravings and historical distortions of the Orange delegates who lately passed through this country, we feel that from the lips of the greatest of British statesmen a declaration has gone forth to the world which must be accepted, and which cannot long be denied the sanction of the Parliament and people of England.

Truly, indeed, did he point to the undeniable fact that "the interests of England were quite as much involved in this question as those of Ireland, and that until Ireland and Great Britain are thoroughly one, the authority of the nation in the councils of the world will never reach the height to which it ought to attain, and it will only be when the whole of the population of the United Kingdom is one in sentiment, when Ireland stands is the same relation to England as Scotland and Wales stand to England, that the weight of England in the councils of the world will be strengthened and its wise and just influences will be increased."

At the time Mr. Gladstone was speaking these words a portion, at least, of the British press was bewailing the evident paralysis of British diplomacy in Europe. If the cause of that paralysis was not mentioned after the manner of Mr. Gladstone, it was nevertheless apparent to all the world. And if the Tory ministry, now unhappily in power, prefers the interests of the Irish landlordry to the dignity, welfare and prestige of the empire, we can only regret the fact and wait till wiser counsels prevail, or, perhaps, until some hitter national humiliation will teach them the oriminal

fully of their policy.

Mr. Gladstone. The Church kad nothing to people during this trying period was as grace- The elections are now over, and, their enemies and oppressors, so would it be | with pride to our countrymen whose conduct impossible for it in Canada "to fix and col- presents so noble a contrast to the bloodguilty ferocity of the unhappy fanatics styling

All the threats of civil war, of armed rebellion, of flame, slaughter and separation, came not from the Irish people who made no boast of their loyalty, but simply asked for minating in the tragedy at Regina; the justice, but from those who claimed a monopoly of loyalty, and who declared that conduct of Sir John Macdonald and should justice be granted they would resort his party in relation to Home Rule, to Cromwellian methods to prevent its ad-

were the natural, inevitable results of even's | What a commontary is this on the charac over which the Church had no central. If | ter of the people who have been largely reshe had, we venture to think:that the Conzer- sponsible for the misery and degradation of vative party would be in a far different, a Ireland! Worthy descendants are they of the "Undertakers" of the "Plantation"! Worthy representatives are they of the authors of the Penal Code, and doubly worthy companions for the instigator of violence, crime and inhumanity, whose padded puppy-Yet these two points in Conservative policy | ism is the last seedless flower of Toryism ! But Irishmen can afford to be moderate, to

made them what they are to day-determin- be patient, to bide their time, for they are ed opponents of Sir John Macdonald and his assured, as Mr. Gladstone eloquently said, that all the elements of conviction, drawn But because opposition to the Government | from history, from experience, justice, faith has arisen among French and Irish Catholics in freedom and free discussion," are leading

The fact that Home Rule is a leading puts the question in a position which it never with the Protestants, from the Reform ranks | before occupied. It takes the place which all great measures of reform have successively The insincerity of this miserable game is held in the past before they were advanced to statutory recognition. Like them it has to pass sistance, resistance, discussion, approbation, before it comes to final adoption. Perhaps it is well that it should be so, and we ought to be thankful that in our day this great meadistance of the solution for which so many of deepened the conviction in the minds of the our people have devoted their fortunes, their happiness and their lives.

No speech ever delivered on this burning question equals, in our estimation, this latest effort by Mr. Gladstone. It is at once a vindication of Ir. land's right and a refutation of the calumnies of her enemies.

In the course of his speech Mr. Gladatone referred to Mr. Goldwin Smith and the opinions he once held and expressed with " that vigorous animosity," to use the words of the Saturday Review, " which characterise all his writings." In April, 1874, Mr. Smith, in a letter to the London Daily News, declared-"Home Rule, however undesirable in English eyes, is at least a public object. It is better than corruption, servility or mere wealth worship. It is at least as good as "our mitional beverage and our national religion." The learned professor has changed his opinion since then, and seems to prefer " Beer and the Bible" to Home Rule, We regret the change, but we still maintain the truth of what he then wrote, although the words may grate harshly when applied to himself, that The wrongs of Ireland have not made a worse impression than the want of courtesy province with the attitude of the Church. In with which a large section of English writers | Nicolet alone was an expression of ecolesias and speakers have habitually treated the complaints and aspirations of the Irish

We make these quotations to emphasize lory papers to raise a cry against the the remarks of Mr. Gladstone, if such a thing Catholic Church and people of this province be possible, and to point out that, while old friends have become cold or heatile, the cause servative party. of Irish freedom has steadily advanced, and, in spite of traitors and deserters, is certain soon to become the great political event in | vided in the late contest, are doing a service British history of this century, marking, as it I to the country. The facts they exhibit show will, the close of seven centuries of confiscation, tyrauny, persecution, sorrow, misery for Ireland, shame and disgrace to England.

But we are willing, after what Mr. Gladstine has done and said, to fergive, though we may not entirely forget, the past, and strive to bring about that "Union between dition of parties. the mind of Ireland and the mind of England, between the heart of Ireland and the heart of England," which he so nobly advocates, and which the Irish stand ready to consummate the moment England shows a sincere dimand, and no distinct repudiation thereof desire for to reciprocate.

THE RIEL CRY. Conservative newspapers have for some

time been endeavoring to prove that the "Riel cry" was the great moving influence in the late Quebec elections. But the Ottawa Citizen, in its anxiety to placate the French Canadians, spoils the contention of its friends by pointing out that "the recent election returns show clearly that fully one-half of | do the same, and, if we are not grievously "the French-speaking electors refused to "be lid astray by the Riel cry. They ' stood firm amidst great temptation and declined to say to the other nationalities "in that Province: 'We don't want to have anything to do with you; we propose to form a party on a race platform.' They joined the other nationalities, and by so doing saved the country from what might had received information that the Dominion ' have been a serious menace." What becomes of the charge that the French | dissolution of Parliamont confirms the g.neral

Canadians had united with the Liberals on the ory of race and revenge after that? If we read the deliverance of the home organ of the Government aright, the Conservatives have discovered that their contemplated crusade on a correct principle, for the shorter against the French people and the Catholic the term the greater the control of the people Church was all a mistake, that the people of over their representatives. But the power Quebec have not been "led astray by the which Sir John Macdonald has arrogated to Riel cry," and that therefore there must be | himself of dissolving parliament befor the expi some other reason for their defection from the ration of the legal term without reason, save Conservative party. The enormous extent of what may be supplied by party exigencies, is an that defection is shown by the Quebec elec. abuse which should not be tolerated. In the

When the legislature assembled after the previous general election the Liberal Opposition mustered only twelve members, this was try's inability to control parliament any longer, The tribute which Mr. Gladatone paid to subsequently increased to eighteen, at which Of the two evils—whether to hold another

granting the Conservatives all they can possibly claim, which is more than they really possess, that is 28 seats out of 65, they stand in a minority of 9. According to the Conservative Citizen, "the French-speaking electors refused to be led astray by the Riel cry." What then, may we ask, did lead them "astray?" Astray from the Conservative party they certainly were led, or the Ross government would not have been de-

Had there been no Riel cry at all, we are convinced the result would have been pretty much the same. The people of: Quebec have been conservative in their leanings for many years. In former days their lean. ings were the other way, but they were estranged from the old Reform party by just such stupid intolerance in The Globe that now characterises The Mail. Can we wonder that the result should be the same in both instances? But this is not the only cause. The record of the successive Conservative governments at Quebeo and their con nection with the Conservative government at Ottawa contain ample room and verge enough to account for the result of the late con est.

Despite the self-sufficient assertions of certain parties, in Ontario, the people of this province are as well instructed in public at fairs on the average as any other section of the Dominion. Indeed we venture to assert that the standard of intelligence in our most remote and backward counties would compare favorably with that, say of the " metro. politan county" of Carleton, in Ontario.

The issues of the campaign, the merits of parties were known to alls The forces that were working for the defeat of the Conservatives had been accumulating for years. The clouds of prejudice which had been industriously manufactured to darken the character and obscure the objects and aims of the Liberal party, had been breaking away long before the exposures of muladministration and the execution of Riel great mass of the people that a change was necessary, and would be salutary. The Gorernment of Quebec had thrown in its lotus. mistakably with the Government of Sir John Macdonald. It was felt throughout the province that the two were identical, and many former Conservatives felt bound on that ac count to vote against it.

The Riel cry had its effect we must admit. but it was only as an emphasio to what had gone before, and in that way it may have turned the scal; between parties in several constituencies. The Conservative party had become discredited on account of the corruptions that had grown up under a long and almost uninterrupted lease of power, and when the Riel affair happened, it acted like the proverbial last straw and broke the back of the Conservative camel in Quelesc. When the Federal elections take place, it will be found that the feeling of repulsion will have gathered intensity, and that very few apologists for the Ministry of Sir John Mandonald will find their way into parliament.

Nothing could be more incorrect than to confound the action of the people of this tical opinion given, and that was in favor of the Conservatives. It will thus be seen how false and foolish are the attempts of western because a majority has gone against the Con-

Those papers which, like the Citizen, are showing that parties were nearly equally di that the people of Quebec are divided, as are the people of Ontario, on purely political questions, and that the idea that the French Canadians are a flock of sheep is all nonscripe. Conversely the same holds good in Ontario The Riel cry will not disturb the nermal con

But there is this to be remembered the Conservative party has heaped insult and contumely on the Catholic people through its organs, by the voices of its sneakers in Halhas yet been made by the leader of the Conservatives, the journals or the politicians who have been the authors of these wrongs. For these wrongs, in addition to other offences of corruption, extravagance, injustice, dishonesty and maladministration, Conservative candidates will be called upon to answer at the polls. Let them enquire of their own conscience what sort of answer they ought to receive. Catholics and Protestants of all nationalities will mistaken, the answer will be alike in both instances and the result of the general election will be neither difficult to prophecy befor shand, nor a matter of astonishment when he bailots are counted.

Government would very shortly announce the impression that the Ministry are afraid to hold another session. From a democratic point of view there can be no objection to shortening the Parliamentary term. The chartist idea of annual Parliaments is founded

CLEAR THE DECKS FOR ACTION.

Mr. Blake's announ ement at Guelph that he

present case, however, the objection is less pressing than in 1882, because the country is ripe for a change, and the not of dissolution will

be accepted by all as a confession of the Minis-

Sir John will choose the least. And when we reflect that dissolution means, as far as human foresight extends, the certainty of detent, we can recognize the extreme d ficulty of the position in which he finds himself. A minister commanding an overwhelming and hitherto thoroughly subservient majoricy ought surely be able to carry on the business of the country for the allotted period. But the truth appears to be that Sir John Macdonald is terrified at the prospect of the wholesale exposures and impeachments which he is well aware the Opposition have in preparation for the closing session. By dissolving he hopes to evade the unveiling in parliament of these damning evidences of his own and his followers corruptions. Much as we might prefer that the normal course of procedure should be followed. there can be no regret at a precipitation which will give the people an early opportunity for expressing their opinion on the worst govern ment that ever plundered and disgraced a

From the moment they returned to power eight years ago down to the present time, there has been a constant succession of scandals, each more atrocious than the other, till they are known throughout the length and breadth of the land as "the Rotten Government and Boodle Parliament "-a name that will go down to pesterity and link them in the estimation of posterity in parallel infamy with Walpole and Castlereagh.

Eight years ago they came into possession of unlimited power and boundless resources. Immediately they went to work to strengthen that power by squandering those resources. Jobbery and corruption reigned everywhere. We have only to mention the patent rascalities that made the names of Carillov, Section B, Thunder Bay Branch, Onderdonk, et al. Stink in the nostrils of all honest men. Then set in the saturnalia of s eculators, land grabbers, timber stealers. The Dudes and the Dewdneys flourished like green bay trees. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. A horde of the offscouring life failures of Torydom were sent to the North-West. Rapacity and licentiousness plant ed the seeds of rebellion. The unhappy Metis prayed and petitioned for justice and redress, but the pigeon-holes at Ottawa were a graveyard from which there was no resurrection. Sir John was bored, Sir David snored, and the nests, providing for their relatives and dickering with contractors to pay attention to evils which culminated in the loss of two hundred lives and five millions of money?

Meantime the men who were elected to look after the interests of the people in parliament, taking their cue from ministers, started on wild race, which soon degenerated into a scramble for plunder. Land grants, tumber limits, ranches, mines, railway subsidies, town sites, every considerable kind of public property were distributed with a free hand among Con servative members of parliament, their friends and relations. The public offices were crammed with officials, and new offices were created to give them standing room. Money was flung to Tory newspapers by the shovelful. The public expenditure increased at the rate of \$12,000,000 a year; the public debt bounded up to \$111,000,000, and every time the clock on the martel ticked a secand one dollar and fifty cents were added to the burdens of the people. Taxation rose from wealthy. Ministers entered into conspiracies with manufacturers to increase prices, while hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent every year to bring immigrants from Europe to compete with Canadian workmen! Out of a m.llion and a quarter voted annually for the Indians less than half a nul ion a year reached them in the shape of rotten pork and mouldy flour, which Dewdney told them to eat or "die and be Company a gift in money, land and railways of \$130,000,000!

Such is a brief, but by no means complete, record of the Government which is shortly to come before the people for judgment.

Politically vile, economically false, personally corrupt, is it astonishing they should add bloodguiltiness to the sickening abominations of their detestable administration, and drive Nova Scotia t , secession as they drove the half-breeds to rebellion? Or is it surprising that they should shake hands across the ocean with brutal landlordry of Ireland and, by the hand of a recreant Irishman, strike a blow at the bleeding heart of Gran Uale in her struggle to be free?

Tried by any standard that can be applied to a government, the ministry of Sir John Macdonald will be found utterly corrupt, unpar donably criminal. Dishonest, false, tyrannical, ustanni bereft of the last shred of respectability, afraid to face their own majority in Parliament Ministers seek to renew their grip on the country by raising a war of race and religion. This is the last act of political scoundrelism, and ought to be enough to damn them irrevocably n the minds of all men who value the peace and prosperity of the country above the prejudices of party.

Let us turn from the contemplation of this record of abominations and examine the platform presented for our approval by the Liberals -a platform, every plank of which they have and La Minerry at Montreal calling upon upheld and advocated in and out of parliament. It is as follows :--

1. Manhood suffrage, with repeal of the Fran-

- chise and Gerrymander acts. 2. Taxation for revenue only.
- 3. No taxation on the necessaries of life.
- 4. The Senate to be made elective.
- 5. No sale or lease of public property, except by public aution after due advertisement.
- 6. The Scott act to be enforced wherever ac cented by the people.
- 7. No senator or member of parliament to be interested personally in any contract with Government under penalty of disqualification. 8. Absolute independence of each province
- in its own sphere of action. 9. Reduction of public expenditure.
- 10. Reciprocity with the United States. 11. Compulsory arbitration in labor disputes.
- 12. The land for settlers only.
- 13. The right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties.
- Here is presented to the people an opportunity

tunes with that senile Torysem of which Sir John Macdonald is the representative in Canada. and, under the banner of Blunder and Plunder, march after the Boodle Brigade still farther into the dismal swamp, where already, under such guidance, they have encountered the monsters of Debt, Deficit, Rebellion and Secession?

A QUICKSAND OF DECEIT. Once to every man and nation comes the moment to

In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or

evil side."

An astonishing development has taken place during the past week in the game which Sir John Macdonald is playing through his subsidized organs on the people of Ontario and Quebec. The Toronto Mail, the Hamilton Speciator, and other Tory journals of that ilk, have been busy, as readers of THE POST are aware, for the past year doing their very best to rouse Protestant feeling and band all Protestants in opposition to Irish and French Catholics and the Catholic Church in Quebec especially. The persistence of these attacks, their venomous acrimony, their reckless wanteness, already form one of the most curious and melancholy pages in the history of party conflicts in Canada, All that Catholics revere, all that French Canadians cherish, all that Irianmen hold dear, have been held up to scorn and ridicule. French and Irish have been pictured day after day as the mercenary slaves of a designing priesthood. They are described as banded together in solid columns, under the mysterious direction of Rome, for the destruction of Prostestantism and the establishment of the church over the state at Ottawa, Queoec and Toronto. Every appeal that could alarm the prejudices, excite the fears, rouse the passions of the Protestant population, have been used to instigate a war of races. Sir John Macdonald is represented as the cham pion of British and Protestant ascendency, who is threatened with distruction for having hauged a rebel. Touching appeals, manufactured to order, from alleged Protestant Liberal sources in the Boodle horde had everything their own way! Eastern Townships addressed to cor Ministers were all too busy feathering their own religionists in Ontario are published to excite sympathy for people who until this time were strangely mute under persecutions which so su ldenly called forth the indignation and execration of the Tory press. The complexion of these letters is wonderfully like similar offusions that appeared in the English press dated from various places in the North of Ireland during the recent Home Rale campaign. The object is the same-to excite Protestant sympathy for an alleged oppressed Protestant

It of the Tory party. Thanks to a vigilant opposition and independent press, the character of the No Popel y Anti-French Tory crusade was quickly re vealed to the people of Quebec, and soon began to tell in a direction more inimical to the party led by Sir John Macdonald among the French than it told in its favor in Optario among the Protestants. At the same time there began to dawn on the Inspiration 173 to 40 and 50 per cent, under the pretence of Office at Ottawa an idea that the Protestant protection, and the food and clothing of the Reformers were not to be sltered from their working classes were made to bear heavier bur- principles and traditions by a cry which they dens than the costly wines and fine stuffs of the | remembered had put them in the cold shades of Opposition for thirty years.

minority in a Catholic country, for the bene-

Then came the somerset of The Mail, again in obedience to the Inspiration Office at Ottawa. Government by factious was played out. But the Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots. The same idea was enlarged, extended and deepened. The old spirit of Torvism, which has damned." They established monopoly by Act | been hiding its wolfish visage behind a smiling mask of friendship for the Irish Dalton McCarthy—in which they took the same and French so long as they were willing to stand as the Mail. During all the time before of Parliament, and made the Pacific Railway smiling mask of friendship for the Irish vote with it, dropped the domino from The Mail and gave the country a full view of its hateful old countenance. But it must still keep up a pretence of being something else than it is. And so it declares itself "the party of the near future-the party that is destined to rescue the Dominion from government by corrupt concordate. Thus Toryism ---

" Doth, like a snake, renew Its winter weeds ontworn."

New lines of political cleavage are to be established. In Ontario the Government organs have been directed to work up the No Popery cry for all it is worth, in order to bring all Protestants into the Tory fold, on the pretence that Protestantism is in danger from the aggressive action of the Catholics. At the same time the French Tory organs in Quebec have been instructed to work upon French sensibilities, on a similar pretence of their religion and nationality be ing in danger from Protestant enmity in On-

Thus we find The Mail at Toronto striving with might and main to band the Protestants of Outario in support of Sir John Macdonald to put down the French Canadians, French Canadians to unite in sending a solid contingent to ()ttawa in support of the Conservative party in order to resist the Protestant phalanx in Ostario.

Such is the deceitful, hypocritical game now being played by the Tory organs, under the direction of the Inspiration Office at Ottawa. Both organs have but one object-the retention of Sir John Macdorald and the Conservative party in power at Ottawa. Body and soul they are devoted to it. The managers of both are frequent visitors to Ottawa, where they hold long conferences with Sir John, whose craft and guile the ready and able pens at their commandinterpret with unscrupulous nicety.

And this is the wonderful statesmanship, the far-seeing wisdom, the profound sagacity of the man to whose hands the people of Canada are asked to again commit their destinies. To keep himself in power, he for turning a corner in their political history deliberately goes to work to create a led by Sir John Macdonald, who tamely sub- and entering upon a newer, upward, broader war of race and religion, to fan the flames of Tory organ, have been punished by the people, putli of national life and aspiration. Will they civil discord, to set Protestant against Catho who saw in them men who were prepared to

take advantage of it, or will they link their for- lic, Catholic against Protestant, and inflict the worst curse that human ingenuity could devise upon a people who have raised him to the highest pinnacle of honor. They forgave his vices, condoned his errors, on account of his alleged public services, but now that they are turning the East see through and condemn it and the against him because of his abominable corruptions, his betrayal of the great trust they reand rascalities which he has permitted or encouraged, he plots to set them at each other's throats. The atrocious recklessness of this proceeding is without parallel.

But the country is too big, the people too intelligent, to be dragged into a conflict so futile and distructive. Such conduct is an insult and a crime deserving of the severest punishment the people can inflict. But should Sir John Macdonald succeed even to a very limited extent in stirring up the prejudices and passions of the ignorant on either side -sensible people see through the game, and treat it with contempt. The country at large must suffer. Ordinary business will be disturbed. Canadian credit abroad will be depreciated. Canada will be ing discovered the disastrous blunder they have considered an unsafe place for investment. and settlers, who desire to enjoy freedom of conscience and worship God in peace, will turn their backs on a land where life and property are unsafe through strife of religious factions created and kept alive by an aban-

doned politician. Now is the time for the people of Canada, if they value their future peace, happiness and welfare, to unite-Catholic and I'rctestant-and teach Sir John Macdonald that they have fathomed his quicksand of deceit. that they will have none of it, and that any man who attempts to play the double game in which he is now engaged must be put down and his power for mischief destroyed

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Cwn Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Oct. 28.-Under the heading "Unumely Attacks," the Citizen of this merning reads the Mail and other Tory papers a mg reads in Matt and State Tory papers a wild lecture for their abuse of Catholics generally and French Canadians in particular. With solicitude deeply touching the local organ of the government pleads:—"Those who make these that acks fail to precive the force of two or the holic force wild be a force of the care. three facts which lie at the basis of our Canadian community, and which cannot be summarily thrust aside. For inst nce, fortythree per cent, of the people of Canada are Roman Catholic, fifty-seven Protestant. A community divided by religion in such propartions can only live harmoniously together by mutual agreement to differ. The man seeks to arouse religious animosity in

his best interests. A year has clapsed since the Tory papers chuked by the Citizen, took up the Poptry" and "French Domination" ow rebuked No Popery" this is the first pote cries, yet this is the first not disapprobation it has ventured to atter. organ has never been remarkable for its brilliency in grasping the meening of passing events, but twelve months is a long time for the nost somnolent of journals to wake up, snake itself, scratch its head, yawn, look about, observe the weather, see how the wind is blowing, and teim its sails accordingly. It reminds

such a community as Canada, is a traitor to

me of the celebrated breed of dogs colled
"THE SOONERS,"
because they would sooner lie by the fire within doors than perform their daties as watchdogs outside. But I suppose we must be properly grateful that our Sooner organ at the capital has at last recognized the danger as well as the stupidity of those who "fail to percieve the force of two or three facts which lie at the bases our Canadian community, and which cannot he summarily thrust aside.

The Mail, as the recognized chief organ of the Conservative party, was engaged in de-nouncing the Catholic Church and insulting Irish and French Catholics for six months before Sir John Macdonald thought fit to repair diate its utterances. Nord die dos till after the election in Haldi band demonstrated the worthlessness of the Race and Religious my among the Protestants of Onturio. Furthermore, Sir Jo in his not to this day repudiated the speeches of his lieutenants - Mr. Thes. White and Mr. and since he found it convenient to declare irre sponsibility for the course pursued by his chief

organ, the Premier has been A DAILY READER OF THE "MAIL" and the Ottawa correspondent of that paper has been in constant attendance on him. The correspondent was even provided with a berth on the special train which carried Sir John to and from the Paritie. The Cilian was also in duily receipt of the Mail. Its columns show how e piously it availed itself of the chief organ's enterprise. There was nothing in the way of attacks on the French, the Irish, the Catholic Church, that appeared Mail, but was read by Sir John and his local mouthpiece. I could reproduce column after column of inflamatory editorials, bigotted letters from the Eastern Township and elsewhere, sectorian appeals from Ireland, lying despatches, incendiary quotations; all ilculated to create a war of race and religion, which appeared in the Mail, and which Sir John or the Citizen never objected to. The character of these attempts to stir up sectarian animosity for political purposes was pointed out in my letter at the time, and the Conservain my letter tive party and its leaders were called upon to repudiate them.

THEY DID NOT DO BO French Canadians and Irish Catholics, therefore, came to the conclusion that Sir John Macdonald was a consenting party to this war upon heir nationality and their religion, if he did not actually inspire it. The feeling aroused throughout Quebec by this manifest adoption of the "No Popery," "Auti-French" cy by the Conservative party alarmed Sir John's supporters in that province who had to resert to a square threat of wholesale desertion before he consented to relieve himself of the odium of the Mail's conduct. And when he did dolso, his action was so perfunctory, his words so mineing, and his culury on the organ so glowing, that his parti-zans took in the situation at once and NORODY WAS DECRIVED.

Since then The Mail has continued its crusade and remained the staunch ally of the Conservaand remained the staunch ally of the Conserva-tive party. Its prelended independence has never yet moved it to publish one word that could be construed into a just appreciation of any member of the Liberal party. It flies the independent flag with the Tory Jack-in the-corner, the intolerant Orange lily, and the raw-head-and-bloody-hones of the Eoodle bri-gate in the field. It is still first on the list of newspapers emioving government patronage. newspapers enjoying government latronage. It is still recognized by Conservatives as the organ of their party, and Sir John still continues to inspire its correspondent at Ottawa! Catholies of all nationalities thoroughly understand the contemptible game now being played by Sir John and his organ. They see that he expects to make political capital in Ontario by subjecting them to every form of insult, and are determined not to let him escape responsibility by putting forth such mealy mouthed subterfuges as that which appears in

the Citizen to day and quoted above.

Politic ans in Queb-c, attached to the party

suffer any indignity at the hands of their master, provided they were permitted to continue their plundering practices in controlling the affairs of the province.

THE PEOPLE HAVE PRONOUNCED THEIR VERDICT and now that the miserable, the false, the dan perous game is found to be a losing one; that Protestants in the West as well as Catholies in men who attempted to play it, the Cilica, silent as a munmy for a whole year, sends forth a plaintive whine against "the indiscriminate posed in him, and the innumerable scandals abuse of the French speaking people of Quebec ss both unfair and ungenerous!" Out upon such dastardly meanness t

How is it that the home organ of the Government has not discovered till today that "the man who seeks to arouse re ligious animosity in such a community as Canada is a traitor to its best interests!" All true men, however, will agree with the Citica in saying that they "cannot but honor the French Canadian electors who remained manfully and patriotically true to the higher and nobler onlse, and set aside as a wrong to Canada the impulse to join a party adopting race as its basis-principle."

But it is too late for Sir John MacJouald t

bark back, too late for his home organ to lift its public voice in protest against a crime, the nemesis of which now over hadows the land.

WHY DID THEY NOT DO SO BEFORE? The Torics made a deliberate choice of the cry with which they went before the country. So far they have been beaten, badly beaten, wher made, they crouch like curs under the lash and whine for mercy to those who, a short time ag; they were going to conquer and and deprive of their language, laws and religion going to conquer and

The coming general election will show how much faith the people of Quebec put in the hypocritical pretence of Tory penitence for the sults and threats showered upon them by Si John Macdonald's organs and lieutenants, while ie stood by smiling approval. It will also show the disgust and contempt which all honest Protestants feel for a party which would incite war of a race and religion for the wretched object of shielding itself from the just punish ment of its crimes against the people, the betrayal of its trust and the degradation of everything that men hold sacred and honor

Orrawa, Oct. 29. - There has been a rush of members of parliament to the capital since the beginning of the week. They are mostly from neighboring counties, and have been drawn hither doubtless by a decire to know what truth there may be in the rumors which have been flying thick of late concerning a speedy dissolu-

ion and general election.

But it seems they have not been able to obtain any exact internation, or it they have they are keeping it nightly close to themselves. Meantime Government clariquers pool-pool the idea of Sir John being such a fool as to tush a general election so soon after the disaster in Quebec. It is certain, however, that members of parliment supporting the Government are strongly opport to dissolution. Many of them feel that in such an event the piace that knew them one will know them no more forever. Quite neturally, the efore, they want the Parliament to run its full term that they may

EXION THEIR PRIVILEGES.

ma unities, and get their \$1,000, all which the stand a first rate chance of losing should general election be precipitated between now

and Christmas as reported likely.

It is said that Sir John will hold a caucus o his principal Ontario supporters at Toronto shortly, when the situation will be discussed and a decision arrived at. It will be rather carrous if he does, seeing that he has not con descended to consult them or even hold a caucus of his party for two sessions. As a conequence of this exclusive reticense on als party his followers are as much in the dark as to his intentions as his opponents. They are guess ng, calculating, reasoning, prognost cating, ju as the Liberals are, and with the same result. Speaking about concuses, it will be remem-bered that Mr. Mackenzie showed the same

DISLIKE TO THE CAUCUS when he was in power, and refused to call he followers together for consultation from the moment he obtained power till he found himse deprived of the leadership. The reasons which what autocratic course were exactly the same as those which govern Sir John Macdonald:— Dissensions among his followers and their dis-satisfaction with himself. It is no longer Are Cosar with them, and he knows it. Had he called a general caucus last session he could not have excluded his Blen friends, and it is pretty certain that the mosting would have been more likely to have ended in an open ruptime

than in the est oblishment of hormony. Among Erg ish specking Conservatives pessonal loyalty to "the chaeftain" is the personal loyary to the caleraan is the guiding principle, with bodle as the ultimate object. Among Foundsspeaking Conservatives, generally speaking, theorems none of that personal attentment to the December 1. the Prenier. All the loyalty they have t spare, after supplying themselves, is devoted to B othe, and Boothe only. As Balwer Lytton somewhere remarks, they believe in the greatest wood for the greatest number, and the greatest s Number One!

There is no surer sign of the

DISUND N AND DISINTEGRATION of a pa ty than its failure to assemble in cane when the session meers. It shows there are disturbing forces at work, and that the leader is for fear of an explosion. That was the simulting in Mr. Mackenzie's time; that is the situation

Candidly speaking, I believe Sir John himself does not know what is best for him to do under the present untoward circumstances. To use a homely expression, he is between the devil and the deep sea. If he go s to the country he will have to face inevitable defeat; if he meets parliament his chances of getting through the session are to the last degree problematical. He has nobedy capable of leading the Houro against Mr. Blake, and he is physically incapable of doing so humself. The Liberal Victory in Quelter—for it is a Liberal victory of the most portentious kind-has changed the whole aspect of affairs a Ottawa, and Sir John knows that whoever i

supported by Quebes holds THE KEY OF THE DOMINION.

I observe that The Mail of yesterday quote Lo Vente to show that the result in Quebec is a triumph for the Uitramontanes. What a pity it is that the chief organ never discovered what terribly dangerous characters these Ultramortanes were so long as they gave support to the Tories. But now that they seem determined to Tories. But now that they seem determin jon with the Liberals, The Mail declares: is a bad outlook for Canada and for British interests in Quebus; and if the handful of English-speaking members returned to the palace to the grand entrance of the Abbey Assembly are wise they will not allow them-selves to be bound hand and foot by party will not be a greater affair than the mere shligations. Just so! The handful of English speaking

to The Mail and its Protestant party programme. But this continual thrusting forward of the religious aspect of Quebec politics is

GETTING TOO MONOTONOUS. There were no religious questions whatever raised in the late election centest, except what were imported from Ontario in the columns of The Ross-Taillon Ministry was The Mail. The Ross-Tuillon Ministry was condemaed because of its connection with, and subserviency to, the Ottawa Government. It was also condemned on economical grounds. And if the party which The Muil styles Ultramontane is bound "to extinguish Liberalism—that is liberalism in religion—alike in Rouges and a coronation, and all the necessary Bleus," how comes it that the Montreal Gazette, arrangements will be made by the great which is a signed a Protestant and as sound a Tory officers of the household. According to as its Toronto brother, is proclaiming every day a sketch of the order of the proposed cerethat the Ross Government will continue in power with the assistance of these same Unitra-

It may suit the latitude of Toronto to dress up a big-a-boo for Orangemen to pelt with ugly epithets, but sensible people are not deceived. The service will also be attended (Colesville) where some the logic of facts which teach the simple lesson that there has been a square peercases, the prive neillors, the judges, but \$4 for board,

stand-up party fight in Quebec; that a number o influential gentlemen formerly attached to the Conservative party, but for the last eight years openly uncompromisingly hostile to it, took part in the struggle on the Liberal side and materially assisted in defeating the government and that in the formation of the new ministry they will receive that consideration to which their ability, influence and services entitle

thom. THAT IS THE SITUATION IN A NUTSHELL, and all the balderdash of The Mail about interests of the English minority," may be allowed to go for what it is worth. Heretofore that English minority has trotted in harness with the utmost docility alongside the very people who have suddenly become so dangerous in the eyes of the Toronto organ. And we may safely asssum that it the Ultramontanes had not kicked over the Tory traces and started off on a race of their own, we would never have heard them described as enemies of British interests and menacing the minority.

A MORE FALSE AND STUPID ISSUE. than this religious cry never was raised by any party in Canada. Its only effect so far has been to exasperate the French, disgust the Irish sicken and dis earten Catholic Conservative and amuse Protestant Reformers, who are quite satisfied to accept the alliance and friendship of French and Irish in prosecuting the good work of overthrowing a corrupt, immoral Boodle Tory Government. Itad Mr. Blake and the "Grits" subsidized The Mail to take the course it has adopted it could not play into their hands with more effect than it has it its crusade against: people who comprise about one half of the population, and who from the nature of their situ ation are peculiarly consitive to contumely from the leaders of party opinion.

PILGRIMAGE TO OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

Last sunday the citizens of Rigand, P.Q., and the environs numbering over 800, assembled in the parish church at 2 p.m. to proceed on a pilorimage, to the Last Sunday the citizens of Rigand, P. pilgrimage to the grotto of Cur Lody of Lourdes. This shring belongs to the Bourget College corporation, and is situated about four acres from this excellent institution, in one of the most picturesque sections of the Rigard Mountain. The Holy Mother of God scens to have chosen an immense took on the college grounds to be honored in a special manner, and bestow Her innunerable favors on the faithful who visit this providential shrine to offer Her their homages. The position, size and shapp of the rock render this place of pilgrinings dear to every Christian heart, as it recalls to his mind the wonderful apparitions and numerous priracles of Lourdes in France. Early in the spring the directors of in France. Early in the spring the directors of Bourget College will have a be suiful chapel erceted on the summit of the lofty rock, where the holy scenifice of the Mass will be offered for the devout pilgrims. The grotto will precisely resemble that of Lourdes, in France, Many pilgrimages are expected at Rigaud, from all parts of the country, next spring and summer. wrought at this shrine, which is unknown to many. The procession of the pilgrims, formed at the church, advanced to the the following order: —1st, the cross and acolytes; 2nd, the convent banner, followed by Rev. Sisters of St. Armand and their pupils, 3rd. The fair sex. 4th. The college banner and collegians. 5th. The clergy in sacerdotal vestments. 6th. The men. On the route appropriate canticles and hymns were sung in a praiseworthy manner by the college choir; the intanies and rosary were fervently redited and responded to by all. It was teally edifying to witness the devotion and order of the pions

ercwd. On the arrival at the rock, the benediction of two statues took place followed by an oloquent's mon delivered by Rev. Father Fou-cher, P.S.V., professor of thetoric at the col-The devout pilgrims returned to the church in the same order, and with the church in the same order, and with the same picty, to assist at the bene-duct in of the Blessed Sacrament, which was officiated by Rev. Fr. Coutu, P.S.V., President of the College. The Rev. Father made culcigistic remarks to the congregation on the order, silence and picty with which every one conducted himself. The happy crowd then dispersed on their hox eward road, bringing with them a lasting souvenir of picty and edification, of which the pilgrimage was the echo. Every one appeared to praise the goal and skilfulness one appeared to praise the zeal and skilfulness of the directors of Bourget College, who not only work energetically to give their pupils a solid knowledge of theology, philosphy, classes, banking, commerce and a complete English complet course of studies, but who also organize pilgrimages for the spiritual welfare of the public. Every Catholic parent who wishes to give his children a solid, practical English relucation, should write for a prospectus of Dourges College, where populs appells advance in knowledge and virtue under the special protection of Our Lady of Lourdes .- Com.

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE

The following appears in the Canadian Gazette of October 14th: "The Hon, Golden and Muo. Daimet have returned to Lowlen from an extended visit to Prince, It dy and other parts of the continents Home M. and Mme. Outract had the honor of a special audience with Pope Lee XIII, who, it will be remembered, has recently confirmed uson the Superintendent of Quebec Education the honor of a Commander of the Order of 'recory the Greet. His Holiness received i M. and More Caimet with considerable andness, speaking men appreciatively of Usnada, and evincing special knowledge of the religious and national questions which French-Canadians have recently had in mind.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE THANKSCIVING SER VICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

NEW YORK, Oct 26. -Mr. Edmund Yates telegraphs from London to the World :- The Queen has decided, after some hesitation, that the thanksgiving service in honor of her jubilee should be held on Monday, June 20, at 3 o'clock, in Westminster abbey, and not in St Paul's cathedral, as had been gencraffy anticipated. Efforts were made to secure a different decision, but unsuccessfully. a fact which is greatly to be regretted, as St, Paul's Cathedral is admirably adapted for such a coremonial, while the Abbey is the worst possible place for it. The service in the Oathodral, where it ought to be recording to all precedent, would have involved a proecssion from one end of London to the pening of Parliament. At St. Paul's every body could be quite well accommodated, whereas at the Abbey the bulk of the congregamembers ought to isolate themselves to please whereas at the Abbey the Direct the construction will be in the nave, and as the cognisores the Tory bigots of Ontario, and give comfort tion will be in the nave, and as the cognisores the construction of the constructio shuts them off from the choir, they will neither hear nor see much of the service. It is to be hoped that the matter will be recen-sidered, and that the Queen may be induced to consent to have this great and solemn function held in St. Paul's, which cortainly is the proper place for it. Nothing has been settled as to the order of the divine service. but it will be very short, principally musical, with a brief sermon by the primate. The Abbey will be given up to the lord chamber-lain by the dean as on the occasion of

mony there is to pe a procession up the nave into the choir of the Queen, the royalties,

the ambaseadors, the great oflicers of state

the members of the House of Commons, the members of convocation, the lord lieuter ats of the counties, the Lord Mayor of Ler ou, the lord prevosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the lord mayors of York and Dublin, the chancellors and vice-chancellors of the un'ver sities and others, all in full dress.

1MMORAL BOOKS.

How They Present the Greatest Da 🖫 r to

In connection with the depicting there is a point in which vitiated writer. onstantly offend. As concuniscence is rooted in fallen nature, and as its desires are inflammable and violent, allusions to the passion and descriptions of its play and the most irrequent means by who ferent authors seek to arouse their . . . interest. Yet no literary process is to posed to the principles of art and ton The office of the artist is to raise and a to excite a hatred of the had and in. love for the good, to aid mankind in or ing sin and in winning virtue. Mo. however, unanimously agree that the hasensuality are not to be conquered by 1 ing on heir lowners and brut hity, inch noring their existence, by eccupying the with other subjects, and turning a dear to their seductions. To introduce the res then, to vices that are not named in p society, and to surround them with all to seductive paraphernalia of love and beauty, is to quit the path of art and to violate the well-founded rule of ascetical life. The virtue of innocence is, in fact, like a highly polished mirror, before which no dark object can pass without casting a stain on its burnished surface and sullying the lustre of ite brightness.

Immeral books present the greatest danger to the trailest virtue. This fact, acknow ledged by all that have had a painful experience in such matters, is easily explained. Smane hinders such as are not cotirely abandoned from indulging freely in licentious talk but the look is a companion to confidential and private that modesty is seen recenciled to its language. The spoken word, teo, is transient, and its meaning often ambiguous; but the printed page is durable, and may be studied until its full some has thoroughly penetrated the mind. The our. moreover, is mostly the graduat of the me ment, but the obar is long premeditated. artfully composed, carefully colored and dressed, so that innocence is lost before the peril is fully remarked. The former, again, has only a nerrow circle of auditors; but the latter can speak to thousands in the present and in the future. The reproduction by the press can give it a multitude of tongues, and the pens of trens lators con teach it as many languages. With out a conscience, remorse, or fear, the book as readily betrays the innocence of youth as it pampers the sensuality of old age; and, reckless of consequences, it produces in the world confusion of idear, loss of principle. knowledge of sin, perversion of movals, irre ligion, and practical paganism.

There is a very charming falle illustrative

of the permanent and widespread misery immoral books produce: A robber and un author are in hall; both are enclosed in huge iron cauldrons, beneath which fires burn ; yet with this difference, that beneath the rebber is continually decreasing, while that beneath the author is ever growing worse. The author deems his sins to have been less than those of his companion; he complains of the god's injustice, and one of the infernal sisters is sent to vindicate the sentence of ! rovi

"Wretch!" she exclaims. "dost thou compare thyself with the robber ? His crime is as nothing compared with thine. Doly as long as he lived did his cruelty and lawlessness render him hurtful. But thou! Long ago have thy bones crumbled to dust, yet the sun never rises without bringing to light fresh evils of which thou art the cause. The poison of thy writings not only does not weaken, but, sprending abroad, it becomes more malignent as years roll by. Look there!"—and for a mainent she enabled him to look upon the world -" Behold the crimes, the misery, of which thou art the cause. Look at there children who have brought shame upon their families, who have reduced their parents to despair. By whom were their heads and hearts corrupted? By thee, Who strove to rend a under the ben's of society, ridleading too right of more rey and liw, and condering these emponsible all hundly negrotatives come era the man! Dane house the man is the with man! Duty transaction, as "lef with the name of or lightering of P. D. Letter and place vice and passen in the in their sing and charing lights? And now, 1 de? A whole concern, pervected h, they be along in full of newdom and robbs. hellion, and is being lea on war her to e to rois. For every drag of the real of the real blood thou art to blame. And now, don't hou dare to harl thy blisphemies against the gods? How much evil have thy booke you to bring upon the world? Continue, then, to soffer, for here the measure of thy panish ment shall be according to thy

down the cover on the cauldron." ("Krilof and his Fables," by W. R. S. Ralston, M.A.)

—C. C. Longridge, in Dublin Review.

Thus spoke the angry Fary, and slammed

THE LEEDS CONFERENCE. LONDON, Nov. 1.-Mr. John Morley, accompanied by Sir Wm. V. Harcourt, visited Hawarden to-day with the special object of inducing Mr. Gladstone to assent to a radical extension of the Leeds programme. There is small resson to expect that Mr. Gladstone will agree to make either the question of reform of the House of Lords or the church question a plank in the platform. The business of the conference as arranged will be opened to Mr. Kitson, chairman, who will introduce a motion expressing unabated contidence in Mr. Gledstone. Mr. Morley will move that the conference reaffirm its belief in the home role project and renew its declarations upon the questions of land, local government and free education. The absence of a developed policy discontents the Radicals. The Pall Mail Gazette declares that the Liberal party has become merely an association of men, say n r "ditto" to Mr. Glad-stone, and that the decadence of Mr. Gladstone is watched with dismay by his followers, some of whom took ferward to the Tories remaining in power for the next ten years. A section of the delegates intend to urge the conference to consider a proposal to reconcile the Unionists by affirming that every act or order of the Irish Parliament interfering with the powers of the Imperial parliament or centrary to existing Imperial acts will be held void and inoperative.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's report to the Cabinet with reference to the condition of Ireland shows that there has been a marked cessation of outrages, that tenants are paying their rents under the landlords' reduction, and that the prospects are good for a peaceful winter.

An opening for a school teacher is reported the Eimira (N. Y.) Gazette in a town olesville) where the trustee wants to give the successful applicant \$3 a week and charge

THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

THE GRAND CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

The Unveiling of Bartholdi's Statue Amid Roars of Artiltery-Description of the Statue.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28. - After leaving Broadway at Cortlandt street and Maiden lane, nearly all the military and civic companies made their way homeward. All the vessels in North river were gaily decorated, the great Atlantic liners being particularly noticeable. The navel parade, which formed another marked feature of the day, was set for l o'clock. The vessels moved slowly in double line from Forty-fifth street down the river, past the fleet of war vessels toward Liberty island. This procession was in charge of Lieut. Commander Rich, and consisted of two divisions. The irst division was headed by the United States Coast Survey steamer Sydney, and con-sisted of all the larger vessels; the second of tugs and miscellaneous craft of all descriptions. The vessels presented a beautiful sight. On reaching Bedloe's island they passed the stern of the men of war anchored below the island, then up between them and the island they came to abreast of the statue head on to the tide where they remained at anchor until the end of the ceremonies. At that point a gap was left directly abreast of the flagahip Tennessee to permit the passage of the boats containing the Presidential party. The military part of the procession was over two hours passing. The President and his Cabinet were forced to loave before all of the procession the brow at intervals in the coronal about the bead, and which when ablaza will glitter passed. They entered carriages and were driven to the foot of West Twenty third street, where the U. S. steamer Despatch and the revenue cutter Grant were lying The Presidential party were taken on the Despatch and the French delegates on the Grant. The naval parade then began. Three batteries took part in the salute of 100 guas, fired from the bottery on a whed signal at the moment of the naveiling of the statue. The steamers in the bay blew their whistles and the men-of-war returned the salute from their gune.

THE CEREMONY ON THE ISLAND.

The ceremonies on the island were impressive. After prayer by Dr. Storrs, Count Fer- was completed -came to America and placed dinand de Lesseps walked in front of the the arm and torch in the Centennial exhibiparty of gentlemen on the platform, and in a tion at Philadelphia, whence it was sub-c-clear and sourcous voice, despite his many quently removed to Madison square, New years, made a brief presentation speech in York. In February, 1877, Congress set apart behalf of the Franco-American union. As the Liberty island for the status, and a commitaged gentleman bowed in response to the toe was chosen with William M. Everia at applause which greeted his remarks, he its head. The face and head of the state was waved his hand toward Senator Evarts, who completed in 1878, when it was placed in the took Count de Lesseps' place before the French exposition, and on July 7, 1889, the audience, and on behalf of the American great figure was completed in Par's, where it committee transferred the statue to the care was temporarily put together the following and keeping of the Government and people year in the presence of the United Scat & of the United States. The rope leading minister and a gathering of prominent French from the platform to the flag, which still people. The fellowing are the dimensions of covered the face of the goddess was seen to the statue: sway, a sharp pull was given and the banner assembly. M. Bartholdi's life work was formally declared to live as a work of art. Scarcely had the banner fallen than a signal flag was waved from the mast head of the Tennessec. A streak of flame sprang from the side of the old war ship and then another and another, until her decks were hidden in the white clouds of powder smoke. The Tennessee was not alone in THIS HOMAGE TO LIBERTY.

From every man-of-war in the fleet, French as well as American, thundered the salutation to the goddess. The scene, had the day been fair, would have been inspiring. As it was, the sound was desfering, and partuck its chief majesty from the roll of its thunder in echoes across the harbor. The powder smoke clung to the surface of the bay, weighted by the moisture of the atmosphere island was more effectually shut off by this addition to the mist ble to distinguish the pedestal 200 yards away. Again the strains of the band were heard and the sounds of national anthems were borne upon the breeze until their notes died away as had the roar of the guns. The President of the United States then stepped forward and in the name of the people of THE UNITED STATES ACCEPTED THE STATUE.

M. Albert Lefaivre, the French consulgeneral, was the next speaker. Following M. Lefaivre's speech Gilmore's band played a musical selection, and then Mr. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the commemorative ad-When Mr. Depew concluded the bands began playing the "Old Hundred. and the immense assembly joined in sing-ing the doxology, after which Assistant Bishop Potter pronounced the banediction. There was an inexcusable lack of arrangement in leaving the island and embarkmert again for home. The French visitors were scattered here and there in the crush and detained in it for nearly an hour. M. Bartholdi and his wife were compelled to elbow their way as best they could through the crowd which, not recognizing them in the bustle, paid them but very scant courtesy, nor were thinnt de Lesseps or those with him much 's for treat '. THE CONCLUSION.

Area dock the vessels, which had taken tert the navel parade, began to return, and sposited the teargoes of sightseers at the Bartery and near-by wharves. At 4 20 gnus on Governor's Island were unmasked, and belohed forth their thunder for half an hour. The naval parade, as a spectacle, proved a most lamentable failure, in consequence of the fog. Still it took place, and those who were near the river front could just dimly perceive the various craft steaming down the river in open order, and going at slow speed. There were about 200 vessels in line, including all sorts of craft, from the great Sound steamers to tug boats and steam launches.

EFFECT OF BAD WEATHER. Owing to untavorable weather the fire works demonstration was postponed until Saturday. The statue was not lit up to-night. A banquet was given by the New York Chamber of Commerce in honor of the representatives of the French Republic and invited guests.

A BRITISH OPINION.

London, Octaber 28 .- The Daily News. commenting on the dedication of Bartholdi's statue of liberty, says: "It is a great mis take to think the statue will increase the friendship between the two countries.
America did not want the status. She took it because it was offered to her. When the last cannon boomed New York was righer by a remarkable statue, and that is about

SOME INTERESTING DETAILS REGARDING THE

MASTERPIECE OF BARTHOLDI. The statue is truly the west collossal work

From the bottom of the plinth to the top of torch measures 151 feet 41 inches -the near est orlossal statue to its extant being that of Nero, which is only 118 reet in height. From Liberty's heel to top of head measures 111 feet, while the head is 131 teet, the width of the eye 28 inches, the length of the nose 3 feet 9 inches, the tength of the forefinger (along with the torch) 7 ft 11 in., the finger nail 1 14x0.85 feet, and the circumference of the finger at second jo n: 4 feet 9 inches. The figure is composed of hammered copper, and was designed by M. Bartholdi. Its foundation and pedestal alone form great works, and called forth considerable skill and ability in their erection. The foundation is of concrete up to the terrace level, where the pedestal proper hegins. That pedestal measures 90 feet square at the bottom, and 65 square at the top, and is 52 feet 10 inches high. On each eide at its base, is a doorway 5 feet wide and 13 feet high, and on each side of these doors are to be placed the coats of arms of france and the United States. Above the lisks with these coats of arms appear larger panels 23 feet 6 inches long by 5 feet 3 inches high. Then a moulding relieves the stonework at a point above these panels, from which four pillers We have sent out two special trains this arise from the centre of each side. Above this the stone work recedes, at an elevation of 98 feet 8 inches, leaving a balcony of 5 feet 8 inches wide, from which a splendid view is obtained. On the top of this pedestal stands the Statue of Liberty, whose torch will lighten the bay at an elevation of 305 feet 11 inches above low-water mark. It is said that the head will eafily accommodate forty persons, and the torch, which is reached by a special staircase, will hold twelve more. The torch is to contain five electric lamps of 30,000 candle power, which will so illumine passing clears that they will be visible at a distance of 100 miles. the head, and which when ablaze will glitter with great brilliancy. Electric lights have also been placed at the base of the statue and in the salients of the fort walls, and which will throw an effulgent glow upon the drapery of the statue.

The conception of the colossal figure originated in the mind of Laboulays and grew into being in the hauds of its designer, M. Bartholdi. The first steps towards its construction was made in 1874, when the French-American union was established, a banquet was given and an appeal made to the people of France. In 1876 M Barthelli had begun the great work, and with the extended right arm of the statue-the first pert that

E	Helts top of head	(
:	I to now hard hand 18	
	Index finger 8	(
	Circumference at second joint 7	(
	Size of finger nail	
•	Tread troth thin to transad 17	;
١	fixed thickness from car to car it	(
	Distance across the eye 2	(
	Length of nose 4	t
	Right arm, length	C
ì	Right arm, prostest thickness 12	0
	Thickness of weist 35	0
•	Width of mouth 3	0
	Tablet, length	7
	Pablet, width	7
	Tablet, thickness 2	0
	Dates in the history of the statue :	
	French American Union	1874
		1875
		1876
		1876
		1877
		1878
		1880
	Mounted in Paris, Oct der	1881
		1883
į		1883
1	Pedestal completed	1886
i		1886
ļ		1886
Į	The statue weighs 450,000 pounds, or	225

The bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds. Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch will hold twelve people.

The total number of steps in the temporary staircase, which leads from the base of the foundation to the top of the torch, is 403. From the ground to the top of the pedestal, 195 steps. The number of steps in the statue from the pedestal to the head, is 154, and the ladder leading up through the extended right arm to the terch has 54 rounds.

COMSUMPTION CURED.

Au old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Bronchi is, Ca-turch, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful urative powers in thousands of cases, has felt t his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this repe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. [11-19cow]

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

FRUITLESS ATTEMPT OF THE NATIONALISTS TO OBTAIN REPRESENTATION IN THE SENATE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 28 .- There were lively scenes at the meeting of the convocation of the Royal University of Dublin yesterday. The Nation lists made an organized attempt to obtain the election of representatives of their views in the Senate, and to obtain a share in the government of the University.
Messra. Thomas Power O'Connor, Clancy
and Tanner, members of Parliament, were resent at the meeting. A dispute arose with the chairman, who refused to allow Mr. Clancy to speak, on the ground that he was not a member. Mr. O'Gonnor supported Mr. Clancy and said the latter had a right to speak, having paid his subscription the same morning. Mr O'Connor moved that the meeting adjourn, but his motion was defeated by a vote of 24 to 35. The chairman refused to allow Mr. Clancy to vote and persisted in his refusal, saving his name was of art of its kind in the world. Liberty is represented by a hoge figure on a high podestal, helling a lott an immerise terch, which throws its effulgent light over the world.

CREMATED IN A CAR.

Terrible Accident on a Wisconsin

Henrirending Scenes at the Wreck-Survivors Unable to Melp Tho: c Imprisoned in the Burning Cars.

Manager Tucker of the St. Paul road makes the following statement of the accident reported yesterday :- "Our limited +xpress ist into an open switch tif cen miles this side of Portage, Wis , last night. The baggage and mail cars were demalished. So far as known five people were killed. We do not know who they are an yet. We don't know mor ing with physicians and help and every-thing possible is being done." So fir particulars are very meagre. There is reason to believe the loss of life is greater. It is said the most discressing and herrowing scenes runs at a very high rate of speed. DETAILS OF THE HORROR.

only slightly hurt. B. Lowenbach, j.h printer, 30, was on the train. He says the scenes after the accident were harrowing. The passenger couch which contained between fifteen and twenty persons was telescoped at both ends and fire and smoke enveloped the wreck and prevented the imprisoned and injured passengers from escaping Passengers from the electers gathered around the blazing cars, but were powerless to render any assistance. Men and women could be seen tearing their hair in the agony of the moment, and frightful screams issued from the death frap. One heavy woman tore up the seats with almost superhuman stranging and endeavored to break her way out of the flaming pyre, but her strength failed, and she rell to the floor and met a horrible death. Only three persons escaped from the passenger car. Every one of the wrecked cars was consumed, with the exception of the last cheper, which was cut away from the burning wrock. All of the booles of the victims were burned.

NUMBER OF DEAD UNKNOWN. ran through an open so the and planged into a sand bank. The mail, begging and day couch a new pilet on top of it. In the day much it was twelve or fiften person. One man and two children were the only ones saven. The others were burned in the broken and was otherwise boulsed. He is now at Col militar, and indoing well. A women, whose forme was in Winers, handed her two children out of the wind w, and kerned to death in the ear. Louis Blaker and Emil Woltershorf, of Columbus, Wis., are among the dead. The names and residences of the others cannot be o't dired now. Coroner Allen is holding an inquest on the charged tranks of the bodi s, sit is t is left of the ill-fated travellars. The barning of the haggings obliturates the only clos to the identity of the occupants of the burned cur, and it may never be known to a cirtainty how many persons perished.

MILWAURPE, Oct. 28 .- From the most the biggage car. The only occupants who and thus offered the robber escaped were two children whose mother be identified. As far as learned those who perished are Mrs. C. B. Schmer, of Winona; Mrs. Regina Johns, of Winona; her mother-in-law; Louis Brinker, residence unknown; a young women, believed to be Mrs. G. A. Marr, of Chierge (her identity, however, is very uncertain); Emil Waltersdorf, residence unknown; five or more unknown persons and two Sisters of Charity, one believed to be Mother Alexis, superior of a convent at Winona, Minn., who was in Milwaukee to establish a new convent. The injured include Conductor Scarle, of Milwaykee, badly hurt; Brakeman Clarke, badly the head. No passengers in any of the sleepers were killed. General Manager Miller sons lost their lives in the wreck.

A BISHOP'S REROISM. St. Paul, Oct. 28 -The Milwauken train iringing those saved from the Riu week reached here to night. Among the passengers were Bishop Whipple and wife, Apart from the great fatigue and nervous prostration, the Bishop was uninjured. He describes the wreck as the most terrible sight he ever saw. Capt. John Allen, who was in the sleeper, says Bishop Whipple worked heroically to save the passengers imprisoned in the wreck, and brought out the children of Mrs. Scherer, of Winona, but could not liberate her. After comparing notes with other passengers, the captain thinks there were over lifteen passengers in

WORTH REMEMBERING.

There is probably no better relaxing remedy for stiff joints, contracted cords, and painful congestion, than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It cured Mrs. John Siddell, of Orton, Ont, who was allieted for years with contraction of the bronchiel pipes and tightness of the chest. It is the great remedy for internal or external

BAD FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 27 .- Floods in the Rhens valley have suspended railway traffic, destroyed several bridges and caused other scrious lamage. Floods are also causing much damage in the department of Vancluse. The city of

Holloway's Pills .- Whon inclement weather hecks to a considerable extent the setion of the skin, an alterative is required to componsate the body by means of other channels Holloway's Pill's can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining the desirable and without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequency chills or the inhalation of impure air the blood becomes feel and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleaning the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniences everted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them b, an illacte.

A MODERN JACK SHEPPARD.

Railway.

A DOZEN PERSONS BURNED TU DEATH

Milwaukee, Oct. 28 -Assistant-General

Engineer Searle, at fir t reported killed, is

A despetch from Hio says the limited train The man who had escaped had an arm

reliable accounts obtained to-night the numher who perished at Rio does not exceed ten, and these were all in a passenger quach next Mrs. C. R. Scherer, of Winona, handed them burt, leg broken; C. F. Smith, of Chicago, broken arm and wrist and face cut badly; James Philips, brakeman, cut badly about returned from the scene of the accident this afternoon. He said he believed twelve per-

the day coach.

Aviguon is partially submerged.

TRAIN. ST. Louis, Oct 26 .- The Adams express

car attached to passenger train No. 3, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, which left this city at 8 25 last night, was roubled of over \$50,000 in each between here and Pacific, Mo. Before the train left this city, a man giving the name of Cummings presented letters to the express messenger, Mr. Frothingham, purporting to be signed by the officers of the company, stating that Cummings was about to take a "run" on the line, and asking Freshingham to give him points. When near Meremac the stranger overpowered the messenger and gagged and bound him to the safe, after which he coely rifled the car. At Meremac the robber lett the train. The robbiry was not discovered unal the train reached Pacific. The robber is perfectly described as a tall dark man of prepossessing appearance, dressed in black, with very large hands and feet. A singular coincidence is that he gave the name of Jack Cummings, the only member of the once celebrated James' gang who has never been accounted for.

took place after the wreck. The accident is stated that Mr. Barrett had decided to put mit to the country real, genuine measures, the first one to the new limited express which an extra man on the route, that the bearer in accord with the reforming and progressive an extra man on the route, that the bearer in accord with the reforming and progressive was he, and Mr. Frothingham was alrected spirit of the ago. Referring to the addresses to teach him the details of the pusiness. The stranger was allowed to enter the car and took great interest in all the movemen's of the messenger, apparently desiring to learn quickly the ins and cuts of the duties which the letter stated he was ex- prediction for the future of the Tory party pected to perform, Mr. Frothingham's suspicions were not at all aroused and the of the people. stranger impressed him as a quiet and prepossessing companion. The two men busied themselves with the accounts, etc., and all went well until a point between St. Louis and Pacific was reached. In the meantime the new assistant was informed that there was nothing more that he could do at that time, and he seated himself on a chair, waiting until some new duties should be assigned him to perform. Frothingham was Hill busily engaged over his accounts, with his back turned to "Cummings." In the course of time it became necessary for him to go to the safe, and turning to do so he ... t estranger calmly sitting on his chair

A COCKED REVOLVER LEVELLED

at his (Frothingham's) head. Cummings cautionaly approached the dumbfounded messenger, and told him if he remained quiet and made no outery or raised no alarm, his life would not be endangered, but if he acted otherwise he could not answer for the consequences. Frothingham had nothing to do but submit, and according to his statement the robber bound him hand and foot, pressed a gag into his mouth, tied him to the safe so that he could not move, and proceeded with his work. The safe had been left open and it took but a few minutes for the robber to secure the bank notes and valuables in the shape of jewelery, etc. He cut open the calls containing the silver coin, but he evidently concluded that these were too heavy for him to carry, and he did not disturb their contents Of the gold, however, he took a goodly smount, and then proceeded to make good his escape. The road at this point runs directly alongside of a high bluff, which in places overhangs the tracks, making the dangers of wrecks from coll sion with boulders, which occasionally fall from above upon the tracks, very great. Trains, therefore, slack up at this point and run slowly until the dangerouse place is passed. This the engineer of train No. 3 did as usual,

AN EASY MEANS OF ESCAPE.

down by a sext and already enveloped in outside, and jumped off. The messenger in flames. None of the charred remains can the meantime could do nothing to release himself, not being able even to call for help. Near Mincke a boulder had fallen upon the track, and the train was delayed en hour before it could be removed. The conductor tried the door of the express car, but found it locked, and, supposing the messenger was busy, he did not ask for admittance. At Sr. Clair he again tried the door and again found it locked. He listened for a minute and heard the messenger

STRUGGLING TO FREE HIMSELF

and making all the noise possible by kicking with his test against the side of the car. The conductor then burst the door open and found Frothingham as above described. He was quickly released, and he told his experience. The robber had got a start of fully two hours, and it was useless to run back to try and find him. The train, therefore, proceeded on its way and arrived in this city at 7 o'clock. On its return trip Frothingham immediately sought the superintendent of the company and was closeted with him for some time, Frothingham says the robrer was about 24 years old, six feet tall, weighed about 200 pounds, and he was dressed in dark clothes with a dark overcoat. He thinks the robber has accomplices, as he seemed to be talking with someone on the front platform of the car. Frothingham, the messenger, is about 24 years old, and lives in St. Genevieve, Mo. He has been in the employ of the Adams Express Company for four years, and has a good record.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, Get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing Consumption and all lung dis-

THE VATICAN AND FRANCE.

ROME, Oct. 27 .- Cardinal Jacobini, Papal secretary of state, has requested the nuncio at Paris to represent to the French Govern ment the serious consequences that might arise from the adoption of a clause in the primary education bill of an odious character to the Vatican and directed against the Catholic clergy in France. The clause re-ferred to provides that education in schools shall be entrusted exclusively to the laity.

THE SCOURGE OF AMERICA.

The one terrible blight of our country is scrofula-from impure blood-it causes consumption and many wasting, lingering and futal diseases. Burdook Blood Bitters oures scrofula if taken in time.

A GREAT SCHEME.

The building committee of the Baltic Canal calculate that they will employ 15,000 workmen. The builders at Hamburg and Bremen are onlarging the old docks and constructing new ones. There is still, however, a continuous outery of distress from the workingmen, who claim that their condition is the result of the augmented CHURCHILL CRITICIZED.

SUCCESSFUL EXPRESS ROBBERY ON A MISSOURI HIS EXULTATION OVER THE CONDITION OF THE GLADSTONIANS UNCALLED FOR-THE GOV-ERNMENT'S POLICY OF REFORM.

LONDON, Oct. 27 .- The Times, commenting on Land Randolph Churchill's speech, says: Exultation over the nervous prostration of the Gladstonians is very well, in moderation, but it rather weakens some of Churchill's own arguments,... It is less called for when the Gladstonians are giving evidence of their vitality by their preparations for a counter blast. At Bradford, Lord Randolph feiled to avail himself of chances at his command for useful departure from lines laid down in his former oration at Dartford. It is unfair and unwise to assume that the bulk of the Liberals will adopt or abet the tactics of the Parnellites. Despits the vagueness of Lord Randolph's proposal for any remedy, we do not think the application of closing by a bare majority will commend itself to the Goverament. MEASURES OF REFORM.

Bradford, Oct. 27. - Lord Randolph Churchill was presented with 400 addresses at Bradford to day, in the hall in which the Conservative conference was held. The hall SOME FURTHER DETAILS.

The atranger presented to Frothingham a forged letter bearing a perfect facsimile of the signature of Barrett, the route agent of the express company at St. Louis. The latter work.

Conservative contenence was neigh. The fall was crowded. When he, accompanied by his wife, entered, both were greeted with prolonged cheering. Lord Randolph said he looked forward to a winter of hard and heavy that M. Provide the suband living political spirit, which could not fail to guide the future of the country. The vast ness of the deputations who were present at the conference realized Lord Beaconsfield's and the hold it ought to have on the masses

GOING TO SANDRINGHAM. LONDON, Oct. 27. - Lord Randolph Churchill will not attend the Lord Mayar's banquet at the Mansion house on the 9th Lord Randolph has been invited to the birthday an niversary to be given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

HARTINGTON WANTED. LONDON, Oct. 27 .- The contied friends of Lord Hartington are urging him to postpone his departure for India, as they fear a winter session of Parliament will be called, when his presence would be necessary.

A CURE FOE CROUP.

It is a valuable fact for mothers to know that there is no better or meracertain remedfor croup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil used internally and externally. This handy house-hold remedy may be had of any dauggist. . . .

SEXTON'S GOOD ADVICE.

BELFAST, Oct. 27 .-- At the unveiling of the statue of the poet Davis in this city to day Mr. Sexton, replying to an address on "Young Ireland," referred to the recent riots in Belfast, and observed that if the writings of Davis were better understood the downtall of faction and secturian bitterness would be accomplished.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, con tipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stemach from

A MISER'S FORTUNE.

New York, Oct, 27 .- Hannah Sands, an old ady living at Rye, Westchester county, was supposed to be very poor and died last fail. Search among her effects brought to light \$100 000 in money and bonds, sewed up in an old skir.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm He first locked all but one door, stepped out Exterminator is shown by its good effects on cut to a brakeman. Mrs. Scherer-was pinned to the platform, locked the dror from the the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 28.-The Times' special gives details of a horrible burning of eight people in a log cabin near Flat Rock, Knox County, on Tuesday. Wm. Poe, a farmer, went away from home on business, leaving his wife, five young children and two young ladies of the neighborhood, Miss Alice Carnes and Sallie Adams. During the night the house burned and all the inmutes perished, and their remains were found next day by the husband on his return. It is not known how the cabin caught fire. The mother's remains were found clasping those of the baby, and the bed clothing showed that an effort had been made to extinguish the fire.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

STANLEY'S EXPLORATIONS.

LONDON, Oct, 26.—Mr. Stanley delivered a lecture at Torquay last evening. The Marquis of Lorne, who presided, in moving a vote of thanks said: Mr. Stanley has teld the story of his exploits in so fascinating a manner that it makes people of the rising generation desire to invest all their spare cash to open up and civilize Africa.

BIRTH.

HALLEY-At 2073 Bleury street, on Monday, 25th inst., Mrs. Halley, of a son. 100 2

MARRIED.

O'MALLEY—O'BRIEN.—In this city, on the 20th instant, Wm. J. O'Malley to Saruh Chevalier O'Brien, both formerly of Que oc. MURPHY—LAWLESS—At St. Gabriel Church, on the 25th inst., by the Rov. T. Fahey, John Murphy to Bella Lawless, all of

PERREAULT-WALSH .- At Lacolle, on PERREAULT—WALSH.—At Lacolle, on the 25th instant, by Rov. N. O. Charbonneau, P.P., E. E. Perreault, Assistant City Engineer of Ottawa, to Mattic C., daughter of Thos. Walsh, of Lacolle, P.Q. 100 1

MEEHAN—McGOWN.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Father Melarger, John Meehan, to Maggie, youngest daughter of the Inte John McGown, all of this

daughter of the late state. 97 2 city. No cards. 97 2 LOYLE—BURNS.—In this city, on the 26th instant, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Father Strabbe, Dan el Doyle to Ellen Burns, youngest daughter of Lawrence Burns, all of this city. daughter of the late John McClown, all of this

DIED.

RYAN.-In this city, on the 25th inst., John Ryan, aged 45 years. ELLARD.—In this city, October 23, George El ard, aged 25 years, son of the late George

MAY In this city, on the 21st inst., Margaret O'Neill, aged 76 years, beloved wife of John Hay.

BURKE. On the 25th instant, Thomas Burke, aged 66 years, a native of the County Clarc, Ireland. DOWNS.—In this city, on the 24th instant

Ellen Green, taged 47 years, widow of the late Thomas Downs, a native of County, Olare, New York City and Auburn papers please

copy() indicate

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

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[The Editress is propared to answer all questions on matters connected with this Department.

THE NIMBLE RABBIT. Bye baby bunting, Father's gone a hunting, To get a little rabbit skin, To wrap his baby Sunting in.

I see by the shop windows that rabbits have appeared on the market again. This reminds me of a method of cooking this little animal which I have found very good. Bone the which and legs, replace the bones by pieces of bacon, sew up the openings and put the animal in shape. Roll the rabbit in butter and put it on the fire in a saucepan, with slices of bacon, small onlous, carrots, thyme, paraely, bayleaf and some stock. Let the whole cook lor two hours over a slow fire, then strain off the stock and serve the rabbit out up. When possible serve it up on spinach or stawed endives.

BOAR'S HEAD.

Christmas is now so near that we may al most think of Christmas dishes. This reminds me of the famous Christmas dish as minus mo of one randous Officentias dish as served at the University of Oxford from time immemorial. There the boar's head is served with great state and minetreley, the choristers singing a well known carol "Caput Apri" as it is brought into the refectory. As translated the carol runs thus :

"The bore's heade in hands bring I, With garlandes gay and resemery; I pray you all synge merily,

Our es in convivio.
Chosus—Caput apri defero
Reddens !audes Domino.

"The bore's head, I understande, Is the chief rervyce in this lande; Loke where ver it be fande; Servite cum cartico.

CHORUS-Caput, etc. "Be gladde, Lordes, both more and lasse, For this hath ordayned our stewards, To chere you all this Chr stmasse, The bore's heads with mustards.

CHORUS-Caput, etc.

To cook the boar's head, proceed as fol lows :- Have the head thoroughly well cleaned; bod it ill tander enough to take out the bones, and fill the spaces with a stuffing made of bread crumbs, briled and mashed sweet potatoes, a little butter, pepper, salt, sage and a pinch of sweet marjoram. Moisten all with a little sweet milk or water. Place the steffed head in a baking pan, or hang it on a spit and roast it in the oven or on the spit before the fire, basting it well in either case. Make a good greavy and pour it over. The head may be decorated to suit your fancy with Christmus garaishings; holly, in Eagland, taking the principal place. But, unfortunately, holly does not grow in this country. Serve apple sauce with the head.

A spicadid sauce for this is as follows:— Take haif a pound or more of red currant or cranberry jelly, a tablespoonful of mixed mustard, a little white pepper, one shallot or a small onion, four oranges, an onnes of white suzar and a tablest fort wint with a surant tablest tumbles of port win; mix the current jelly with a tablespoon of made mustard, a little white pepper, and the shallot chopped very fine; the gratings of the yellow rinds of two oranges and the sugar; put all together in an carthen pan, mix well and add the port wine; cut the yellow rinds from the two remaining oranges and add them to the sauce This may be bottled; it will keep good for several months.

about an inch square and try it brown in a compound is not then salted butter, but salt saucepan. While it is being fried, cut three and butter. If dissolved salt is all that but pounds of the breast of veal in two inch ter needs, then we may, after the washing, pounds of the breast of year in two man, after the washing, elices, season the pieces with salt and pepper, and rell them in flour. When the pork per, and rell them in flour. When the pork as strong as possible—all the salt that can be over the fire for two minutes; then pour over them a quart of boiling water, season them half-hour or so, and then work over. When with teaspoonfuls of salt and a saltspoonful the salt is thus dissolved through the butter of pepper, and then cook them slowly until in is granular stage there is no chance for the veal is tender. Meantime, neel two quarts of potatoes, and slice them rather thin; leave half in cold water until the veal is cooked, and boil the rest in boiling saltad Water until they are soft enough to be rubbed water until they are soft enough to be tubber; solution. If the consumer must have yet through a colander with a potato-masher; solution. If the consumer must have yet while rubbing them through the colan lar, add to them two tablespoonfuls of butter, but it remains in the butter as salt crystals. add to them two tablespoonfuls of butter, and when they are all through, mix with them about half a pint of milk and sufficient flour to form a paste which can be rolled and cut out. When the veal is tender lay a piece of potato paste about an inch thick in the bottom of a deep earthen pudding dish, and fill the dish with alternate layers of veal and raw sliced potatoes. Pour into the dish the broth in which the veal was cooked, lay on the top the rest of the potato paste, brush it with salt to the pound of butter by this process, brushen egg, and set the dish in a hot oven until the pasts is brown. Serve the pot-pie labor saved, and the possible enhanced price hot in the dish in which it was cocked.

PLAIN LEMON PIE.

To the grated rind and the juice of two lemons, add two cups of water the beaten yolks of five eggs, two cups of sugar, and put it over the fire. Blend two large tablespoon yolks of five eggs, two cups of augar, and put it over the fire. Blend two large tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in a very little water, and add, when boiling, stirring briskly for a few moments until it becomes thickened. Pour into a good undercrust. This amount makes two medium-sized pies, and may be enriched by adding a little butter.

APPLE FRITTERS.

One pint of milk, three eggs, a saltspoonful of salt and a pint of flour sifted. Beat the white and yolks separately. Add the yolks to the milk. Stir in the whites and then screen in the flour. Have a skillet two-thirds full of boiling lard, and on each spoonful of batter lay a slice of some good cooking apples cut very thin. Drain your fritters on an inverted sieve before sending them to the table, for to be nice they should be entirely freed from the grease in which they were fried.

DUSTINGS.

Tomatoos are eaten in India with sugar and cream for breakfast, and they have tomatoes there of varieties unknown in this

Baked apples are becoming very popular as a breakfast dish in America, and are on the bills of fore of many leading hotels in " the States."

A pretty way to embellish a fruit pie of raspberries, current or other fruit, when it is to be served cold, is to cut out the centre of pastry leaves or stars, that can be formed from the cuttings when the pie is first made, and baked separately on a small tin.

When the roast beef is put in the oven, see that the oven door is left open for at least haif an hour. The centre will then have chance of cooking. If the beef is put in a hot oven the outside becomes hard and orier, and the heat cannot penetrate to the middle of the joint. Two or three slices may be cooked, but the rest will suggest that time honored Western joke of the guest's requesting it bang taken out and shot.

FARM AND GARDEN.

PICKING APPLES.

By the end of the month all the apples that have dropped should be picked up, so that what dropped should be picked up, so that those that dropped early. As role, winter fruit should not be gathered un'il after October 1, but the autumn fruit will most of it be gathered before the end of September. The trees should be examined this month for borers, and the young orchard should be carefully looked over and all limbs that cross each other removed. This work can be done much better during warm weather than after winter sets in. After removing the horers a small mound of earth should be made around each tree to protect it during the winter from the mice. - Massachusetts Ploughman.

FEEDING PIGS.

Professor Shelton has found that in feeding cooked corn and raw corn to pigs the advautage was decidedly with the latter. In an experiment which he made the corn was cooked by steam in a barrel. It was so thoroughly acted upon by the heat that each grain could be easily crushed between the thumb and fingers. During the coldest weather the cooked corn froze in the troughs, often before the pigs could eat it. Every detail of the experiment goes to confirm the opinion that nothing is gained by cooking the food; that the trouble and expense are given

for nothing. SALTING BUTTER. How much salt does butter require for its preservation? and How shall it be combined with the baster? are two questions that are attracting much attention from progressive dairymen. That salt is needed to preserve butter that is perfectly free from any other element but pura fet is doubtful; but this state can only be secured in melted and drained butter, a process that datroys grain and flavor, so salt is added to act as an action of the secure of the s antiseptic to other matters than butter lef by imperfect working. Probably taste is considered more than the preservation of the product in salting butter. We salt butter because we salt everything we eat. Few persons relish parfectly fresh butter, and yet this is the only genuine flavor of butter we get, for the moment salt is added we get artificial flavor. Nor do we place much dependence upon the sait to add to keeping quality to butter. We relax no effort in making, and are quite as certain to store in a place where the temperature ranges below a given fixed point, because we know that salted butter will go bid as quickly as unsalted if there is any want of care in any part of the manufacture. That salving butter is to flavor it is seen, too, from the market deman !. There is call for butter salted as high as one and one quarter and one and on eunces to the pound, and for butter salted more sparingly all the way down from the point mentioned to the absolute fresh article. But granted that butter shall be salted, how shall this be done? The usual way is to partially work over butter and then situ over the mass fine dry salt and set it away for the salt in it to dissolve. Then comes a final working, and unless this is considerable the salt is not evenly distributed, and there is danger that "salvey" butter will be the result of overworking. The better way is to salt in the glanular stages, when the but er is largely charged with water from the washing. If the butter globules are chilled at the start by washing with cold brine the granular mass will then be open-that is, not compact in texture-and all possible surface of wine; cut the yellow rinds from the two remaining oranges and add them to the sauce. This may be bottled; it will keep good for leveral months.

Cut half a pound of salt pork in thin slices the property of the yellow and the salt is all that the can be done in the way of salting butter. To go beyond this is to fill the salt and the compound is not then salted butter. But salt the salter with undissolved salt, and the compound is not then salted butter. own add the veal to it, stir them together dissolved in water-into the churn and gent ; agitate the mass. Let the butter remain a uneven salting and getting streaky butter. Noi her is there any danger of oversalting.

for the surplus saturation of salt goes out in working; leaving behind the necessary 14 per cent of moisture, but a moisture with salt in

The cheaper way would be for the consumer

to buy salt at a cent per pound and add to the

butter as his tiste might demand, rather

than to pay the maker at the rate of thirty cents per pound for it. The enly objection to brine salting is that of a waste of salt, both in the brine washing

and brine saturation. There is a call for the

use of about one-tenth of a cent's worth of

of the batter, the cost of material seems too

paying off the national debt. PEEDING STOCK. We all have much to learn about feeding for a purpose. Many of us give beef cattle and milch cattle the same food. This is wrong. Nor should all dairy cattle be given the same food. If we wish them to yield a quantity of milk and are not very particular about its quality, we should feed the cows rich, juicy grass or clover in season, brawers' rich, juicy grass or clover in season, brawers grains, warm mashes, turnips and other roots containing a great deal of water. But if we want rich milk, then the food must be drier, such as clover, hay, Indian meal, shorts, oil meal, and some roots; also cats and barley meal, if they are not too expensive. Some of the milk sold in the cities would indicate that the cows were fed on chalk and water. In general, working animals should have food different from that given either fattening or milch animals. They should have food rich in the bone and muscle forming elements and containing little water or fat. For this reason corn is not a good food for horses at work, as it contains a large percentage of fat and is correspondingly deficient in the bone and muscle forming elements. Oats, which make bone and muscle rather than fut are a better food for these animals. For the same reason timothy hay is better than clover hay for them.—J. M. Stahl.

MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG HEIFERS.

the crust, and fill up the vacant space with whipped cream, colored a slight pink with a little fruit syrup or cochineal. This pink whip should then be garnished with a few and management of young cows:—"A young whip should then be garnished with a few and management of young cows:—"A young with a few and management of young cows:—"A young with a few and management of young cows:—"A young with a few and management of young cows:—"A young with a few and management of young cows:—"A young with a few and management of young cows in the company of "W. J. F.," a correspondent of the Coun and management of young cows :-- "A young heifer with her first calf should be milked as long as possible, for it will be difficult to make her give milk later at any subsequent calving. To secure a longer flow of milk she may go farrow the following year, and mean-while be fed bran and roots rather than meal, so as to discourage secretion of fat. If heifers calve at two years old, as they should, the year after should be devoted largely to increasing the size of the animal. It is important while this is being done that the growth of the milk glands should also be encouraged. In this way the cow will be as large as need.

ful, and also be developed in her best capacity. I am strongly inclined to think that a . . fall is the best time for a young heifer to he ve her first calf. This, of course, is only where warm basement stables are provided, with plenty of rich succeient food the first wint r. The first flow of milk may not be quite as large as it would be if she calved in spring; but coming to grass feed after being milked all winter, a continued largeness will be in sured until midsummer. Then, with a list e extra feed in August and later, she may be easily kept in milk until cold weather comes or a full year after calving. If a young helfer calves in the spring this is much more difficult. There is always a good demand for new milch cows in the fall, and those which the farmer wishes to sell should be timed se as to calve them. The succulent food which cows get in summer is tetter for both cow and calf than the dry hay, straw and grain which are their usual winter rations.

THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE COW.

Is there such an animal? I know that the champions of special breeds deny it- one go ing so far as to say that the claim that the same breed could be excellent for the production of both beef and milk was an "absurdity;" though why there may not be an animal of capacious frame, with vigorous digestive powers, which in season could conver; abundant food into milk and butter, a generous yield, and when that season is past, assimilating that some liberal feed into flash and fat upon that large frame, does not very plainly appear. It recalls the seens in Shakespeare's Henry IV., where where Hotspur says:

"And there the inug and silver Trent shall run In a new channel, fair and evenly; It shall not wind," * * *

and Glin lower answers:

"Not wind? It must; it shall. You see it doth" I always thought the vaporing Glaudower had the best of that argument, and when the advocates of some Pharaonic breed asser it to be absurd to expect milk and heef from the same unimals, the only fit is a answer is: "But there are such." have one in min'l, that took her twelvehundred weight into a butcher shop severteen years ago. She might have been a Hard-Book, Short-Horn for all, anything in her appearance to the contrary, but probably was only a high grade. It was before pub lie tests were customary, but when fresh in mik she gave 24 to 25 quarts daily, making at least 10 pourls of butter weekly, buildes all the mith used upon the tille for two or three families - und that upon eight quarts of mill feed per day, and pasturage upon the subarbar commons of an Unio town, or which may she could cat in winber; and after milking more than two years, she was still giving a good mass, after trying for six weeks to dry her off. Such an animal is certainly better fisted to our needs -to produce, besides abandant milk, steers will grow full sixe and fitten well, and heifers that will be like herself-than a heast of bony frame, whose steer caives will not fatten, and which will only yiell a hiwhen her milking day is over. A brill in eco nario once assect al, in excuse for his own oddit, that beings of symmetrical developm nt were always mediocrities; but it will her tly be disputed, of min or unional, that well balanced faculties and capacities are most universally useful.

QUERCUS ALBA.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—A great fire has occurred in Hornby dock warehouse. It was stocked with cotton and grain. The loss is 8500,000.

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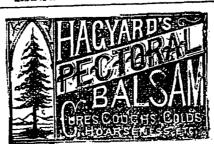






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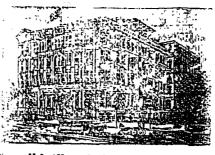


PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 386.

Dame Marquerite Angele Ducharme, of the town of Lachine, said District, has instituted this day, an action of the superation de biens against her husband, francois xavier Thosserault, builder, of the same place.

T. C. DELORI MIER, Attry. for Plaintiff.

Montreal, September 25, 1866.



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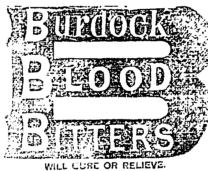
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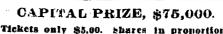
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NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to tool arrivance of Canada, at its next Session, in the part of Dains Suzan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quobec, to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband. William Manton, of parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of desertion, and because the said William Manton having obtained a divorce from the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, has contracted a second marriage. Mont edil Still September, 1886. DUILAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Dame Suzan Ash.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 137.

Dame Josephine Lavole, of the Parish of St. Generales, in the District of Montreal, wife common en biene of Godfroy Barbeau, merchant, of the same locality, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff vs. the said Godfroy Barbeau, Defendent A suit for separation of property has been instituted in this case the Tenth day of September, Eighteen hundred and sightly-six.

olighty-six. Meptember 28th, 1886.
Montreal, September 28th, 1886.
LATLAMME, LAPLAMME & RICHARD;
8-5
Attorney. for the Plaintiff.





Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our gnatures attached, in its advertisements."



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Application for rates to cutbeshould be made only the office of the Company in New Orlana For further information write clearly giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN. New Orleans, La

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billions state of the system, such as Diz-zmess, Nausea, Drowsiness, Districts after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilts are equally valuable in Constipation, caring and preventing this amonging complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver on, regulate the lowels. Sen if "cy only card

HEAD

Ache they would be almost picels so to there woo cuts from this distress or complaint; but fortunately their goodness does need a becomed the who once try them will find two clinic palls commission is so many ways fact they will not be willing to do without them. Parader nitrick lead

Is the bane of so many live that he is where we make our great boast. Our pails care it wade others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose, they are streetly veretable and do not grips of parcy, but by their gentle action please a fiving sethem. In vials at 15 cents; live fish bold by druggists everywhere, or sent by said.

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Great Household Medicine Rauks Amougst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life

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

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Its Searching and Healing Properties ar Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Logs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Gures Sers Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn n to fail

Both ru and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine venders throughout the civilized world. It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub

N.B -Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 an 4, or by letter

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2691.
Dame Angelique L'aperance, of the City and District of Montrea, has, instituted this day an action en separation de biens against her husband, Hubert Morel, builder, of the same place.

T. O. DELORIMED T. C. DELORIMIER, Atty, for Plaintin.

Montreal, August 25, 1886.

ALLAN LINE



Under Contract with the Covernment of Canada as a New foundland for the conveyance of the CANAPIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the followin Couble-England, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. The are built in water-tight compariments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are litted up with all the modern improvements that gractical expectence dam auggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

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Vessets, Tonnage,
Numidiav, 5,400
Parisian, 5,400
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Sarmatian, 3,600
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THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LANDS

Grecian, about Nov. 18
The steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, including, Haiffax and Baltimore mill service are intended to be despatched as follows from Hallfax:
Castian, Monday, Nov. 25
Carthaginian, Monday, Nov. 22
Bates of possage between Hallfax and St. Johns and Monday, Schools and Monday, Nov. 26
The steamers of the Glaspow, Londonstray, Galway and Boston service are list and to be despanded a follows from Boston for Glaspow direct. From Boston:
Prussian, hond Oct 17
Manufolan, neont Oct 30
Hibbridan, shoul Oct 30
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING,

Forsons decisors of his ing their threat from Baltain can obtate by eage the Headers of low on Fate?

An experienced sure in mear feet in one by costs.

Pertha not see here but partiel.

Through fifth of I buling greate at the early costs.

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Through fifth of I buling greate at Laverpool and Glasgow, and et all fentimental bross in laint is Bostor, with the cost of the see and the see and

30 State Street, Besten, and 125 Common Street Montres!

Instant relief, Final cure and never returns. No findefeacy. Neither knife, purge, salve or suppository. Liver, liding and all lower Crumbles, especially constitutions currellike margic. Sufferers will learn of a supplemently free, by addressing. J. H. REEVIS, 78 Nassau St., N. Y. 11-G.

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OUR IRISH LETTER.

The League and Coercion—The Conservatives Difficulties-Trouble During the Winter Expected—The Landtords and Tenauts— The Woodford Case-General Buller's Conversion.

(Special Correspondence of THE Post.)

LONDON, Oct. 23, 1886. The Government have wisely resolved to abandon all idea of suppressing the National League and proposing a Coercion bill, and as the only alternative they are using all their efforts to make the Irish landlords come to terms with their tenants. From the very first they were well aware that the payment in full of the old rents was an impossibility, but they apparently hoped to be able to utilise the agricultural crisis as a means for suppressing the National organization and so disorediting the popular party in Ireland as to rob it of the sympathy which it at present enjoys amongst large masses of the Euglish people. Their plan was little short of diabolical. The laudlords were to be encouraged to insist on the full rents on pain of eviction. Eviction, it was believed, would drive the people into outrage and bloodshed. Outrage and bloodshed would justify a Coercion Act, and thus Home Rule would be indefinitely posponed and the tenure of office of the Tory minority government would be rendered secure for some time to come, and the chance of Mr. Gladstone living to make another appeal to the better judg-ment of the English electors would be at an end. A very few weeks experience, however, sufficed to convince the Government that this were completely checkmated by the action of Mr. Parnell and the National League. Their policy was comprehended at a glance, and two things were at once determined on. Firstly, evicted tenants were to be so provided for that eviction would be robbed of these herrible features which are the true incentives to crime; secondly, the English people would be kept well informed of the true facts of the crisis in Ireland. It speedily became evident that the tenants were ready and well armed for the struggle, and that no great outbreak of crime need be anticipated; it also was soon seen that publie opinion in England would not telerate suppression of the National League resort to coercion. Under these nir matances the Government have made a complete change of policy. They now desire landlords and tenants to come to terms, and hope for a peaceful winter in order to prepare the way for a Home Rule Bill of their own next year. It is likely that their second policy will be more successful than their first. So far I am glad to say the influence of the Government has been useful in compelling landlords to make adequate reductions of rent, and in all these cases the tenants have paid the reduced rents promptly and willingly. Neither the tenants nor their lea lers have desired to precipitate a No Rent war. They see clearly enough that a settlement of the whole question on the basis of a neasant proprietary is a certainty in the near future. They have no object in hurrying that settlement on. The longer they wait the less they will have to pay, and their whole anxiety for the present is that by obtaining adequate reductions of rent they may be able to remain in possession of the land until the time is rife the final anjustment of the question, Consequently they are paying rent wherever reductions are given most willingly. Their leaders also are glad of a quiet winter, that Ireland may be saved from the misery and bloodshed of a new land war, and that attention may be devoted to the great work of educating Great Britain on the question of Home Rule. But it would be rash to suppose because the Government is bringing pressure to bear on the landlords, and because so far no general evic-tion campaign has commenced, that that caceful one. On the contrary, my own belief is that the new policy of the Government will fail as disastrously as did their old one. There are two classes of Irish landlords who, in spite of the Government, will most agsuredly push their legal rights to extremes, and who could in fact only he sustained by the operation of some such bill as that of Mr. Parnell, which was rejected with so much neorn by the House of Commons. Up to the present we have not heard much of the lendlords because the rent-collecting season of the year has not yet arrived, but already we have had some instances of what we may expect, and the mouth of November will, I think, prove to the Government how little real power they have to sustain acts of greed or inhumanity on the part of some of the landlords. The two classes I sliude to are those landlords who are only owners in name, who are completely in the clutches of London money lenders, and who are rractically unable to grant reductions to their tenants, and those, not so num rous but still a considerable a number. who are by nature tyrants or misers, who will fight the tenants to the last. Governmental pressure, or warning or displeasure. will alike be thrown away upon them. Nothing short of an act of Parliament could restrain their hands. I repeat, in spite of the Government, these men will oppress, harrass and evict their tenants, and before a month has passed away there will be dozens of estates in each province, perhaps in each county, in Iteland in which a veritable war will be waging. I need not point out how impregnable the position of

the Irish question :-There were four honest, industrious tenants who had paid their rent in full to Lord Clauricarde for from eighteen to forty years past. They or their fathers before them had reclaimed their little holdings from the bog and the waste, they had built farms and fences, had drained their fields, and creeted comfortable houses, the value of which as they stand now varies from £100 to £200. This year, in concert with other tenants on the estate, they demanded, first, 50 per cent, and then 25 per cent. reduction on their rents. The total rent of the four holdings was £59. The total reduction claimed on these holdings was, therefore, exactly £14 15s. The land is not high rented with the exception of one of the holdings, and in ordinary years the tenants could pay as they have paid all through the worst years of the Land League, but this year the fall in prices has been so unprecedentedly heavy that they saked for a reduction. Almost every landlord in the vicinity had given at

the tenants in these cases will be; struggling

with a landlord who refuses them a reduction

the justice of which has been admitted by

the concession of all the surrounding pro-

prietors. The war at Woodford is a good

case in point. The following are the facts of

this case as given by an Englishman who went

over from London to enquire for himself into

east 15 per cent. This absentee Marquis in the Albany, Piccadily, who had never spent's single pouny on his tenants, whose face is absolutely unknown to them, who has never discharged one solitary duty of those which are supposed to be attached to the possession of the rights and privileges of property, then set the machinery of the law in motion against these four ten-

superior courts, the more effectively to over awe them. By this means costs were in-curred in each case of £17—that is to say, the costs in each case exceeded by 55s, the total reduction asked for on all the holdings. The total rent due, excluding the hanging gale, was £59. The total legal costs incurred, therefore, were £68, or £9 more than the year's rent. All this was charged upon the tenant. The next step was to sell the tenants' interest in their holdings. No one would buy, because if they did they would be boycotted, and the general feeling against Lord Clanricarde was sufficiently strong to prevent any farmer becoming a Lord Clanricarde, therefore, purchaser. bought in the tenant right on each of the holdings for a mere song. About £2 or £2 10s each was paid for improvements, buildings and capital expended, which were worth from £150 to £250. Thus by an expenditure of £10 at the outside Lord Clauricarde possessed himself of the property of his tenants. valued at £150 at least, in payment of £59 rent and £68 legal expenses—all this by the automatic action of the ordinary law.

The next step was to possess himself of the property which had thus legally been conveyed to him. He called upon the Government to assist him. Seven hundred policemen and 200 soldiers were conveyed twentyfive miles across country on cars brought from Dublin, at a cost of nearly £1,000. The sheriff has a number of emergency men at his disposal, and the combined force succeeded in fourteen days in evicting the four tenants. Two emergency men are established in each house. hey receive 18s. a week with extras, which entails a cost of £400 a year on the policy was certain to end in disaster. It was | landlord. To protect these emergency men based upon an extraordinary misconception of the strength and the good sense of the National movement. The Castle conspirators were completely checkmated by the action of Mr. Parnell and the National League. Their has been no gain to any one, only loss relieve that been no gain to any one, only loss relieve that the castle all round. The tenants have lost their farms, their homes, and capital invested, amounting to at least £600. Lord Clauricarde has lost £59, his costs £68, the cost of his emergency men during the eviction, say, £200, and weekly continuing charge of 48 per week for his emergency garrison. The farms are thrown on his hands, and producing no rent The Government has lost £1,000 cost of Cars and for the evictions, and is spending C34 a week in pretecting the em rgency garrison in the evicted farms. Add to that, the whole district is convulsed with social strife, and any attempt to evict any other tenant would certainly be followed by bloodshed; and as a result no rent will be paid to Lord Charicarde in Woodford.

T. is a typical case, and it is needless to point out that in making a fight such as this the tenants will receive the sympathy of large masses of the English people. It marks an enormous advance in the fortunes of the Irish cause, that the true facts of cases such as this are being circulated and read broadcast in England. There is only one way in which the Government can put an end to a fight of this kind, and that is by withholding from evicting handler Is the protection of the military and police. A step in this direction has been made by General Butler in Kerry. He was sent to suppress Mooulighting. He set about his work in the ordinary way, scouring the country with hodies of armed breaking into dwelling houses of traops, suspected people, and generally administering what was practically martial law. The immediate result of his work was that some few alleged moonlighters were shot, more were arrested, and moonlighting increased tenfold! General Buller seems to have been entrusted with considerable discretionary powers by the Government, and, like a sensible man, recognizing the failure of one method of grappling with outrage, he cast about for another. Appar ently he has deliberately come to the conclusion that if outrages were to be put down, evictions must be susp miled. With this chject in view be has issued an order that as ' a preliminary to eviction work the circumstances of the proposed eviction should first therefore the winter will be on entirely belvid before him, in order that he may decide upon the justice or injustice of the proceedings. And he has intimated that unless he is satis fied of "the justice of the proceed ngs" he villy fuse to supply military protection to the buildf. This is a serious step, and, if initiated all over Ivaland, it would probably put a stop to many cases of unjust eviction. It remains to be seen whether or not it will be generally adopted. Meantime the leaders of the people are perfecting their organization and preparing for the light. The question and preparing for the light. The question Canada. It is not likely that such a dritting of liome Rule still occupies the foremost class will ever overrun New England, place in the minds of the British people. especially whan it is taken into account Every day strengthens the probability of a, that love of country is one of the most strong demand for legislative autonomy proceeding from Scotland and Wales as well Ireland. A remarkable instance of the growth of opinion on this subject is to be found in the change of front on the part of The Scotsman newspaper. The Scotsman, commonly called The Times, of Scotland, took Mr. Chamberlain's side in the election. Events have proved to be wise counsellare, for The Scotsman has just propounded a will see the cotton and woollen manufacscheme of Home Rule for Stotland in the tories, now located here, removed to form of a Scotch parliament to meet annually the Southern States. Should that be the case, in Edinburgh. It is complained that "the glut one inducement for the French-Capadians to in Edinburgh. It is complained that "the glut " of Imperial business at Wesminster prevents the voice of Scotland being clear-"ly heard—that practically a majority "of gentlemen who know nothing of Scot-" land and its people logislate for Scotland, "and, that as amongst other peoples, so it " is amongst the people of Scotland, there "are worshippers of whatever powers may " be, and that they, and not the real re-" presentatives of the Scot ish people, obtain the car of, and procure the legislation given by the British Parliament."

> failed to comprehend Scottish opinion and to provide for Scottish needs. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance to Ireland of this expression of opinion coming from the leading journal of Ireland's Sotland, which last June opposed claim to legislative autonomy. It shows a rapid conversion, and argues well for the result of the next appeal to the constituencies. The simple truth is, that Home Rule for Ireland, and in all probability for Scotland, for Wales, and eventually for England itself, is one of the few certainties of the future. The Imperial Parliament must change its character or it must cease to exist as a useful or an honored institution. It is no longer possible for one assembly to rule the complicated workings of a great Empire and at the same time to govern the affairs of three nations and to regulate even the pettiest detail of municipal and parochial life. The Parliamentary machine is breaking down and representative institutions generally are being discredited. In the interest of England and for her becor, just as much as in the interest of Ireland, Home Rule must be granted. And all the signs of the times go to prove

And it is further asserted that in "every

subject the Parliament at Westminster has

to use their reason. The next step to this must inevitably be their conversion. J. S. REDMOND.

A hundred years ago Moet and Chandon thought 6,000 hottles of champagne in one vear an enormous production. Their sucyear an enormous production. cessors—one only of many firms—now bottle ants. He began by taking proceedings in the about 200,000 dozen,

that Englishmen who last June were startled by the suddenness of the proposal, are rap-

idly getting over their fright and beginning

MADE PERMANENT.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION TO REOPEN IN JUNE NEXT AND TO REMAIN OPEN.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Public attention is being directed to the proposed Imperial Institute, in which colenial produce and manufactures can be constantly exhibited. At the request of the Prince of Wales, Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, convened a meeting of the Executive Commissioners of the Colonial Exhibition, at which the details of the establishment of the Imperial Institute was discussed. The Prince informed the meeting that the Colonial exhibition will be closed on November 10 without any formal ceremony. He also asked those present to take into consideration the question of the formation of the Imperial institute, which he hoped Her Majesty would open next year. The meeting discussed various other questions suggested by the Prince, and passed a resolution of thanks to His Royal Highness and a vote to Sir Philip Owen, appreciating his energy in connection with the Colenial exhibition, and congratulating him on the successful issue of his efforts. To-day, at a meeting of exhibitors, Sir Chas. Tupper announced definitely that the exhibition would reopen as a permanency in June next.

THE MEMORY OF THE PAST. THE CZAR URGES THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR AS AN INCENTIVE TO HIS ARMY

AND NAVY. ST. PETERSEURG, Oct. 26.-The Czar has issued an order of the day to the army and navy in connection with the newly crected monument in memory of the Russo-Turkish It reads as follows : -- " May this memorial of the Russo-Turkish war be always a memento of the self-denial and heroism of the warriors who, with God's help, covered the Russian flag and name with fresh glory. On this festal day I address myself to you, commanders. admirals. to you, commanders, admirals, officers, soldiers and sailors, my gallant army and heroic fleet, to tell you that I trust to your un werving devotion, and am proud of your deeds of glory in common with the whole of Russia. I remember with heartists gratitude your distinguished services to the throne of the intherland. Let these memories be a pledge of the convictions shared by my self and the whole of Russia that in all future trials which, by God's providence, may visus Russia, the crmy and fleet will ever main tain the left y standard of martial hereism and unfailing glay which our ancestors cbt ined and which have been worthily upheld and advanced before our eyes."

THE LONDON SOCIALISTS PROCES SION FORBIDDEN.

LONDON, Oat. 27 .- It is stated that Col. Sir James Frager, chief commissioner of the city police, has issued orders forbidding the procession of unemployed workingmen of London, which it was proposed by the Sc-cialist leaders should murch through the streets at the same time us the Lord Mayer's show. Col Sir James Frager has written to the Democratic Federation that no procession except the Lord Mayor's will be allowed to pass through any street of the city on that day. The workingmen point out that they have as much right as any other body of citizens, and it is believed the commissioner's order will be disregarded.

A TREDICTION.

In the last number of the Sunday Herald : France-Canadian, M. Endone Evanturel, in the course of a highly interesting article on his countrymen here in Massachusetts, states that some one, who was neither Wiggins nor Vennor, has predicted that in a century from the present time the French Canadians will have invaded all the New England states, and that they will celebrate Mass on St. John the Baptist's day,

in 1980, in the cathedral of Boston. Of course the fulfilment of such a prediction is possible. It is safe to make it, anyway, since none, or very few, who read it in the Herald last Sunday will be here one hundred years hence to notice whether it is fulfilled or not. The probabilities are, however, that the New Englanders of 1980, while they may see an increase in the French-Canadian element of the of that clement, in Massachusetts at least. M. Evanturel, in one portion of his article, admits that very few of the French Canadians who are now with us become American citizens, and he declars his belief that the majority of them have no intention of becoming such, but merely run over here for a while to each money t enable them to return and live comfortably marked characteristics of the Canadian people, and when, furthermore, it is remembered that Canada is only a few hours di tance from any point in the Eastern states. Then again, the great bulk of Canadian French who came hither look for suployment in the mills, and they scarcely ever undertake any other kind of work. The association has been made—and it rests upon as good authority as M. Evanturel's cited prediction-that a century from now flock to New England would be wanting, unless they applied themselves to other industries, which at present they manifest no disposition to do. But the argument that militates the most strongly against M. Evanturel's prediction is to be found in the fact that the Irish-American element, which is now so strong in every New England State, shows no sign of departing hence, but, on the contrary, gives daily evidence of remaining fixel here and waxing stronger. It was only a few weeks ago that a writer in the New York Sun commented on the rapid and constant growth of the Celtic population of New England, and predicted that before many years that would be the predominant one, and when we take into consideration the fact that, not only in all the large centres of population hereabouts is the Irish-American element multiplying, but that it is also going into the country places and becoming possessed of the farm lands which their former owners are only two willing to sell; and when we remember that, unlike the French Canadians, the Irish Americans of New England do not contemplate ever return ing to their native or ancestral soil, but, on the contrary, loss no time in becoming citizens of the United States, the conviction forces itself upon us that the Sun's prediction stands a better chance of being realized than M. Evanturel's, and that the Irish-American, instead of the Canadian, is destined to be the ruling element of New England's population in the tuture .-

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

NEUVO LAUREDO, Mex., Nov. 1.—On the south bound Mexican National train yesterday morning, Senora Ambrosia Martinez, a Mexican woman and her daughters, aged 6 and 8 years, were passengers at Monterey. Vicente Recendez, the husband of the lady, approached them and leaning forward, put his arms around them and learning torward, put his arrise around his wite as if to embrace her, but instead placed the muzzle of a pistol against her breast and fired twice. He then fired at the youngest of the children, sending a bullet through its head. the children, sending a bullet through its head.
He fired two more shots, one entering his wife's brain, the other not taking effect. The dying group of the mother and lamontations of the children and spresming of the other occupants of the car made the most heartrending spectical imag nable. The murderer was put in jail. He said he was sorry he shot the child, but glad he killed his wife. The woman died an hour afterward. The little girl is not evented to recover wards. The little girl is not expeted to recover. Domestic trouble and it. Court in Table causes, Recerviez is a common drafer. I nore is task of

ynching him.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business during the past week has been very good. Remit'ances are considered fair. GROCERIES .- Trade in this line continues good. Sugare are a shade weaker, granulated 6ac to 6ac at refinery; yellows 4ac to 5ac. Molasses is firmer again, and 33c to 34c is asked now for fair lots of Barbadoes; Porto Rico 29c to 30c; Trinidad 28c; syrups still scorce. Teas are active, and prices rule firm in all lines. Valencia raisins are selling at 6åc to 7c, layer Valencias Såc to Dåc. In Malaga fruit prices are: Layers \$2.20; loose Muscatele \$2.25; London layers \$3.20; black baskets \$3 75; fine Dehesas \$4.75; currents 61c; new figs 121c in 1 to 10 lb. boxes; evaporated apples 9c to 94c. Spices, rice and tobacco as before.

LEATHER AND SHOES -Shoe men report a very fair number of sorting orders as still be ready for travellers. The movement in leather is a moderate, healthy one, and a fair steady trade is looked for for the balance of the season. We quote:—
Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 36c; do, No. 2, B. A. 20c to 23u; No. I Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2 do., 20c to 22c; No. I China, 22c to 23c; No. 2 color to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 2, 193c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter. No. coming to hand, and spring samples will soon be ready for travellers. The movement in No. 2, 191c to 21c; Hemleck Slaughter, No. 260 to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28e; ditto, small, 16e to 24e; Calf-splits, 28: to 32:; Calfakins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 80:; Imitation French Calfakins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30c to 40c; Hurness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pubbled Cow, 12: to 154c; Rough, 13c to 28a; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c. METALS AND HARDWARE. - The tendency of

the iron market is to firmn as, owing to the higher freights and a better feeling in Britain, and there is a good movement at quotations. We quote :- Semmerlee, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Gartsherrie, \$17.50 to \$18; Lungioan and Coitness, \$17.50 to \$18; Shotts, \$17.50 to \$18; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15.00 to \$16.50; Calder, \$17 to \$17 50; Carnbree, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hematite, \$20 CO; Silmens, No. 1, \$17.50; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.85; Sigmons Bir, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2 30 to \$2 35; Penn on t Pontpool,\$2.50. Tin Plates, Bradley Churcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized aheets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand ; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6½; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and binds, per 100 ibs, \$2.00; Boilet plate, per 100 ibs, \$2.25; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2 50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:-Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6 50; best cast steel, 11 to 13e firm; spring. \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75 sleigh shoe, \$2 00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3 to per lb.; Ingot tin, 25c to 26; bar tin, 27e to 28e; ingot copper, 12 to 13e; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2 40 per 100

OILS PAINT AND GLASS. - Liuseed oil remains at the old level, namely 600 for raw, and 63c for boiled in small lots; fish oils still lit le enquired for and values flat: stocks of team retined scal are small and any demand should stiffen values, present quotation is 43 to 44c; p-le 36c to 38c; straw about 324c; end oil 38c to 40c; for Newfoundland or Gaspe, Halifax 36e to 37c; castor Sic to Sic per lb; clive, very little demand and duil per lb; clive, very name demand and state of the state of Paints and colors as before, quote: Leads (chemically pure and first ctues brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4 50; No. 3, \$4.25. Dry white lead, 54e; red do, 44c to 44c. London washed whiting, 50a to 60a; Paris white, \$1 25; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other bran is Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow othre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1 50 per 50 feet for fir t break; \$1 60 for second break.

SALT .- A steady, moderate sized business goes on at our quotitions, which are fairly held. We quote coarse clovers, 490 to 52c; for twelves 47c to 49c; factory filled \$1.15 to \$1.20 ; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's Island 30: a bushel.

14700L.—All grades of imported wool

are now in very light supply, and The demand is well maintained. We there is no concession quote :- Cape 18s to 21c, Domestic, A super, 28s to 29s; B super, 24c to 25s; unasserted, 22c to 23s; fleeco 22s to 24c; black, 22s to

FISH.-We quote: Labrador herings \$6 to \$6.25; Cape Bictons \$5.50 to \$5.75. Dry cod \$2.90 to \$3.25; green ditto, \$3.50 to \$3.75 for No. 1; North Shore salmon \$16 50, \$15.50 and \$14 for Nov. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia \$14 to \$15. Lake trout \$3 75.

Furs-Receipts of raw furs are as vet light and what offer are as a rule not prime. quote: -Beaver \$3 50 to \$4.00; bear \$12 to \$14; cub do \$5 to \$6; fisher \$5 to \$6; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.10: lynx \$3 00 to \$4.00; marten \$1 to \$1.25; mink 75c to \$1; muskrat 10e; raccoon 50 to 60c; skunk 40c to \$1 as to quality; otter \$8 to \$10.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. - During the past week there has been a moderate amount of business transacted, although not as much as was expected for this season of the year. We quote :--Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.00 to \$5.50; do American do, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do Ontario do, \$5.00 to \$5.45; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.25 to \$4.55; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.10 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4 20; Superior Extra, \$3.87 to \$3 90; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4 10: Extra Superine, \$3 70 to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$0.00; Spring Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.55; Superfine, \$3 00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.65 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$2 20 to \$2.25 Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Ontario bags (strong) h.i., \$1.90 to \$1.95; do (spring extra), \$1.65 to \$1.75; do (superfine), \$1.50 to \$1.55; City

bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$0.00.
Wheat.—The improved feeling noticed in our last report has not made much headway as far as the local market is concerned. Prices in the West have dropped about 21/2 during the past week. In this market we quote Canada red and white winter wheat \$1c to 83c, and spring wheat 80c to 83c; No. 1 Duluth 860 and No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat

BRAN, &c .- Sales of bran have been made at \$12 per ton in car lots, whilst some hard Western stuff has been placed at lower figures. We quote \$12 to \$12 50 for car lots, and smaller parcels at \$13 to \$13,50. Shorts \$13 50 to \$16.

BUCKWHEAT, &c. -The market is quiet and prices are easy, sales of ordinary in good sized lots being reported at \$3.90 to \$4, and in smaller quantities at \$4.10 to \$4.25 per bbl. Granulated ranges from \$4.35 to \$4.55. In bage, there is no change in quotations, al- profit was just £1,000.

though the market is said to be easier at \$2 to \$2.10 for ordinary and \$2.15 to \$2,25 for granulated. Moullie is quoted at \$21 to \$23

as to quality. UATS .- Sales were made at 261c delivered here on track, with later sales at 27c, and shoat we quote 274c to 28c.

BUCKWHEAT .- The market is quiet, demand being slow. Low prices seem to be no

inducement to buyers. We quote prices more or less nominal at 420 to 44c per 48

Barley,-Maltaters have been making further enquiries, and we learn of sales of fine malting kinds at 600 to 620 per bushel. Feed descriptions are quoted at 48c to 50c.

MALZ.—Montreal malt has been sold at 95c for No. 1 for shipment East, and we quote 900 to 950 as to quality. Ontario mait is quiet at 80c to 85c. PEAS.—There have been transactions of

several barge loads at 6420 to 650 per 66 lbs, and in cars prices are quoted at 63c to

CORN. -- Market quiet at 47c to 48c in HAY AND STRAW .- The receipts of loose hay during the week have been moderate Deliveries were made on contracts at \$18 to

the only business we hear of being a few small sales of choice timothy seed at \$2 25 to \$2.50 per bushel. Clover seed is nominal at \$6 50 per bushel, alsike at \$7, and flax at \$1 20 to \$1.30.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c -There is a fair amount of business doing in pork on account of a little better country enquiry. Sales of Chicago short cut clear have been made at below our quotations for good sized lats. In lard, some sales have been made at slightly e sier prices. We do not alter quotations, however. New smoked meats will soon be in the market. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$00 to 00: Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$1500 to 15 25; Mess pork, Western, per brl. \$13 00 to 13 25; India mess beef, per tee, \$20 00 to 2200; Mess beef, per brl, \$12 00 to 0000; Hams, city cured per lb, 121c to 13c; Hums, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb. \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9he to 9he; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 1b. 9c to 00c; Bacon, per lb, 10 to to 11 to; Shoulders, per lb, 0.00 to 0.00; Tailow, common refined, per lb, 43c to 51c.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER -Although the week opened dull and disappointing, there has been more enquiry within the last few days, chiefly for Western dairy. Sales are reported at 14½; to 15c, the latter for selected goods. We quote:—Creamery, 18c to 23½c; Townships, finest, 18c to 19c; Townships, fair to good, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, finest, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 153 to 160; Brockville, finest, 16: to 190; Brockville, fair to good, 140 to 150; Western, finest, 14c to 15s; Western. fair to good, 13c to 14c; low grades, 11c to

Add ic to 2c per lb to above prices for scleeted jubbing lots.
Cheese.—The position of the cheese mar-

ke t is not much changed from that of t week ago, save that the easy feeling noticed there has given place to a slightly steadier feeling among owners. We quote: Finest September, 11th to 11th; finest August, 10%c to 11c; fine do, 101c to 10%; medium to tair, 93c to 103c; lower grades, Sig to 92.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos -Sales have been made during the week at 18½ to 20s, but there is no great life

BEANS.-There is a dull market and supplies are in excess of the demand. Prices are not changed to any extent, ranging from \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel.

HONEY .- In this market imitation honey has sold from 71 to So, whilst pure white clover in cans have brought 9 to 11c per 1b. In comb prices rungs from 12 to 15c per lb. quote 15 to 25c per lb as to quality.

POTATOES -There are no signs of any searcity. Car lots can be had at 600 per bag of 901bs delivered here, and we quote 55 to 60c. Smaller lots are offered at 75 to 80c. SWEET POTATOES.—Stocks are still in ex-

cess of the demand, and prices are easy at \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel. Onione. - Red and white onions are very

firm, some large sales having been made for shipment at \$2.50 per bbl, and we quote \$2.50 to \$2.75. Asues -This market has ruled quiet all

the week, and what business has gone through is said to be on the basis of \$3.70 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES, -Although dealers quote the market quiet a considerable turn over has been effected during the past week at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2 25 for lots of fair to choice winter assortments, and at \$2.50 to \$3 for smaller lots. Car lots of mixed fall and winter stock are reported at \$1.85 to \$1.90, whilst a stock of soft fall fruit is mentioned

as low as \$1.10. EVAPORATED APPLES. - The new fruit which has arrived, as previously reported in these columns, has not yet found a market, holders being too high in their ideas. A lot of fine fruit is held at Sic per lb., with Sic

bid. Dried apples are not wanted.
Cocoanurs—The market is firm at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100.
CHESTNUTS.—Sales during the past few

days have been made at \$5 to \$6 per bushel. LEMONS. - In Malaga fruits we have sales to report of boxes at \$4 to \$4.50, at \$7.50 to \$8 in cases, and at \$9.50 to \$10. Palermo fruit S6 to S6.25. ORANGES.—Sales of Jamaica at \$7 to \$8 per

bbl. Brazils are quoted at \$4 per case. CRANDERRIES. -- Some very choice Capo Cod oranberries are in the market, which sell at \$3.50 to \$9 per bbl. Country berries are quoted at \$6 to \$7.

\$2 per bunch. QUINCES .- The market is still glutted with this fruit, and prices are purely

nominal. PEARS. - The market is quiet, the season being almost over, except for winter varieties, which are quoted at \$8 to \$9 per bbl, for fine stock, and we quote from \$6 to \$9 per bbl.

GRAPES. - During the week considerable stock has been worked off, and prices are firmer, sales of blue grapes having been made at 50 per lb., which is lc advance on prices a week ago : red and white are quoted at 70 to enemy in camp. For celds or coughs, weak or 8. California grapes are quoted at \$3 to \$5 per case, as to quality.

A strawberry grower in Lanarkshire, Scotland, has cleared £1,300 profit this season out of the crops of ground for which he pays a rental of £60 a year. Last season the SILKS.

SILK.—The proper place to go for Silks of all sorts and at all prices is

S. CARSLEY'S.

CAMEL'S HAIR.

CAMEL'S HAIR. -We are now showing special lines of new Camel's Hair, "French Fabrics," in all the mott desirable shades at low

AURIANA.

AURIANA -Just received, three cases ot new All-Wool Aurient, double width, for Tailor made Costumes in all the most fashion. able shades.

S. CARSLEY.

ROUGH CLOTH

ROUGH CLOTH.—Now is the time to go to S. Caraley's for New All-Wool Rough Cloth for travelling costumes, in all the most fashionable shades.

SURAH SATIN.

SURAH SATIN .- Our stock of New Surah Satin, which is not sur-passed in the city for variety, shades and prices, is now com-

S. CARSLEY.

LOWER PRICE.

now our New All-Wool French Cashmeres in ail the leading shades lower price than ever.

ENGLISH THRET.

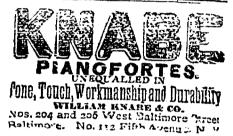
ENGLISH THIBET.—Just received, three cases of New Black Eng-lish Thebet in three widths, to be sold at wholesale prices.

S. CARSLEY.

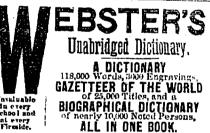
YOU CAN BUY.

YOU CAN BUY at S. Carsley's Physhes of all sorts and Plain Suk Velvet at wholesate prices

S. CARSLEY



BIC OFFER. To introduce them, we self-operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P.O. and express effice at once. The National Co., 23 Dey M., N. 1.



TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. Nothing new to report since last writing, a modorate trade being done. Remittances can improve a little.

FLOUR AND MEAL .- This market continues to drag along in the same sluggish manner Hors —The market is decidedly dull. We that has characterized it for so long. A moderate amount has changed hands during the week. Bran is held at about the same figures as before.

GROCERIES -Business in this line keeps well up to the average. In teas the move-ment from some houses is more than ordinarily brisk. We hear of no serious complaints regarding remittances.

GRAIN. -Since our last, values of wheat took a rise of from 20 to 30 per bushel, but the gain has been almost lost during the last the gain has been almost not during the last tew days. Not much wheat is coming to hand. We quote:—No. 1 fall, 76: to 77c; No. 2, 74c to 75c; No. 3, 71c to 72c; No. 1 spring, 76c to 77c; No. 2, 74: to 75c; and No. 3, 71c to 72c. Barley has moved quite freely and receipts are increasing. No. 3 extra is held at 51c to 52c, and No. 1 bright is unchanged from last week. Famouts the figure is about 30s to 304c. We hear of no transactions in poas. Distillers are making enquiries for rye and the feeling is firmer, say 52c to 53c. Corn continues nominal at

450 to 48c. HAY AND STRAW, -- Receipts on farmers market continue to be liberal. For loose timothy \$14 to \$15 is being paid, and clover hay commands \$10.50 to \$12. Bundled oat

etraw brings \$11 to \$14, and loose \$6 to \$8. HIDES AND SKINS. -There is no change to note in the prices of hides, which continue in good demend and steady. Pelts and lambaking remain at 75s. For calf-skins there is not much demand, and tallow remains dull.

HARDWARE. - A moderate movement goes on, and payments from the country are said to be satisfactory.

PROVISIONS.—Trade during the past week

has been of moderate volume only. Choice butter is enquired for at 18c., but a large proportion of the receipts does not come up to the standard. Small parcels of checas have found buyers at 120, and the feeling is steady. In hog products there has been fair amount selling in a jobbing way. Hams are unchanged from 13c, for new long clear the figure is 81c to 83c; old is worth 8c BANANAS.—A few sales of yellow, which should be the last of the season, at \$1.25 to and the trade is paying 17c to 19c. Nothing \$2 per bunch. of any consequence is to be noted in dried of evaporated apples. Old hops are worth

about 20 to 30c for yearlings. Wool .- An active demand from the mills is reported for all grades. Prices are strong with an upward tendency. Super quotes at 23c to 24c., and extra 27c to 29c

"That dire disease, whose ruthless power Withers Beauty's transient flower, is often found lurking around thecitadel of Like in the disguise of a cold, like an unsuspected sore lungs, sore throats, bronchitis, sathra-and all diseases that lead to consumption, and for consumption itself, take Dr. Pierce Golden Medical Discovery."

We aim to do great, things, but to make acrifices in little things it what we nevel t ink of erskingsty to het Beda i no ti

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