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VOL. XXXVIII.--NO. 12

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

MARGARET.

(Greec King, in Harper's Bazaar.)

New Orleans has the credit of erecting the for open air statue to a woman in America, and that statue, that of the good Margaret-inanother hand and time it might have been St. Margaret-is not to celebrate brauty or intel-, but simply goodness, practical charity, the moter and achievements of a woman of the e, great in her divine sympathy with the

There is a great kinship among statues: by agrace of God, a menumental protherhood of action of God, a menumental protherhood of saite, marble, bronze and wood. When we are across them here and there dotting highways of the world, and examine m, wa find that the aduring block of their new, we find that the enduring block of their smories is only the counterpart of the endurreference that perpetuated their characters, in form the building material of humanity, is more material itself may differ in value, a reternal polish and finish may vary, the external paish and main may vary, the ts wirkmarship may do his conception ous wrong, but the grand lesson of the they commemorate must not be lost in all cuping and useless comparison. These all cuping and useress comparison, in their and wonen were not themselves, in their and blood, unblemished creations. God the deed along perfect into their hearts, they have balted through life with it, and the ardly under it, and have dropped and pestures and worn hideous and only in the physical but in the east, also, nutil, with their statues after they have often seemed a trave ty of the purpose which transfigured them after

What the statues have done in the world, not at the artists have not done in the statues, is our consideration.

of Margaret represents a middle arely woman, short of stature, clumsy and, with a face as far removed from interest me t' chair, in the only position instruction assume when seated, become terminater whom. She is dressed in a gown term of some chap material, the only reque of some chap material, the only seepe of some charp massing, the only meshe was ever som to wear, in wealth as certy. Her peculiar old "scoop" bonnet ben aid aside that her features might be det shown as on her shoulders the cherished ent of a crechet cage, the handiwork and of the orghans in the asylum behind her. er living arm had done for forty-six years lew Orleans, her marble arm clasps a ragged nu-a fine monument of white marble, and proad one. In the given spot named after in the centro of a great city at the portals as of her own asplums, she looks down on saint and repassing crowd as her spirit on still love to do, singling out the poor who field her charity and the rich who needed her

Shewar always known as simply "Margaret," surname of Hanghery being generally ted by that fine compliment of the population the tacit refusal to credit to one tauny there appreciation of his good onces to hereof and the born to a community. Her parents came therefore the fellow-citizens. She took great gride in her city and was very altimore, and died in a prevalent epidemic of clow fever. A good woman of the Baptist perhasion, who had suffered bereavement in the case of the purpose to have an engine house built. stant Christian unconsciously set a practical apple of religious toleration and liberality of print to a future philanthropist, and prepared themefactress for the poor of all churches in distant city. Margaret grew, and served : protectross faithfally, and earned her reb: protectross faithfully, and earned her re-comendation of being a good, reliable girl. The simple but comprehensive recom-mendation was the only capital, the my stock in trade, she possessed. Out of a she built a-ylums, fed the poor, except the distressed, supported the aged mi infirm, built up a trade, gained recognition exclusive business and official circles, and exted a monument. She was first known in New Orleans in 1836, a widow, working as laun-less in the St. Charles Hotel, noted in her minial circles for her good work and honesty, and possessed of the confidence of her employ-M About the same time the Sisters of St. Vi on de Paul commenced gathering in their the destitute or phans of the city. Margaret ane to the Sisters in charge and offered her sistance—such assistance as a poor washeroman might venture to offer. It was accepted hthe trials, struggles, and privations that fol-wed, in the moving from one temporary shelto another, with means insufficient to prode for increasing charges, the washer-woman Margaret proved a godsend to them, with her mounitable courage, practical common sense, ad unfailing devotion. Supplementing her maining the donations she managed to atract from others, many a time she kept the If from the door by her own exertions alone. having every rebuil, never submitting to a reial, endless stories are told of her rencontres with ungracious merchants.
Once a large wholesale grocer told her he would give her the provisions begged for if she would carry them away herself. With a cheer-

fal "Thank you, sir," she departed, and re-suned in a short time with a wheelbarrow being filled to its utmost capacity she Med and touched, offered to wheel it for her. harow-load of food every day to the orphans if e could only have the opportunity to do so. ave the store, she walked out of one door, and "If you milicgly re-entering the other said : till me to leave again, I will come in again at the other door, and even through the window, you know I am begging for the orphans." Saving out of her wages money to buy two if the Sisters' asylum. Her hardy physical trength enabled her to perform all the duties of man in it and personally deliver the milk.
This was the beginning of her large acquaintare and great popularity among the lower larges, black and white. Morning and evening, a min or shine, a model of punctuality, she was be seen on her rounds, seated in a rough, oldmioned cart, behind two tin cans, her coarse lures and tanned akin, her Shaker bonnet, and yes beaming with irresistible good humor, he ready tact and cordial salutations, establishing profitable reputation for her. The market Profitable reputation for her. The market people would put ande bits of meat and vege ables for her, the hotel-keeper would save the boken victuals for her; collecting it in her cars would make an impartial distribution of it man the needy asylums. The Sisters deter-acted to build a suitable establishment for their

donations. In 1841 the St. Terest Asylum was completed—the a-ylum before which stands her monument to-day—and in ten years, thanks to Margaret's powerful co-operation, the prodigious debt contracted in building it was paid off. Having redeemed her word, she felt free to move away from the asylum and locate her dairy as an independent establishment in the fast growing "uptown" part of New Oricans. It throve and prospered beyond precedent, owing to her personal reputation. An infant asylum becoming a necessary adjunct to St.

Teresa, she tuned her dairy profits into what she always called her "Baby House," the magnificent St. Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum. A third asylum, the St. Elizabeth, to which grown orphans are transferred for industrial education from the St. Terest, was afterward added, completing the splendid system of practical charity known as Margaret's Acylums. During theterrible yellow fever epidemics of the lifties no one was more prominently efficient than Margaret. Going trem house to house among the poor, Protestant and Ca holic alike, she was indefat gable in ministering to the living, so thing the dying by ministering to the living, so thing the dying by her promise to "look after" the orphans—a promise they could trust her to keep.

Despite her charities she began to grow rich, and had money to lend to her friends. About 1859 such a ban led to a change of business. The proprietor of a large wholesale bakery had gained her friendship by his benevolence to the orphans. Eccoming embarrassed in his accounts, he applied to her and obtained assistance. Continued losses threatening his solvency ance. Contained losses threatening his knowed, to secure her debt he made over the establishment to her. The administrative talent and executive ability which had evolved a fortune from a dairy transformed the bankrupt bakery into one of the best paying investments in the S.uth. "Margaret's Bakery" soon began to be numbered among the great industries of New Orleans, and Margaret breast here to keep well known in Margaret herself began to be as well known in commercial circles as she had been in the world the poet as her life was from the of trade and charity. She supplied the asylums a dreamer. She is seated on a rude with bread at a nominal price, never failing a single morning to leave an equivalent in some shape or other, in the way of delicacy, under the loaves in the bottom of the big backets, and never failing at the end of the year to turn over honestly to charity God's share in her gains.

During the four years of the war, like most of the merchants, she had to struggle hard to main-tain herself, but in the severest trials she never relaxed in her self-impost taxations in favor of the unfortunate, adding to her regular charities liberal contributions to the Confederate soldiers and to their destitute families, most of whom became reduced to cruel extremities. She was a character around which anecdotes naturally cluster. Many amusing ones are related of her tilts with the United States soldiers during their occupation of the city, and it is a common saying that she was the only woman in New Orleans of whom the first General Commandant there was afraid. She always stood, however, on good terms with the authorities. When General Augur was ordered away from the city she preed by that fine compliment of the popul sented him with a handsome sword in token of the tacit refusal to credit to one family her appreciation of his good offices to herself and

same epidemic, took the little orphan in and same epidemic, took t they did not give it to the Sisters for a play-ground for the orphans. The result of her ex-postulations was that the Sisters got the ground. It was given back to the city when the poposi tion to erect the monument took proportin. It is now known as Margaret's Place. She was always prompt to further with substantial co-operation any public enterprise; every charitable institution in the city became a recipient of bounty. Besides public charities, she gave secretly and ceaselessly to private individuals. It is a current truth that she never saw misery, suffering, or destitution without relieving it.

About twelve years ago the Sisters of Charity got in trouble in Mexico, and were expelled some of them were even put in jail. The St Teresa Sisters went to Margaret in despair that they could do nothing for their companions.
"Can't they be brought?" "No; we have no means." Margaret left her sick bed, went down to the river to a Spanish captain, and told him he could make a certain sum by bringing the Sisters to New Orleans. She gave him half the money in advance, and told him the mo-ment he landed to call for Margaret and the rest should be his. The Sisters arrived at the specified time. She was terribly afraid of notoriety. On one St. Margaret's Day the orphans were promised a visit to her. The orphans were promised a visit to her. The Sister went to ask Margaret not to go out at the hour named. "Now don't do that, Sister; don't bring the children here. Every one will talk about it, and all the papers will describe the orphans' visit to Margaret." "But the children have been promised a treat." Well, now, you take the children to Canal street, march them up on side and down the other; take them to Hoimes'" (the fashionable dry goods atore), (the fashionable dry goods store), Holmes' and let the clerks talk to them. Don't hurry them; let them stay out just as long as they please, and that will be a treat indeed." "1 please, and that will be a treat indeed. "In walked the children," the Sister replied, "up and down everywhere to their hearts' content, and returned to the asylum. When we entered the door I could scarcely believe my eyes. The tables were spread with fruits and flowers and cakes and creams and candies of overy kind.
That was a treat indeed!"

The ladies of one of the Protestant orphan homes called upon her to get bread at a reduced price for some entertainment. She was indignant that they should expect her to set bread for an orphans' fair. "But we are Protestants," said the ladies. "You are working for the said the ladies. "You are working for the orphans; so am I. They are God's children, be they Catholic or Protestant," replied Margaret. Ever afterward she numbered that popular institution among her charities. Shortly after the Christmas holidays the ladies of another Protestant home called to thank her for her yearly donation. "Don's thank me," she simply said; thank the Lord."

She could neither read nor write nor make figure. She never employed an agent but once; he swindled her. Ever afterward she attended personally to her mammoth establishment. Her judgment was remarkable; no measure she ever advised turned out other than than she predicted. She took no vows, assumed no badge of her mission. Though sincerely religious, she was not at all bigoted. Her bakery was situated in the very business centre of the city. She stood in good, would make an impartial distribution of it mong the needy asylums. The Sisters determined to build a suitable establishment for their stormous charge. Margaret promised to stand by them until an asylum was built and the last corious), or gossip about "old times" people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts and city politicians. Though enjoying they were taken to Charge, a basis of ten miles. The coffin was placed in the configuration of the changed, themselve the remains of the changed, themselve the remains of the martyred youth were, on arrival from Kilkenny, themselve to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and cordial fellowship with her merchant neighbors

man with another, she never presumed on their) intimacy with her, never forgot her humble origin, and never corrected her plebeian speech. While giving away thousands she never expended more on herself personally than when the wages of laundress set bounds to her necessities. Her influence over the city was remarkable for breadth and strength. Her word was never questioned, her intentions never disputed. She was simply "Margaret."

She died on the 9th of February, 1882, leaving a reputation which lives to become an honor

ing a reputation which lives to become an honor to the city. Here charities were so closely administered as to have small margin for an estate. She made her mark under the will that distributed what money she had on hand among the asylums, and left her establishment and business to an orphan boy whom she had trained to the work herself. The newpapers appeared in heavy mourning for her, and the obituary notices publishing the simple record of her life. and work in the community exhausted all

preise.
The monument was a spontaneous outburst Hardly was it suggested before the money was raised. The commission was executed so quickly that before people realized that she was indeed gone the was again seated in their midst, natural and life-like, in garband position a very petrifaction from their memories. The dedication shape and realized was realized by ministers and retion services were rendered by ministers and re-presentatives from every religious denomination in the city, before a crowd composed of all that a city can bring together to honor one whose good will had embraced all that a city can con

THE LATEST MARTYR.

The greatest indirnation is expressed every where at the circumstances which led up to the death of poor young Larkin in Kilkenny jail. The facts as disclosed by the evidence at the inquest make up a very melancholy story. The deceased was the only son of a small farmer in Woodford, whose circumstances permitted of as comfortable living as a Connaught peacant usually enjoys. He was accustomed in the hoar to sickness when at home to the tender attentions of a nother, who was anxiously looking forward to the day of his return from his long imprisonment, and who now mourns his loss. To a man in such a position the dreadful hours which he sp at in solitude, without a soul to attend to his needs in his last sickness, are almost too terrible to think of. The only record of the time which preceded his death was that given by the right guard, who described the unfortunate young fellow as sitting by the side of his bed in the miserable cell trying to quench the thirst, which his allment brought prompt the thirst which his ailment brought upon him by rinsing his mouth with water. There was no one asked whether he needed anything. or even to carry out the treatment which the prison doctor prescribed as absolutely necessary for a man in his condition. The thoughts of one conscious that he was about to die far away from home and from a'l who were nearest and dearest to him can be imagined better than described. So changed was the appearance of Larkin in Ge to that his own father failed to recognise him. All his most intimate to recognise him. All his most intimate friends who saw the body said that if they were told it was the body of anybody else they would believe it quit as soon as they brought themselves to believe it it quite was that of Thomas Larkin. This fact shows character, and for the single offence of defending a neighbor's home he has been punished by the Tory Government by being permitted to die without a s.ul to utter consolation to him in his last moments. The funeral was fixed for eight o'clock on Thursday morning, when the remains were to be taken from the fail to the railway station, for conveyance to Woodford. At that hour an immense concourse of veor e assembled outside the prison walls to take part in the procession. The crowds formed up in processional order, and, headed by one of the local brass bands, moved towards the town. The coffin was berne on the shoulders of six young men from the city. The chief mourners were: Peter Larkin, father of the deceased; Michael Larkin, John Roche, P.L.G.; P. M'Dermott, P.L.G.; Michael Hogan, John Reilly, Francis O'Farrell, Patrick Beland, and Raymond

Keary.
The local clergy who attended were:
Rev. Michael Dalton, C.C.; Rev. Mr.
M'Grath, Adm., St. Patrick's; Rev. Mr.
Timothy, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Costigan, C.C.; Rev.
Mr. Grant, Rev. Mr. Walsh, C.C.; Rev. Mr.
Keon, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Brennan.

Amongst the general public present were:

The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Kilkenny, attended by the Swordbaarer and Mazebearer of the Corporation; Mr. William
O'Brien, M.P.; Mr. Edmond Leamy, B.L.;
Mr. M. Kennedy, T. C.; Mr. Mulhall, T. C.;
Mr. Coyle, T.C.; Mr. Wade, T.C.; Mr. Kenreally & A.

neally, &c., &c.
As the procession passed through the town it increased in size, and before the station was reached a multitude of respect-ful persons had joined the mourners. Nearly all the shops in the city put up shutters as the procession passed. In addition to those who took part in the funeral numbers of persons assembled at the street corners and scovered their heads as the procession passed. When the station was reached the priests chanted the office for the dead. | Kather M'Grath recited the prayers, and all present

joined in the responses.

As the train was about to move off towards Maryborough, the crowd pressed Mr. O'Brien

to say a few words.

Mr. O'Brien, M. P., came forward to the window of the carriage and said:—"People of Kilkenny, this is an occasion of very great so-lemnity, and I think it would be highly improper on my part, in presence of the dead here this morning, to introduce anything like bitterness, or resentment, or strife. This morning it is the function of the priest, and not of the politician, to perform the last office for the dead; and, thank God, we have priests among us who are not afraid or ashamed to pray with all the more fervor for our poor friend, because he was not only a good Catholic, but a brave Irishman. I shall only thank the Mayor of Kilkenny, the priests of Kilkenny, and the people of Kilkenny, for this most solemn and magnificent demonstration of respect for the dead. Poor Larkin is freed rom his fetters, and I believe that at the bar of eternal justice he will meet more mercy than he met from the judge of this world. I can only pray that God may have mercy on his soul (amen), and that God may save and prosper and free Ireland (cheers).

THE BURIAL—AFFECTING INCIDENTS.
On Thursday night week the remains of the martyred youth were, on arrival from Kilkenny, conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of

centre of the chapel, where the deceased usually attended Mass, and was covered over with wreaths of flowers. The chapel was deeply draped in black. Hundreds of parishioners, including the defenders of "Saunders Fort," who acted as a guard of honor, remained in the chapel during the might, and prayers were frequently offered for the repose of the soul of the decreased. At the pelock on Friday received. deccased. At ten o'clock on Friday morning a solemn Requiem Mass was chaunted. The cler

declased. At the oclock on Friday morning a solomn Requiem Mass was chainted. The cler gymen present, and those who subsequently joined the funeral procession, were:—
Rev. P. J. Coen, P.P., Woodford; Rev. W. Roche, do; Rev. P. Egan, P.P., Ballimakill; Rev. P. Horan, P.P., Whitegate; Rev. J. Hozan, C.C., do; Rev. R. Meagher, C. C. Loughrea; Rev. M. E. Holland, O.D.G., Provincial, The Abbey, Loughrea; Rev. J. Pelly, C.A., Portunna; Rev. J. Corcoran, C.C., do; Rev. J. Hannen, C.C., Fodyke; Rev. J. Clancy, C.C., Frakle; Rev. J. Callagy, P.P., Doniry, Rev. J. W. Fahy, C.C., Kiltula, and Rev. J. Kenney, O.P., Roula.

After the Requiem Mass the funeral procession was f. rmed. There were present contingents from Woodford, Loughrea, Ryrecourt, Medick, Portunna, Kilemore, Lynagh, Whitegate, Mountshannon, Scariff, Bodyke, Feakle, Donry, Balinakill, Kiltulla, Abbey, Looscana, Atherry, Leitenn, Shannonside, &c., &c., P. Was almost investible to form no activation of the form of the process.

Atheury, Leitrun, Shannonside, &c., &c. 15 was almost impossible to form an opinion as to of the procession which extended over two meles. The procession moved on towards Abbey, the family bucial-ground of the Larkins. When the burial-ground was reached the pall-bearers formed a semi-circle around the prayers for the dead, and the grave having been blessed by the Rev. P. Egnn, P.P., the remains of the brayest defender of "Samiders" Fort were lowered down amoust the tears of the people present. All then knelt down, and prayers were frequently offered for the soul of the decrased.

the decrased.

When the grave was covered over, and the wreath placed on it, the Roy. P. Egao, P.P., Ballioakid, addressed the people. As it was a religious ceremony he appealed to the people to restrain their feelings, and give vent to neither cheers nor greans. The first thought that struck him was that he wished Balfour and Chief. Baron Palles were present to witness the sail but the proportional downstrain in horse of the magaticent demonstration in honor of the last victim to the cause of Ireland. Thomas Larkin was a martyr for the cause of Ireland. The blood of martyrs was the seed of the Church; so, too, was it the seed of Irish na-tionality. Thomas Larkin was done to death by Irish landlordism and English misrule. Thomas Larkin had passed away, but he was certain that he was at that moment weating a martyr's crown with a halo of glory around him. He, as his confessor for some time, said that few purer spirits have gone before God. His name has been added to the grand roll of Trish mar-tyrs who paved the way for their successors for that bright and happy future which is before

the people of Ireland.
Rev. P. J. Coen, P.P., Woodford, who was visibly affected, said his feelings were so invisibly affected, said his teerings were so or tense that he could only thank the 2lergy and people for attending and showing their sym-pathy for the bereaved father, mother and ris-ters of poor Thomas Larkin, and for the cause

for which he suffered and died.

The people then dispersed, and as they were leaving the churchyard the father of Thomas Larkin said, in reply to a sympathiser: "I am not i poor man; I am a rich man, fer Thomas has gone to heaven for his country." A matter in connec-tion with the sad event, which has been strongly commented on, is worthy of note. When Thomas Larkin's father returned with the remains from Kilkenny he found a process of ejectment, at the suit of Lord Charricarde, awaiting him.

DR. KENNY, M.P., ON THE KILL NG OF LARKIN. The following letter in reference to the above

atrocity has appeared in the Freeman:—
15 Rutland-square, September 30. DEAR Sig,—Mr. O'Brien's letter in your issue of this morning on the doing to death of poor Larkin in Kilkenny jail must have sent a thrill of disgust and horror through every breast not dead to all human sympathics. On the facts as stated so directly and dispassionately by Mr. O'Brien, no impartial mind can possibly evade the conclusion that foul play or gross neglect marks this piteous tragedy from beginning to end, for feel that justice is aught but a mockery in the feel that justice is augnt out a mockery in the country, unless every efficial, be he doct r or layman, in any way responsible for Lackin's death, is put on his trial for manslaughter. All honest minds, English as well as Irish, must revolt against a prison system, no matter who its victim, so infacaous as that revealed in this transaction, and I feel certain that public opinion on both sides of the hannel will loudly demand a thorong's investigation of the circuinstances attending Larkin's removal, and will rest satisfied with hothing less. I affirm without fear of contradiction tha no young, strong, healthy man, such as Larkin was when imprisoned, ought to die of simple uncomplicated distributa in three days unl sa through neglect .-- I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

J. E. KENNY.

A NEW CONVERG. A METHODIST MINISTER BECOMES A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

A METHODIST MINISTER RECOMES A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Before the usual daily Mass for the students at the Ottawa College on Saturday, a very interesting crommny took place in the beautiful charlet of that institution. This was the profession of footh, absolution from a reception into the Catholic Caurch of Mr. Emila Brun, lately a minister of the Methodist Church. Mr. Brun is a Frenchman of Hu unenot descent and cacation, and cannot be cannot be carried of Mr. Emila Brun, lately a minister of the Methodist Church. Mr. Brun is a Frenchman of Hu unenot descent and cacation, and cannot to Canada nearly hree years ago as a professor in the Westeyan College, in Montreal. He hanget in that Institution for nearly two years, when he went to New Orleans by medical advice. There he contracted malarial fever, and was compelled to resum to Montreal. Having since his arrival in America become a musister, he was sout to the Mattawa district to evaugelize the French Canadians, but his studies had in the meantime led him to a conviction of betief in the Roman Catholic Church, and he sought the advice of some of the priosts in that zection, in consequence of which he came to Ottawa, and placed himself under the instruction of the Superior of the College, the Rev. Father Flyard. On Saturday morning, the chapiel being filled by students, Mr. Brun, accompanied by his sponsors, kinelf in the authority and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. The usual ceremony of haptism fellowed. Father Payard then celebrated Mass, during which the new couvert made his first communion.—

Ottawa Cutsen.

Rome, Oct. 23.—Mgr. Persico, the Papal En.

ROME, Oct. 23.-Mgr. Persico, the Papal envoy to Ireland, has returned to the city. It is stated that at an audience had with Cardinal Pampolla, the Papal socretary of state, Mgr. Persico declared that his reception in Ireland could not have been more satisfactory. The political situation in that country was unchanged, the Roman Catholic Bishops finding themselves unable, even in the interests of the Church, to alter their attitude towards the British Government. It is reported that Cardinal Simeon, Mgr. Porsico and Father Gauldi will, however, continue to seek data to serve as a basis of negotiations which the Pope is anxious

A BRAVE KNIGHT.

SIR WILFRID BLUNT, FORMERLY A CONSERVATIVE, IS ARRESTED FOR IRELANDS SAKE.

English Sympathizers with flome Rule At tacked by the Police - Sensational Scenes-Thomas Condon Arrested -Resisting Eviction.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23 .-- Placards were posted in Woodford, County Galway, this morning summoning an indignation meeting under the auspices of the British Home Rule Union. Sir Wilfred Blunt, who was tyrnorly a Conserva-tive but is now a Home Ruler, was announced to preside, supported by Mr. Rowlands and other English members of Parliament. The meeting was proclaimed by the Government and reinforcements of police and troops arrived in the morning and paraded the streets. Thousands of persons flocked into the town. A platform was creeted in a field behind the main street. When the speakers mounted the platform Divisional Magistrate Byrne forbade Blunt to hold the meeting. Elunt defied the magistrate and the police were ordered to clear the platform. So yer d police men seized Elunt, and although he violently resisted threw him from the platform. Elunt return d to the design. turned to the platform, and was again thrown off. Then, pale and breathless, he should:
"Are you such danned cowards that you dare
not are stone?" The district inspector replied,
"I are stoyen," who reupon R unt was seized
and in wheld off under except, his wife following.

The police charged up as the crowd that followed, and injured many persons. Mr. Rowlands asked for three cheers for Blunt, which were given heartly. The crowd was kept back by fusiliers. Blunt was brought before two maby fusiliers. Blant was brought before two magnitudes, and on refusing to promise to refrain from participating in meetings, he was retained in custody. Plant and another prisoner were conveyed to Longhrea jail this evening. During the row Constable Connor refused to obey the order to charge the crowd and threw down his baton. He was arrested. Two meetings were afterwards held on the outskirts of the town, at which the arrest of Blant was denounced. This morning before the meeting Blant handed to Magistrate Byrne a written protest against the Government's action in proclaiming the meeting. Later, Inspector Murphy claiming the meeting. Later, Inspector Murphy visited Blunt and informed him that no meeting would be allowed. After the struggle on the patform Lady Blunt fainted and lay on the pratorn hady fluid failed and lay on the grass unconscious for some time. Mr. Rowlands and several reporters also suffered in the scuille. Rev. Mr. Fagan was arrested, but was afterwards released. Mr. Roche, peor law guardian, was arrested for assaulting the police. Lady lituit clung to her husband's arm and refused to leave hum. Blunt, when asked if he would give bail, replied that, as an Englishman, he believed that the whole action of the police was illeral. that the whole action of the police was illegal, and he would rather be imprisoned than giv a pledge to a requesentative of the Tory Govern ment.

LOHD BANDOLPH AGAIN. Lospon, Oct. 22.-Lord Randolph Churchill speaking at Newcastle to-day, declared that Mr.

Gladstone's proposals regarding treland, as they now stood, meant the breaking up of the Union and the ruin of the Empire. He denied that the Government had lightly adopted coercion. They had tried to rule Ireland by ordinary law until the Plan of Campaign rendered that im-possible. Lard Randolph ridiculed the idea that the Parnellites had changed their methods and aims.

AN EVICTION RES STRD.

Duntin, Oct. 22.—An attempt was made to evict a widow named Foley from her house at Ballykerogaz, county Wesford, to-day. Twenty-eight mon defended the house and the attempt was a failure. The consequency men were smothered with vitriol, boiling tur and red-hot iron. The military were summoned

Dunnes, Oct. 24.—The nows of the arrest of Wilfred blunt caused the greatest excitement in this city. A feeling of intense gratification prevails among the Nationalists. Mr. Harring on last night said be did not believe Mr. Blun would be detained or prosecuted, but he added it will do good, and I should not wonder if we

ear more of it. William O'Brien was paying a visit to Mr. Dillon when the news of Mr. Blunt's arrest was received. Both gentlemen expressed great concern for the personal inconvenience to which Mr. Blunt would be subjected, but could not conceal their gratification at the turn avents had taken. The interest was intensified when it became known that the telegraph wires between Portumns and Woodford had been out and the service suspended for several hours. The great estactivity prevailed at Dublin Castle, communi cations being constantly seat and received. Sir Wilfred Flunt's letter to Magistrati

Byrn ; guaranteed moderate language on the part of speakers. He warned the magistrate that he would hold him responsible if he at tacked an unarmed and orderly metting. thirty persons were more or less seriously in-jured at Woodford. The feeling against the police runs very high. It is stated that in many instances they had recourse to unnecessary

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Standard says Si Wilfred Blant had unintentionally done good service for the Government by showing English formentors of disturbance in Ireland that they are to be treated exactly the same as native agitators. Says the Standord: "We are bound to admit that but for his most opportune challenge he would have escaped Scota free. The police marely stopped the meeting."

Thomas Joseph Condon, Nationalist M.P., has been arrested at Mitchellstown charged with having intimidated a witness.

ROME, Oct. 21.-The Observatore Romano publishes an interview with Father Gnaldi, who accompanied Mgr. Persico on the special Papal mission to Ireland. Father Gualdi says all the addresses presented to Mgr. Persico in Ireland express fidelity and boundless confidence in the Holy See. There exists in that country an agitation, based not only upon the memory of the ancient wrongs Engagement of the second land inflicted upon her, but also upon serious present necessities which demand attention. The presence of Mgr. Persico contributed to keeping the country tranquil. Father Gualdi states that there is every ground for the hope that means will be found to settle the differences between landlords and tenants, especially as the Irish are very far from desiring a separation from England. Catholics and Protestants alike, Father Gualdi says, have confidence in the Poye,

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a bad cold and is confined to his bed. He is also suffering from excessive fatigue, superinduced by his travels of the past few days and the many speeches made by him in that time,

DISHOP M'QUADE INDIGNANT. TIERCE DENUNCIATION OF DR. MIGLIANN TOWN

THE PULPIT.

ROCHUSTER, N.V., Oct. 23.—The Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Rochester, replied to the strictures of Dr. McGlynn made at a united labor mass meeting, held Thursday evening, in a sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning, which has created a dioched amount of the server has created a decided sensation in this city. The following extracts from the discourse will give an idea of its tenor:—

"On Thursday of last week an excommunicat-of Catholic priest, who is running about turning the stem for the grinding of politicians' axes, addressed a Rochester audience—such as it was. Of the men who supported this unfrocked priest by their presence, whose mames are given in the daily papers, it is unto resource to speak at present. The political heresies of communism in land are as old as the hills."

SHOULD HAVE PLISTERED THE LIFS.

"How those words should have blistered the lips of the man who once stood at the abar of God?" exclaimed the Bishop, referring to the statement of Dr. McGlynn that most mins were litted for their calling by their professional garbor ly. The right reverend gentleman appelled to his people, whose children consistent disone of these mins, and who had been ministered to by them, whether he was not justified in his nidigitation against the atterances of this "bold, brave, burly ex priest." "Is it any wender," he continued, "that people ask, "Who is chis unfortunate man, who has a tongue of scorn for the lowly as well as the high in station?" It is easy to answer this cuestion. He is a man who for years accepted the food and clothing of the Propaganda, which his move calls "the machine." Penhaps he will say that that expression, teo, in " How those words should have blistere I the Perhaps he will say that that expression, teo, in a joke. But, oh, the malice! And this is the man who calls the Cardinal who presided over him 'a yellow skinned Italian.'

CARRECT T ST. STEPHEN'S

The Bishop then alluded to Dr. McClynn's career at St. Stephen's. He said that Dr. Mg-Clynn found himself, when a very young man, priest over the largest Catholic congregation in the country. After nineteen years the church found itself \$15,000 in debt, without schools and considerably disorganized. The priest had the most expensive percentable of any priest in New York. He had vacations in denty, and the appliance of the world cheesed him end. He was either meapable or indifferent to his work, and ought to have been removed long before he was.

As for his reasons for denouncing its. Mu-Clynn from the pulpit, the Beshep said:— "There have been very few of my people who have gone to hear him and those are if such a character that by their secession we should lose nothing. The danger is that he will mislead agnorant persons by his lond professions of Catholicism. I am bound, as Bishop, 25 stard my flock. I am not responsible for those who are wayward and will not heed my vorze, but I am responsible to my God when my consaience tells me to ruise my voice rgainst wrong. When a Catholic priest, or an instruct 1 Catholic, goes to hear this man it is a sin, and he it liable to excommunication. If this thing goes on you will find that I and other Catholic Bishop will pronounce sentence of excommunication against those who, not being ignorant, hover about this man.

MEN AND WOMEN.

The intellectual capacity of woman

IRREGULARITIES IN THE CLEVERNES & AMAD GOOD-NESS OF THEM.

problem—and not a very pressing one—for the future to decide, while their present moral capa-city is a matter of observation. Graxted that popular opinion may have somewhat moderrated the powers which have as yet been imperiently tested, there is no very apparent reason why it should have overrated the merits which could be proved and numbered, unless indeed there is somewhere hidden in the recesses of the public mind a conviction that after all men and women are "pretty much of a muchness," and that there-fore, if for any reason we credit one or other of there with any special rierit, we must in fairness discover or invent some counterbalancing merit or defect that will make the scales as even as our widest involuntary generalizations declare them to be. We knew of men to be incomparably wise, we know of women incomparably good, and so it seems natural when we want to generalizeabout the good qualities of the sexes to speak of men as inturally clever and women as naturally good. But are not the best of men really as good as the best of women? Have there not been in the world's history as many men as women eminent for goodness! We have endeavored to show why the natural cleverness of woman—assuming it to exist—has remained comparatively undeveloped and un-productive; but as regards both cler errors and productive; but as regards both devernoss and goodness, is not any kind of ominonce in either sex so far the exception as to make us hesitate in claiming either as a psychological sex characteristic?—Ninsteinth Contury.

A GRAND CATHOLIC CONCRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—It is now decided that next summer, there shall be held in London a reat congress of lay and clerical delegates from Il English speaking communities in the world Preliminary meetings were recently held at which three main subjects for discussion were suggested, namely, the attitude of the Catholic Church toward education in general, whether it is possible to arrange for greater co-operation of the laity in the work of the church, and to of the latty in the work of the cauren, and no consider what steps should be taken for the diffusion of Catholic literature among the masses. Cardinal Newman, Cardinal Manning and a majority of the Catholic hierarchy in and a majority of the Cattolic interactly in England approved the proposal, which is to be submitted to a full meeting of the principal and most influential Catholics. This scheme has, been afoot for two years and now seems likely to be realized.

She-I don't seem to care much about dancing now-a days. Of course, when I was younger—He—It is scarcely possible that you can have been younger than you are now

A poet enys :- "For thee I'd cast the world aside." It is hoped that he will do nothing of the kind. The world might go bumping up against some of the other planets, and frighten timid persons into fits.

Young Gent-Fraulein Alms, allow me to compliment you on your splendid milk white teeth?" Daughter of Parvenu (simpering)— Ah! and yet they are only my-week day set.

Between dear friends: "Do you know that little Mrs. H. pretends to be a collector of antiquities? You don't believe she really has any, do you?" "Oh, yes; her certificate of birth to begin with?"

IRENE THE FOUNDLING;

Or, The Slave's Revenge. By the Author of "The Banker of Bedford."

CHAPTER IX,-Continued. "Ob, what a curse is civil war," said Abner, with a sigh, "dividing nations, pec-ple and kindred." And, leaning against the trunk of the giant old hickory, he stood for a moment lost in painful reverse.

The beat of a horse's hoofs aroused him, and he saw his brother approaching. To reach the house he was compelled to pass within a few feet of the hickory tree, and must inevitably discover Abner, who, however, made no effort to conceal himself. Standing in the shade of the tree as he was, Oleah did not see his brother until he was within a few feet of him, and then could not distinguish his features.

"Halloo, whom have we here?" he said, reining in his horse abraptly.
"Who is there?" Speak quick, or it may be worse for you," oried impetuous Oleah, not receiving an immediate answer.

"Well, I might inquire what you are doing

there?" said Oleah. "And I might ask what you are doing here, and where you are going, and a hundred other questions. If I were to tell you I was star-gazing you would not believe me. "I don't know; I might," said Oleah.
"You were sentimental at times when a boy, and the habit of looking at the moon and stairs may have followed you into maturer

grown tree when I first remember seeing it."
'Yes, and we have often climbed its

branches or swung beneath them." "That is all true," said Oleah, restlessly, "but why talk of that, above all other times,

to-night."
"It brings pleasant memories of our happy childhood. And why not to night as well as

any other time?' said Abner, I have reasons for not wishing to talk or to think of the past to night," said Oleah. "I have enough to trouble me without bringng up recollections that are now anything but pleasant."

"Recollections of childhood are always pleasant to me," said Abner, "and when storms of passion sway me, such thoughts The tents were a motley assem calm the storm and soothe my turbulent mind once more to peace."

"Have you been in a rage to night?" asked Oleah, with a smile.

"Then why are you conjuring recollections of the past?" "I have not conjured them up; they come

unbidden. This night, above all others, I would not drive the thoughts of our past "And why?" asked Oleah, uneasily.

"Because this night we part, Oleah, per-haps forever."

Oleah, rash, hot-headed, fiery Oleah, had a tender heart in his bosom, and now he was sergeant was trying to initiate a squad of raw trembling with emotion, although he made recruits into some of the mysteries of drillan effort to appear calm.

"How do you know that we are to part to night?" he asked. We are both going from our home, and going in different directions. We are standing on opposite sides of a gulf momentarily growing wider."

A fearful suspicion crossed Olcah's mind, "Do you leave home to-night?"

" Yes." "Where are you going?"

"To join the army of my country and the

Union.

brother would enter the army of the North. "Abner, Abner," he cried, hurriedly dismounting from his horse and coming to his brother's side, "for heaven's sake say that it

is not true !" "But it is true," said Abner, sadly. "Tonight we separate, you to fight for the cause of the South, I for the preservation of the

Unioa." "O Abner, O my brother, how can you be so blinded? It is a war between the North and South, the only object of the North being to give freedom to our slaves. You will see,

if the North should be successful, that every negro in the land will be freed."
"And you will see that the North has no such intentions. Mr. Lincoln, although a Republican, was born in a slave State, and he will not free the slaves. But, Olean, it is useless for us to discuss these matters; we

part to night, and let us-"But should we meet," said Oleah, his hot blood mounting to his face, "it will be as enemies. You are my brother now, but when you don the hated uniform of an Abolition soldier you will be my enemy; for I have sworn by the eternal heavens to cut asunder every tie of friendship or kindred when I find them arrayed against our cause.

your vows. Do not make them just yet." "I have already made them; and whoever confronts me with a blue coat and a Yankee musket is an enemy, whatever blood runs in

"Oleah," said Abner,

"be not too rash in

"I pray that we may never meet thus, said Abner. "Rather would I have you find among the slain the body of one you no longer own as a brother."

One of the stable men now appeared, leading Abner's horse. Olesh's hot passion was gone; his eyes were misty, his voice was choked. The brothers clasped hands in silence, and five minutes later Abuer was galloping down the road.

CHAPTER X.

THE BEGINNING OF SOLDJER LIFE. A curious scene presented itself at the Junction. But before we attempt to describe the former, we will give the reader some idea of the latter. The Junction was the termiuns of one railroad and the junction of two others. Une of the railroads led to Washington, one to Pittsburg, and one to Baltimore. It was not a large town; a viliage of perhaps twelve or fifteen hundred inhabitants, blackened by the smoke of engines. The surrounding country was broken and rough, with hills rising upon hills, deep ravines, rocky gorges, and winding streams, lined with a luxuriant growth of pine and maple. while far away in the distance the gray peaks of mountains could be seen.

The Junction was about twenty miles north-east of Snagtown, there being no railroad to the latter place, though there was a hard beaten turnpike, with a daily mail-coach running between the two. Some of the houses about the Junction were of brick, but the majority of wood. There were neat little cottages, looking like fairy abodes, amid the green vines and blooming flowers of Springtime, and there were cottages neither neat nor fairy-like in aspect; the log hovel, showing signs of decay and neglect. But the village, taken as a whole, was a very pretty

It was about the let of May. The President had called for eighty-two thousand more | the bugle,

men, finding seventy-five thousand wholly inadequate to put down the rebellion. Virginia was at this period in a constant state of alarm. Sumter had fallen, Harper's Ferry and Nor-folk Navy-yard were in the hands of the rebels, while a mob, in the city of Baltimore, had attacked Massachusetts and Pennsylvania | b.en with the company now for over a week. troops on their way to the defense of Wash-

ington. lected about Washington, as speedily as possible, under General Scott, the veteran hero of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and the Mexican War, the volunteers who flocked to their country's defense in answer to the President's parting with his baother, all were fresh in call. Volunteer companies were raising all over the country. In the extreme Northern States, in the defense of the Federal Government; in the extreme Southern States, in defence of the Confederate Government, and in some of the Middle and Western States, companies were raised for both sides. In there were men in some of the more Northern slave States, who mustered with the rebels and were actually in the Confederate service before they knew it.

from under the branches of the old tree.

The two brothers had grown more and more estranged, but as yet there had been no open rupture between them.

"Well I might in the branches of the old tree.

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"Well I might in the branches of the old tree."

"Well I might in the branches of the old tree.

"Well I might in the branches of the old tree." was but one company that was a complete organization, uniformed and armed at the expense of the Government. It was a company of mounted infantry, under command of Captain Wordle, armed with musket, uniformed in the Government blue, and furnished with horses in order to scout the country.

The Government found it impossible to turn out arms and clothing fast enough to supply the volunteers at once, and it was late in the summer of 1861 before they were all "It is," answered Oleah; it was a full the case with two hundred of those at the control of the summer of 1861 before they were all equipped. Many armed themselves, as was the case with two hundred of those at the case with two hundred of rifles. Junction. Their arms consisted of rifles, shot-guns, and such other weapons as they were able to furnish themselves with.

The Junction, as we have said, presented a curious scene. Five tall, white army tents had been erected for Captain Wardle's men, and there were a score or more enclosures, ambitious to be known as tente, made from Virginia wagon-covers, sail-cloth, oil-cloth, sheeting, and bed-ticking. They were of various sizes and shapes; some so small that four men would fill them; others large enough to hold twenty-five. Some of them were equare, some round, like Indian wigwams, and others more like a circus canvas than

The tents were a motley assemblage, and so, and to a greater extent, were the men therein sheltered. There was first the com-pany of Captain Wardle, properly uniformed and armed, and intensely military in appear ance and behavior. They were always drilling when not scouting the country; the raw recruits standing by, overwhelmed with admiration at their easy proficiency in the manual of arms, or the intricate and mysterious movements of the company drill.

It was early morning, and the smoke was ascending from half a hundred camp-fires. The scene was a constantly varying panorama of straw hats, linen coats, broadcloth coats, colored, flannel and white shirts. An orderly

Remember the position of a soldier," said the orderly. "Heels close together, head up, the eyes striking the ground twenty paces away. Now, shoulder arms! Great Moses! Tom Koontz, can't you learn how to bandle a gun? Keep the barrel vertical!

Do you call that vertical?"
"What d'yo mean by sayin' vartical?" asked Koontz.

The orderly explained for the hundredth time, that vertical meant straight up and down. He had them then count off by twos. Dleah started back as if he had received a beginning at the right, then he instructed stunning blow in the face. Abner was aware them that at the order of "right face," numthat Oleah had enlisted in the Confederate ber one was to take a half step obliquely to to the left, bringing them in double file at right face. But when he gave the order, half the men had forgotten their number. Confusion and dismay resulted, and the long suffering orderly sat down and swore until he was exhausted.

Camp-life was new to all, and its povelty kept all in a perpetual excitement. There was but little discipline. Officers ordered men and men ordered each other. Every one had suggestions to make, and those who knew the least offered the most of them.

"I tell you," said Sergeant Swords to Corporal Grimm, "that tent is not strong. The center pole is too weak, and the guy

ropes are rotten. It'll go down." "I always knowed them boys didn't know how to fix a tent," said Corporal Grimm, plying his jaws vigorously on a huge piece of

pig-tail tobacco. "Yes, sir; they've got a good deal to learn yet," said Sergeant Swords, with a sigh.

"I do hate to see any one, who don't know anything about soldier life, pretend to know so much," said Corporal Grimm, who had had ten days' experience before he enlisted in his present company. "So do I," said Sergeant Swords, who had

soen at least six days' service. "They'll find yet they had better take some one class advice what's had experience. Why, when I was with Captain Strong's men, and we marched forty miles to Goose Creek Bridge to keep the rebels from burnin' it, we fixed a tent up like that, and the first night after we encamped, there came up a rain-storm, and blowed the thing a quarter of a mile into a brush heap."

"Did I ever tell you what a hard time we had when I was under General Preston," asked Corporal Grimm, by way of introduction to a story which should redound to his

own greatness. "No, I believe not," answered Sergeant Swords, with more courtesy than truthfulness, for he had heard the story at least s dozen times.

"Well, sir, them was tryin' times," said Corporal Grimm, shaking his head and mas-ticating his quid with the air of a man who has suffered. "Why, sir, we marched eighty-five miles on foot, and all the rations we got was dried bacon, hams, and crackers. Oh. I just thought I would give anything for something substantial to eat, or a drink of coffee! The boys all run out of tobacco, too, an' we had an awful time." The thought of these hardshigs brought to his face an expression of extreme agony.

"Why didn't you press something to est? You passed through a country where there was plenty, didn't you?" asked Sergeant

Swords.
"Yes, but what could fifteen hundred men do at present! Why, they couldn't a got enough to feed one brigade, let alone our whole army," answered Corporal Grimm, who, as much service as he had seen, did not -xactly know how many men it took to constitute a brigade.

"We soldiers have hard times," said Sergeant Swords, brushing some of the mud off his blue jean coat. "Wonder how soon we'll draw our clothing and arms?' "Don't know, but hope soon. I'm tired of

these farmer brown breeches. I want a blue cost with strines on the sleeves.' At this moment there came a blast from

K" Roll call," sald Sergeant Swords. A general gathering of each company about

the Captain's tent followed. Abner Tompkins was First Lieutenant of the company of which Sergeant Swords and Corporal Grimm were members. He had

The morning drill was over, and the volun-teers were lounging about the tents, on the The Federal Government, on the other grass; Abner was leaning with his arm hand, was straining every nerve. It had collaborate the saddle-bow of his faithful horse, that he was about to turn out to grace. The mind of the young lieutenant was full of fancies and memories. His sudden departure his thoughts, and his eyes naturally wandered back toward the road that led to his home. A familiar sight met his view. Coming down the hill, attended by a member of his own company, who had been on picket guard, was his father's carriage driven by the

family coachman.

Abner started. Why was he coming to the Junction? The carriage drave up to Abner's tent, and the guard, making what he meant for a military salute, said :

"Lieutenant, here is a man as says he wants to see you." "All right, Barney, you can leave him

here." The guard turned, and hurried back to his post as though the Nation's safety depended

on his speed. The driver opened the carriage door, Mr. Tompkins alighted, and father and son met with a cordial hand-grasp. Abner led his father into the officers' tent which was at present deserted by its usual occupants.
"Have you seen Oleah since?" asked

Abner. "I have, 'was the reply.
"Where?'

" At his camp." "Why, father, how dare you go there, when your sentiments are known to be directly opposed to their cause? It was very dangerous.

"Not very dangerous, since I have a son who is an officer in that army.'

"What office does Oleah hold?" "Second Lieutenant."
"I suppose Seth Williams and Howard

Jones are there?" "Yes, and Harry Smith."

"Harry Smith ?"

"Why, he is no Confederate at heart." "So are not a great many who are in their

ranks." "I have been daily expecting Diggs here," said Abner.
"Diggs, Henry Diggs?" asked Mr. Tomp

kins curiously. "Yes; he promised me he would come here and join our company," said Abner.
"He is on the other side," replied Mr.

Tompkins. What?" "He is on the other side. He is a corporal

in Oleah's company."
"Why, the contemptible little scamp!
He promised me faithful he would come here and enlist."

"He is a man who cannot resist persuasion, and some one on the other side got the last persuade of him."

"True, Diggs has no mind of his own," said Abner. "I have sometimes wished that my sons minds were not quite so decidedly their own,

said the planter with a sad smile and a doubtful shake of the head. "Did you try to persuade Oleah to leave the Southern army?"

"No: he has conscientiously esponsed the cause, and I would not have him do violence to his conscience. I talked to him mostly about you."

" About me ?" "Yes. I told him, as I now tell you, that if he had a principle which he thought right, he was right to maintain it; but while he fought in one army to remember always that he had a brother in the other, and, if by chance he should meet that brother in the struggle, to set brotherly love above party "What did he say?"

"He promised that he would, and now I have come for your promise also.'

"I make it freely, father. It has always been my intention to meet Oleah as a brother whenever we meet."

"This is now a sundered Nation," said Mr. Tompkins, "and its division has divided many families. It may be that brothers' swords shall drink brothers' blood, but, oh Abner, let it not be your fate to be a fraticide.

Mr. Tompkine lingered until late in the day, when he entered his carriage, and was driven towards his home.

That night the Colonel sent for Captain Wardle and told him that he had been informed of a body of rebels collecting on the headwaters of Wolf creek, not more than three or four miles from Snagtown, and instructed him to take sixty of his own company and fifty of the new recruits and proceed there the next day, starting early in the morning, to break up the rebel camp, and capture every person found there.

There was another motley and undisciplined body of men encamped on Wolf creek. Wolf creek was a clear rapid stream, whose fountain-head was in the Twin Mountains. It came dashing from their craggy sides in many small rivulets, which, at their base, united to form this beautiful stream that flowed through a dark, dense forest in the valley, passing at one place within a half mile of Snagtown.

The camp, however, was three or four miles further up the stream, in what the military leaders considered a more advantageous location, on the main road that lead from Snagtown by the Twin Mountains to a village be-

The numbers of the Confederates were increasing daily. As soon as the volunteers went into camp, those in sympathy with the cause came in from all the country round, until between three or four thousand men had assembled, ill-armed, undisciplined, con fident, and full of enthusiasm. But one company had yet elected officers. Colonel Scrabble, an old Mexican soldier, was commander-in-chief of this force. Of the organized company, Oleah Tompkins was second lieutenant and Patrick Henry Diggs was corporal.

Mr. Diggs had experienced considerable disappointment when the company failed to elect him captain; when a vote was taken for first lieutenant, he made a speech which secured him two votes; for second lieutenant, Oleah Tompkins was chosen. He was about to retire from the field and from the army, and had even applied for his discharge, when the captain appointed him corporal.

He did not like to accept a position so in-significant, but, when he reflected that there were a number of corporals who had risen to be generals, and that the prospect for his promotion was good, he became pacified, and very reluctantly assumed the office.

The spot where the Confederates were en camped had formerly been used for holding camp meetings; it was a grove, surrounded on every side by a dense forest, and the high road, which led past the place, approached it in so circuitous a manner that it could not be seen fifty rods either way.

The Confederates had chosen so secluded a

fantastic affairs, and could vie even with can defend it. (Cheers and cries of, "Let those of the Junction in variety of shape and her come!" Gentlemen, hem!—comrades, those of the Junction in variety of shape and material, and showed quite as great a lack of liberty is in the very air, and the citizens of skill in arrangement. The men were of althe South breathe it, and now that the most every class, dress, and nation; but the dark, sharp-cut Southern feature predeminated.

They were fiery, quick-tempered men, whose rashness nearly always excelled their judgment. Most of them were dressed in the garb of Virginia farmers, without any appearance or pretense to uniform. Their arms were shot-guns, rifles, and ancient musketsa few of them excellent, but the majority inferior. As a class, they were men who enjoyed fox chases, wolf hunts, and horse races, and the present phase of their life they appeared to regard as a frolic.

Camp fires were smoldering, and camp kettles bung suspended over them. As at the Junction, there was a great deal of talk about camp life, and suggestions by the score were indulged in. The sergeants walked about with much dignity, and our corporal had grown to feel the importance of his office; he had the drill manual constantly in his hands, and conned its pages with the uttermost diligence.

Corporal Diggs was a general in embryo, and his name was yet to ring through the trump of fame, until, among all nations, it should become a household word; he felt within his soul the uprising of greatness, as he looked through his glasses with the air of one born to command. And to think that he was an officer already—a corporal, men under him, to whom his word was law! Truly, the dream of his life was now beginning to be realized, his dearest desire was about to be fulfilled.

Corporal Diggs had, from his carliest boyhood, thirsted for military glory; he had poured over the pictures of famous generals represented as leading the dashing cavalry on their charge, amid blind smoke and flashing swords, or guiding the infantry by a wave of the hand, and had longed for an opportunity to do likewise. True, he was a mere corporal, but it took only a few sweeping strides from corporal to general. The soldiers did not seem at present to regard him with awe and admiration, but they had not yet seen him under fire; they did not know how coolly he could undergo so trying an ordeal. He longed for battle as the war horse that already sniffs the fray. Once in battle, he would so signalize himself by his coolness and daring as to be mentioned in the colonel's report, and would undoubtedly be at once promoted.

Corporal Diggs was full of fire and running over with enthusiasm. No man in all the camp seemed as busy as he; his tireless, short legs stumped about from place to place continually, his head thrown back, his eyes shining brilliantly through his glasses, a rusty, naked sword in his right hand. Occasionally the official duty of Corporal Diggs brought him to a standatill and then he would thrust the point of his sword in the ground, and lean upon it As the sword was a long one when standing upon end, it came near reaching the chin of the born warrior who carried it.

No one could appreciate the greatness of this great man. "Why did you leave before I showed you?" and other such frivolous phrases were constantly sounded in his ears. The gallant soldier sometimes became highly indignant, but he soothed himself with the volley into the camp, which awoke the echoes reflection that all this would be changed after of the forest and seemed to the terrified rethey had once witnessed his powers on the battle-field.

It was the middle of the afternoon. The recruits had exhausted all their means of amusement, and were lounging about under the shade of the trees, or cleaning their rusty

"What shall we do to keep awake this evening?" said one fellow, leady, reclining flat on his back under the broad branches of an old eim.

"Dunno," said another, who was almost asleep.

"Let's get up a scout," proposed a third. "I'll tell you how we can have some fun," aid Seth Williams, his eyes twinkling.

"How?" asked half a dozen at once. "Get Corporal Diggs to make a speech." "Good, good !" cried a number, springing

to their feet. The very thing.' It was finally decided to present to Corporal Diggs a written petition to address the members of his company on the question of the day, and enthuse them with his magnificent and stirring eloquence. The Sergeant Diggs, who imagined a Union soldier on every himself circulated the petitico, and had half horse, and supposed that there could not se a hundred names to it in less than fifteen

minutes. Corporal Diggs had just returned from inspecting the guard when the potition was presented to him.

"Well, yes-hem, hem!" began the soldier, orator, and general in embryo, "I have been thinking for some time that I ought to make the boys a speech, "They—hem, hem!—should have something of the kind occasionally to keep-to keep their spirits

up."
"Well, come right along now," said the Sergeant, pointing to where nearly a hundred had gathered around a large cim stump.

'They're waiting for you." Corporal Diggs felt that his star had risen, and with a face full of becoming gravity, which the occasion and his official position demanded, he went toward the place indi- | cavalry. cated, dragging his long sword after him, much in the same way a small boy does the this unholy cause! I thought I was in error.

stick he calls his horse.

The crowd received him with enthusiastic cheers, and Corporal Diggs mounted the simmo.

"Hem, hem, HEM!" he began, clearing his throat by way of commencement. "Ladies and gentlemen"—a slight titter in the audience—"I mean fellow-citizens, or, perhaps, fellow-soldiers or comrades would be more suitable terms for addressing those who are to share my toils and dangers. " I come not here to talk," (Cheers.) one of old said, 'for you know too well the story of our thralldom.' What would the gentlemen have? Is life so dear or peace so strife that, in dividing the Nation, had sweet that they must be bought with slavery divided his home. He felt most keenly a and chains? There are those who cry 'Peace, peace!' but there is no peace! The and chains? next gale that sweeps down from the North will bring to our ears the clash of resounding horrible possibility, which, do what he would, arms. (Cheers.) But, my comrades, I— he could not banish from his mind. He hem, hem !-feel it my imperative duty to tell you that the foe is near at hand, and held views antagonistic to his own on the battle, glorious battle, where 'flame and smoke, and shout and groan, and sabre stroke' fill the air." (Venement cheering, and Seth Williams trying to kick the bottom out of a camp kettle.)

"Gentlemen of the jury-hem, hem !-No, fellow-comrades, I mean, gird on the armor of determination, the helmet of courage, the shield of unity, the breast-plate of honesty, and with the sword of the right never fear to haw your way through the ranks of injus-The crator paused for a moment for tice.' the cheering to subside that not a word of that sublims speech should be lost. All the soldiers in the camp, not on duty, had by this time gathered about the speaker.

"Gentlemen of the jury, or fellow-soldiers, I should say, hem ?" he resumed, "it may be that some day I shall have the honor of leading you to battle. Then, fellow-citizens, I hope, nay, I verily believe, that not one in this camp will be found skulking or hiding. spot that it was evident they wished their (Cheering, and cries of "No, no!") May blindly follow king or emperor, regardless camp concealed. Wolf Creek bounded their that day come that we may all prove to the of right or wrong, but the American fights

camping ground on one side. The tents were world that we have a principle, and that we from principle approved by his judgment and the South breathe it, and now that the tyrants of the North have seen fit to loose the war dogs, not one of the swords of Columbia's true sons shall be returned untarnished to its sheath. (Long continued cheering.) While this voice has power to speak, and this tongue power of proclaiming the truth, the wrongs of the South shall be told. (Cheers and cries of "You bet.") And while this eye has the power of sight to aim the gun, and this arm strength to wield the sword, they shall be used wholly for the South." (Cheers and cries of "Hurrah for Diggs.") Some scamp propounded the long unanswered question, "Why didn't you wait till I had shown you?" but the orator is unmoved by this attempt at ridicule. "Gentlemen of the jury, or, rather, fellow-comrades, when I think of all our wroags, I long for the day to come when we may meet the for face to face. Yes, face to face, with bristling steel between, and canopies of smoke rolling above and mixing with the clouds of the heavens. Then shall they feel the arm of vengeance. Oh, ye beasters of the North," growing very loud and eloquent, while his right hand, with fingers all apart, cleft the air, "if you would know with whom you have to deal, come on! (Cheers and cheers of "Come on!") Cowards, boasters, how I long to meet you where the cannon roars-the glad thunders of war. (Cheering, and one young recruit trying to stand on his head.) I tell you that we can now say with the post:

" 'Hark, hark, the trump of war awakes And vengeance from the vigil breaks, The dreadful cry of carnage sounds, It seems that hell's let loose her hounds.'

"My brave comrades, remember Marion and Washington of old, and be like them, ready to lay down your life for your country. (Wild cheering.) I am ready to die in de-fence of the land that gave me--"

Bang, bang, bang! went three muckets about two hundred yards up the creek. "Oh, Lordy!" yelled Corporal Diggs, and he performed a lesp which a frog might have envied, alighting from the stump on his hands

and knees on the ground. Bang, bang, CRASH! went half a hundred guns in the same direction, and the air

scemed alive with whistling balls.

"What is that?" cried Seth Williams.

"To arms! We are attacked!" shouted Colonel Scrabble. "Run for your lives," cried the four

pickets who now came in sight, setting the

example. As the pickets had seen the enemy, and the former knew more of their number. As development of the facts in regard to the for the gallant Corporal Diggs, after one in attack at Wolf Creek. effectual attempt to spring on a tall horse, he ran rapidly away to the woods as fast as hi short legs would carry him, which Sath Williams afterward declared was faster than any horse could. It was in vain that the officers attempted to rally their men. The bluecoated soldiers of Captain Wardle, after the first fire, came galloping into view out of the woods, and, dismounting, fell into line of battle just in the edge of the cleared space where Corperal Diggs, not two minutes before, had been entertaining the entire camp with his elequence. They poured another cruits to shake the Twin Mountains to their very center. They then charged down on

the enemy.
"On, Lordy, Lordy, have mercy on my soul!" gasped Corporal Diggs as, impelled by the roar of fire-arms in his rear, the whistling of bullets among the trees, and the thunder of plunging horses on every side, he went over the ground at the rate of speed which almost took away his breath. He ran as he never did before. He crushed through underbrush, tore through thorne, dodged under limbs, and leaped logs, in a manner that would have astonished any one who took into consideration the shortness of his legs. He was leading the entire force, as, in his speech a few minutes before, he had said he would. He was the first to start, and as yet

was ahead of any footman. Many of the herses, about four hundred in number, which had been picketed about the camp, had broken loose during the firing and were running, plunging, and snorting through the thick woods, much to the terror of poor

less than fifty thousand of them. On, on, and on he ran, for about three miles, when, coming up to a steep bank of the creek, he found it impossible to check his headlong speed, and tumbled head first into it. Down into the mud and water he went, sticking his head so deep into the latter, that it was with some difficulty he extricated himself. When he washed the mud out of his eyes, he espied a drift a few feet away, and going to it managed to conceal himself

amid the brush and logs.
"Oh! Lordy! Lordy! have mercy on me! Oh, I know I shall be killed !"

"Thump, thump! crash, crash! splash!" it was simply one of the frightened horses that had broken away from the camp, but it nut Corporal Diggs in extreme terror, as he supposed it to be a regiment of Union

"Oh, I cught never to have engaged in I'll leave the Southern army sure, if ever I

get out of this." For hours Corporal Diggs was kept in a state of perpetual terror by fleeing men and horses.

CHAPTER XI.

MR. TOMPKINS' PERIL. Since the rebellion had assumed such pro

portions, and men, who had made war with pen and tongue had taken up the sword, Mr. Tompkins had been careful not to allude to the merits of either cause in his family. He had been made to feel the bitterness of the parent's agony at having his two sons in hostile armies. That, at any hour or moment they might meet in opposing ranks, was a knew, too, that the companion of his life question of the war. So he was reticent on quetions on which every one else was eagerly expressing opinions; but in his heart, he was firmly convinced of the justice of the Union cause. Though Mrs. Tompkins, like her husband, was silent as to her belief, she was firmly convinced that the cause of the South was just. How could she, with all her native pride and prejudices, look on the subject in any other light? Her sunny home, the home of her childhood, the pride of her maturer years, was to be the field of contest. One side must win. On one side were arrayed the cold, calculating strangers of the North; on the other, the warm-hearted, generous people of the South; but what endeared to her, more than any other circumstance, the Southern cause, was that it was based on principles which she believed just and right. Americans, more than any other Nation on

earth, fight from principle. Other Nations

based upon his earnest convictions.

Mr. Tompkins did not reflect on the daugers that might arise to himself from visiting two hostile armies. It was the day after his visit to the Junction that he chanced to be at Snagtown. He found the village in a state of excitement in consequence of "a large army of United States soldiers" baving passed on their way to Wolf Creek. The villagers, unaccustomed to the sight of large bodies of men, put the number of Captain Wardle's command at several thousand, when in reality it did not exceed, including his own company and the others with him, one hundred and fifty. "Where were they going?" inquired Mr. Tompkins of the village grocer.
"Dunno," was the reply. "Which way did they go?"
"Towards the Twin Mountains." "There is no question as to where they was goin'," said the blacksmith. "They was takin' a bee line for the camp on Wolf Creek, and they're going to gobble up our boys along there; but although they outnumber them twenty to one, they'll find the boys game."

"Where did these troops come from " asked Mr. Tompkins. " From the Junction." Mr. Tompkins very well knew that the entire force at the Junction did not number

over four hundred men. While the loungers and others were attempting to estimate the number of the troops, and discussing the probable result of their visit to Wolf Creek, a volley of mus-

ketry saluted their astonished cars. "There, they are at it!" said the black

smith, smoking his pipe more vigorously.

The volley was quickly followed by another, and another, and another. After this, for a quarter of an hour, an occasional shot was heard, but no more regular firing. Various were the conjectures as to the result of the battle. A frightened farmer, who had been near the camp at the time of the attack, came galloping in, declaring that the ground was strewn with dead bodies; that the Confederates were killed to a man, and other reports almost as wild, increasing the excite-

ment and alarm of the villagers. To say that Mr. Tompkins did not share the general anxiety would be to say he was not human. He knew that his youngest son might be lying in the woods either dead or dying. And Abner—had he accompanied the troops sent to the Junction? A thousand conflicting emotions stirred the heart of the planter, and a double care weighed on his mind. His first impulse was to go at once to the scepe of the conflict; but a moment's reflection showed him that such a course would be not only dangerous, but foolish. the Colonel had not, the men considered that He resolved to return home and await the

> Mr. Tompkins found his wife awaiting him on the piazza, and he knew by the troubled look on her face that she had learned of the attack. He said nothing about it, for a single glance from each explained all.

"You look wearied, husband," said the wife, as he sank into a chair at her side, "I am wearied," he replied, the troubled look deepening on his face.

A moment's silence ensued. Mrs. Tompkins was the first to break it.

"There has been the firing."
Wolf Creek. I heard the firing."
he hasband, "a body of "There has been trouble at the camp on "Yes," said the husband, "a body of Union troops passed through Snagtown to-day to attack the camp there. There has been some sharp firing, but nothing definite

has been heard of the affair." An hour or so later there came a clatter of hoofs down the road, and a dozen horsemen pansed in front of the gate, opening into the avenue that led to the house. Mr. Tompkins sent to ascertain what they wanted. The leader inquired if Mr. Tompkin's lived there, and being answered in the affirmative, he said, with an oath:

"Well, tell him to come out here." The speaker was a thick-set, low-browed man, dressed in homespun gray, and armed with a sword and revolver. His companions, as course as himself, were armed with rilles; each wore the broad-brimmed black hat then

common in the South. "Does you want to see my master?" asked the negro, his black face turning almost white, and his frame shaking with apprehension.

For answer, the leader snatched a holster from his saddle so vehemently that the darkey needed no other inducement to return with all speed to the house.

"What is the matter, Pompey?" asked Mr. Tompkins, as the boy stood breathless before him. "Ob, gracious, mars, don't know, 'cent

they be's a band o' brigantines as wanta to see you down at the gate. Mr. Tempkins emiled at Pompey's terror, and rose to go, but Mrs. Tompkins, who did not like the angry gesticulations of the strangers at the gate, accompanied her hus-

"Is your name Tempkins?" asked the ferocious-looking leader, as the planter and his wife paused just inside the gate. Whom have I the honor of "It is, sir.

addressing?" returned Mr. Tompkins. "I am Sergoant Strong of the Independent Mounted Volunteers of Jeff, Davis, and I have come here to hang you, sir." Mrs. Tompkins gave a scream and clung to

her husband. "The men are only joking, Camille; can't you see they are only joking?' said Mr. Tompkins, to soothe his terrified wife. You'll find out that we're not joking,

said the leader of the band, dismounting and fastening his horse to an ornamental tree on the lawn. Six of his men followed his example, leading their horses inside the gate, and hitching them to the fence or trees. "Men, what do you mean?" said Mr.

Tompkins, who took great pride in his shrub-"I do not allow horses to be tied near bery. my trees."

"We'll tie you to one of your trees soon and see how you like it, with a dance in the

air. Mrs. Tompkins clung to her husband, half dead with terror, and Irene came hurrying

from the house. "Go tack, Camille; go tack with Irene, and wait for me in the house," said Mr. Tompkins. "This is nothing serious."

"Ye'll see, sir, if it ain't somethin' seri-us," said Sergeant Strong, unstrapping a ous." rope from behind his saddle, and uncoiling it. "The law says spics shall suffer death, and we're going to make an example of you, sir. "I am no spy," returned the planter. "Don't suppose I saw ye hangin' 'round our camp, and then shootin' off after sojers

at the Junction to come down and lick us! And they just come to day an' cleared us most all out, and you shall hang for it." As he spoke he threw one end of the rope over the projecting branch of a large maple tree. "Those terrible men mean what they say, whispered Irene in Mrs. Tompkins' ear. She had comprehended all in a moment's time.

hands," She turned to fly, but her motive was in-terpreted, and one of the men seized her around the waist, saying: "No my purty gal, ye' don't do nothin' o' the kind jist yit

"I will run for the overseer and the field

In vain she struggled to free herself : she was powerless in the man's hands. (To be Continued.)

THE POET'S DREAM. Neath leafy arches hushed to sleep
The poet dreamt his dream of bliss,
Of treasures found in waters deep,
Perfection in a world like this. The morning mists, tho gray and cold, Caught up by Fancy's rainbow gleam, Seemed in their ghttering to hold The beauty of the poet's dream.

The south wind 'mid the labyrinths crept, The south wind into the labylitche steps, 'Twas warm upon the sleeper's cheek, And ghostly poplars vigil kept, While harps . Eolian seemed to speak Of sumy fields and pleasant ways, Where never mocked the mights have been-Life's decales all of balmy days—The valley of the poet's dream.

'Mid faded bowers the poet knelt,
Where love hath breathed a parting righ;
The hand was clay the dreamer felt—
"Better, my love," he said, "to die."
The flowers are dead, the reapers nigh
Bear human barvests, but the gleam
Of Ignis-fatuus meets the eye,
The promise of the poet's dream The promise of the pret's dream.

-GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

BEAUTY NOT ONLY SKIN DEEP. TRALIS OF CHARACTER IN WOMEN MORE TO BE AD-MIRED THAN PACIAL CHARMS.

"It is useless," said an ugly, charming wo-man lately, "to tell girls that beauty is but skin deep, or to underrate its value to them. They know that the beautiful woman has the same advantage in life as the princess. All heads uncover to her on sight, without regard

to merit.
"Brains and morality," wrote a French cynic,
"are the chief goods of life, doubtless; but a
beautiful face is undeniably in itself a power." A young girl is apt to underrate its power. If she has it she too often becomes vain, and her self-consciousness stiffens the mobile feaher self-consciousness stinens the mobile fea-tures, gives an uneasy blink to the eye and sets a silly smirk upon the mouth. If she is not born with beauty, she tries anxiously to simu-late it by efforts which make her ridiculous. In some parts of the country almost every

young girl smears her face with chalk, which completely co-ceals the skin. In others the hair is entirely hidden beneath false, kinky "fronts." In both cases there is no attempt at deception. The spectator is epenly invited to look not at a natural teauty but at something which was bought from the barber or the drog-

Other women use arsenic for the purpose of obtaining a pearly whiteness of skin. The prominent physicians in New York call attention to the frightfully rapid spread of this custom anning the uneducated classes. One of them says:—"The cause of the transparent whit nees of the skin is that all the ends of the blood vessels are killed. The arsenic also destroys the action of the kidneys and inevitably brings on a fatal disease of the digestive or-

The Companion will not attempt to persuade is self readers that beauty is not a desirable thirp and worth an effect to obtain; but it does urge them to find out, first, what beauty really is, and, secondly, what practical le means will command it for them.

Regularity of feature no effort will gain for them, but some of the most leautiful women in the world have not possessed it. A lithe figure and a free grace of movem at may be acquired by loosely fitting garments, shoes made to fit the foot as nature formed it, and exercise in the

open air.

A clear, vivid completion is the sign and result of daily bathing, outdoor exercise and plan, healthful food.

The chief beauty in every woman's face lies, after all, in the expression, which mirrors the sinterity, the gentleness, the intelligence within. "Her face," says Lovett, "was the benediction to the world, coming from her true and tender sint." That beauty every woman can gain by a pure and loving life.—Youth's [Companion. Companion.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

can be easily practised when Diamond Dyes are known and used. They color any article any color, and faded or dingy articles can be made to look like new. 32 colors. 10 cents each.

THE QUEEN'S SONS DRINK RAW
WHISKEY.
DUBLIN, Oct. 21.—At a meeting of the Church
of Ireland Temperance Society Caron Weldon, who recently received an appointment in England, made an address in which he said be hoped the Queen would find a more suitable way to honor her husband's memory than by sending her sons and son-in-law to the top of a Highland mountain to drink raw whiskey. He was pre-sent at this year's festival in honor of the presence of the Queen, and he never saw a more disgusting or revolting scene of drunkenness. It surpassed the traditions of Donnybrook fair. The (fire) was visible for many day, in men with sodden eyes and staggering gait.

LACTATED FOOD

is so called because the basis of its composition is lactose or milk sugar, which is the principal element in mother's milk. By its use a compound identical in effect with the natural nutriment of the little one is produced, and it always agrees with the most delicate stomach.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Physicus, Oct. 19.—The first serious natural gas explosion in this city in two years occurred a few minutes after 10 o'clock this morning, in the Hotel Albemarle and Bijou Theatre block, on Sixth avenue. The explosion was attended with frightful injuries to a number of people, and great destruction to some of the finest pro perty in the city. For several days past work-men, employed by the People's Gas Company, have been repairing the pipe running into the theatre and hotel. The oder of escaping gas was noticed early this morning, but, for some reason not yet explained, nothing was done to have the gas turned off. About 10.15 a.m. there was the completions simultaneously were three terrific explosions simultaneously in the cellars of D. T. Reeds, optician, the Hotel Albemarle and the Bijou theatre. The Hotel Albemarie and the Bijon theatre. The concussion shook buildings for several squares and broke every plate glass window in the block. Almost instantly flames shot up from various parts of the block, but before they gained much headway they were controlled by the prompt work of the department. A crowd quickly gathered to view the ruins. The Hotel Albertal Billon theatre entrance and the marle, the Bijou theatre entrance, and the shops which fronted on Sixth avenue between the hotel entrance and Library hall were terribly shattered. An investigation showed that eight persons had been seriously hurt, two of them fatally, and at least as many more were slightly hurt. The names of the most seriously injured are Jacob Dinger, gas employe, internally injured, legs and arms broken, recovery impossible; Thos. Scanlon, gas employé, badly burned, will die. Two colored men and a German and Italian, whose names could not be learned, were terrib'y burned, but will probably recover. Fireman Gus Dalhe was painfully out and bruised. A large number of others sustained bruises and burns. The damage by the explosion will reach \$50,000. When the explosion occurred the guests in the Hotel Albemarle became panic stricken and several were slightly injured in a bright their steams from the buildinjured in making their escape from the build ing. A number of persons who were confined to their beds with typhoid fever were carried from the hotel to places of safety. The exposure may seriously retard their recovery. Fifteen persons in all were injured, five of them, it is

MINISTERS, LAWYERS, TEACHERS and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Fills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try

In a French work just published an English-

RESOURCES OF IRELAND. Abridged from "Dublin Review."

By W. McK .- Continued. Ours is an old and sad lot. Land and labor are the two great elements of national wealth. are the two great elements of national wealth. The land we keep waste, and the labor we not only give away for nothing, but go to the expense of sending it as far as possible from us to the most distant parts of the earth. Has it ever occurred to you, gentle reader, to consider as a cold-blooded political economist the value in ready money of our loses in this way?

Man is the most costly and valuable article that can be raised, and the increase or decrease of the numbers raised and kept is the most certain mark of national prosperity or decay. No

tain mark of national prosperity or decay. No state can be more wretched than that of a country which has its supply of food so nicely adjusted to it that it must raise a certain amount of inhabitants up to the stage of adults or laborers, and then must part with or give them away for nothing, or send them away at great expense for fear of their starving. Every adult whom we send or force away, or starve to death, represents a loss to society compounded of the value of the amount of "surplus produce," clothes, food, fire, &c., and time and labor expended in rearing and educating him, and of the value his labor would prove to society, were it so constituted as to be able to maintain and employ him profitably. An author skilled in

these matters says:—

"The necessary maintenance of four children, it is supposed, may be nearly equal to that of one man. The labor of an able-bedied slave, the same author adds, is computed to be worth double his maintenance; and that of the meanest laborer, he thinks, cannot be worth less than that of an able bodied slave."—Wealth of Na-

tions, B. I. C. S. thons, B. I. U. S.

The Anglo-Saxons, when they sold each other, seemed to have thought a slave equal in value to four exen, for the tolls in Lewes market were in this proportion. The Americans (previous to the great Civil Wer), who were in the habit of dealing in human flesh, estimated every adult arrivers on the inchesses worth \$1,000, or \$208. arriving on their shores as worth \$1,000, or £208 6s. St. in the current coin of the realm of England. Our adults must be more valuable than those of most other countries, for it has been found, Sir Robert Kane tells us, by actual ex-periments at the Universities of Edinburgh and Brussels, weighing them, measuring them and making them pull at a spring dynamometer, or "strength measure," that of the four races, English, Scotch, Belgians and Irish, the last are

English, Scotch, Belgians and Irish, the last are the tallest, strongest and heaviest. (See Sir Robert's Industrial Resources, p. 401.)

It is not more than two centuries since the garrisons and select parties of the inhabitants of Wexford and Drogheda were sold to the West Indian planters, and English cavaliers were sold in market accrt in London to the Guinea merchants. Until after the American War, (of Independence), kidnapping for the plantations was a profitable and respectable branch of commerce even in England, and more especially commerce even in langland, and more especially in the city of Bristol,—just as till more recently in the city of Bristol,—just as till more recently the slave trade itself was. What are the great conquerors of the world but wholesale kidnappers? They put themselves to very great expense, risk and brouble in order, as Nimreds, to hunt down men and make a profit out of them by means of conscriptions, forced labor, customs excise fithes taxes, rout, etc., not as tons, excise, tithes, taxes, rent, etc., not as squatters, to carm uninhabited wastes. Russia would not have endeavored to involve Europe in a war for Wallashia and Meldavia if those contries were wild wastes. It is the human animals upon them that gave them such value in her even and yet these do not exceed in numerical seconds. in her eyes, and yet these do not exceed in number the crowds we have forced into exile, or

starved to death within the past ten years.

If we had been able to sell our "surplus"
population for our own profit, they would have
fetched their own value like any other commodify upon some such estimate as we have suggested. Indeed, if the system of buying and selling white men had continued, we should be scarcely in the condition we are in, for the value of the article would be then a known and plainly appreciable quantity, and if we were obliged and give gratis to England and her colonies men and women, the exaction would soon produce between the two islands the same sort of feeling which the Lazenian tribute of well fed oxen formerly produced be-tween Leinster and Munster, There are two or three of the United States that produce not for export but laborers, and if those States

had been by some violent or subtle process forced to give them away for nothing, they would have been long since ruined. They are not in this condition; they get in exchange for the human cattle they send away their value in money, or money's worth, which serves to replenish the land with the conveniences and learning it requires to work the mines. plenish the land with the conveniences and luxuries it requires, to work the mines, make roads, canals and harbors, promote manufactures, and otherwise supply the wants of the society, and not permit it to be exhausted by the continual giving away of its most valuable and costly products without obtaining an equivalent. Ireland is the "breeding state "of equivalent. Ireland is the "breeding state "of the British Union, but does not get the money

price of exported laborers.
You were shocked, no doubt, at Switt's proposition, that our poor should fatten and sell their 'surp'us children' at a year old as food for the landlords and "better classes," on the ground that it would not pay to rear them to the age of fourteen or filteen, and soll them to the Plantations, as their food and "rags" in the meantime would cost more than they would sell for. The folly of rearing them and giving them away never occurred to him. As an Economist, he was quite right. It would be better for the people, so far as national conomical interests are concerned, not to have any children, or to pay their rent with them as the Dean suggests, than to rear them and give them away to Eng-

land and America.

It is not so long since we have had any dealings as buyers of human flesh that this view is apt to shock and startle us. While we were managing our own affairs we were importing laborers from England; since England has had the trouble of managing our affairs for us we have been exporting laborers to England. In short, the balance of trade has turned against us. Ours was the dearest labor market in western Europe; now it is the chapest. Adam Smith shows that the colonies of Greece prospered in Italy, France, Sicily, Aria Minor, merely by having plenty of good land and liberty to cultivate it for their own benefit. The colonies of Carthage were also very prosperous, and for the same reason. No discontinuous control of the same reason. passionate man, on calmly weighing the evidence, can have a doubt that the Milesian here was of Carthagenian origin. That the Carthagenians were pre-eminent in agriculture is proved by the fact of the Roman Senate translating and publishing, for the use of the people, twenty-eight books presented by them on that subject. Their great attention to mines and fisheries is matter of historical notoriety. From the earliest period of our annals, since the landing of the Milesians, we appear to bave paid great attention to the cultivation of our lands, working of our mines and fisheries, our rivers and seas, and to have had a large foreign trade, and from the beginning of the Christian era to have had large importations of slaves, which last circumstance shows that this was then the most thriving state on the western coast of Europe, inasmuch as it was the dearest market for labor; for slaves, like other articles of commerce, were then, as now, "bought in the cheapest and sold in the dearest market.

(To be Continued.)

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

In a French work just published an Englishman is represented as imagining that anything can be bought and any offence condoned by money. Thus "Milord Hamilton," having killed a hotel waiter in a drunken brawl, is informed of the man's death by the landlord, and composedly orders him to charge it in the kill,

MORE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK. ANOTHER PEST-RIDDEN VESSEL ORDERED TO LOWER QUARANTINE

New York, Oct. 18.—The French SS. Britannia, which arrived here on the 13th inst., from Marseilles and Naples, and has been held by the health officer at the upper quarantine for obserheath officer at the upper quarantine for observation, was this morning sent down to the lower quarantine, four cases of cholera having been tound aboard of her. The Britannia is a sister ship to the Alesia, which brought cholera here some weeks ago. There are 400 steerage passengers on board the steamer. It is said she is in a filthy condition. When she was at quarantine last evening there were boats all around her, and conversation was passing between their occuconversation was passing between their occu-pants and the people on the steamer. The steamer Independent arrived on Saturday last from Mediterranean ports, but was released from quarantine yesterday. It is tow an inter-esting question whether there may not have been seeds of contagion on board the Iude-pendent also. Dr. Smith, the health officer, in reply to an enquiry as to whether the steamer Britannia was sent to the lower bay and if the sickness on board was cholers, answered as fol-lows:—The cases of sickness that have occurred on the Britannia have led to her detention for observation. I sent her to the lower bay for better isolation from persons who wished to communicate with friends on board.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

is that which yields large returns from a small outlay. Reader, the way is clear! No speculation, no chance, big returns! If you are like most of mankind you have somewhere a weakness—don't feel at all times just as you'd like to headache te-iay, backache to-morrow, down sick next werk—all because your blool is out of order. A small outlay and what large returns! You invest in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and soon pure, fresh blood courses through your veins, and you are another being!

THE UNEMPLOYED OF LONDON HAVE ANOTHER ENCOUNTER WITH THE POLICE IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The disturbances created by the unemployed who frequent Trafalgar equare still continue, and six more arrests were made to-day. The police are preventing any demonstration. A number of isolated fights occurred to-day. Several of the rioters, who were arrested yesterday, have been impresented. A number of unemployed workingmen met in Hyde park to-day for the purpose of making a Hyde park to-dry for the purpose of making a demonstration. A squad of mounted police rade among the crowd and a collision occurred. The mob, sites a serious conflict, drove the police back. The police, fearing that the mob would pillage the shops in the vicinity of Hyde park, locked the gates of the park on them. This action infuriated the crowd and a sharp conflict ensued. In their efforts to get out of the rand was a them. the park many of the crowd were thrown down and trampled upon. Three arrests were made. The police finally permitted the crowd to make their egress through the Marble Arch.

New York, Oct 19.—The Herald's London despatch says the tradesmen of London are preparing to take energetic steps to put a stop to the demonstration of the lawless gangs now infesting the streets. Business has been almost suspended in several important thoroughfarss. suspended in several important thoroughlarss. People are afraid to go about. Shopkeepers who are poying heavy reats and trees insist on their right to protection. The police are nearly worked out with their incessant work night and day. Everybody sees the senous nature of the crisis. If politicians paralyze the police force, Judge Lynch will set up his court, and there will be serious trouble. The genuing workingmen have no sympathy with the present aritation, which is led by desperadors from the agitation, which is led by desperadoes from the slums of Landon.

LONDON, Oct. 19 .- There has been no renewal of demonstrations by the unemployed working-men to-day in Trafalgar square, where only the

usual number of persons are gathered.
In Hyda l'ark, however, thousands of the unemployed have congregated, though up to the present hour (1.30) there has been no dis-

A GREAT LEGACY

to bequeath to your children, is a strong, clean, pure constitution—better than wealth, because it will never prove a curee. You cannot give what you do not possess, but mothers will find in Dr. Piece's Favorite Prescription a wonderful help-correcting all weaknesses, bringing their systems into perfect condition, so that their children, untainted, shall rise up to call them blessed!

There is not a druggist in all the land But clways keeps a stock on hand.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS. ARTHUB'S ADDRESS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The Brotherhood of Local motive Engineers mot in convention to-day. Grand Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur delivered the opening address, in the course of which he said: "Perhaps to some our coming convention will be only a grand meeting of another army of funatic laborers, but we believe that most peo-ple, and certainly to the reading public, we are known as an o ganization of honestmen, having honest intentions, which we ever have and shall execute in a straightforward, honest manner. We are enemies only to wrong in its various devices and garb, and political schemes and aspirations have no place nor part in our association. A mighty army of men representing 365 civisions has pathered about a nucleus of twelve men, who twenty-four years escembled in the city of Detroit and started an organization destined to be more than they then knew or dreamed of. To day we number twenty-four thousand men. Taking all things into consideration our meetings both to ourselves and with the various railroads employing Brotherhood men are amicable When we consider the dissatisfaction which is When we consider the dissatisfaction which is everywhere manifested about us, our few troubles fall into insignificance. The spirit of discontent walks unchallenged from ocean to ocean across our broad continent, whispering greedily into the ears of men, and so the cry is taken up until it becomes a deatening roar. A short stride from the word to the deed and every day in our papers we may read the result of this discontent. Labor of all kinds, from the most discontent to the most skilled, with that cry still ringing in their ears while their indementaleens. menial to the most skilled, with that cry still ringing in their ears while their judgment sleeps, has risen up and refused to work, preferring no pay to little pay, and with what result? Death, disaster and despair. There have been times and incidents when the strike was the only court of appeals for the workingmen and the evil lay in the abuse of them, and not in the use of them. The methods used to bring about a successful termination of strikes, the abuse of property ful termination of strikes, the abuse of property and even of persons, has brought the very name into disrepute, while the troubles of the laboring men are rapidly becoming mere cant, and sympathy for them is dying out. More and more clearly defined is the line bacoming which a just redivides the honest man, satisfied with a just re-muneration, which he has truly earned, until by his own effort he can rise to a higher position in life, and the loud-voiced bomb-thrower who, scarcely able to speak the English language, seeks to win his own comfortable living from those who have worked for it, presuming upon the imagination and arousing false hopes in the hearts of those who are still more ignorant than himself. Among the sensible, then, the day for this is past. Let "mercy season justice," and justice be tempered with moderation. A wise arbitration looks to a long result rather than to immediate satisfaction, and accomblishes more than intimidations ever can hope

Difficult mission-Submission.

plishes more than intimidations ever can hope to do. Our first tather earned his bread by the

covered no honest way other than this. I con-

LITERARY NOTICES.

A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF BOOK-REEFING BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY. By I. G. Deblois, Professor in St. Aune's College, at St. Anne de la Pocatière, P. Q.

In this work we have a much needed aid to mercantile education in this province. It contains seven sets fully illustrated, presenting a good course of mercantile training, with numerous exercises and useful forms for practical use, which are added a chart was formed. to which are added a short compandium of com-mercial law in reference to contracts and negotiable paper, and a cocabulary of mercantile terms with their equivalents in French. A peculiar feature of this manual is the introduction of an electrical of an elaborate and complete series for the use of farmers. At the present time there is probably no classical work on book-keeping, at least, in this country, giving the student a mode of keeping these accounts in a satisfactory manner. By perusal of the pages of that series, the student will easily understand how all kinds of accounts relating to the farm and the least series. counts relating to the farm can be kept and show results as exact as any other kind of business. This work is, indeed, the best of the kind that has come under our natice and we have much pleasure in recommending it to the attention of these congress in proposition of these congress in presenting admitting the statement of the second of t tion of those engaged in mercantile education, whether as teachers or students.

THE IRISH PROBLEM, as viewed by a Citizen of the Empire, by O. A. Howard. London: Hatchards, Picadilly. Toronto: The

Toronto News Company. This neat little volume is valuable at the pre-

Ancient History; from the Dispersion of the Sons of Noe, to the Battle or Actium and Change of the Roman Republic into an Empire. With questions adapted to the use of Schools. By Peter Fredet, D.D. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

In this handsome volume we have a new edition revised and enlarged of a school book which has long been regarded as a standard work in the schools of the United States. In presenting it to the public the publishers feel it menus men themselves to state that they have spared neither pains nor expense in making such improvements as were considered best calculated to enhance its value. Modern research has necessitated a most coreful revision of the history of Assyrin, Babylonia, Egypt and the earlier portions of the Roman and Greek history. At the same time the preservation of Fredet's plan to present ancient history, not ethnologically, but as far as possible as a succession of contemporareous possible as a succession of confemporaneous events, has been deemed essential, as this feature constitutes probably the keyrote to the well-deserved popularity of the work, inasmuch as it is most apt to fasten upon the juvenile mind a proper concatenation of facts. The teacher will, no doubt, as much welcome the headings in bold black type as the scholars, and the multishes how thereby to have added to the publishers hope thereby to have added to the merit of Mr. Frede's compendium.

Godey for November.—No more sprightly or valuable magazine issue for ladies is to be found than the November number of (imital's Lady's Book. Illustrations, fashion plates, stories, sketches, poetry and correspondence are all first-rate. Mrs. Croly opens with a sparkling sketch of Mis. Lamb, the historian and poet. A pleasant Thanksgiving flavor proceeds from John Habberton's story about how "Poonthie" picked up a turkey. There are home stories, love stories, and stories on various other subjects. There are suggestions and directions for making all sorts of things to brighten home and fill it with nappiness and beauty. There are ample instructions for ladies who want to go shopping, and after shopping to make into tasteful dresses the goods which they have bought. GODEY FOR NOVEMBER.-No more sprightly

which they have bought.

The success with which the new management of Godey so brilliantly opened is abundantly maintained. The magazine is every month increasing in popular favor. As this year draws has a loss, special industriant to notice among the most pleasing to notice among the was to a close, special inducements are offered for 1888. Let our young friends especially, who want premiums and prizes, look into this. Write to Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia, Pa.

DONABUR'S MAGAZINE for November is to hand. As usual the contents are a selection of the best literature of the day, relating to the faith and fatherland of the Irish people. We are glad to note evident signs of prosperity in this magazine, and cordially commend it to the patronage of our friends.

THOS D. CRUMP'S VIEW ON FAIR-

NESS. A Journal reporter called on Mr. Thos. D. Crump and said, "I understand that you drew a prize in The Louisianna State Lottery drawing of the 9th ult?" "I did." "What was your ticket?" "29,146." "Did it represent the whole or part of the prize?" "A part—one-tenth of the second capital." "What amount?" "5,000." "Did you receive the full amount the ticket represented?" "I received the full amount eight dues of ur the ceived the full amount eight days after the ticket had drawn." "How did you collect the money?" "Our Jonesburg (Mo.) Bank collected it through the Laclede Bank of St. Louis, and paid it to me. I consider that the business of the Louisianna State Lottery is conducted fairly, without partiality or favor."—Jonesburg (Mo.) Journal, Sept. 8.

"Do you pretend to have as good a judgment as I have?" exclaimed an enraged wife to her husband. "Well, no," he replied, slowly, "our choice of partners for life shows that my judgnent is not to he compared to yours.'

Consumption Surely Cured TO THE EDITOR-

Please inform your readers that I have a posi-ive remedy for the above named disease. By tive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy fire to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,

DR. T. A. SLOCUM,

BRANCH OFEIGE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto

32—L

"Would you like a winter idyl?" writes a poet. We would, indeed, if we could afford it, but we shall be obliged to postpone our vacacation until next summer.

A RARE COMBINATION.

There is no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many requirements as does Burdock Blood Bitter in its wide range of power over such Chronic diseases as Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Scrofula and all umors of the blood.

Some old dinner customs still prevail. The Romans used to recline at their banquets, and the habit of lying at public dinners still pre-

Ill fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

sweat of his brow, and from that ancient time to this enlightened age there has been dis-Young Wife—I wonder the birds don't come here any more! I used to throw bits of cake I made, and—— Young Husband—That accovered no nonest way other than this. I congratulate you upon the success of the past year, and would admonish you to be ever on the alert for the best interest of the cause which you have espoused." Delegates are present from all parts of the country and Canada. Mayor Roche welcomed the visitors. ounts for it.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Extermina-tor: safe, sure and effectual. Try it and mark the improvement in your child.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!
That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities loading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with

matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their werk. And what they do,

cannot half do their werk. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even it appears thing also has failed you you may depend everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE DOMINANCE OF MACHINERY.

Man, in his laboratory, has formed a creature that now has the mastery over him, that enslaves and uses him as a tyrant from which there is apparently no hope of escape. A there is apparently no hope of escape. A machine is a working contrivence, with no insides—neither heart, lungs, nor liver. They who have fallen well in with the spirit of the age even maintain that the whole creation is just such a contrivance, without an inside, without a contriver, without heart or soul—and apparently they are pleased with the thought. And there are other philosophies and forces than This neat little volume is sent time as offering views concerning an parliament that have an evident good intention. The author, who by the way is a resident of Toronto, does not support the Irish demand for Home Rule. In its stead he proposes a scheme for the purchase of the land by the present tenants and an industrial parliament. There is a great deal of practical wisdom in what he writes, but we remain under the impression that the people of Ircland have an inalienable right to govern themselves in their own way. The covern themselves in their own way. The sovern themselves in their own way. The distinction in the character of the Home Rule problem is a pleasurable exercise of inventive skill with labor that is simply a monotonous toil for Donntell, Owen Bayle and Dominick Rogers, In single file they marched through the constant that there must result is appearing perfectly satisfied with the morning's work.

The names of the others are:—Kate Donntell, Owen Bayle and Dominick Rogers, In single file they marched through the constanting that refuses to work the manner of the machine, and which cross on a connecting that refuses to work as revival or handle surrender. He was evident the priest had undertaken the carnet against it was evident the priest had undertaken the carnet against the was evident the priest had undertaken the carnet against the was evident the priest had undertaken the carnet against the was evident the priest had undertaken the content of the machine, and which cross as revival or handle agreed that the priest had undertaken the content of the p the economic asserting themselves in the unrest which characterizes the times; and to contentment, the very nature of the work is profitable in its mental and moral effects, and this constitutes no small part of the reward—perhaps the greater part. But work that is mere drudgery, an unculing grind of toil in which mind and body entially grind of ton in which mind and body are automatically engaged, is naturally productive of discontent, for there is no interest in it but the wage, and where mency is the sole object of labor—notwithstanding its representation. ive value as a commodity of exchange—there can be no contentment; and this prevalent spirit of discontent may be said to be largely due to that system of labor which the machine has engendered .- Scribner's Magazine for

INVARIABLE INDICATIONS.

If you have Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, rising and souring of food, wind in the stomach, a choking or gnawing sensation at the pit of the stomach, then you have sure indications of Dyspepsia, which Burdock Blood Bitters will surely cure. It has cured the worst cases on record.

A Southern newspaper relates this incident concerning a dying wife's request that he would not marry again: "The husbond in tears de-

A BRILLIANT LEVÉE. THE YOUTH AND BEAUTY OF QUEBEC AND OTHER

CITIES AITEND MADAME MERCIER'S RE-CEPTION. QUEDEC, Oct. 21.—The reception of Madame Mercier this evening is a most remarkable success, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. From all parts of the province have come its youth and beauty, and the province on this point may well be proud. Quebec has ever been noted for the brilliancy, beauty and wit of its ladies and to-night many a manly heart was put to the test, and perhaps not a few partnerships for life have been arranged. There must have been at least over 1,500 persons present, and every one seemed to thoroughly culpy the generous hospitality of Hon. M. and Madame Mercier. The dresses of the ladies it would be hard indeed to describe, and your correspondent will not attempt it. After the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Mercier the guests promenaded the two Chambers, and dur-QUEBEC, Oct. 21 .- The reception of Madame Mercier is held in Quebec and the province, the recention was an unbounded success. The dite of the military and civil service were out in force and on all sides were heard warm praise of the amiability and heartiness of the welcome extended by the Premier and his wife. The visiting Premiers and Delegates and their wives were all present and expressed themselves a delighted with their welcome, which surpassed their utmost expectations. The beauty of the Legislative Chambers and fine corridors were much admired, and the decorations, as already

described, were most gorgeous by electric land gaslight. The large gathering did not begin to disperse before midnight. A RELIC OF OUR SAVIOUR.
St. Petersture, Oct. 21.—Exceptations in Jerusalem on the ground belonging to the Russian Government have resulted in the discovery of the remains of the ancient town wall and the position of the gates of the town during the lifetime of the Saviour, through which the Saviour passed to Golgotha. Grand Duke

MULTUM IN PARVO. There is much in a little, as regards Burdock Blood Bitters. You do not have to take quarts and gallons to get at the medicine it contains. Every drop in every dose has medical virtue as

Sergius, president of the Palestine Society, invites subscriptions to a fund for the purpose of

preserving these relics.

a blood purifying, system regulating tonic. CANNOT SWALLOW COERCION.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—William J. Evelyn, Con-servative member of the House of Commons for Deptford, will resign because of his inability to agree with the Government on the Irish question. Mr. Evelyn was elected by a majority of 629 at the last election over Mr. Laimohun Ghose, a native of Hindoo.

GLADSTONE ON ULSTER. LONDON, Oct. 20.-Mr. Gladstone, in a speech

at Nottingham, last evening, said, "in regard to the Ulster question, often pressed upon me by Lord Hartington and other gentlemen of importance, I tell you fairly, gentlemen, that I am not with my eyes open going to be drawn into a trap (laughter), when I am asked at this juncture, without knowing the sentiments of my own friends or of the English, Scotch and Welsh people, or of the people of Leinster, Munster, Connaught and Ulster, to bind myself to the proposal that Ulster or a part of Ulster shall be absolutely excluded from any Irish settlement. I tell you that that is rather too large a demand upon the credulity, or even the folly, of a man (laughter and cheers)." He expressed his determination to leave this matter an open question, as on the introduction of the Home Rule pro-

THE BREATH of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he cannot go into society and he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy bones are attacked, and frequently, entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the thront, some-times producing inveterate bronchitis, which in its turn has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results which have attended its use for years past properly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best, if not the only real cure for hay sever, rose cold and catarrh. A SCENE AT GWEEDORE.

In the Londonderry Scatinel, (Orange Loyalist), of the 6th inst., there is a report of the evictions at Gweedore. The following graphic extract is taken from the report of the siege of Margaret Boyle's house:—

All negotiation seemed now out of the question, and a fierce encounter took place between the crowbar men and the garrison. Stones were even sent through the roof, in the hope that they would injure somebody. The neaple on the road were becoming clamorous. When Mr. French told Father M'Fadden the au horities were in a dangerous position, the latter replied, "You are as safe as if you were in Gweedors Hot.l." Owing, however, to the demeanor of the crowd the resident Magistra's warned them away, at the same time reading the Riot Act, which he had pasted inside the cover of a a Testament. A startling scene was now witnessed. Eight constables were ordered to face the crowd, case springs, and remove snap-capa necessary but not immediate preliminary to loading. All negotiation seemed now out of the ques

a necessary but not immediate preliminary to loading.

Constable James Haughrey, of Omagh, walked up to the County Inspector, and said he would not fire on the people. His name was taken. He was stationed at Greenfort, county Donegal, and has seven years' service. The ritlemen were ordered back, but Haughrey walked away. The County Inspector said,—"You had better fall in." He declined, and laid his gun down on a builder.

District Inspector Stephenson—"Better take care of your arm. You render yourself liable to a criminal prosecution for that."

The constable then lifted the gun and went with the others. Although not under arrest he will not likely rejoin duty to-morrow.

industrial aspect of the Home Rule problem is most important, and we cannot doubt but it will be fully considered when that measure comes up, as it must before long, for final settlement.

Ancient History; from the Dispersion of the Sons of Noe, to the Battle or Actium and Change of the Roman Republic into an Empire. With questions adapted to the use of Schools, By Peter Fiedet, D.D. Baltimore; John Murphy & Co. tainly would have given trouble, especially as a low wall inside would have hindered the police charge. All then marched back to the barracka, where informations were taken against the prisoners, and they were brought before Mr. Bourke, K.M., and remanded to Derry Gaol, build him refused. bail being refused.

> PREMONITIONS OF APPROCHING DANGER, in the shape of digestive weakness, las-itude, in-activity of the kidneys, pains in the region of the liver and shoulder blades, mental depression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertige, should not be disregarded. Use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspentic Cure and avert the peril to health. It removes Cure, and avert the peril to health. It removes all impurities and gives tone to the whole sys-

clined, whereupon this devoted wife pulled a batchet from under the cover and made a lick at his head as he was keeding at her side. Tho blow fell below the brain and put out the right eye, in thenty-four hours the man was a widower, but in due time he got a glass eye and married again."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, THE BEST RESTORES.

Dr. T. C. SMITH, Charlotte, N.C., says: "It is an invaluable nerve tonic, and the best restorer when the energies flag, and the spirits

droop," Letter Carrier Albert Howell, of Boston, was long considered a remarkably pious young man, because he always kept a Bible on his desk, and studied it whonever he had a moment to spare. But now it appears that he has for some time been stealing letters from the boxes of the other carriers, several of whom were discharged for the disappearance of the letters. Pious Albert

is in jail. G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says:—"Ho was cured of Chronic Bronebitis that troubled him for seventeen years by the use of Dr. him for seventeen years by Thomas' Edectric Oil."

It being remarked that a noted man, lately deceased, "started with a had and quit with a million," a youngster in the company exclaimed, "I'd rather start with a hod a dozen times than die worth a milhon once."

The people of this country have speken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Ecletric Oil that they believe it to be an erticle of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of soreness and lameness, lants of various kinds, tumors, throat and long complaints, liver and kidney discordant and other condition. disorders, and other maindies.

"Have you weak eyes?" said a lady to an applicant for a kitchen position who wore blue spectacles. "No, ma'am," said the applicant; "but I scour pots and things so thorough that the glitter of them hurts my sight."

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrep & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Gure say that it has done then more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digostive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system,

Young artist (displaying a picture)—This painting is entitled "Jonah and the Whale." Possible purchaser—Where is Jonah? Young artist—You notice the rather distended appearance of the whale midway between the tail and the neck? Possible purchaser—Yes. Young artist—That's Jonah.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion.—How much thought has been bestowed, and what voluminous treatises have been written upon this universal and distressing disease, which is with certainty and safety dispelled without fear of relapse by a course of this purifying, soothing and tonic medicine! It acts directly on the stomach, liver and bowels—then indirectly, though no less effectively on the brain, nerves. though no less effectively on the brain, nerves, vessels and glands, introducing such order throughout the entire system that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dyspensia need no longer be a bugbear of the public, since Holloway's Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable sufferer to health, strength and cheer-

An old minister in the north of Scotland was once reproached for representing hell to his flock as a very cold place, abounding in ice and snow. "Deed," replied the old man, "av' if I old them it was a warm place they'd a' be gang-

ing till't."

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WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 26, 1887

A city contemporary has risen a big step on the social ladder. He is now the servant girl's organ. We congratulate him on having got into virtuous society at last.

A SIX HUNDRED page volume of Mr. J. A. Chapleau's biography is threatened by his secreadvance that the work will be more remarkable what it will not contain than for its actual ontents.

EMIGRATION to the North-West continues with unabated vigor, and it is estimated that over 20,000 emigrants thus far this season have arrived at Winnipeg. They are a hardy, lawof wheat was shipped cast from Winnipeg, and low the advice of the Archbishop. By wise, the export season had hardly commenced.

Econleism does not seem to pay after all. Of the New York "boodle" aldermen, three are in Sing Sing prison, four are fugitives, two are dead and one insane, three are witnesses for the state, eight are under indictment, but at large on bail, and one failed of conviction through disagreement of the jury.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S visit to Ireland has not been a success. No sooner was his back turned on the shouting mobs of the North, than Major Saunderson, the ultra Orange Ulsterite, repudiated his land purchase scheme, and Dr. Kane, the fire-eating preacher of the same party, denounced his parliament for Ulater! "Poor old

THE Toronto World says the report, telegraphed to the American press, that an Orange mobattempted to assault Cardinal Taschereau at that city on the occasion of the banquet in his honor, is "a revolting lie." We are glad to record the statement; but it is not at all astonishing that the story should have been believed, since the Teronto mob has an established reputation for bigotry and sectarian violence.

Our esteemed neighbor the Witness is terribly exercised over the founding of a Catholic nation in Canada. If we have read the history of our country aright, the French laid such a foundation some centuries ago. The superstructure has been growing ever since. These facts may be a source of apprehension to the Witness, but may we ask-"What is it going to do about

THE Hamilton Times is informed that the Tory wire-pullers are privately using the race and religion cry, raised in Haldimand by D'Alton McCarthy in recent contests, and that, no matter what the public professions of the party may be, the cry will be made do duty wherever possible in the present campaign. It is a disgraceful piece of business, and should be rebuked by every intelligent elector.

A BLUE BOOK has come to hand from Ottawa containing a return of the expenditure in connection with the general election of 1887. Montreal Centre is set down at \$2,545.53; Montreal East at \$4,970.80; Montreal West at \$8,310.61. The total expenditure for the Dominion was \$352,378.20. This is only a part of what the country has been made to pay to enable Sir John Macdonald to elect a Tory majority. This is not felly, it is political rascalty, nothing else, and should be sweat away by manhood suffrage and, if lists must be used, the adoption of the municipal rolls.

THE eighth political party has incubated in New York, under the popular name of the Personal Liberty Party, having for its object the suppression of "all sumptuary laws interfering with the personal liberties and the innocent habits and customs of our people." Its foremost plank is opposition to the enforcement of the Sunday laws, and the party claims that 75,000 votes will put in their appearance at the hallot box, to upset the American Sunday and introduce the continental Sunday with its open saloons and all sorts of amusements.

BRITISH philanthropists who export pauper children from England to America are to have addamper put on their exertions. It is stated in a Washington letter that Assistant Secretary Maynard has been in correspondence with the emigration commissioners of New York and P iladelphia in regard to a practice which has obidren who have been sent from England by benevolent citizens and who on arrival are taken in charge by the Children's Aid Society of New York and provided with honce in the

at home, and the charitable institutions of the United States can find ample employment in caring for their own poor, and should see that this is done before they undertake to assume the responsibilities of caring for the poor of other countries.

We read in an English paper that over 2,000 Englishmen have joined the new Shamrock League, a society started for the honest, laudable, and salutary purpose of advancing the prosperity of Ireland. The new body takes as its title "The Shamrock League," and its members already number several thousands. The card of membership, which is in green and gold, is extremely tasteful in its design. As a possible antidote to the baneful Primrose League British Liberals hail the new association, and trust it may flourish and wax fat.

TORONTO rowdies must have made a demonstration after all on the occasion of Cardinal Taschereau's visit to that city. We read in the News that "a slight disturbance occurred" at the time. The American press correspondent described a disgraceful attack on the hall where the banquet was held. The News says "a slight disturbance occurred," the World says the report is "a revolting lie." These statements look like three degrees of comparison We are inclined, however, to believe that the rowdies did demonstrate and the papers are anxious to hush the affair up for the sake of the fair fame of their city.

A WOMAN has been on trial at Quebec for her life on a charge of having poisoned her husband. This is a crime that has become altogether too fashionable of late. Here we do not mind giving married men a pointer, which we hope they will bear in mind. There is a substance which may be given a man without danger, so long as he does not drink liquor. But if he does, the whiskey, not the substance referred to, will lay him out for the occupant of the leading car riage in a funeral procession. If the publication tary, Mr. Tache. We venture to observe in of this secret does not make every married man in the country a tectotaler, then all we can say is, let the procession proceed.

IRISH landlords, who scouted the suggestion of Archbishop Walsh to hold a conference with a delegation of tenants, have come to reason at last, as will be seen by the despatches. The fact is they have held out as long as they could, abiding people, who make good citizens, and but have been unable to overcome the plan of naturally aid in building up the great North I campaign. With certain ruin staring them in West. Last month over 400,000 dollars worth | the face, they have no other recourse but to folpatriotic action, many of them may yet save themselves and revive their chances of assuming their proper position in the Irish national movement.

> THE Halifax Chronicle recalls a passage in Sir Charles Tupper's celebrated speech in the drill shed, at that city, during the general election campaign of 1878. He said :- "I will make them an offer that if they will unseat me under the law I will never offer for re-election,' On which our contemporary observes :-

"Once before, since Sir Charles delivered the above, he should have been, and would have been, unseated, had not parliament passed a whitewashing bill specially to save him. He might, however, after that, still claim that he had never been unseated. After the judgment of the Supreme Court at Amherst, recently, un- I that :seating Sir Charles Tupper on his own confession, it will be interesting to see how much he intended by his offer.'

Oun esteemed Kazoot is quoted approvingly by certain papers in the States which oppose reciprocity with this country. The St. Albans Messenger for instance remarks:-

The position taken by the Gazette on commercial union as it relates to Canado, is identical with our own as the proposed scheme applies to the United States, with this difference, that the Gazette foresees the swallowing up of the Do-minion in the experiment. But Canada, at its present stage of development and with its burdens, we do not want at this or any other prospective price.

Just so. The enemies of Canada in the United States hold the same views as the Tories of Canada. This is quite natural.

It is announced that the Supreme Court of the United States have decided to pronounce the prohibitory law in several of the States unconstitutional. This will be a severe blow to the prohibitionists, who have succeeded in passing acts that made it one of the first orimes under the sun to in any way traffic in intoxicating liquors, and may be a sad blow to the cause of temperance in those States. Still it is generally conceded that there is about as much drunkenness in a State where strongest prohibition is attempted as when local option prevails.

A rew days ago the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times wrote :-

"The administration hopes to come to an arrangement that will give us the benefits of Canadian trade, that will obviate troubles on the border, and that will satisfactorily arrange our relations with our neighbors along 4,000 miles of frontier. It is hoped to accomplish this by pursuing methods that will not, as twenty years ago, drive Canada into a state of greater independence or possible untriendliness.

If this correctly reflects the views of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, we may congratulate the United States on having men at the head of affairs who have struck the right key in dealing with Canada. A generous, neighborly policy towards this country just now would go far to establish a lasting friendship between the two countries, whose nterests are the same and whose relations must become more and more intimate as time progresses, and both sides of the imaginary line that divides them become thickly settled with kindred people.

News from Ireland to-day is exciting. Sir Wilfred Blunt, M.P., an English Home Ruler, was brutally maltreated by the police and put in jail for exercising his undoubted right to address a public meeting. The more of this sort of thing the Tory Government does the better for the cause of Irish and British freedom. Englishmen have now brought home to them the great fact that the Irish are really fighting pr vailed at the first named port of admitting | for the preservation of the British constitution against a ministry and a classs who have shown themseves prepared to trample on all that Britons have been taught to venerate as the

fred Blunt, at Woodford. Already it has united the masses in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland under one flag of national reform, and the contest has spread from Ireland till it extends throughout the three kingdoms. Not Irishmen alone, but every subject of the Empire is now interested.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has been assailed from an unexpected quarter. Canon Weldon has spoken out in meeting against the encouragement she gives to drunkenness by sending her sons and sons-in-law to the top of Highland mountains to drink race whiskey. He thinks Her Majesty could find some more suitable way of honoring her husband's memory. This shot from a Canon of the established church will not surprise readers of "Our Life in the Highlands," in every chapter of which extraordinary production we read of how John Brown consoled the good Queen on all possible occasions with hot toddy, concocted in real old Highland fashion. In fact, it reads as if Her Majesty and John Brown had a gay time of it painting the Highlands a brilliant vermillion, as the boys in America would say.

WITH Hon, Mr. McShane in the inter-provincial conclave, how long does Mr. Mercier think its doings can be hidden? The Commis-sioner of Public Works will have to tell something soon or burst. As Mr. Cloran once said, Mr. McShane is most indiscreet.

The above is a mild specimen of the slimey attacks on Mr. McShane by the Kazoot. It partakes of that vindictive jocularity under which partizans sometimes try to hide their fear and hatred of an opponent who is too able for them. Anything meaner than this scurrilous attempt to make Mr. McShane appear as a man without honor or common sense has not been seen even in the organ of "party exigencies" for a long time, and that is saying a great deal. fingering a stilletto than a pen. The object is obvious. But Mr. McShane is too well known, his services to the people and good government too highly prized, for the slanders of his enemies to have any effect. The "burst" that troubles Kazoot is the printing boodle it has been burst out of at Quebec. It can never forgive Mr-McShane for that.

THE invention of Mr. Bernard Molloy, M P., one of the Irish Home Rule party, for obtaining, by mercurial amalgamation, the full

d of gold from retractory ores, is coming into general notice. The object of Mr. Molloy's invention is to save the enormous loss of gold (over forty per cent. it is stated) litherto dropped from the ores, and experts who have seen the invention tested pronounce it a complete success. By its means every particle of gold is secured. Some of the largest mine owners regard it as a highly valuable invention, and already machines are at work for using it in the United States, Transvaal, Mexico, and other gold-yielding countries. The method, which consists of applying electricity with the intervention of a rorous wall or cell, has overcome all previous difficulties, while the whole cost of treatment amounts to about three pence per ton for electrical and mechanical force and

THEOttawa Free Press, commenting on Mayor Abbott's retusal to preside at the proposed banquet to the Provincial Premiers, remarks

"The people of Montreal made a great miswhen they elected such a partizan as Mr. Abbott to preside over their civic affairs. He is a
veritable Pooh-Bah. As Mayor of Montreal it
is his duty to preside at a banquet to the city's
guests, but as a member of Sir John Macdonald's
administration be assured do authorized and that can be expected or required. "The people of Montreal made a great misadministration he cannot do anything calculated to enhance the importance of the meeting which the Tory organs describe as a "plunder conference," and as a conspiracy to overturn the pre-sent Ottawa Government. As Mayor of Montreal he ought to show due respect to the mem-bers of the Manitoba Government, but as the salaried solicitor of the C. P. R. he cannot countenance or encourage the men who are seeking to smash that company's monopoly in the North-west. No doubt Mr. Abbott, as a gentleman, would like to tender the hospitalities of the city to the visiting Premiers, but his position as a leading Tory causes him to remember that they are a lot of "Grits," who have no respect for his Altogether, Mr. Pooh-Bah Abbott holds too many offices, and has too much responsibility on his shoulders. He ought to resign the Mayoralty, since the duties of that other are incompatible with with those of his position as a political leader and the solicitor of a railway corporation.

THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN has shown his hand in the appointment of Judge Angers to the Lieutenant-Governorship of this province. Among the public men of Quebec it would be impossible to find a man with a career more distinctly partisan. He was, when in the Council, the most uncompromising opponent Mr. Mercier had to contend with, and it is well known that he was willing to become Premier when Mr. | Ross resigned, if a way could have been found to secure him a majority in the Assembly. The intrigues of that time are fresh in the minds of the people. His selection has croated a widespread fear that a plot is on foot at Ottawa to defeat the will of the province. At any rate the appointment of Judge Angers is generally regarded as a move to place an avowed, determined enemy of the Government in a place where he can aid federa machinations against the province. We may be disappointed in these views, but outside the Macdonaldite ring the appointment is regarded as the worst that could be made.

MR. MERCIER'S address, at the opening of the Inter-Provincial Conference, yesterday, was worthy of the occasion. He did not presume to dictate a programme to the distinguished men who had assembled at his invitation to discuss the situation. The simple fact of their presence

proof sufficient that the conference is a necessity. If everything was as lovely as the organs of the Ottawa Government would have us believe, the provincial governments would not have been compelled to consult together for means of common defence. Were there not wrongs to be righted, grievances to be redressed, principles to be maintained, there would be no object in the conference, nor is it likely that men so able and astute would merely get topether for the paltry purpose attributed to them by the Conservative press. The system of alternate bullying and bribing by which Sir John Macdonald has sought to control the provincial governments while constantly working for the destruction of their autonomy, has

We hear much nonsensical talk about "a raid Church, the most powerful and illustrio is inon the federal treasury." But when we reflect stitution ever known to mankind, viewed purely that said treasury is composed of the revenues surrendered by the provinces for specific purposes and that they have been squandered with the most diverse conditions of human life. In mad profusion for the furthering of party pur. | this respect the Church is a true democracy, in poses, we hold that the provinces have a perfect | which birth is of no account, so long as a man right, legally and morally, to consider how possesses the qualifications that fit him for protheir necessities can be relieved and the public motion in its ranks. A republic should money diverted from corrupt to legitimate purpises. The federal power is not a master. It highest telent in its service. If men were is only a creature.

Ar an Episcopal Church convention, held in Louisville, last week, the subject of female education was prominently discussed. The speaker who attracted most attention was Rev. George W. Dumbell, of Chattanooga, who took the negative side of the question. He resisted the idea that women should know all that was knowable. He admitted that the education spoken of would not change the woman physically, but otherwise it would. It would increase largely the number of breadwinners, for there would be fewer marriages, because it would estrange the sexes. Their nelds were entirely different and each was adapted to his or her sphere. The woman's sphere was her home, which it was her duty to beautify. Man's duty was to provide and protect that home. "It is the height of folly," he said, "to take two things which were formed for different ends and shape them to the same end. The anxiety of maternity and the cares of the household are shunned by the women of this so-called higher education." He attacked the great American curse, the boarding house, in which young married people too often took up their abode to avoid the cares of kerping house. Woman's gentler influence in her own home was a wonderful force in bringing her husband to a sense of his spiritual needs. The Rev. George McGlynn. He says the open and violent oppofor a long time, and that is saying a great deal. I state of the Catholic Church and business capacity for the material as we! would find more congenial employment in is to fit her to adorn, beautify and make home happy.

> organize a system of projection and a home for mittees will get to work energetically. The called upon in public or in private, could not first difficulty to be overcome is in providing great majority are well-to-do; all can contribute | against an enemy of society. He has misreprelead them astray by inducing them to go to with the virus of this hatred he has endeavored American cities under promise of high wages. I to inoculate the new political party of which he This is something which the Irish Catholic is the recognized head." After dealing w be of immense service to a holy and charitable system, Mr. Ford observes: "I recognize one cause by lending their active assistance. We Lord, one saving faith, one regenerating bapwould ask them to hold a meeting and place and Mr. Dennis Barry, who are at the head of | bol of a grand communion for the whole world the movement, so that they may be able to direct their energies harmoniously. Much good will be sure to result, much cor: ow and misery prevented. A movement of this kind is greatly needed just now, as owing to the wholesale Kingdom, nor is any office which as subsidiary eviction going on in Ireland thousands of young people are coming to America. To meet them on their arrival with advice and assistance when necessary, is a duty which the sons and daughters of former immigrants now blessed with home and fortune owe to their unfortunate fellow-countrymen and women. It is not necessary to say more. The well known patriotism

ST. ANDREWS BAZAAR.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: Sir. -I beg to contradict the statement in your paper of the 12th inst., with repart to the popular vote in aid of the convent, and to inform you that Mr. Kelly, of Carillon, was the suc-cessful candidate with a majority of 780 votes. (Signed) A G. BERARD, Priest.

St. André de Argenteuil, Oct. 17, 1887.

IWe hope the publication of this contradiction will be satisfactory to the parties interested. A 3rd column, 6th page of the TRUE WITNESS. October 19, 1887.—Ed. T. W.]

DADDYISM.

A section of the American people appear to

be suffering with a political disease which, for want of a better name, we will call Daddyism. Fred. Grant and Robert Lincoln are being are the alleged sons of their alleged fathers. Republican institutions. There is doubtlers something in a name, and we should not be aspositions on the merits and services of their fathers. Yet it is a well established ethnological fact that the sons of great men rarely inherit the genius of their sires. In by far the most instances they take after the mother, and as great men almost always marry women of inferior intellect, the result is not astonshing. Neither Fred. Grant nor Robert Lincoln has given any particular indican standard, and if elected to office would no doubt do as well as could be expected. It is an old saying that some men are born great, others | parliament. achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them. General Grant and Abraham Lincoln achieved greatness, and now that they have passed away a party would thrust greatness upon their descendants. The attempt, however, is not in keeping with the American idea, which is to let the occasion find the man best qualified to grapple with it. And although there is a popular saying that "blood will tell," there is also a shrewder maxim that "brains tell best." Besides, the reflections which all heaval. The first of these great epochs was thinking men make on the origin and work of genius lead to the conclusion that it may third-the industrial. Thus the democracy has spring at any time from the most unexpected broadened down from precedent to precedent. quarters. Every rank in society, from the lowest up to very near the highest, have produced great men. We say very near the highest because we have yet to see a genius produced by the Royal house of Hanover. In piping times of peace, when there are no great questions disturb. ing the commonwealth, mediocrity may safely industry. The first may continue for many wretched wars with savage nations, by which discharge the duties of government, but it is a bad precedent even in such times to further the aristocratic principle of heredity. It tends to the second is obsolete in a land where freedom of land becoming a manufacturing country is the bulwarks of their rights as freemen. The true culminated in a situation which imperatively formation of caste and was the bane of the reconscience is every man's birthright. The third source of his opposition to Home Rule; the West. Mr. Maynard holds that charity begins party of Union is that represented by Sir Wil demands cverhauling, of the constitution. publics of he middle ages. The Oatholic is a positive danger. Both must disappear. same feeling prompted his reference to commer

from an historical standpoint, has selected its matchless array of intellects in every age from be the same, if it would secure the bred as we breed our domestic animals, so as to perpetuate desirable characteristics, we might, perhaps, after a time obtain a race "such as the Doric mothers bore," but since that is impossible under the existing social system, we must take our great men as they come

from cottage or castle, as the case may be. In the United States, where there is a churning of the bloods of all races under the sun, it is impossible to say, it is impossible to imagine, what the man of the future will be, but we fancy that the pure white map, if he is wise in the selection of a bride of his own race, is more likely to supply the demand for great men in future than he who is not so careful, or conde. scends to mate with one of a lower race. In this way only can heredity be of any account. But even here Atavism, more marked in human than in other creatures, admonishes us that the hereditary evil is just as likely to appear as the hereditary good. Without going deeper into this interesting problem, it may be accepted as a Bafe proposition in America that the instincts of the people are seldom wrong in selecting the right men for high positions, provided always that the popular choice is free.

FORD REPUDIATES GEORGE.

Patrick Ford, over his own signature in The Irish World, repudiates Henry George and Dr. necessitates this action on his part. "Henry George," he continues, "is a Protestant, was born and brought up a Protestant, and it is but Now that practical steps have been taken to | natural of course that he should see the Catholic Church with the eves of a Protestant. (I use indigent, friendless Irish Catholic immigrants, the word Protestant here in the broadest sense.) we trust that the gentlemen composing the com- An expression by him of his religious views, if offend any sensible man. His offence is that he t fund for the objects mentioned. As a class has singled out the Catholic Church as an instithe Irish Catholics of Montreal are wealthy, the tution, and has declared war against her as something. Since we drew attention to the sented her motives, derided her authority, and matter, several of our friends have related to us | sought to bring her entire hierarchy, with the instances of the traps laid for immigrant girls to | Pope himself, into hatred and contempt. And ladies of Montreal should attend to. They can knownothingism and other parts of the Georgeite tism, one God and Father of all; I hold that themselves in communication with Father Dowd | the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, which is the symin which all natious are made one people, is a Divine establishment, universal in time and space, and therefore, it is not, nor is the Papacy, which is essential to the government of this to the Papacy, a foreign institution as traitorous and wrong, and I clearly foresee, furthermore, that all efforts made to bring the Pope into contempt must result inevitably in contempt for Jesus Christ, whose Viceregent in the Kingdom the Pope is and shall be until the end of time.

> THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. Mr. Gladstone has boldly placed himse'f at

the head of the democracy of the three Kingdoms. By his speech at Nottingham he has welded together the popular aspirations of the ma-ses and brought home to the heart and conscience of the whole people the great truth that the Ir sh struggle is but a part of the movement whose forces are gathering from all sections of the British nation. Parliamentary government on the antique line which has so long prevailed is every day showing unsuitableness to the changed conditions of political life. The introduction of the Bismarckian cloture was the death-knell of the old parliamentary system. correction appeared before at the foot of the Anaristocrotic legislature aping the obsolete forms of a dead and gone democracy is an anachronism in the presence of the living democracy of to-day. At a crisis in its fate it showed its instincts. Instead of fighting against ministers to the bitter end for the preservation of its freedom of speech, it submitted itself to the gag, as a broken horse bends its head to the collar and opens its mouth for the bit. Parliament having thus deprived pushed forward as candidates for important itself of the right of free speech, it is not astonpublic positions, s lely on the ground that they ishing that it should follow that base surrender with a law to prevent popular free speech in This is the old hereditary idea cropping up under | Ireland. The next step will be to apply the same law to England. Then, where will be the boasted British liberties, guarded and preserved tonished to see either or both raised to high by parliamentary institutions? Were parliament true to those liberties and faithful to those institutions it would never, even to overcome Irish obstruction, have submitted to the cloture. It makes no matter that the man who now leads the united democracy was the one who struck this blow at parliament. Whiggery had its grip on him then. It was not his fault that the system had become unworkable. But the logic of events has produced a pitiless evocations of ability above the average Ameri- lution, and we can learn by his recent speeches that he recognizes in radical reform the only hope of preserving British liberty in and out of

And now it seems the time is close at hand when another tremendous struggle must take place between the aristocratic and democratic forces. History shows us that such struggles blunder committed by Mr. Chamberlain. He are normal events in the development of British | has evidently measured the effect thereof on the institutions. From time to time the people rise people of Canada, and would plead for suspen and shake off their tyrants, and, having establision of the Canadian judgment on one who is lished checks and balances, relapse again into dear to him as being, like himself, an English tranquility, till changed conditions and the encroachments of the old enemy forces another upmilitary, the second religious, now comes the natural arrogance of the Manchester screw. But, after each subsidence of the popular and shows that, if he only had the power, he wave, some of the old institutions of would treat Canadians as the Irish are treated power and privilege remained or reappeared: with his approbation and support. Manchester The Crown, the Established Church, the hereditary House of Lords, venerable from in trade with hearty detestation. To please antiquity, but out of harmony with the age of them and their congeners, all the recent years to come, because it represents an enduring British arms and prestige have been brought principle in the social life of the nation. The into disrepute, were undertaken. Fear of Ire-

The workingman is knocking at the door with sledge hammer, and lace and lawn must le legistation to the laborer. Adam is asserting his right to earn his bread by the sweat of hi brow, and, in doing so, maintains that all wh can shall do the same, while none shall live idle luxury on the proceeds of the toil of other This is the gospel of the movement now fa culminating in England and extending through out the world.

THE STORY OF RUSTICO.

An instructive story is that of the parish ; Rustico, P.E.I., as related by an eastern ex change. The community is largely French an a number of years ago there was placed charge of the spiritual affairs of the people priest of great foresight and energy. He too note of the great poverty of his parishioners an set about previding a remedy, forbidding pre mature marriage, the re-division of property within certain limits, and providing for the removal of some to new districts where land was to be had in abundance. Among other enter prises projected for the purpose of enabling the farmers to carry on necessary improvements was the Farmers' Bank of Rustico. It is the smallest chartered bank in the world. It is known as The Farmers' Bank of Rustico, and is just what its name implies, a bank for the farmers of Rustico. The total paid up capital amounts to less than nine thousand dollars, The bank is largely co-operative and has usually paid a dividend, that for the last half-year bing at the rate of 6 per cent. The district known as Rustico is now one of the brightest and most prosperous in the Island province; the dwellings are neat and tasty and the farms well cultivated, and among other points of interest in the vicinity of the village is a large seaside hotel. This shows how much can be accomplished in the poorest regions by wise foresign: the spiritual welfare of the people.

THE FARMERS' PLATFORM,

Among the many parties that are coming to the front at present in the United States with platforms for political and social reform, the National Farmers' Alliance appears the mosworthy of attention. The membership of the Alliance is to be found in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, and Kansas. A powerful body of similar character has its nucleus in Texas. The Chicago Herald says the Northern and Southern socities, already in complete harmony, will som consolidate and thus simplify and chearen the machinery of their organized action. The resolutions adopted by the Alliance at its recent sessions in Minneapolis are, in many instances, worthy of the attention of all classesfarmers, manufacturers and professional peoble alike. The alliance demands the speedy payment of the public debt; the taxation of spirits and tobacco rather than the food and clothing of the people; the abolition of double taxation in all forms; the reduction of tolls by the institution of government railways and telegraphs, taking the to-be-forfeited Pacific roads for a be ginning; the construction of a great cross-comtry water-way; and finally that the idea of manual labor and the dignity of toil should be more effectively cultivated by the public schools, The farmers, say, very truly, that their food is at the base of the success of the social system. When their wheat was worth a dollar it cost 25 cents to send it on the cars and 25 cents for a telegram. Now their wheat is worth 50 cents, but it still costs 25 cents on the cars and 25 cents for a telegram, Whereas, the expense was formerly one-fourth, now it is one-half. If food he at the foundation of human usefulne and progress, then why should not the railroad and telegraph tolls come down? This point seems to be well taken; for it is admissible that no man can work unless he eat.

SHE MUST BE MADE TO KNOW."

Goldwin Smith has written a letter to the Toronto Mail, in which he pleads on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain that that person's utterance anent commercial union must be incorrect. The Professor writes :-

In a letter to a friend written about a month ago, Mr. Chamberlain speaks of himself as "imperfectly informed as to the internal policy of the Dominion." and says that he "has folof the Dominion," and says that he "has followed with some interest the inadequate accounts of the movement for commercial union." That an ambassador would commit himself at all upon the subject of pending negoti-ations is unlikely; that he would commit himself upon the strength of information which he felt to be inadequate, is incredible. Mr. Chamberlain's mind for the last month must have been full of Ireland, not of Canada. Let us at all events wait for the full text of his speech before we assume that he has been guity of what would not only be an indiscretion but a manifest wrong to the people of Canada with whose interests he, as a Commissioner, is charged. It will probably be found either that he has so qualified his remark as to avoid de-finitely committing himself, or at any rate that be is merely giving utterance to the impression which upon the first view of a new question he has formed, but which may be modified when he is better instructed with regard to the bearings of the case and the real interests and wishes of the Canadian people. Mr. Chamberlain is made in the cable report to declare against Commercial Union on the ground that it would introduce a protective tariff against Great Britain. He can hardly be ignorant of the fact that we have already a protective tariff against Great Britain, which has recently been extended to iron amidst the walls of British producers, and which it is the constant aim of our protectionists to increase. Let us not, however, miss the moral which this incident points, as to the danger of a system which entrusts negotiations concerning Canadian interests to other than Canadian

The writer of this letter sees the stupendous Radical, touched with animosity to the Irish and hatred of Catholicity. But the remark that "Canada must be made to know," has all the driver. It is instinct with the same spirit that animated his speeches in the North of Ireland, manufacturers have always regarded their rivals

haps, when he hears of the universal condemnanape, his words have evoked in this country, deny the truth or accuracy of the report, but he will not be able to remove the impression that the has given away the Canadian case in advince, nor divert the popular determination of our people not to submit to any surrender he may think fit to make of their rights without ample equivalent. And the chief part of that ampro equivalent which Canadians expect to be secured to them by the commission is the very thing which he has had the stupidity and inpudence to condemn is advance. Goldwin Smith says, "Mr. Chamberlain's mised for the last month must have been full of Ireland, not Canada." It would seem so. And he used a style of language in referring to Canada that he has been accustomed to use in speaking of Ireland. But he will find that Canada is not Ireland. He had better, therefore, unload his mind of coercionist ideas and load bireself up the other way with Canadian ideas if he would score a success on this side of the Atlantic.

It is clear, however, with all the roise he has made in the world that he is neither a politician made in the man. Canadians have no confidence in him. His mission is foredoomed to failure. because he has declared against the only means by which it can be made a success. The Toronto Globe agrees with the previously expressed opinion of The Fost that Mr. Chamberlain has been stuffed from Ottawa. It calls upon the lovers of peace and prosperity to hold public meetings and adopt resolutions, " put the public opinion on record from Victoria to Halifax. New's the day and now's the hour. If the moment for popular demonstrations be not seized, Tupper and Chamberlain will probibly pluage the Dominion into difficulties beyoud extrication."

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

To-morrow the Interprovincial Conference meets at Quebec, under the presidency of the Hon, Mr. Mercier. The proceedings will not be open to the public or the press. Of this rule we cannot complain, for it is eviden that the discussions could not be carried on with freedom and confidence were every point as it arose submitted to public discussion. The Conference, in fact, partakes of the character of a Privy Council. It has been called with a view to devising my letter I satisfied myself beyond a doubt of my sower of doing so. But nobody knows better than Mr. Peter O'Brien that there is but one as we take it, to suggest amendments to the British North America Act, whereby an end will be put to Federal encroachments, and the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the provinces clearly defined. All the Provincial Governments have sent delegates to the Conference, except those of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. But as neither of these have decimed formally to attend, their delegates may yet put in an appearance. So far the Conferenos is composed as follows:-

Quebec-Hon. H. Mercier and his colleagues of the Provincial Cabinet.

Ontarie-Hon. Messrs. O. Mowat, C. F. Fraser, W. G. Ross, A. M. Ross and A. S. Hardy. Nova Scotia-Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Longley

and McGillivray. New Brunswick-Hon. Messrs. Elair and Mc-

Manitoba-Hon. Messrs. Nergusy and Ham-

Confederation has now had twenty years of id, with the result that a few poor, isolated colonies remain still poor and isolated, with a huge political Frankenstien of their own creation grinding them under its remorsel-ss power. That an effort was not made before now to check the unconstitutional conduct of Sir John Macdonald is owing to party spirit and the fact that for most of the time the provincial governments were mere creatures of the power at Cttawa. It may also be admitted that this conference would not have become a necessity were it not for the stupendous corruptions and rascalities by which the Macdonakl Ministry secured a majority in the last general election. With the help of the Revising Barrister, the gerrymander, the partizan returning officer, two millions from the public chest and the blackmail fund wrung from manufacturers and contractors, the will of the people was thwarted and a marrow majority obtained for a ministry which us wholly out of accord with the sentiment of the country. Had there been a fair and free election hast February, the old corrupt machine would cave been annihilated, Mr. Elake would be premier, and a policy in accordance with the constitution would now be in operation. Encroachments on Provincial rights would have been abandoned, and the conference to bring about a settlement of all questions between the Dominion and the Provinces would have been held at Ottawa on the invitation of Mr. Blake, instead of at Quebec under the auspices of Mr. Mercier.

to bend the will and twist the destiny of our people to fit the schemes of one man have somewhat altered the course, though they cannot effectually change, the orderly progress of events. Sir John Macdonald's idea, disclosed at the time of the passing of the Confederation Act, but the accomplish ment of which was prevented by Sir George Cartier, was a "kingdom" of Canada with one parliament and a supreme authority at Ottawa. His "kingdom" was reduced to a "Dominion" and the federal principle was maintained. But he has never abandoned his idea. For twenty year, he has steadily persisted in a policy of centralization, with the undinguised intention of destroying the autonomy of the provinces and bringing about a legislative union. Animated by the Imperial spiris, looking to England for his final reward, he has steadily striven to create barriers between this country and its natural ally the United States, while striving to destroy the, to himtoo republican forms of the federal compact. But nature, necessity, geography, commerce, the overshadowing influence of the neighboring Republic, are too strong for him, although his schemes were aided to some extent by the shortsighted policy of enmity towards Canada puring the close of his career, he must see how worse than vain have been his struggles against to give their firm the contract for the city strom of party iniquity and Government corrup-

Thus we see that the ainister means employed

cial union. But before he gets through with manifest destiny. In the Provincial concial union. In the Frovincial couthis business ne will be made who do not believe powers which herotolore he was able to that not a cent was paid by the firm to alderhe is desired to British connection demands the deal with singly and subdue, but which that loyard the r self-respect and material wel- united he cannot hope to control. It is the natural, logical outcome of the Tory success We believe the report of Mr. Chamberlain's in the Dominion elections. Dammed up in one We sense. Daniel up in one remarks is substantially correct. He may, per- direction, the waters find their level in another. The federal principle- the principle of the constitution-must be preserved, and the Quebec c nf. rence has taken the only present available means of preserving it. This is the broad fact of the occasion. As for the results of the pending desiberations, we should be content to wait till they are authoritatively made known.

DUBLIN CASTLE VILLAINY.

United Ireland of Oct. 8th, just to hand, contains the full text of the letter addressed by Mr. Wiffiam O'Brien to the "Central News" for publication. It reads as follows :-

"A piece of information has come into my possession which I feel bound to communicate w thout delay to the public. On Saturday week last, the day on which I was sentenced at Mit chelstown, there passed the following telegraphic message, in cypher, from Mr. Peter O'Brien, Solicitor-General, in Dublin, to Mr. Carson, Crown Counsel, at Mitchelstown:— 'Mistake; O'Brien will beat us; Harrington

will be disbarred at our next meeting. "The folly as well as villainy of such a men sage, even under the shelter of cypher, is all but incredible. It reaches me, however, from a source which enables me absolutely to guarantee its authenticity. Of the anticipated break down of the proceedings against myself I shall say nothing, except that Mr. Peter O'Brien's apprehensions explain why I have since been served with three separate summionses; but the for Mr. Harrington's ruin, which the Solicitor-General discloses with brutal candor to Mr. Carson, is a far more serious and shocking

'It will be observed :-"1-That the project of disharring Mr. Harrington is mentioned in immediate sequence to, and correlation with, the admission that Mr. Harrington's ingenuity has placed the Mitchels-

town conviction in jeopardy; and "2-That it is not merely that Mr. Harrington's conduct is to be submitted to the Benchers for consideration, but that it has been already sattled, and his fate scaled by the law officers of Jublia Castle, whom he has brought to grief for their blunders. I leave comment to

Mr. Peter O'Brien and Mr. Carson have project state I that there is no foundation for the statement that the former sent or that latter received the telegram published by Mr.

O'Brien.
The following letter was published in the Dublin Freeman.

To the Editor of the Freeman : DEAR SIR. - You are right in supposing that I have no intention of running away from my statement as to the cipher telegram to Mitchelstown. I have, on the contrary, the liveliest desire for an opportunity of proving it up to the full. Both before and since the publication of satisfactory way of proving or disproving it, and that is by a criminal action of libel either against me or against any of the pumerous newspaper that published my letter. On the trial of such an action, and in that way alone, could I elicit in pub is the evidence of my informants, which, if voluntarily given, would subject them to fearful penalties. Few who know Mr. Peter O'Brien will doubt that this is the way he would have chosen to viodicate bim-elf rather than by a vague denial in the newspapers, if he were not con-sciens that my information is uncontestable in substance and in fact. The Irish public, who remember Mr. Attorney General Holmes' equally vehement repudiation, even upon oath, of a minute of whose authoricity nobody now dares to whisper a suspicion, will, I think, agree with me that the Solicitor-General's present form of denial is absolutely valueless. When form of denial is absolutely valueless. he gives me an opportunity of producing the original cipher message he will not find me in-disposed to challenge the perdict of a jury as to disposed to challenge the disposed to challenge the meaning.—Yours faithfully,
William O'Brien.

Westminster Palace Hotel, London, October 4.

THE BOODLE INVESTIGATION.

The committee appointed by the City Council o investigate charges of "boodling" generally preferred against aldermen by a sensational evening newspaper, has been sitting for about a month, yet the enquiry has so far failed to elicit a single fact to substantiate any one of the charges. With full powers, ample opportunities, the assistance of able counsel, the prosecution has broken down completely. From the beginning these charges had a very suspicious look. The person who made them refused to make them special against any particular alderman, and those who have watched the proceedings cannot avoid the conclusion that he and those who prompted him merely started on a fishing expedition with the hope th t they would be able to facten wrong doing on some one or more of certain aldermen obnoxious to them for policical reasons. Let us briefly review the inquiry so far as it has

It will not have escaped observation that the prosecution have divided their complaint into four charges. The first was that certain alder men whose names were not mentioned had been to precipitate a discussion on the commercial policy of the country, in which radical changes are called for which proves the failure of the Profest the gas company's charter. After hearing a tective system. In 1875, when we assumed the recognitibility of office, we found the North great deal of evidence this charge was abandoned, not the smallest tittle of evidence having been produced to give it even the semblance of while in another Province a violent controversy credibility. In the second place, the first charge having failed ignominiourly, it was sought to be proved that certain aldermen who voted for the charter were interested in the Gas Company. The prosecution in this move abandoned the charge against the aldermon of having committed a corrupt act, and substituted therefor a charge for on illega sct.

Here it is apropos to observe that before the second charge was made, the Mayor had decided that the committee would not investigate charges against ex-Aldermen. Nevertheless for the last two days they have done scarcely anything else, with the result that they have failed to implicate any of the present aldermen. All they did was to elicit from ex-Alderman Roy the admission that he had speculated in City Passenger Railway and Gas Company stocks. without, however, showing that he had done so corruptly or illegally.

The third charge was in reference to the sale of the Delisle property. It was held that certain aldermen had received \$500 to induce them to open a street. It was proved before the committee that this money was paid to Mr. Parent. real estate agent, and that it was notained by manifestations, and, if not corrected in time by him as a regular business transaction we presume,

The fourth charge was in connection with the scavanging contract. It was charged sued for years at Washington. Now, approach that in 1864 Messrs. Dumaine and Larin had given money to certain aldomen to induce them precipitating political crices and exposing a mael-

scavenging. This charge, like the others, also | tion. From the character of the man, now

The foregoing is a perfectly unpiassed resume are other points worthy of passing comment. As we have already observed, the committee has been sitting for a month, yet, strange to say, He was represented as the worst member of the gas clique at that time. But now-

> "O, no, it never mentions him, His name is never beard, Its lips are now forbid to speak That one familiar word."

He is a Conservative, a member of parliament. a supporter of Sir John Macdonald, who is at the bottom of this miserable conspiracy, whose object is abandafitly evident to the public. The Mayor, who presides over this precious investiand a lawyer of some reputation. This procedure. But we find His Worship permitting the prosecution to bring witnesses of doubtful antecedents before the committee to give hearsay evidence! He permitted counsel to ask these witnesses if they heard that Ald. Prefontaine and Ald. Beausoleil had been speculating in stocks! We venture to say that in no court or before any triounal has such an outrage in evidence been permitted since the abolition of the Star Chamber. But His Worship appears to regard auy sort of evidence admissable which could be made to tell against the two aldermen, who are also Liberal members of the House of Commons. But the animus of these proceedings is still more clearly shown in the circumstance that Mr. Drapeau, who was allowed to give the hearsay evidence, is a well-known Tory touter, who also distinguished as having been convicted by a jury of conspiracy to defraud and sentenced to a fine of \$200 or six months hard labor. Another person who was likewise allowed to depose as to alleged hearsay is also a Tory touter of well known antecedents. Such are the means and such are the men by which and by whom it is sought to ruin the reputation of honest and honorable men and bring disgrace

upon our city. It is time the curtain should fall upon the disgusting farce.

HON, A. MACKENZIE ON THE STATE

OF THE COUNTRY. It is quite fitting in the present disturbed state of public affairs in Causda, and m view of the many exciting questions distracting the several provinces, that the voice of one in whom all Canadians recognize a patriot and a states. man should be heard above the din. There is, perhaps, no politician in Canada who commands 16844, 33490, 44336, 62711 more respect than the Hon. Al-xander Mac- 04902, 6255, 18958, 34373, 45587, perhaps, no politician in Canada who commands kenzie. Always deeply, almost religiously, impre-sed with the gravity of his responsibility as a public man, he deserved the name Conservative far more than the wildcat politicians who succeeded indriving him from power by a cry as stupid as it was vicious, and now proves unfortunate. Therefore when he sees the evils he foretold as sure to result coming thick upon the intry, through the misgovernment of men greedy only for place and power for the sake of plunder, he exercises his right and discharges his duty in calling public attention to the unfortunate state of the country. But while we are happy to know that he can still willd the pen in the cause of reform, all must regret that ill health prevents him taking the active part in affairs for which his great capacity and experience so well qualify him.

Addressing the Liberal Association of East York, which constituency he represents in the House of Commons, Mr. Mackenzie writes:-

"It would be interesting to see how far the Protective system did protect the farmers (who are the great taxpayers of the country). immediate effect of that disss rous policy was a very beavy increase of taxation. While the Liberal Government from 1875 to 1878 was nader \$24,000,000, it is now not much under \$40,000,000!! One Province has taken the preliminary step to leaving the Conf-deracy.
Another is obliged to fight the Federal Government on a question of overruling the Proviscial authorities in a logitimate exercise of their conetitutional rights, and in a few days a meeting of the Provincial Governments to discuss the mode of escaping from the state of trouble brought upon all by the present incompetent Administration at Ottawa will take place. The the responsibility of office, we found the North West just emerging from an open rebellion, and peace still maintained by a regiment of soldiers, on the school quistion was proceeding which threatened evil consequences. In 1878 we handed over the reins of Government to the present Administration with peace and order prevailing in every Province, and with a greater degree of comfort and pro-p-rity than has pre-vailed since. Such, however, was the mis-government of the present men that within a few years we had to face another rebellion, while there now prevails all over the Dominien while there now prevails all over the Dominien an unprecedented agitation over Provincial grievances which bodes ill for the success of the Dominion. I was glad to see some signs of a reviving public opinion in the direction of reciprocal trade with the United States; the resistance offered to the Federal Government encroachments on the rights of Provinces, and some mode of limiting the power of the Executive in controlling the election by means of a channeful franchise gerrymandering the con-stituencies. The position of public affairs at present is anything but pleasant, but it is all the more incumbent on Reformers to keep up a sound agitation for the right. It's a long lane

that has no turning." Here we have a faithful picture of Macdon. aldite misrule, showing us that the departure from sound economical principles and safe standards of political morality has produced results mevitable on such mistakes of conduct. A vicious principle in Government, like disease in the human body, is working to its extreme the true remedy, must culminate in final dis-

Experience of the three periods of Sir John Macdonald's government has shown that his methods always result in fomenting rebellions,

aster.

broke down absolutely, for it was clearly proved abundantly exposed by his conduct of public affairs and the astounding devices of roguery by which he maintains his grip upon the seals of office, no other results could be exof the proceedings of the committee. But there pected. He has carried on a war against nature and necessity by using the influences of the government and the resources of the country to corrupt the represenno charge has been even hinted at against a tatives of the people and debauch the electorate. Conservative or English speaking alderman. It is not in the nature of things that a system, This appears all the more curi us when we re- of which the cornerstone is bribery-from a member that the paper which made the original dollar and glass of whiskey for a vote to fifteen charges assailed Ald. J. C. Wilson, who was millions to carry a province-can continue for Chairman of the Light Committee when the gas | any length of time. Already it has piled up a contract was awarded, in unmea ured terms and debt of two hundred millions, destroyed our sought to bound him down as a man recreant to | shipping trade, placed the country at the mercy the interests of the city and false to his duty. of monopoly combines, elevated a monicul corporation to the position of a national dictators driven one million two hundred thousand Canadians to seek homes in the United States, raised the cry of secession in the East and rebellion in the West, forced the provincial governments to a conference in self-defence, and compelled the farmers to demand a revolution in the fiscal policy of the Dominion. These facts of the situation give emphasis to the words of a writer in last Saturday's Mail, gation, is a member of Sir John's Government one conversant with public feeling in Canada: the truth of which will not be gainsaid by any latter fact shou'd have led us to expect unrest and dissatisfaction cannot be denied. that the enquiry would be conducted according | The instability of the Canadian constitution, of the present political relationship, becomes daily more apparent. Everyone seems to be in a state of expectation, feeling that Canada is on the eve of changes great and sweeping it may be

as those of the past century." The Tory party has made a long fight against destiny, and has achieved a success disastrous to more than one generation of Canadians through the cvil genus of one man who has dazzled while he degraded a people here ofore destitute of national character and independent aspiration. Doubly unfortunate will it be should the same tinister influence prevail on the British side in the coming international commission-There is only too much reason to fear that it will. But, perhaps, it would be as well were the approaching disruption to be brought about in that way. The end must come sometime to the disastrone Anti-Canadian Macdonaidite system, and the so mer the better.

FATHER LABELLES LOTTERY.

The recent drawing in connection with Rev. Father Labelle's lottery resulted in the follow ing numbers drawing prizes in the first series; One real estate at \$5,000, No. 30312; real estate at \$2,000, No. 62370.

Building lots in Montreal at \$307-5923, 22045, 36749, 34347, 36112, 39745, 66427, 69208, 19525, 27355. Bedroom or drawingroom Suites at \$200 - 2018.

5704, 13617, 17982, 33973, 57070, 71429, 84189 3593, 11463, 15961, 18545, 45098, 59873, 75009. Bed-room or drawing room saites at \$100.— 2113, 5690, 7506, 18215, 27790, 30716, 38460, 42383, 43630, 44556, 54623, 57113, 65334, 75213, 78432, 83163, 87862, 89127, 91500, 98870.

78432, 83163, 87862, 89127, 91200, 98870.
Gold watches at \$50.—1905, 11958, 27212, 41537, 52924, 68428, 78739, 89650, 3295, 13549, 2799, 44788, 53218, 68572, 74913, 89777, 3385, 13691, 30130, 42547, 55255, 68632, 80502, 89117, 8086, 13935, 31373, 43203, 56292, 69116, 8086, 91094, 3850, 14008, 32220, 43243, 56661, 69387, 81752, 92898, 4370, 16083, 32858, 44079, 61464, 69510, 82987, 93247, 6091, 16844, 33490, 44336, 62711, 72765, 81231, 94962, 6255, 18958, 34373, 45587, 63942, 73070, 8326, 95801, 8665, 20339, 3714, 46850, 60109. 1 91094, 55826, 95801, 8565, 20339, 37114, 46850, 63109, 75555, 85443, 96748, 9843, 21371, 38452, 49162, 66111, 75859, 86209, 98411, 9901, 24593, 39069, 50083, 67158, 78116, 86463, 9989, 10288, 25017, 39909, 52104, 67510, 78219, 87105, 99450, 10487,

26051, 40676, 52153, -The 500 numbers preceding and the 500 immediately following No. 30312 have drawn \$20 each, viz. : Nos. 29812 to 36812. The 1000 tickets ending by 73 have drawn \$10 each. In the second reries, or 25c tickets, the following is an official list of the winning numbers:-

One real estate at \$1,000.-69780. Real estates at \$500.-65385, 90945.

Real estates at \$500.—65385, 90945.
Carriages at \$250.—1201, 44612, 46002, 51091.
(Gold charms at \$40)=170, 9875, 27072, 34109, 43028, 54396, 67154, 90030, 195, 10937, 28586, 35418, 43332, 58201, 76337, 92808, 3708, 19944, 31145, 37124, 44863, 60237, 76965, 94995, 5794, 19537, 31791, 39318, 45403, 65535, 81735, 97913, 5963, 21122, 31839, 39501, 48175, 66792, 87409, 99193, 8763, 21309 32793, 40945, 51690, 66831, 82369, 00313, 0929, 91991,

immediately following No. 69780 have drawn \$5 each, viz: Nos. 69280 to 70280. The next drawing takes place on the 16th of November next

SOME TRUE INWARDNESS. To the Editor of THE POST :

Sin,—The following evidence, given at the contestation trial held at Inverness on the 11th, 12th and 13th October instant, well show how the Merantic local election was woo on the 7th and 14th October, 1886:—
The svidence of William Johnson, brother of

the member, showed that a joint note for a thousand dollars had been made by William and Andrew S. Johnson. That James King, of Lyster, discounted the note; William John son brought the proceeds in two envelopes to Inverness in nomination day; he handed over the eavelope containing the money to Dr. W I. Hume. Dr. Hume's evidence showed he banded over the money to some member of the central committee, he thinks James Mackenzie, but is not certain.

On the evening of nomination day the active workers of the Conservative party were notified come to a certain vacant house where the

central committee held its sittings. We will follow the evidence of James Pidgeon. He had been told to go to this house; he was standing on the road opposite the house; some one at the door called his name; he went to the door; the person who called told him to comin : in the first 100m there were three or four persons; in the next room none, but a voice from a farther apartment called him to come in; when he entered this room the lamp was turned down, so as to give a dim light; the persons in the room stood back against the wall, so as not to be recognized; one of them called to Pidgeon to take up the envelope on the table and retire; when he opened the envelope he found it contained eighty-five dollars; he carried the money to the committee at Holifax : he gave fif.y-five dollars at one time and thirty at another; no account was rendered of what was done with

In the same manner, and at the same time and place, various other sums were given. Mr. Lacosts got one hundred and twenty-five dollars, Charles Scallon got swenty dollars, Alfred Rouseeau eighty to one hundred dollars. In Rouseau eighty to one hundred dollars. In the house of Dr. Hurdman, on the same evening, Wm. Ward got fifty dollars, P. A. Drolet forty dollars. On the same evening Joseph aid the country to fulff, the greek destiny which Valuers fits got thirty dollars, Hugh Maxwell is in store for it. May Heaven grant that the retendollars, Henry Minnough got from Andrew to fulff, the greek destiny which is in store for it. May Heaven grant that the retendollars, Henry Minnough got from Andrew to fulff, the greek destiny which is in store for it. May Heaven grant that the retend dollars, Henry Minnough got from Andrew to fulff, the greek destiny which is in store for it. May Heaven grant that the retend dollars, Henry Minnough got from Andrew to four labors, may be the final consecration of the political liberties granted to us by gave Pierre Nicol ten dollars; one Cole gave the august Sovereign who has this year celebrate to make the supplied of the political liberties granted to us by the august Sovereign who has this year celebrate the mannound of the political liberties granted to us by the august Sovereign who has this year celebrate the grant of the political liberties granted to us by the august Sovereign who has this year celebrate the grant of the political liberties granted to the political liberties granted to the provide the four labors.

these sums. Joseph E. George admitted, in his evidence,

Treating was general at nearly all the polls, There was a general saturnalia of corruption. That is how Andrew L. Johnson and his friends carried Megantic local election.

VERITAS. THE CONFERENCE OPENED.

Hon. Premier Mercier's Inaugural Address at the Interprovincial Convention-The Subjects to be Discussed.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 4 p.m. Conference met and was opened by the following speech from Hon. Mr. Mercier:

Honorable Gentlemen: On the 16th of March last Sir Andrew Stuart, the Administrator of the Province, in opening the first ses following words:—"My Government intends
"inviting the Governments of the other Provinces and that of the Domision to exam n a question of vital importance, namely, that of their financial and other relations with the Federal Government. The obscurity, in some respects, of the British North America act, 1867, and the interpretation given to some clauses of that act, under cortain circum-stances have given rise to well femaded fears for the maintenance of our local institutions and necessitate an understanding between the Provincial and Federal Governments, with a view to arrive at a state of things more satisfac-tory to all. The lapse of twenty years since Confederation has shown the insufficiency of the financial arrangements made at the out set, Upon entering into Confederation the Province of Quebec, like the others, gave to the central power its portion of the custom and excise revenues, which have more than doubled since. It has received in return only a yearly fixed and settled grant. While the provinces gave up in this way the surest and most important of their revenues, they re mained burdened with heavy expenses for the support of their local institutions, which ex penses must of necessity increase with the growth of the population and the development of the country. Under these circumstances and for these reasons my Government believes the time has come for the provinces to con-sider the situation seriously and to consult together upon the means to surmount the present difficulties and prevent their recur-

It is for the purpose of carrying into effect this official declaration of the represent tive of Her Majosty in this Province that the Government of Quebec has invited the Governments of the other Provinces of the Confederation to take part in this conference. Allow me, in the name of the Government, the Legislature, and the people of the Province of Quebec to bit you welcome to the ancient capital of the country. The kind manner in which you have accepted the invitation tendered you shows conclusively that you appreciate all the importance of this Inter-Provincial Conference, the first which has been held since 1864, which was attended by distinguished statesmen from Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and whose resolutions served in some respects as the basis of the Union Act of 1867.

I am happy to observe that amongst the dis-tinguished men who took part in the conference of 1864 was the Hon, Mr. Mowat, the present Premier of the Province of Ontario, which he has governed so successfully for fifteen years, and who has so ably defend d the cause of provincial autoromy. You, as well as ourselves, feel that it is not out of place nor opposed to the smetal interests of Canada, still less of the provinces, to convene after a lapse of twenty cars representatives from the governments of all the provinces for the purpose of examining certain questions, an amicable solution of which the experience of the styears may have shown to be necessary. The Government which has taken the initiative in connection with this conference deems it its duty to declare at ouce that the conte ence must not be considered in the light of a hostile move against the Federal authorities, but that its sole object is to endeavor to solve, in the general interests of the whole of Canada, such difficulties as experience has shown to exist in the relations between the general and provincial governments.
The Government of Quebec desires that our

Federal institutions be maintained, and in order that their maintenance and proper working may be secured it asks you to adopt means to remove Surgery, at a meeting held on the 18th October, all possibility of coeffict between the General unavinously adopted the following resolutions all possibility of coeffict between the General Government and the governments of the pro-vinces. In meeting to-day for the purpose of discussing the general interests of the Confeder ration and of the provinces and of ascertaining the defects and omissions in the working of our Constitution, we must admit that we but unitate the example given by the most distinguished statesman of confederated countries, in which at various periods of their history it has been found necessary to do what we are doing. I can give you no more convincing proof that the feeling which prompted the idea of this Conference was devoid of al hostility 88369, 99343, 9322, 21924.

P.S.—The 500 numbers preceding and the 500 you that following to the letter the declaration made by the heat of the executive of the Prov.nc., we have specially invited the Federal autherities to take part in our deliberations is order to assist us with their experience and their good will. It is with sincere regret that I am comp led to inform you that these authorities have declined the friendly invitation we extend ef them. I may safely say that the result of this Conference will establish the sincerity of this declaration and that our labors, in-spired by the most calightened parasism and guided by the experience of the distin-guished men whom I see about me, will be beneficial to the general interest of Camaia and especially further those of the provinces which we respectively represent.

I notice with feelings of pleasure, gentlemen, that you have not found it strange that this conference should have been proposed by the most French of all the provinces of the Confederation, and that it should be convened at Que-hec, the very place where that of 1861 was held. The inhabitants of this province are g ateful for this act of courtesy on your part. Although the Government of this Province has suggested the idea of this conference, I may state, and I hasten at once to do so, that it has no intention of dictating the subjects which are to re discussed. It togethy indicates the chief points which have attracted its attention and which might perhaps, with others which you are invited to suggest, be the subject of your deliberations.

Such are, gentlemen, some of the remarks which I deem it my duty to make at the opening of this conference to justify our action in the matter. I submit these remarks with all the respect due to our sister provinces and to the distinguished representatives they have sent I may be permitted to add that the mem bers of the government of this province, as well as the officers of the various departments, place themselves at your disposal, so as to lighten your labors and render your stay in our ancient

capital as pleasant as possible.

The Province of Quebec, which we have the honor to represent, trusts that the relations between the Local Governments will be used, and A provincial Japer concludes a following in the future as they have been in the past, and that the deliberations of this Conformon will with the following strange notification:—

The following strange on institutions:

Several deaths are unavoidably defored. ween the Local Governments will be as cordial have the effect of strengthening our institutions of contributing to the material, moral and in it illectual welfare of the Confideration, and in giving birth to a true Canagina spirit, which, thim ten more. Thomas Sinte got twenty-five brated the affitieth anciversary of her accession dollars, and so on. Jeremié Vigneau got five dollars, and poor Nazaire Martineau got only one dollar. No account was rendered of any of these sums.

Littude of the whole British one dollar. No account was rendered of any of these sums. Queen, to whom we owe the political institu-tions which we enjoy and which we all desire be stood at the door and called in those who were to get money. He will not swear positive, but he believes James inckenzie, Dr. W. L. Hume and Alfred Lousseau were in the cave dividing out the money.

Frederick Mercier got about two doz. bottles gin, Edonard Turgeon nine bottles, and so os.

tions which we enjoy and which we all desire to m intain and reader as perfect as possible, as charly shown by our presence at this conclusion, allow me to make a surgestion. We have in our midst, as I have all desire to m intain and reader as perfect as possible, as charly show by our presence at this conclusion, allow me to make a surgestion. We have in our midst, as I have all desire to m intain and reader as perfect as possible, as charly show by our presence at this conclusion, allow me to make a surgestion. We have in our midst, as I have all desire to m intain and reader as perfect as possible, as charly show by our presence at this conclusion, allow me to make a surgestion. We have in our midst, as I have as present by M. H. BRIBSRITE, c. Kew York and dian politics, a man who nearly a quarter of a dian politics, a man who nearly a quarter of a century ago was present at an Inter-Provincial theology.

Conference, at which the basis of our constitution was laid. I mean the Hon. Mr. Mowat, Premier of the Province of Ontario, and I move that he preside over this Confer-

Quebrc, Oct. 20.-8 pm.-Little business was done by the Conference to day. After the elec-tion of Hon, Mr. Mowat chairman, and the delivery of Mr. Merciec's address, the conference

The proposals made by Mr. Mercier for the consideration of the Conference were cut out of the address as given to the press, and are kept the address as given to the press, and are kept profoundly secret at present. Sufficient has already been said, however, to indicate their general nature. They allude to resistance to Federal encroachments and reconsideration of the financial basis. It is thought wise to avoid disclosing the precise details until acquait program has been the precise de als unt I some progress has been made in their discussion.

The delegates have not yet had time to consider the propositions in their details, but it is understood that the Outario members will probably hold a cancus to e neider them.

The Conference will ressemble to morrow

Mr. E. J. Hodgson, of Prince Edward Island, is here, on his way to Ottawa. Ho says Premier Salavan declined to attent the Conference bebecause all the other provinces were in Liberal hands, and he feared some movement hosale to Sir John Macdonald. Pressure is being put on

an all directions to minimize the Conference.

After the adjournment this afternoon the members of the Conference and their ladies drove out to Spencer Wood. Among the ladies who accompanied the delegates were Mesdames Marsing Marsing Marsing Conference. Mercier, Mowat, Shebyn, Lorgley, Hamilton, Down, Marchand, B. A. Scott, Misses Marchand, Blair and Shehyn. The drive out to the St. Louis road was much enjoyed, though the air was keen. On arriving at the Gubernatorial and Marchand and Marchand and Marchand. residence the party were received by Mr. Eurroughs, the Lieutenant-Governor's Secretary, who did the honors in his chief's absence. The drive home was by the St. Foy road.

THE PROPOSED EMIGRANT'S HOME. MEETING LAST EVENING-THE OBJECT OF THE UNDERTAKING.

The organization committee appointed by the presentatives of the various Irish societies oeld a meeting last week, when considerable business was transacted in regard to the proposed Irish Immigration Rome. A sub-committee was runed to wait on the various shipping, railway and emigration agents, and to make enquiries as to the most suitable abodes for emigrants arriving in the city. The committee also intend to establish a central bareau, where Irish Catholic tudies will be able to obtain domestic help.

domestic help.

Mr. Barry said to a Post reporter to day:

"The object of the undertaking is to look after the interest of Irish emigrants coming to this country, and devising means for their comfort and protection. Both ladies and gentlemen who interested themselves in the proper care of these strangers coming to our shores have discovered that emigrants on arriving here are not properly looked after, lustances have come under the notice of citizens where these strangers have been obliged to walk the streets all night. Femal's have been known, in consequince of being thus exposed to many insults, in fact, it has been stated by persons who know what they one speaking of, that not a few of these p or girlshave strayed from the paths of virtue, principally because there was no one to look after them or give them advice when they come here. We want to put a stop to the possibility of such thing constitutions. thing coccuring in so far as we can prevent thom by our efforts. We are certain that in our endeavers in this direction we have the hearty support of the reverend clergy and all who take an interest in the welfare of humanity. We are now in communication with the Government, both Federal and Provincial, in regard to the matter. The commutee named last night is instructed to make a thorough investigation into the treatment of emigrants and to secretain exactly what instructions are given to agents by the authorities.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Upon receipt of the news aunouncing the death of the Rev. Dr. S. S. Nelles, Chancellor of Victoria Conventy Cobourg, Ont., the students of the Montreal School of Medicine and of sympathy : -

of sympathy:—
Moved by Mr. Geo. Chas. These, seconded by Mr. M. Ar, bur Migneutt and Raym and Benot, that the students of the Montreal chool of Medicine and Surgery have bearied with the deepest regret of the demise of Rev. br. S. S. Nelles, Chancellor of Victoria University, of Cobourg.

Moved by Mr. thos. Empls, seconded by Mr. Joseph Banine, that a copy of the presentiresolutions be transmitted the decrased's bereaved family, and to the Impersity, through the Bev. br. Rurwash, Principal of the Theological Family.

Moved by Mr. Heart Cayley, seconded by Mr. A. Manior, that the press of resolutions he sent to the press of Montreal and Cobourg with a request to publish thus zame.

RIGAUD, P.Q.

On Sunday last a pilprimage was made to the shrine of our Lady of Lourdes by the inhabitants of this neighborhood and vicinity. The shrine is distant about a mile from the village on the slope of a beautiful mountain, enshrouded with nature's bouty and embellished by works of art. Mass was celebrated for the pil-grims at 11 am in the little chapel which has been late'y erected by the Fathers of Bourget College. The chapel is near the summit of the mountain, which enables it to be viewed from the surrounding country, and numbers can assist at Mass when the building doors are extended. The interior abounds with beautiful signs symbolical of the Catholic religion, and richly stained glass windows strain the sunlight into a pleasing variety of hues. The mountain was througed with pilgrims, attracted by the abundance of Our Lady's fouts, and anxious to show their devoti a to her from whom they have received so many favors. Rev. Father Foucher, C.S.V., Professor of Rheteric in Bourget Colege, delivered an elequent discourse on the efficacy of prayer and the powerful interces-sion of the Mother of God. The college band and choir zent the air with joyous hymne appro-prints to the occasion. The system being all priate to the occasion. The services being ended the multitude, with their various banners, marched in procession to the church and finally dispersed.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Luke Moore, a pro-minent official in the Cana nan Pacific Radiway employ at Vancouver, B.C. He was formerly a resident of this city, where he was widely known and highly respected. We tender our most prefund sympathy to the relatives of the deceased.

Man want; but little here bill-owe, but wants that little paid.

A laborer is generally worthy of his higher-

"Wife," said a henpecked husband, "go to bed." "I won't." "Si up then. I will be obeyed somehow."

A provincial paper concludes a long obituary

"What do they do when they instal a minister?" inquired a small boy. "Do they put him in a stall and feed him?" "Not a bit," said his father, "they harness him to a church and exfather, "they harness him pect him to draw it alone."

A Frenchman being about to remove his shop, his landlord inquired the reason, stating at the same time it was considered a very good stand. The French an replied, with a shrug of the shoulders, "Oh, he's very good stand for ze business. He stand all day, for nobody come to make me move."

Beef, Iron and Wine

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Lansdowne Tenants.

(United Ireland, Oct Sth.)

On Friday last an enthusiastic meeting of Lord Lansdowne's tenants was held at Luggacuaran. All the timber huts crected for the accommodation of the evicted tenants are commodation of the evicted telephone completed, and one part of the business of the day was to instal the future occup mts. One farm was redeemed as a occup ints. One firm was redeemed as a site for the cottages which are built in a square and present a comfortable appearance. The and present a comfortable appearance. The evicted tenants and a large number of their sympathizers attended the meeting. They appeared to be in the best of spirits and confident that they would in the end force Lord Lans. downe to conced the demands which they make. Mr. John Dunne, ex-J. P., in moving Father Maher, J.C., Luggacurran, to the chair said he was glad to contradict the statement of the Liarish Times to the effect that he had made a settlement with Lord Lansdowne (cheers). He would rather that the ground would open and would rather that the ground would open and swallow him than run away from his neighbors (cheers). They need not be a bit afraid. He would stick by them (cheers).—The Rev. Chairman said it was his duty to thank Mr. O'Brien for having come arrougst them almost immediately after he got out of prison. If it was necessary for him (Father Maker) to follow Mr. O'Brien to jail he was prepared to do so.
The tenantry of Luggacurian were never more determined to continue the fight with Lord Lansdowne (cheers).—Mr. Keily read an address of welcome to Mr. O'Brien.

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. William O'Brien said-My dear friends of Lugracurran, I am more delighted than I can tell you to see your pleasant and your friendly taces around me once more, and to receive that spirit-stirring address which Mr. Kelly has just read to me. The landlords' news-Kelly has just read to me. The landlords' newspapers in Publin theother morning were crowing and shricking with delight (caughter). They told (cheers). papers in Pagin theother not aligner extends and shricking with delight (aughter). They told in that it was all up with the Plan of Campaign in Luggacurran (laughter). They told us that the very moment Mr. Kilbride was on his sick that the very moment was the late my house west tied. bed and the moment that my hands were tied in Cork jul that there were traitors and deserters snowing their heads among you. I should like to see the traitor that would show his head on Luggacurran (cheers). They told us that your organisation, the combination of the Pran of Campvign, was shattered and broken. Ah! thes creatures little know you (cheers).

THE INVINCIBLE FLAG. I would like to know wast power they have I would like to know want power they have discovered that is going to smish the Plan of Chaptien to Lugracurian. The fig of the Plan of Chaptien to Lugracurian. The fig of the Plan of Chaptien has been floating now all persent en, and, pease God, so would one and over the country for nearly twelve mentls, and all of them, and he was glad to join his voice with their voices in the deciant or that there there are the present who has thing hims linguish it. the digities never yet known a detect (choices). Every syrant who has thing hims it against it has had to spent his money like water, and have every been able to extract a sough sit, once from the tenants' war cheers (choices), while I defy them to point to a single mon they have evirted who has ever wanted a comfortable meal (choice). There are not a dozen tack tenters in the whole country who had not already struck their flog and surreadered to the Pean of Campaga (cheers) A good many even of the dozen has from showing many signs within the past week or two of a better and more ressonable frame of naied. And I provise you that the remainder, of them will come tumbling over one another, with their bats in their hands for terms, aft rethey have had a few months more experience of

people (che rs), whom we have notly represented in our midst to day (cheers). I was never more confident in the near and inevitable triumph of our cause (cheers.) That crawling landlore print the Liarish Times (groans), told us that John Danne had deserted, and that his heart had faded him at the last moment. John Dunne told me to-day, "You need not fear me." I never feared him, and I don't want his word never feared him, and I don't want his word here to day to brand that as a dastardly and cowardly lie (cheers). John Duone has not the material for a traitor (cheers). He is a man, and an honest man, every inch of him. They told us that his brother had for his own sofish purposes released and grabbed a farm of John Dunnes—of his own trother. I don't know which your body exhibits to the labor world by the that is true or not, and, what is more, bere.

Mr. O'Brien, M.P.—I tell him that the man who lays an unholy hand upon a farm from which these men have been evicted wrongfully, all the bayonets of Balfour won't save him from his con-cience, and from the contempt and de testation of his fellow-men (cheers). I venture to tell 1, rd Landowne here to-day that if he imagins that because the people of Luggacurran have been peaceful that therefore they are covarilly, he never walk d into a bigger pit of folly or self-telusion in all his life. (Cheers.) I can ted Prof. Stuart here to-day that than this districa v ere is no more peaceful or crimeless district under God's heaven, and your reward is that your patience is put down to cowardice. You lat the evicting army, the crowbar brigade, come and go without striking a blow. You all lowed those villainous Emergencymen to carouse in your houses.

DEVIL'S WORK. You did what we asked you to do; but what I want to point is the cruel and horrible lesson that Dublin Castle teaches the tenantry of Ireland. Because you were patient the Emergency brigade stole into this valley again yesterday to do ther devil's work (cheers). That is the lesson that they teach, and it is well for them that our leaders counsel patience still. They want to leaders counsel patience still. They drive us and madden us into civil war. just because they want civil war that they won't have it (cheers). The whole world is witness that this estate and this whole county when Balfour began his bloody work here, wa as peaceful as any spot on God's earth, and it will continue so, so long as our leaders, so long as Gladstone and Parnell tell us to be patient and tell us that we will have a richer reward for our patience, as we will have. Nothing will tempt us one inch beyond the assertion of our constitutional right of free speech and of free combination. No brutalities will tempt us one inch beyond that, but within these legal rights nothing will conquer us either (cheers).

" Yes, we are patient as a stone till we are struck in heat or ire, Then the dint will fall on flint, And send them back a stream of fire."

LANSDOWNE THE TYRANT.

I suppose you read in the paper the other day how a gallant young Inshinan far away in Canada told Lansdowne to his teeth, "Lans-Canada told Lansdowne to his teeth, downe, you are a tyrant" (cheers) And we are told that Landowne grew pale, grow pale whenever he meets his honest brother men. And of this thing he may rest assured, and for it he may thank Mr. Towns nd Trench fgroans), that he never again will enjoy one happy hour, he never will receive one pound of rent in comfort from this estate and levery hearth that he has quened in Luggacuran shall be kindled arain, and until every traint that he has evicted shall be rein tated, and until this old race of our shall be free to dwell and to thrive and to rule in the land the has been watered by the blood and the tears of our fathers

PROFESSOR STUART'S SPEECH.

Professor Stuart, M.P., said that to an Eng-Professor Stuart, M.F., said that to an Englishmon coming to this country there was presented the extraordinary spectacle of the Government by its officials, high and low, at variance with the constitutional action of the people. On the other hand, they saw the people determined to follow their leaders along those constitutional lines which those landow had made constitutional lines which those leaders had made

so successful, and which would be more successful still (cheers). The Government knew that crime and outrage played their cards, and that the clock of Ireland's progress was thereby to be perged. But the Irish people knew that, too. (Cheers.) The hope of the Irish people lay in their own power of combination, which no one could take from them. (Cheers.) It lay in the Parliamentary party whom they had sent to support the r cause. (Cheers.) That party had been under the guidance of a man to whom everyone should pay tribute for his power of command—their great leader, Mr. Parnell. (Cheers) That party had remained true to them. They should remain true to it. (Cheers.) THE LIBERAL PARTY.

But beyond that he was there to declare to them that they had the great Liberal party of Engiaed at their backs (cheers) The Liberal party of England was led by the greatest and noblest man of the present time, Mr. Gladstone (cheers). But deeply as they all prayed for the prolongation of that great many lefe he assumed them. tion of that great man's life, he assured them that the union of the Liberal party did not de-pend upon him. His spirit would pass to others, and the union of the Liberal party with the cause of Ireland depended upon the eternal justice of that cause (cheers). It depended upon that self-restraint which they had now a opted; it depended upon the voice of the people of Eng-land. They might quench and stifle the voices land. They might quench and stifle the voices of the Parliamentary representatives for a time, but they could not stop the tide of English sympathy which role and surged like the voice of many waters, and the time was not far distant when they would triumph together (cheers). The Liberal party could not and would not re turn to power until it bose along with it the cause of Ireland, and thereby united England and Ireland in the hands of eternal union (cheers). The first question that the newly en-franchised English people had taken up had been the question of Ireland (cheers). They would shake off from themselves the rogs of

THE LORD MAYOR'S SPEECH. The Lord Mayor, M. P., said that the com-fortable cottages which he saw around hun indicated that the day was gone when the evictor after the poor man's wife and children were thrown out could make up his mind that they were gone for ever (cers). Now, for the future they meant to help their own land (cheers). It was there they had a right to be, and there they would remain, and if any men were to fly from Ir land les it be the landords (the rs). He congratulate I Mr. Dunne on the stand that he had taken. The end would be not sufferings, no end to the Plan of Campaig , until the objects that were to be achieved by both lad been completely and alori usly fulfilled (che rs). Mr. Clancz, M.P., and Roy, M. Monaghay, C.C., Athy, also addressed the meeting. Mr. O'B ach, in moving a vote of thanks to Father Maker, said that though they were willing three mouths ago to have accepted 15 percent, by fold Lord Lansdowne that they rejected it with specifieday. Father Maher tetached manks, and the proceedings terminated.

EXTRACT FROM SPEECH OF MICHAEL DAVITT BEFORE MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION.

FULL OF HOPE.

FOR my own part, my heart was never more full of hepe in the Irish people—ay, in the English people (cheers), whom we have nobly represented.

Your great organization in its collective capacity, as well as in its units, is as loyal to the Cor stitution of the Republic as any other body or class of men within the codines of year contains to the Knights of Labor organization presents to Europe in the Irish people—ay, in the English people (cheers), whom we have nobly represented. cular interest and expectancy. An organization which has grown elmost to ganization which has grown almost to the dimensions of an executive govern-ment, exercising vast influence within the commonwealth, without in any way interfering with the general government of the country, or bing interfered with by such government gives pride and pheasure and hope

I don't care a brass farthing (cheers).

Mr. John Dunne—Let me explain. He has a claim on a farm, but not on the house farm, and the said all through that he would redeem it, and that he would redeem my father's farm.

A PEACEFUL DISTINGT.

Mr. O'Brien, M.P.—I tell him that the man who lays an unholy hand upon a farm from which these men have been evicted wrongfully. In no part of the halitable might grow rich upon the men'al and mo al ruin of a nation. Two hundred millions of humae beings are held in political subjects in in India for the profit of English capitalists and the benefit of aristocratic office holders. Only a few years back the city of Alexandria was bombarded by the English fleet, its buildings destroyed, its people butchered, and appendar move-ment coushed, whose leader, Arabi Pacha, is still imprisoned by England, because the interests of Lordon bendholders demanded the continued in-layement of the Fellahen or laboring classes of Egypt. It is the same power, gentlemen, which has rebord and ruined Ireland. which has rebood and ruined freland. This power fears the success of the Land League principles. It dreads the soliditary of the working classes of Ireland and Great Britain even more. The mortgage morgers and monopolists of London bave therefore again induced the government of England to resort to the congenial rule of coercion. The eightieth time in this century liberty is struck down in Ireland. The right of public meeting is cur tailed; freedom of speech almost abolished; trial by jury entirely swep; away for political offences, and the rights of the press circumscribed by a state of seige. And all this in the interest of Irish laud monopolists and London

money lenders.
"Trish cabins are wrecked by crowbar brigades, to tering old age and helpless infancy are driven at the point of England's bayonets from the shelter of lowly cottage homes in order that an idle aristocratic class may continue to grind the faces of the Irish poor. People are shot down as at Mitchelltown, and copular leaders like O'Brien are imprisoned because they stand upon the fundamental rights of our common humanity and resist the mandates of legal robbery and injustice.
Gentlemen, against a government which can

that trample upon the first principles of civilized rule, and can become the destroyer instead of the protector of the people ruled, we Irish Nathe protector of the people ruled, we first have tionals are justified in striving to excite the indignation of right-thinking men through ut the world. In England, Scotland and Wales we have wen the sympathy of all generous and unprejudiced minds. working classes of Great Britain have almost espoused our cause as their own, and I am confident that you also, representing the laboring masses of America, will condemn the iniquitous system by which all political liberty is sought to be strangled and labor enslaved in Ireland, we are told that Linidowne grew pale, masses of America, will condemn the iniquitous and that he replied nothing. Yes, system by which all political liberty is sought the cry, "Lansdowne, you are a tyrant; to be strangled and labor enslaved in Ireland, will haunt him and will pursue hum all and that you will extend to the Irish people in the wide world over, and will make his checks their struggle against oppression your sympathy

and moral support."
When Mr. Davitt concluded he was loudly cheered. A. A. Cariston, a member of the General Executive Board, warmly thanked Mr. Davist for his remarks, and moved that a vote of thanksbe given, which motion was carried.

ARE FREE FROM ALL CRUDE and irritating mather. Concentrated uedicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no gri; ng; no purging. Try

"This is rent day," as the boy said when the nad on the orchard wall tore his pants.

BEYOND ISPUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.-Mr. Gladstone met with an enthulastic reception at Manchester this morning while en route to the congress of the National Liberal Federation at Nottingham. He made a speech at Sheffield in which he said

IRELAND'S HOPE.

His Speeches at Nottingham and Sheffield-

He Condemns the Mitchellstown Affair

-Archbishop Walsh's Proposal

to the Landfords-General Irish News.

he did not doubt that the mind of the people was rapidly marshalling itself in favor of contenting Ireland and restoring the freedom and efficiency of Parliament and the honor of England, which has been so grievously tarnished by past misconduct. At Stockport Mr. Gladstone said coercion was directed not against crime but against the people of Ireland, who were com-bining to serve their interests. If such a combination showed a tendency toward crime the Liberals would not give it the smallest coun-

At Nottingham Mr. Gladstone said he would tell them plannly that he was not there to say smooth thing. It was a deplorable fact that smooth things. It was a deplorable fact that the settling of the great Irish question, which might have been ettled last year had there been adisposition o discussit in a spirit of candor and fairness, had been again set aside, and was still finding its difficulties aggravated and its pros-pects uncertain. He had always told the Cons vatives that the cloice lay between correion and home rule. The Conservatives had told them that home rule was an idle dream, but events had shown them that it was not. A coercion bill had been passed against combinations, against the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting, and not against crime. The Irish spectacle was now a grave and serious one, and if it continued and serious one, and if it continued it would drive Ireland into such a state that the difficulties of the Government would become almost insurmountable. If e denie i that he proposed Home Rule simply to advance Liberal interests. It was doubtful, he sail, whether the Tories accepted Home Rule in its broad principles in the same way that they accepted his proposals in 1872 and in 1883. He wanied a statutory Parliament in Dublin, subjest to Imperial control. There was nothing to ject to Imperial control. There was nothing to prevent any rea-onable man from agreeing with the Liberals' Irish proposals, with reference to this or that particular detail. The immediate necessity of the day was to watch the way in which heland was now governed. If the Government persisted in their rash and foolish policy it would actually lead to political demonstration and render it in the nighest degree difficult, even for Englishmen, and a parliament truly representing them, to reach the best and most enlight ned conclusion—to deal rapidly and beneficially with Ireland. Only one word could describe the present system of Irich government. It was "importinence." The events of the last few weeks in Ireland would not have been tolerated in Engineering the country of the last few weeks in Ireland would not have been tolerated in Engineering. land. He condemned the action of the authorities at Mi chellst win. He admitted having used the worls, "to member Mitchellstown." That affer must, and would be, remembered. The country had an account to settle with the The country had an account to settle with the Government in cornection with that affair. The Mitchellstown authorities were nedoubledly wrong, yet Mr. Balfour, in behalf of the Government, inequivocally assumed the responsibility for their acts. The worst feature of the Mitchellstown incident was that the action of the appreciation had become a model and of the authorities had become a model and tatters for the whole of Ireland. The whole system of government in Ireland required to be thoroughly reformed, egot and branch. There had ben a breakdown in the Government in ai essentials. A radical charge was wanted, and such a charge an enfanchised nation alone could accomplish. (Cheers.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 18 .- A merting of the Privy Council was held to day for the purpose of considering measures for the suppression of the National League. The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, presided. No de finite course of procedure was settled upon, and probably none will be until the next meeting of

the Cabinet.

Descin, Oct. 18.—Archbishop Walsh has written a letter to the Landlords' committee concerning his proposal for a conference between the landlerds and tenants on the Irish St. Laurent; 5, William Thes. Hodge tween the landlerds and tenants on the Irish St. Laurent; 6, Joseph Robert, St. Laurent land question. The Archbishop says the com-mittee has only taken action when its own deliberate and persistent silence and the open repu diat on of the people, by some of the more out spoken of those they represent, have virtually extinguished all hope of a realization of the scheme. If the suggestion made in his letter writt n in August is considered now, however, he is not altogether without hope that the coa-fer-me will succe-d in its object.

LONDON. Oct. 18.—Mr. William S. Caige, the chief "whip" of the Liberal Unionist party

in Parliament, writes from Manitoba suggesting that the Government, instead of embarking in a dangerous policy of land purchase, help d stre sed Irish families to emigrate to that

magnific int tountry. Lord Hartington, yesterday, presided at meeting of Unionist leaders, including Mr. Chamberlain. It was decided to hold a general conference of the party early in December.

SAUNDERSON'S POLICY. Belfast, Oct. 18.—Major Saunderson made a speech here last night. He spoke in terms of high praise of the p liev of Mr. Chamberlain and his followers, and said the Government was not worth its salt unless it sent the Parnell i es to plank beds and onkum picking in Kil-

maintain juli.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A Home Rule meeting was held at Eastbourne, Su sex, last night Mr. Parnell occupied an obscure seat on the platform, and his presence was not noticed by

the audience.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of the Corporation yesterday the Lord Mayor stigmatized

Mr. Chamberlain's attack upon them as a display of malice, ignnorance and untruthfulness. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, was part of a Unionist scheme to belaud the Orangemen and heap scorn and insult on three-fourths of the Irish race, and the object of the plot was to inflame the passions of the people. "Mr. Chamberlain," continued the Lord Mayor, "would have done better with the Tory countess, whose hand he has been led to believe he will obtain as the price

of his political apostacy."

Dublin, Oct. 18.—Two families were evicted at Kilross to-day. The evictions were attended with exciting scenes. The police were pelted with stones by a mob of spectators and were forced to use their batons. Many persons were

A disciplinary enquiry into the conduct of the officers responsible for the Mitchellstown riot is about to be instituted in this city.

AMONG THE INDIANS.

"While my husband was trading in furs he came across an Indian who was taken to his ludge to die. He had inward pains and pains in all his limbs. He gave some Yeslow Oil in-ternally and applied it externally, and cured him. It also cured my husband of rheumatism, and I find it valuable for coughs and colds, sore throat, etc." Mrs. A. Besaw, Cook's Mills, Serpent River, Ont.

GLADSTONE AT NOTTINGAAM. LONDON, Oct. 19 .- The congress of the Liberal Federation at Nottingham to day resolved unanimously that when the Irish question was settled the disestablishment of the church in Wales should be made the leaging point of the policy of the Liberal party. The congress also adopted a resolution in favor of a reform of the franchise so that one man shall have only one vote. It was decided to hold a meeting of the total. It was declared to had a means of the federation at an early date in Ireland. The chairman, Ald. Gripper, made a speech, in which he declared that the Government's at-

Mr. Gladatone, expressing confidence in his leadership and declaring that the congress anticipate an early settlement of the Irish question on the line of the ex-Premier's policy, were unanimously carried amid tremendous cheering.

This evening Mr. Gladatone, while driving to the control of GLADSTONE ELOQUENT ON THE WRONGS AND SUFFERINGS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

the rink, was enthusiastically greeted by the throngs that lined the route. On arriving at the rink he received an ovation from an assembly of 8,000 persons. In a speech he said he would bodily sweep away the law of entail. He strongly condemned the revival of the phantasy of protection. He urged the extension of local government in the direction off decentralization. but saw that these, together with the question of the liquor traffic and disestablishment of the church in Scotland and Wales, could not be

touched until a sound adjustment had been effected in regard to Ireland.
Mr. Gladstone made a visit to the Congregational institute at Nottingham to day. Crowds lined the streets through which his carriage passed, and he was heartly cheered. Mr. Gladstone made an address at the institute, in which he said that the pain and anxieties of the present political controversy were greatly mitigated by the conviction that the work of the Liberal party, though momentarily one of strife, simed at peace. He trusted it was not profane or irreverent to say that the Prince of Peace would recognize and biess their efforts. They sought to unite king lone now estranged, and to promote harmony among different classes.

LIVING WITNESSES!

Ask anyone who has used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets as to their merits. They will tell you that pimples, blotches and eruptions disappear; that constitution—that breeder of disorders—is relieved; that the appetite is restored; that the whole system is renovated and regulated beyond any conception by these little wonder-workers. Being paiely veretable, they are perfectly harmless; being composed of concentrated, active ingredients, they are powerful! Purge and purify the system and disease will be unknown. Of all druggists.

PLOUGHING MATCH

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COUNTY OF THE JACQUES CARTIER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual ploughing match of the County of Jacques Cuti'r Agricultural Society took place on Thursday, on the farm of Mr. Thomas Hodge, in the parish of St. Laurent. The ground was in good order, but rather dry, and it is probably owing to the latter fact that there were so few competitors, no young ploughmen entering. There was, however, a good attendance of spectators, including Mr. A. Boyer, M.P.P. for the county, Mr. D. D sharriers, president, and most of the directors of the society. After the match a symptoms dinner was served at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hodge, which was done ample justice to by the olonghmen and the memb is and guests of the

The following gentlemen acted as judges:-Messrs. Wm. At ler, of St. Tueress; Piece Lemitux, of Notre Danie & Grace; and Emile Delorme, of Cote St. Med el, for the first class, and Messes. Antoine Leguise, cf St. Eustache; Themas Poby, of St. Augustin. and Joseph Prushomme, of Notre Dame de Grace. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

FIRST CLASS. For those who have taken a first prize in the

For the best ploughed two-ridges in a given time, -1, and a so d medal, the gift or Mr. Hugh Paton, muster of Montreal Hunt Club, St. Laurent; 4, David B. Hodge, St. Laurent; 5, Felix Lecours, St. Laurent.

SECOND CLASS.

Open to ploughmen who have never won a first prize in this class-1, Malcolm Hodge, son of Jas., St. Laurent; 2, Joseph R bert, ploughman for M. A. Hislop, St. Laurent; 3, John McDonald, ploughman for M. S. Nesbitt, St. Laurent; 4, James Gardwood, ploughman for M. S. Nesbitt, St. Laurent; 5, Ephrem Goyer, St. Laurent ; 6, Arthur Lecavalier, St. Laurent.

Laurent.

For the neatest and cleanest team and harness in the fild—1, Charles Des'auriers, Pointe Claire; 2, James Gardwood, St. Laurent; 3, John McDonald, St. Laurent; 4, Malcolm Hodge, St. Laurent; 5, William Thes. Hodge,

THE NATIONALISTS DEFENDED. LADSTONE SAYS THEIR POLICY IS NOT ONE OF RAPINE - ANOTHER GOVERNMENT SUP-PORTER WHO CANNOT APPROVE

OF SALISBURY'S TRISH POLICY-TRISH NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.-Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Derby to day, in replying to those persons who had criticized his conduct, said the policy of the Navionalist party did not now include rapine. The communds of the Nationalists had pern moderated since 1881. It was not true hat they desired to dismember the Empire, and there was no reas n now why he should not approve of their conduct

THE EVICTION CAMPAIGN. DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—Three tenants on the estate of Lord Clauricarde were evicted to-day. Patrick Campbell stremously resisted the officers, and during the meles his daughter Margaret was struck on the head with a crowbar and severely mjured. Eight women and two men were arrested. A number of ejectment notices against tenants on the Kingston estate have been posted in Mitchellstown.

THE VERDICT OUASHED. An application was made before Judge O'Brien, of the Court of Queen's Bench, to-day, for a writ of certiorari to quash the verdict of wilful murder rendered by the coroner's jury sgainst the policemen who did the shooting at Mitchellstown. The application, being unopposed by the Attorney-General, was granted.

WILL HE RELIEVE BALFOUR? LONDON, Oct. 20. - Sir Michael-Hicks Beach, who resigned the office of chief secretary for Ireland on account of ill-health, has been assured by his physicians that he can now safely resume political 1 fe.

LORD RANDOLPH REAPPEARS. LONDON, Oct. 20.-Lord Rand lph Churchill, in a speech at Sunderland to-day, denounced as immoral Mr. Gladstone's profer to make the disestablishment of the church of Wales a plank f the Liberal platform in return for the support

of his Irish scheme.

land govern herself.

A USELESS EVICTION. DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—The eviction of Clancy from his holding on the Vandeleur estate was null and void. The evicting party could not find Clancy, he being concealed in a box in his

Michael Davitt was given a reception on his arrival at Queenstown to-day.

MR. EVELYN RESIGNS. LONDON, Oct. 21.-Mr. Evelyn, Conservative, has resigned his seat as member for Deptford. He declares in his letter of resignation that he cannot support the Irish policy of the Government. The Government, he says, is inflicting on Ireland, under the name of law, a system of cne-sided tyranny. It is not Government, but a confession of inability. If we cannot govern Ireland, the only way is to let Ireland govern bessulf

REALLY MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Registration Bill oreshadowed at the Nottingham conference is really a reform bill, granting manhood suffrage. abolishing revising barristers and political agents, etc. Mr. Gladstone is the author of the measure.

A CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

There have been many remarkable cures of There is no better, safer or more pleasant tempt on the liberties of the Irish people was defines made by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the cough remedy made than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cures Hoar eness, Sore Throat.

Cinchs, Colde, Bronch is and all throat and liberties of Englishmen. On a motion by Sir Sore Throat and Croop, and is useful internally 1.43. Kitson, resolutions heartily welcoming and externally for all pains and injuries.

SPIRITUALISM.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :-SIR,-My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of 12th inet., having for its heading "Spiritualism" (from the Scientific American). I would therefore ask you, as favor, to re-produce the following article, which has long since passed out of men' memories, on

memories, on
Table Turning.—We
Journal) translate the following from the
Courier des Etats Unit, by which paper it is
copied from the Univers.
We have only to add copied from the Univers. We have only to known and respected, not only by his own countrymen, but by American Catholics who have lived at any time in Paris :-

Paris, Oct. 21, 1853.

Mr. Elitor (of the Univers),-It appears to me that it is my duty to publish the following facts of which I have recently been a witness. I will state them simply and without commentary. They are sufficiently clear in themselves and were it not so, sufficient light would be thrown on them by the daily increasing analo-

On the 9th October, M. the Abbé Bertraud, cure of Herblay, in the closes: of Versailler, consented that the table turning experiment should be made in his house. About twenty persons assembled at his house, and the customary circle was formed. In about ten minutes the table turned, in fifteen it answered questions by striking the floor with its feet. The replies were nearly all correct, and were all, with-out exception, conformable to the Catholic faith. A spirit which had once lived upon earth was there; he told his name, his country, asked for our prayers, etc.; the interrogatory enduring more than two hours. The affair was told to me by a re'ative of mine who had been present. was an addition to so many others of which I had heard, but not one of which I had seen, that it was impossible to doubt. The next Sunday I myself was at Herblay, which happens to be the residence of my family. Naturally enough, the scene of the last Sunday was the topic of general discourse. I said what I thought of it: That I was perfectly convinced of the possible and common intervention of demons in o dinary effairs; that I had a great c n-cientious repurcance to assist at these ex-perior-uta; that I did not wish to do so, but still, that if the occa-ion were to present itself naturally to me, I would perhaps consent to insist for once, bot for my own sake, but for the sake of those to whom my testiment night be of service; besides, that I would do my utmost to compil the demon to manifest himself, and to convice those present that my belief was as co rect as it was precious to ma, I was then requested to beg M. le Curé of

Herb's y to make an experiment before me, and after some moments of hesitation I accopted. M. le Caré had the goodness to accede to my request, and the rendezvous was appeinted for

Sunday, after Vespers.

I promise to relate simply; I must keep back nothing. Ve pers finished, I know before the altar, and showed unto God the parity and truth of my intention in this affair, and I be-ought Hun either to remit no manifestations, or, permitting them, that all should term to the globy of Jegus Carist, and to the confusion of Satan. Then we went to the prebytery, We wors in all thirteen, the worthy enre, a

young dearen, a friend of his, ten other mest respectable persons, and myself. Six an ong whom were he ecologastics, formed with their bands a continuous chain upon the surface of a table, a common centre table, about a yard in difineter, with three massive feet upon castors. Half an hour passed without any movement, despite the ardent desire and reiterated injunctions or the co rators. At the expiration of this time. however, the table turned to the right or left, according to the will of the performers. It was interregated, and enjoined to answerly striking against the floor with its feet, once for "yes," twice for "no," and for letters, a number of strokes corresponding to the number of the letter named in the alphabet. A half hour passed without result. They told it to signify to accede, for it turned, but it obstinately re-fused to strike with its feet for two whole

I have said "it." I should have said "he. already knew the moving power, and the others were soon to learn it.

The performers were fatigue', despite the forced pleasantries which some of them addressed to the table, despite the laughter that the obtina's persistence of the performers, awaried, rose, but before he lifted his hands. one of them said in a loud sort of voice, thou an evil pirit?" At once the table rose beneath the hands of this one person to the

beneath the hands of this one person to the height of five or six inches, and struck one strong blow upon the floor.

It was natural to follow this up. Every one resumed his place. "Tell us," said the peer in last mantioned, "tell us the Christian rame of the Abbé Gay." At once the table struck three blows for C; again eight for H. My mane is Charles, and I begged them to step that a consistency of the consis name is Charles, and I begged them to stop there, requesting M. le Curé to in'errogate the spirit in Latin. "Loguerisne latine?" asked M. Bertrand. No answer. "Do you speak Latin?" The table struck once. Then again, "Quis es tu? Die nobis nomen tuum. No answer. Then in French, "Who art thou? Tell us thy name." The table struck four times for D. "The second letter?" The table struck five times for E. It letter?" The table struck uve times it is. It was easy to guess the rest, but they went on. Then the table appeared to be mad. One of the operators cried cur, "It is mad! if. It made a convulvive movement and rapped out M, and then O. and then N.

You can early fancy the emotion caused by this terrible word Demon. I cannot give you an itee of the effect produced by the repetition of the letter, and the mute awe which followed the final N. Faces grew pale and a universal stupefaction took possession of all. stupefaction took possession of all. I rose, and tuking the blessed besels, which I always carry about me, placed them on the table. Then I said to the curd, "Interrogate now, if you please." "Can you still speak?" he asked. No answer, amid profrund silence. I lifted the chaplet. "And now, can you speak?" he asked. The table rapped once. I replaced my beads. "Are you happy or unhappy?" asked the cure, "if you happy or unhappy?" asked the curé, "if happy, rap once; if unhappy, twice." No snswor. Again I lifted my beads and the ques-

tion was repeated, and the table rapped twice.
This trial became insupportable for many pre sent and we stopped. But the whole affair was so conclusive that M. Bertrand, cure of Herblay, and myself, agreed immediately to draw up a minute report. It was written at once, signed by the thirteen persons present, and sent to the Lord Bishop of Versailles, in whose hands it will remain.
These, Mr. Editor, are the facts in their

exact simplicity. They will be judged by every reader according to his individual opinions. Let philosophers explain this naturally if they can; for us, appointed guides in the way of truth and life, it is ours to give at fitting opportunity a practical decision. I speak as a witness. I have thought it my duty not to be silen. My conscience instigated me to publish this, and serious advice has decided me. If this letter work the least good even for one single soul, I shall feel glad that I have written it, and grateful to you, Mr. Editor, if you will publish it.

Receive, &c. CHARLES GAY, Of the Clergy of Paris, and Honorary Canon of Limoges and Tulle.

P.S.-It is believed that the above article more than substantiates the conclusions arrived at by the commission appointed by the Univerity of Pennsylvania to see what there was in Modern Spiritualism."

W. McK.

Montreal, Cct. 18, 1887.

A celebrated manager is on the hunt for a new curiosity for his show. He is seeking to find a young married man whose wife can cook as well as his mother did. Twenty-six counties have been explored thus far without success.

Robber—Sorry to trouble you, sir; poverly compels me to. Victim—Why don't you work at some decent business? Robber—What! Would you have me throw the police out of en-

RICHLY REWARDED

are those who read this and then set; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The them from their homes and family s. The profits are large and sure for every in inscrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred collars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day who is willing to work. Either sex, young or and it appears tale not needed; we start you. Every bing new. No special ability required; you, read r, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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CLASS D-Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. The fixth Monthly Drawing will take place on

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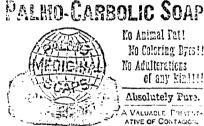
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LIST OF PRIZES : 1 Real Estate worth \$1,000 2 Real Estates worth. 500
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Value, \$10,000 1057 Prizes TICKETS - - 25 CENTS

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No Animal Tat! No Coloring Dyes!! No Adulterations of any kin!!!! A VALUABLE PREVIOUS

ATIVE OF CONTAGICIA.

It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin.

ASK FOR "PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP." AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limitel.) MONTREAL.

Rulle, purge, salve or suppository. Final cure and rever curris. No indellency. Neither and followed from the suppository. Favor, known and all bowel from the consequence of like margin. Suppository with the constitution correctly with the constitution of the consti

COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption

CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inclean to a billion, state of the system, such as Dizginess, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating. This in the Side &c. While their most remains able success has been shown in curing

Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pinsare equal-valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and, complate the Lowels. Yen if they only cure

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please a livel use them. In vials at 25 cents; five [-, 51. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mg.].

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LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full of sortpition of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 room up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to decor ating. Homes adapted to all climates and all classes operpile. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sont hy mail, post paid upon receipt of 25 cts. Ftamps taken. Address

BROOKEYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 5-0 Brooklyn, N.X.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

Bosse, resigned. Quence. Oct. 20.—peaking of the nomination of the Hon. Judge Angers as Lieutenant-forernor, L'Electur says, referring to rumors that the appointment is intended to embarrars that Mircur Government:—"We hold Mr. Mogers to be a man of too high talent to believe has not ambitious to be, above everything a Ingers to be a man of too high talent to bilieve angers to be a man of too high talent to bilieve angers to be a man of too high talent to bilieve and the sound multiple with the world engage in a struggle with leve that he would engage in a struggle with the Hon. Mr. Mercier in the present circumte Hon. Mr. Mercier in the present circumte facts. More, he laid too much stress in 1578 gances. More, he laid too much stress in 1578 gances. More, he laid too much stress in 1578 gances. It is said too his ministers and is but he instrument of his advisers, to have forgotten the instrument of his advisers, to have forgotten the instrument of his advisers, to have forgotten the instrument of his mouth, and that Mr. Belfage Larue to Rimouki, and that Mr. Belfage Larue to Rimouki, and that Mr. Belfage.

A SENSATIONAL ELOPEMENT. THE WIFE OF THE NEPHEW OF GENERAL MIDDLE.

TO RUNS AWAY WITH A DESIGNING VILLAIN WELL KNOWN IN MONTREAL.

OTTAWA, Oct. 18.—A great sensition has been ensed in a ciety circles by the disappearance of Mrs. Middleton, wife of Mr. William Middlema, a nephew of Major General Sir Frederick Middleton, and a daughter of Mr. F. Wise, Middleton, and a daughter of Mr. F. Wise, General Middleton. Selet by the Canada Atlantic railway, on Sanday afternoon, ostessibly to meet her husband, who, she stated to some friends the met and, who, she stated to some friends she met athe depot, was on his way up from Montreal, but who was really in Ottawa at the time, and its not returned. Mr. Fenwick Williams Hamilton, well known in Montreal and for sme years employed in the Back of Montreal, bith in Montreal and this city, has also disapboth in Montreal and this crop, as the control of t Mist Wise was married about a year ago to Mr. Middleton and the marriage is said not to have poved a happy one. Hamilton, who came here sout three years ago, was a great friend of the life's before her marriage and the intimacy continued afterwar is, the friendship being extended who hashand, who, amorpoutly, had no specific the hashand, who, amorpoutly, had no specific mediant who hashand. to the husband, who, apparently, had no suspi con of his friend, an I the three were constantly ogether. The terms of intimacy between Section. The terms of initially observed as to great as to give cause for scandal, but the parents and the bread of the lady appeared to be wholly assisticious. About three months ago Hamismuspicious. masspacious.

on, who was heavily in d-bt, left the Bank of
Matteal for the purpose of entering into partarship with Mr. Middleton as a stock broker, being understood that Hamilton was to secure a seat at the Montreal Stock Exchange. Some have so s'roughy persuaded him against the rent. Hamilton then entered suit against im for \$20,000 for breach of contract, and Mr. im for \$20,000 for oreach of contact, that are fulfilled ton compromised the matter by sing half that amount. The money as paid about two weeks ago, and familton appears to have then commenced reparations for leaving Canada with his iend's wife as well as his money. The plan been only too well carried out, and another in made desolate by a designing but has been made desolate by a designing illin. No positive information has been obsided as to the movements of the pair after away St. Albans, but they are believed to be some to New York, with a view to proceeding to Coba. The greatest sympathy is felt for tefriends and relatives of the misquided y unguly, who is only 25 years of age, prepossessing happearance on thighly educated. Her father, then the of the other standards respected citizens of

this discress is expressed on all sides.
Ortawa, Ort. 19.—There are no new developents in the Middleton-Hamilton case, which still almost the sole topic of conversation, alough it has only been referred to by one of teled papers. The couple are supposed to light, and New York, but those who are supposed to shoul cornizant of their whereabouts are very retit. an! nothing positive is known. Mr. y misunders'ood, and that his wife's absence be p riortly explained. He says she reed an invitation a short time ago to accomthe probability is she has accepted it. us, ten, who is about twenty eight years of is a grandson of the late Senator John limiton, of Kingston, and a nephew of Judge limit on, of Western Ontario, and of Collector Castom's Clarke Hamilton, of Kingston. His ther, Mr. Robert Hamilton, who was in busi-is in Montreal, is dead, but Mrs. Hamilton

wed the of hist and most respected citizens of

ltawa, is deeply affected by his daughter's where, and the atmost sympathy felt for him

This most fatal disease of Infancy,

Prevented, CONTROLLED, and CURED by



thas been successful in hundreds of cases where a prepared foods failed. FOR INFANTS. argage, it may be used with confidence decomplete substitute for mother's milk.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

Celery must have free moisture at the root. Few house plants give equal satisfaction with not hyacinths. The season to start such is at hand.

No oil panetrates wood as well as crude petroleum, none so cheap and none so effective as a preservative.

Hens must be kept warm and sheltered from the inclemencies of the weather if expected to lay in winter.

Do not overfeed your sheep or place so much food before them that they will leave any, for they will soon learn to waste large quantities of

The Suffolk sheep, as claimed by their friends, have few superiors as mutton sheep. They make extraordinary weights, and are popujar in England. They are hardy and good graziers.

Save the grass in the meadows, even if not of the test quality. Better have a surplus than not enough hay for winter feering. Place your stacks where there is the least danger of loss by fires, even it you have to had it a lattle further. If farmers could be persuaded to act together

with the pur; one of securing honest and economical administration of government the effect would be most beneficent, taxes would be reduced, general thrift promote land politics puri-

The heaviest lamb ever raised in the United States, an Oxford, which a taked 109 plands in nice months, was fed all the ground cats, in addition to its mother's milk, it could cat. A twin sister touched eighty-five pounds in the same period.

Fears should be gathered as scon as they show indications of appropriate maturity, and ripened in the house. The indications are, a change of color, and the readiness of the stem to part from the branch when the fruit is gently

Rac horses are led on the clean blades of corn folder in some stables, as it is free from dust. The stalk of corn is stripped of its blades by hand, and the blades are then tied into a small bundle, which is hung on the stalk to care. It never truches the ground, and is consequently

free from dirt.

A successful poultry raisec feeds wheat in the morning, birley at uoon and wheat in the even-ing. In addition to the borley he gives the slop-and refuse from the kitchen after halling it. The wheat gives a rich yellow color to the yelks which is so much desired in the city where eggs

are sold in ret il markets.

It is much better when ploughing the ground late in the fall to leave the ridges in the rough condition instead of harrowing, as the frest will exert more considere disintegration of the clods.
By late ploughing, especially after frost, the
cutworms will be destroyed and the land more
easily cross ploughed the following spring.

some as every joint produces a new plant. If it overruns a field the surest mode of killing it is to keep the ground well shaded with some thickly growing crop, such as millet, buckwheat or peas. Wire grass delights in plenty of sunlight. If it become thickly rooted the ground should be ploughed and harrowed, and a stading States means nolitic 1 separation from Great Should be ploughed and harrowed, and a stading States means nolitic 1 separation from Great States means no separation from Grea crop put on as soon after as possible.

crop put on as soon after as possible.

An old or any house can be utilized to good advantage by in the fall planting the bods with tulips and Candidum lities, and let the house take care of itself until toward spring, when, with a very little heat, and somet mes nearly the heat of the sun, there will be tulip blo make the faster and Candidum for June school commencements. The treatment follows nature so closely that the bulbs are not injured for future blooming.—American Florist

blooming. - American Florist

Roses in winter are not often killed by cold but by the drying out of mosture which cold causes. We have known roses in cold frames where the thermometer must have been down where the thermometer must have been down to zero wholly uninjured when they often suffer seriously by a frost of 20 deg. in the open ground. Oiled muslin stretched over the bid is a good idea, because it partially arrests the evaporation which ends in death. It is also now well known that bright light is often a great agent; in the death dealing agreementing of our agent in the death-dealing evaporation of our cold winters, so that the oiled muslin, aiding darkness against light, ought to have merit in preserving roser.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S VICTORY.

TRISH LANDLORDS AGREE TO THE PROPOSED CON-FERENCE-CHURCHILL ON IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Lord Randolph Churchill made an address at Seaham to-day, in which he said that a comparison of the administrations in Ireland of Lord Londonderry and his predecessor, the Earl of Aberdeen, would show that Lord Loadenderry's Government was marked Lord Loadenderry's Government was marked with a gravity, propriety and decency which it would be difficult to discern in that of the Earl of Aberdeen. That of Lord Londonderry was free from the melanchely and unfortunate eccentricities of behaviour which automshid the public during the Earl of Aberdeen's government. Lord Churchill also said that he balloyed Mr. Cledytone and his appropriets. government. Lord Churchill also said that he believed Mr. Gladstone and his ampureter, judging from their language, supposed Ircland to be governed by Turkish pashas or by a system similar to that of the Spanish inquisition, but the Government was composed of men as respectable and honorable as Mr. Gladstone. The law of ireland was the same as that of England. The Government was unable to fix terms of special criminal laws because they had no knowledge that would enable them to say at what time these laws would cease to be necessary. At a time when the air was thick with the enemy's darts it was necessary for the Conservative associations to spread correct informa tion. If the people were correctly informed they would favor the maintenance of the union.

LANDLORDS COME TO TERMS. DUELIN, Oct. 21.—The committee of the Landlords' Association held a meeting at Tuam to-day and decided in favor of Archbishop Walsh's new proposals for a conference with the dele-

gates of the tenants. TO DEFY THE LAW. A meeting, under the auspites of the English Home Rule Union, is announced to be held at

Woodford, County Galway, on Sunday next, Several English members of parliament will de-liver addresses. Michael Davitt arrived here to-day. He will join in the Home Rule agita-

THE RED RIVER ROAD.

WORK TO BE RESUMED AT ONCE ON THE LINE-THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS. WINNIPEG, Oct. 21.—Arrangements have been entered into between the Provincial Government and the well known railway contractor, Mr. H. S. Helt, and certain persons associated with him, by which work will be resumed at once on the construction of the Red River Valley railroad. Work will now be pushed on to rapid completion, and it is expected the road to rapid completion, and it is expected the road will be in operation by December I. Last spring a charter was granted under the Provincial General Railway Act incorporating a company under the name of the Manitoba Construction company, the incorporators being Messes, R. S. Holt, G. S. Mackay and A. M. Morrison, of Toronto, and J. H. D. Munson, C. S. Hoard and Alexander McIntyre, of Winniver. It is probable that this company will be re-organized by changes in or additions to its personnel, and that Mr. Holt and his associates will carry on the work in the name of the company. The province will be recouped by the company for almost the will be recomped by the company for almost the entire expenditure so far made on the line. The proceeds of the \$300,000 of treasury leads now offered me to be used to pay of existing liabilities and the former contractors and for rails, etc. This amount is to be paid back to the Government by the company before the bods mature. The company will not receive any payment or subsely from the province for the completion of the line, but will build it our ly as a private enterprise, and will own and operate it, so that practically the road is to be c impleted without any expense whatever to the province. The agreement with Mr. Helt provides that rates and all questions as to sale, amagamuting, etc., are to be subject to the control of the Lieutenant Governor-in-council.

COMMERCIAL UNION. WHAT JOIN CHAMBERLAIN THINKS ABOUT THE

TOBONTO, Oct. 20.-The following special Torowro, Oct. 29.—The following special calderapy is in this morning solida.

LONDON, Oct. 19—To reply to your calded despatch release for the full cext of Mr. A sight Chamberhin's speech at Refust loss Saturday, referring to commercial union. I send the following, which is cart of the speech referred to.

Mr. Chamber in was discussing the effect which the a loption of Mr. Gladstone's Home Refull angula have mount the commercial be-Rule Bill would have upon the connection between Good Brasin and Ireland. He said: Mr. Gladstone on many occasions referred to the case of our s-Legoverning colones as an illus-By late ploughing, especially after frost, the autworms will be destroyed end the land more casily cross ploughed the following spring.

The shape of eggs has nothing to do with the life graph as a more results of the fact that the tie which connects us with our self-The shape of eggs has nothing to do with the life germ; it conforms with the shape of the ovary and duct; hence we have long eggs, short eggs and roand eggs. The air cell and germ is in the broad end, and if this part is smooth and even, and if the germ is fertilized, that is all that is necessary so far as shope gives. Hens lay larger eggs than pullets.

Sheep that are accustomed to a shed will real militia of their own and are non-celling and real arms of the connects us with our cell-governing colonies is one of the slenderset lessription—one that can be broken at pleasure by any one of those colonies, and that we should have nothing to say to it. Already the great colonies have fell control over matters of criminal law, judicature and internal taxation. They make their own tariffs; some have an army of militia of their own and are non-celling.

larger eggs than pullets.

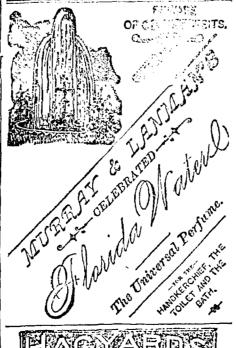
Sheep that are accustomed to a shed will run to it of their own accord when it rains, and it is well that they should, says a writer. Water never yet did a sheep pond administered. No sheep is better for a wettner, but rather vorse, no matter what the tame of y ar. The word in a man's coat is injured by rain, and so, only to a le-sidegree, perhaps, is the living fibre of the sheep's back.

Wite grass is a pert that proves very troublesome as every joint produces a new plant. If it connercial Union with the United States overnum a field the surest mode of killing on the raids are now retting a separate of all the colonies. It cannot remain as it is either, as I hope will be the case, it will in future the strengthened by the case, it will in future the sheep's back.

Wite grass is a pert that proves very troublesome as every joint produces a new plant. If it connercial Union with the United States overnum a field the surest mode of killing of their own tariffs; some have an army of militia of their own and are now retting a separate nave. The arrangement between the colonies militia of their own and are now retting a separate nave. The arrangement between the colonies militia of their own and are now retting a separate nave. The arrangement between the colonies militia of their own and are now retting a separate nave. The arrangement between the colonies militia of their own and are now retting a separate nave. The arrangement between the colonies and ourselves icessentially a temeorary one. It cannot remain as it is either, as I hope one. It cannot remain as it is either, as I hope one. It cannot remain as it is either, as I hope one. It cannot remain as it is either, as I hope one. It cannot remain as it is either, as I hope one. It cannot remain as it is either, as I hope one. It cannot remain as it is either, as I hope one. It cannot remain as it is either, as I hope one. It cannot remain as it is either, as I hope one. It cannot remain as it is either, as I hope one. It cannot rem means free trade between America and the D Britam should retain all the responsibilities and obligations of the colonial connection when all the advantages are talen away. Therefore, but us not shut our eyes for a moment to the fact us not shut our eyes for a moment to the fact that if, when colled upon to consider the case of Ireland, a preposition is put forward making Ireland the Canada or New South Wiles, we are colled upon to consider a proposition for separation, or whatever our opponents may call it, for the creation of Ireland a separate hingdom, probably a separate hingdom.

rate republic. It must be on that ground and under-tanding that we discuss the conditions.

John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin, Ontario, is shipping from Glasgow on Friday a short hornheid from Cruickshanks, of Aberdeevshire, including some of the most select stock of Scot-





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	GRAND PRIZE		20,003	20,000
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	LARGE PEZZES	OF'	5,000	20,000
	PRIZES OF		1,000	29,000
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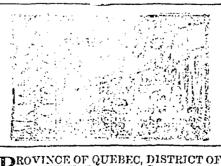


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LABORT WHIVE SAMPLE PRINT TO ALL, Jenny and millionged rom, for the next nine y ance Sendone er out this out, for you may reversed lage ... Aldress Dr. W. E. PARKER Chaffe beth. I. ton, Harr



MONTIEAL. Superior Court. Adeline Constantineau, wife of Jean Buttata Dore alias Doray, carter, of the City and District of Montreal and Guy authorized a ester enjastice, has instituted an action of separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 4th October, 1887.

P. A. ARCHAMBAULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MUNTREAL. Superior Court. Alice McGarvey, wife of Arsene Neven, heretofore trader, of the City and District of Montreal, and duly authorized a seter injustice, has instituted an action of separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 11th October, 1887.

P. A. ARCHAMBAULT,

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Three Rivers. Superior Court. No. 386, Dame Marlo Louise Adelaide Odlile Turcotte, of the City of Three Bivers, wife of Joan Baptiste Gallioux, of the said city, high constable, duly authorized a ester equatice, Plaint vs. the said Jean Baptiste Gallioux, Defendant.

An action in seneration Defendant:
An action in separation as to property has, this day, bose instituted in this cause.
Three Rivers, Reptember 27th, 1987.
DESILETS & DUPLESSIS,
9-5 [Pinipile Attorners.

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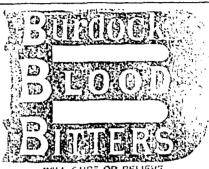
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Sarmatian, Sardinan, Parisine, Garanattian Wednesday, Oct. 12 Thursday, Oct. 13 Thursday, Nov. 10 Thursday, Nov. 10 Thursday, Nov. 17 Fastengers, if they stidestry, can embark at Mentreal after S. p.m. on the evening provious to the steamers salling.

These cleamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.
Rates of bassage from Montreal or quebec: Cabin, 870, 870 and \$80 (according to accommodation) intermediate, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$30.

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diste, \$30; Steeringe from Montreal, \$21.70; from Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

Green, Oct. 94

Norweg an Oct. 94

Norweg an Oct. 94

Norweg an Oct. 94

Norweg an Oct. 94

The steamers of the Lordon, Quebec and Montreal for London, as follows:

The steamers of the Lordon, Quebec and Montreal for London, as follows:

Nost rian. Nov. 16

Tree Steamers of the Livery ool, Queenstown, Bl. John's, Hollax and Editmore Mall fervice are functional to be despatched as Lolows:

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Tales of pa age between Hallfux and 't. John's; Cabin \$20.00; Intermedide, \$15.00; Steering \$6.00.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S CAMPAIGN. HE LIBERAL LEADER PRONOUNCES FOR DIS

ESTABLISHMENT-HOME RULE MUST LEAD THE WAY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.-No small sensation has been created throughout the country by Mr. Gladstone's statements at Nottingham concerning the question of Church disestablishment. He has often before nibbl d at the subject, but now for the first time he has plainly declared that the time has come for action. He only promises to ug n with Wales and Scotland, and expressly abstain from the discouraging Down with the English establishment His speech is accepted as a find declara-of war against the whole Church as it

the makes it clear that his aid in disestablishment in his cared only on condition that a importy be lived him for Home Rule. He says in effect:—"If you want Church disestab and not you must first give me a majority for Her Role." This ultimestum from one who was so long the Church's favorite son, and who maintained that the morarchy must fall if the Chauch were touched, must recessarily cause resuccementary among the general public as well as in clerical circles.

well as in derical circles.

The immediate effect on the fortunes of Mr. Ghelatons and the Home Rule party will probably not be great either way, the opponents of Church estable imment having long looks it to Mr. Gartstone as their natural leader. By qualifying the promise dibsen with the support of Rome Rule many inflient all disenters such as Bright, Stevens and McArting will be disenters. Spurgers and McArthur will be driven away. Mr. Bught said p ivately not long ago, "Discostable tument care wait; the question of the union cannot.

Again, the Catholics will not support discussion to the Paring that their own large endowm its may be assailed in turn. The same thing is fine to a great extent of the Wesleyans Distribushment without disendowment would be are appty form, yet if both are attempted, following the precedent of the Irish Church, 1. receless; with be a armed outside the Church. Consequently it is not certain that this new post will bring much or any new strength to

MR CHAMBEBLAIN MAY NOT ACCEPT.

Reports here of attacks on Mr. Chamberlain in the Canadian papers will make him more dubious than ever about the wisd in of accepting his mission. It would not surprise me to see him back out even now if a decent pretext offered itself. His position here is, doubtless, very trying. His name was hooted at Nottingbear and in other assembles of faithful hearts I minot see how he is going to improve it by ng to grief in the fisheries negotiations. Such considerations, pressed upon him by friends, now derive additional strength from the tone of the Caradin press. As he must States and Canada, his mission has anything but a rosy look.

BITTER POVERTY.

(London Daily News, Irish Correspondence.) In the whole social history of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there is nother more terribly pathetic than the bitter, heroic tattle of the Irish prasantry to purchase from their rackrenting masters, the mere right to live. I have heard none speak more warnly of the honesty of the Irish poor than the very men to whom they are indebted. A mumber of a much-abused class, a money dender, tells me that in his almost numberless lender, tells me that in his almost numberless dealings with imposenthed tenants, he has very carely had any defaulthes. They may take years to pay me a pound or two or even a few shillings, but they will pay in the long run, says he, and he adds, "I have had a hundred times more trouble with their so-called betters." Here is one of the stories I have jotted cown from him. A poor family living in the neighborhood loved him a celt of nineteen will live the days in the days of the stories. the neighborhood owed him a cebt of theeten shillings. One day, is the depth of winter, the daughter, "a tall, fine gir'," as he called her, came to pay on instalment. Bitterly co'd though it was, she came barefooted; her thin, scanty rigs starcely de-crying the name of clothes. All the instalment she could pay was sixpence. Having deposited this she walked away. "As she went into the street," says the narrator, "I heard a sob. I rose, looked out and saw that she was crying. I called looked out and saw that she was crying, I called hor back, and on questioning her I learned from her that her mother had not h farthing left, and that they had actually been starving. Well, business is business, and I backed the sixpence instalment. All the same it was terribly she cked, and I made her a present for deliver. and I made her a present of a shilling. In the course of time the debt was part, and not only others of time the derivers and, and not only that, but I had my shilling back as well, for they were too proud to take it as a gift, though they were grateful for the relief it gave them at the time." "I can tell you," he said, "there's a lot of prite mour Irish people." Many of the small fours granted by this gentleman are contracted by tenant farmers for the inverse of sending out their children to the purpose of sending out their children to America, the El Davide of the Irish peasant. "How do you prepose to repay?" is the question asked, and the relly very often is "We will pay you as soon as the bey (or boys or gols, as the case may be) sends us something from the States." Hundreds of pounds every year, this money-lender assured no wed to come from these useful exiles across the ocean to their parents on the Poissonby estates.

CASTLE RULE.

Castle ruling in Irelated seems to be hard pressed. It never put forward more desperate efforts than at the present time, and it has were put forward its efforts more blindly. The Mitchellstown massages worthy of 78. That marauders should be in the employ of the Government; that they should go amongst the basement was like a routing furnace, The fire brigade soon get to work and by hard Government; that they should go amongst the work kept the fire under control and confined it works to work to work the present to the basement. Loss group \$2.000, fully peasant Lopulation and organize conspiration; to the basement. Loss mout \$2,000, fully that they should lead these compirators out to covered by insurance. The fire was undoubted taske attacks upon parties who were warned by caused by the antics of the proprietor of the taske attacks upon parties who were warned by caused by the antics of the proprietor of the beforehand what was to happen; that some of barber shop, one Stone, and companion named the deluded men should be seed down, and that Arendo f, who were intoxic ted, and it is suporhers should be tried for murder, is one of the powed upset a coal oil lamp sturing a scuffle bemost infamous precedings in which it is possible for men entrusted with authority to be engaged, and yet, according to Cullinau, this was the business in which he was employed. was the business in which he was employed. Seemingly he was a conspirator and marauder, and yet constantly in the employ of the police, paid for his services, and rewarded for organiz.

ing parties for attacks and for leading them on to destruction. One man was offered by the head constable £10 if he would get up an outrage. Some Irish representatives are demanding a commission to investigate these enterprises, so as to have the whole affair clearly brought to light. Such a condition of things cannot long continue, and we are quite satisfied that the present Parliament even, when once the facts become known, will not further countenance such proceedings.—London Advertiser.

GIRLS WHO COURT BEAUTY.

ULES OF HEALTH TO BE OBSERVED IN ORDER TO

The handsomest woman I ever saw was one who took the greatest care of her health. When I knew her she was over thirty, but 10 girl of sixteen that I have ever seen had rosier cheeks or brighter eyes. Of course she was naturally fine looking, but the attention she gave to matters of hygiene added to and preserved her beauty. What did she do? I don't kn w that I can recount all, but I remember her telling me she took a sponge bath every morning; was particular about the ventilation of her apariment; took long walks when she could; ate but little meat, much fruit and cereals whenever she could get them. Another thing she cid which she tried without success to get me to do, she drank her coffee without milk or cream, diluted with water.

her physicians had told her it was healthier to drink it this way. Whether the practice added to her physical charms or not I don't know. On the whole she was certainly repaid for her systematic habits, and as certainly there was nothing ardione should be a contained to the physical charms or not I don't know. On the whole she was certainly repaid for her systematic habits, and as certainly there was nothing ardione should be a contained to the beautiful department. The bit of mortar there, day after day, year after year, they fail.

Don't persuade yourself that you are a noble, lovable woman, because your heart throbs and your eyes fill at a great thought in poetry, or a great deed done by another. Don't helieve the property of the physicians had told her it was healthier to drink it this way. nothing arduous about the performance of them. Nor was there anything bizarre about them as, it seems to me, there is about the following account I read of a Chicago belle:—"To keep the suppleness of her figure she stands one hour daily, fifteen minutes at a time, with hands on her hips before a lorg mirror, and bending her knees out from each other she sinks slowly down towards the floor as low as possible, then as slowly updising; meantine moving her arms in any direction to their utmost length, out or up, forward or back, until when she stands erect they are re dy to be placed on her hips again. Each movement is repeated, every time a little accelerated until at the end of thirteen minutes it is done quickly the end of thirteen minutes it is done quickly and a fine color is in her checks. She then I es down en a perfectly flat comes, without a pill w, and her breath comes smooth and regular, as is will in the two members left in her quarter of an hour. When she plays a good deal of terms she cuts down her exercising one-half." Of course the benefit to be derived from this procedure is not to be constituted whether may be thempth of to be questioned, whatever may be thought of it besides. It is easy to see her whole body thus receives good evereise, adding to the grace of her form, heavifying her complexion, and making her stronger and healthier. San Francisco Post

PLANNING AND BUILDING. MORE EASY TO DESIGN THE WORK OF A STRUCTURE

THAN TO EREOF IT. A young artist, who was ant to be more enthusiastic in his talk than in his work, was, it is said, once introduced to Mr. Ruskin, in a gallery of paintings, and called his attention to one

of great beauty.
"Ah, if I could thus put a dream on canvass!" "Dream on canvass !" growled the critic. "It

is the ten thousand touches with a brush you must learn to put en canvas that make you dream.

dream."

A story with a similar meaning is told of the French Abbe Roussard when he first saw the Cathedral of Cologne, which has been six conturies in building. His companion exclaimed: "If old Konrad, who designed it, can look down upon the finished work, it must be a joy to him care in beauty."

even in heaven!"

"It is not of the one man who planned it that I think," said Roussaid, "but of the thousands of men who have patiently carried out the

sands of men who have patiently carried out the plan, day after day, century atter century—a little mortar here, a chip in the stone there."

More strength is required patiently and faithfully to carry out a plan than to conceive one, however great it may be. Every boy and girl who reads these lines has laid plans for life, great and beautiful sometimes as ever architect or artist dreamed. But when it comes to the ten thousand touches—to the stroke here and

on graduation day, you plan a great book or a successful professional or business career. Your hope and intention are as far removed from the reality as was the old Archbishop's design of a church of God from the complied temple.

On the other hand, remember, for your encouragement, that your every honest word and deed is a stone laid on the temple you are building, even though no man's car hears it and no

man's eye sees it. We build, build every moment, conscious or unconscious of what we do. The day will come when each life shall stand complete, to be seen of man and of God .-- Youth's Companion.

YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 25.—A Tampa special reports 23 new cases of fever and two deaths to day. The weather at Tampa is warner and more unfavorable and the fever is spreading in the better part of the city and its

He had lent his styl graphic pen to direct an envelop? She-Oh, doesn't it write beautifully? I declare I'm in love with this pen. He-I'm in love with the holder. She saw the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCHES. CHAMBERLAN'S CHIN MUSIC-THE FISHERIES CON-MISSON LIKELY TO BREAK DOWN—REPORT ON CHINESE TRADE.

Teronto, Oct. 24.- [Special] - The following special cable appears in this morning's Mad :— Lennon, Oct. 23 .- The report, which appears to have been circulated from New York, to the effect that Mr. B yard had conveyed an intimathat that Mr. B yard had conveyed an infima-tion to Lord Salisbery that the bitterness of Mr. Chamberlain's anti Horo Rule speeches and his recent campaign in Ulster might dispose the United States Senate to oppose any settlement which the Fishery Commission may arrive at is denied emphatizally in official quar-ters. None the less Mr. Chamterlain's reference to comn e cial union is considered unfo tunate, though I have good authority for saying nate, though I have good authority for saying that all the published reports conveyed an erroneous impression of what he said on that question. A feeling prevails in Glad-tone-Liberal circles that the commission will treak down, or else that its work will be rejected by the Senate, the dispute in either event being left in a very most increase in the contract of the contract and the contract of the contract and the contract of unsatisfactory position for Canada as well as

for England. The pritish consulat Canton records an increase of imports of American flour and wheat during the past year. He says the trade in foreign wines and liquors might also be developed. The Chinese are very fond of cherry brandy, curacoa and champagne. But this growing fancy has been checked by the market S—What would you call "a stormy lookexpect the hostility of Irish citizens in the being swamped with vile imitations. Foreign confectionery and other prices suff r, owing to the introduction of poisonous matter. The consul expects considerable openings scon for business in the requirements of the iron road. It cannot be long before railroads ar ; commenced, whether built by native or foreign contractors they must look abroad for materials. With the termination of the Tonkin troubles there has been a considerable revival of The export of tea was less than in any preceding ten years. Further prosperity of the silk and piece good trades is confidently anti-cipated. The tonnege is considerably larger owing to keen competition between the steamers plying between Cauton and Horg Kong and Londor. A further increase of tounage is likely to follow the opening of a new line of passence steamers at Horg Kong next year.

FIRE'S VICTIMS.

TWO CHILDREN SUFFECATED.

Boston, Oct. 17.—The tenement occupied by James O'Connell at Peabody was buined yesterday and two of O'Connell's children were

ONE THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 17 .- Additional details of the disastrons fire at Hankow, China, received to-day by steamship Rio de Janeiro, give the number of lives lost as 1,000, and the value of property destroyed as 2,000,000 taels.

ANOTHER PATAL FIRE.

Paisler, Ont., Cct. 17.—This morning about 3.30 fire was discovered in a dwelling house, occupied by Mrs. S. R. Ritchie. She and her yourgest son, visiting in Trronto, left the eldest son, about 25 years of age, alone in the house. When first seen the fire was burning in the kitchen, which adjoined the bedroom of the young man. The bedroom window was young man. The hearborn window was broken in as specific as possible, but be-fore the tody could be produced life had been extinguished. The four dectors of the town worked for several bours with him, but of no avail. It is supposed he was sufficiented. The flames were confined to the one dwelling. The cause is unknown. Part of the furniture was saved. The house was insured for \$400 or \$500. Messrs. Bowers and Brown, who rescued the hody, were burned in several places-not expected to be very serious.

RIDGETOWN, Out. Oct. 17.—There was a very narrow escape from a frightful holocausthere on Sunday morning about 6 o'clock. Simmons, clerk in the Grand Central Hotel, got up, and coming down stairs discovered the barber shop in the basement in flames. With great presence

EXAMINING A PROFESSOR.

NATURAL STUDIES THAT A STUDENT FOUND HE TUTOR WELL VERSED IN.

Student-Have you ever seen a string halt? Professor-Yes; I have also seen a rope

S.-Why do they put sleepers down on a rail road track? P.-I suppose to fill up the read bad.

S .- Do you think manimate things posses

feeling?
P.—Yes; steel has different tempers, and have seen a cross bar and a mad stone. S.—There is a language of flowers; is there

one for vegetables?
P.-Procably. Beans'alk. P.-What musical instrument should a boot-

maker play?
P.—A shoe horn.
S.—And a gasfitter?

P.-A tubi. S .- And a mathematican?

P.—The triangle and cymbal. S. -And a lover?

P .- A mouth organ S.—And an osteologist? P.—The bones.

S.—And a dancer?
P.—Alto. You might go on and say a snake chaimer should play the terpent; a villen the double bass; a smoker the pipe organ; a poet

-What would you call "a stormy look -I suppose the "wind's eye."

S .- What rongs do trigands sing ?

S.-Where can I see the best "bareback

P.-At the opera.

S .- Who ought to wear a wardrobe?

P.—A hospital nurre. S.—What is a "shooting star?" P.—Buffalo Bill. S .- Why do they say, "as jolly as a sand

boy?"
P.—B-cause a sand boy wouldn't be likely to

be shingled. S.-What is a "crenk?" P.-Something to be turned away from one.

S .- Have you ever seen a house moving? P.—Yes, but not as quickly as a home run. I have also seen a mill race.

P.—Yes, and I have seen a trefoil and r match box and a thip spar and a street fight. S.—What is a "coigne of 'vantage?"

P .- A Bland dollar; the "'vantage" is the government's. S .- What dress should a vaulter wear?

-A spring overcoat. S .- What is the difference between a billiard

player and au actor?
P.—The one picks up his cue_to make: break, the other to save a break.—Puck.

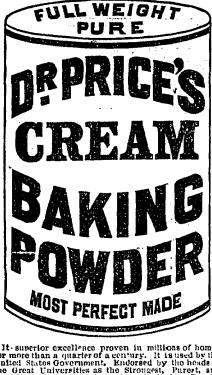
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castorla, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Casteria,

The Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer has in the United States and Canada about 200 priests and 75 professed brothers. In the novitiate, St. Mary's, Aumpolis, Md., there are at present thirty choir novices, that is, novices preparing for the priesthood. In the House of Students, lichester, Md., there are about sixty professed students, that is, those who have finished their noviting and are making their six years' course of philosophy and theology. They have two preparatory seminaries exclusively for candidates for the order, one near Saratoga, the other at North East, Pa. In these preparatory institutions there are about 150 students. Saratoga is for the younger ones and North East for the more advanced. The order has a total of 335 professed members, 42 novices and lay brothers being included in the estimate; and 140 students in the prepara-

FIRE AT CHATEAUGUAY.—A probably fatal fire occurred at Chateauguayon Faturday night. Mr. Pierre Coto was absent from his home in the village, and between 16 and 11 o'clock his wife went to the shed, it rear of the house, to get some wood, carrying a lamp with he, and leaving her two children asleed, the lamp in a bale of hay. Her clothes caught fire inmediately, and was soon communicated to the nay and other produce in stors in the building. The woman bravely battled with the flames, and ran into the house to says her children, which she succeeded in doing hust in time. Mrs. Coto, however, hus received such intures that her life is despaired of. The loss will be about \$2,000.

tory colleges.

Why is a city called a "she?" Because there is always more or less bustle about a city. Besides, a city has outskirts, and "he" could not under any circumstances have skirts of any



It superior excellence proven in millions of homee for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government, Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Basking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Line, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Oct. 26. The markets during the past week, as our reports will show, have undergone but little most of any, and the supply quite largely exceeds the demand. Low grades of butter are offered at nominal figures, and many of the creameries seem > nxious to unload. Throughout creameries seem *nxious to unload. Throughout the week the market invariably has favored the buyer, and he has dictated terms. In cheese there is little deing, although there has been a few orders for shipping. Farm products, as a rule, are holding their own, and there is a good demant for hay and grain. The fruit trade may be placed as remarkably good, fine apples being held at from \$2.50 \S3.25 per burel. The apples thus far offered are fully up to those of previous years, but the western crop being very large lower prices are anticipated. Polatoes self or 30 to 35 cents, as so quality. Hogs are coming in quite freely, sufficient for all demands, and prices have in no way changed. Cattle for shipn ent are being received in laboral quantities, also quits a number of sheep. In horses the e is as yet but little doing, and far-mers having good study that they care to dispuse of will unquestionably find it to their advantage to hold on for the present. The Yanker buyer has not yet come to town. The stock market has been more or less active, and several large sales have been consumated. There has been a slight downward tendency in the stock of the Eank of Montreal, but that institution having declared a semi-innual dividend of 5 per cent. must have a tendency to strengthen the market. In Gas stock there is a slight tendency downward, and the prospects are that it may reach a level, so that candidates for aldermen and other offices may be able to purchase a little. All in all the may kets may be considered healthy.

FLOUR.—The warket for flourstill remains unchange?, and prices are firm. There seemto be no difficulty in precuring all the wheat necessary to keep the mills fully supplied, and that received is promuneed of superior quality. The Messrs, Ogilvis are running their mulist.

their ful capacity, and find a demand for all of their manufacture. Very fine is held at \$4.30 to \$4.45 per barrel. Quotations steady. Choice patent, \$4.35 to \$4.70; patent, \$4.10 to St. 40; superior extra, \$4.05; extra superior, \$3.85 to \$3.90; spring extra, \$3.65 to \$3.75; superine, \$3.30 to \$3.45; strong bakers' (Manitoba), \$4.35 to \$4.40; strong bakers' (Can-disc), S4.05 to S4.10; middling; \$2.90 to \$3.00. Ontario baga—Medium b i, \$1.85 to \$1.90; spring extra, \$1.75 to \$1.80; city bags, delivered, \$2.20. Ontario baga—Medium b i, \$1.85 to \$1.90; spring extra, \$1.75 to \$1.80; city bags, delivered, \$2.20. Ontariol—Granulated, per brl, \$4.50 to \$4.75; per bag, \$2.20 to \$2.25. Commital—Values bal, \$2.50 to \$2.25. Yellow, per brl, \$2 50 to \$2.65; per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.30.

GRAIN.—Outs are in good domaind and are held firmly at 32:. The quality received are generally good and the prospects are that they will not be much if any lower; 30 to 31c is reffered, but the holders demand better figures. Pesse are being received in quite large quantities and are held at 73 to 74c for 66 pounds. Barley sells at 60 to 65c. and tye at 48 to 50c. there being no great demand for the last two

PROVISIONS,-There is no material charge in any of these commodities. Park, if anything, is a little more quiet; the best Western is held at \$18 and mess at \$17 to \$17.50. Hams sell from 11 to 13c; bacen from 11 to 11cc, and Western laid brings from 9 to 9½c...Eggs.—
There are but few fresh eggs in the market and these are held at 18 to 20c. Just now there is but little doing and the farmers are not over auxious to sell, evidently looking for a big demand Christmas time.... BUTTER.—It seems to be the general verdict that butter, for 1887, has seen its best days and many holders seem inclined to weaken a little. Western, that has been held at 18c to 20c, is now offere lat 17, and creamery is down another peg or two. The creamery holders are evidently anxious to unload and they are offering at any where from 12c to 20c. Most of that sold now is from the Townships and the supply seems to be fully up to the demand... Cherse.—Just now, chee e is not very lively and it moves slowly. Now and then a small lot is sold, but there seems to be no great demand for shipping and the Liverpool market is reported extremely mild. The article can be quoted about as follows:

Ordinary..... 9 to 10

POULTRY AND GAME-The demand for good poultry is equal to the supply, and fine turkeys go readily Sc to 10c per pound. Chickens ic to 9c, general price being about Sc. Few ducks and geere are offered, and there to me to be little if any call. Partridges are coming in fast and sell at 35c to 50c per brace. Game of all kinds is quite plenty and brings good prices. FISH AND OYSTEUS—The markets are well supplied with all kinds of fish save fresh salmon, for which there seems to be no call, and we quote: Fresh cod 7½c to 8c, hallibut 17c to 18c, mackerel 15c to 20c, white 9c to 10c, black bass 10c, oysters (selects) 50c, do (mediums) 35c to

MISCELLANEOUS.

The potatoes now being received are not of the best quality, yet readily bring from 85c to 90c per bag. Unions go by the dozen at from 15c to 20c, and by the bag at \$1.90 to \$2. Turnips, there is a good supply and sell at 50ca bag and cabbages anywhere from 50c to \$1 per

BEANS—There seems to be a good demand for beans, and hand picked, go d quality, readily bring from \$1.50 to \$1.60, and but few offered.

HONEY-Quite a quantity of honey is being received and the quality is pronounced very good, yet the holders claim the "crop" will be light. Honey, like New Jersey peaches, always suffers from an early frost. Prices from 121c to 15c, the very best in small boxes readily bringing the last figure.

NEW MILCH COWS.

There is a good demand for good new milch cows, and they se'l readily for from \$40 to \$60; inferior "bloods" are sold quite low and slow inferior "bloods" are sold quite low and slow at that. A poor cow just now is poor property in this market.

A poor cow just now is poor property in this market.

A poor cow just now is poor property in this market.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Thus far there seems to be but little doing and the buyers from the States are few and far and the buyers from the States are lew and far between. Mr. A. Ryan, of the City Horse Market, has now some twenty-five carriage horses, including some nice drivers. He has two finely matched span and a few draught. At Kimball's Horse Exchange there are now sixty ho ses for sale, mostly draught horses, pur-chased in Upper Canada, and are held at \$150 \$200. A good carriage horse is held at \$150 to \$200. A good carriage horse is held at \$150 to \$300, while ordinary stock brought here from the country sells any where from \$75 to \$125 according to the number of commissions you are called upon to pay.
Just here we would say that it will always be
found advisable to "purchase direct from the
manufacture." Many good horses are brought
to this city to be sold, and as it generally takes
ten men to sell the horse the real owner receives
but little and the purchase of horse to real to but little and the purchaser has to pay a big price. There are a few Shetland ponies can ered about the city that can be purchased a from \$50 to \$75; now and then a bargain, when the owner has become tired of the luxury. The horse dealers here anticipate a good husiness later in the season, and are stocking up preparatory for any emergency. Good horses for rule in the States are reported scarce, but purchasers seem to be holding off, evidently for some more convenient day.

HAY AND STRAW.

THE HORSE MARKET.

The following space is a more of the following more of the following space is a first of the following space in the following space is a first of the following space in the following space is a first of the following space in the following space is a first of the following space in the following s

Quite large quantities of hay are now being received, and first quality brings ready rales at from \$9 to \$11 per ton; that for the home market is mostly in burk. Quite large quantities of pressed hay is being received for shipment and brings from \$9 to \$13. Little straw is being offered and brings from \$5 to \$6 per 100 bundles. Thus far the quality of hay has been above the average; in fact there seems to be no demand at eny price for an inferior grade.

SHEEP ND LAMBS.

Sheep and lambs are coming in freely, and there is a good demand; and a good sheep finds a ready purchaser at \$3 to \$5. Lambs bring from \$2 to \$4.50. The lamb that secures the last named price must be a clear up No 1.



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

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

S<u>ick Headache,</u>

Bilious Headache,
Dizziness, Constipation,
Bilious Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and howels, are promptly relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Pieasant Purgat ve Pellets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these
Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it
may truthfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not a gland or tissuo
escaping their sanative influence. Sold by
druggists, 25 cents a via. Manufactured at the
Chemical Laborator of World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



\$500 REWARD is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

they cannot cure.

SYMPFOMS OF CATARRIH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nassi passages, discharges failing from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the cars, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from uleers; the voice is changed and has a musal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh, Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.
Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

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

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "Constantly Howking and Spitting."

Thomas J. Rushing, Eag., 2002 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from cafarth for three years. At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight rouths
could not breathe through the nostris. I
thought nothing could be done for inc. Exclaily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Cafarth
Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for catarth now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh. ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and cound and hearty"

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