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VOL. XXXIX.—

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

MY FIRST CONFESSION. BY L. C. M'C., AGED 14.

I was just a little girl then Of seven tender years; My heart was filled with goodness And just a few faint fears,

I would make my first confession Upon that happy night,
And I knelt before the altar
With a heart both pure and light.

So I clasped my hands so tightly, And cried, "My mother, dear, And cried, "My mother, dear Please pray for me and help me To keep away the fear."

And I know she heard my question And helped me with her prayer, For I made my first confession Before the pastor's chair.

And I thanked my blessed mother For her tender care and love, And I'm always glad and happy When I pray to those above.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

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

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Empress of Russia's hurried visit to Gmunden was literally arranged in twelve hours notice. It was undertaken that the Ozarevitch might have an opportaken that the Uzarevicen might have an oppor-tunity of falling in love with one of the daught-ers of the Princess of Wales. He has not com-plied with the others wish. A formidable clamor would be raised in Russia if the heir to the throne violated that law of the Greek church, which absolutely probibits the marriage of cousins. The Czar desires that his eldest son should marry one of the clever and handsome daughters of Prince Montenegro. At St. Petersburg last winter, in court and in official society, it was hoped the Princess Margaret of Prussia, the youngest sister of Emperor William, would become his wife, a project which does not meet with the approval of the Em-

There is no doubt the tide flows in Scotland in the Gladstonian direction. Those who know the people express a strong conviction that all the Unionist seats will go at the next election. The country's heart has never deserted Gladstone. The only danger the Gladstonians run is of having a plethoria of candidates who will the the rolls in which case a Conservative. is of naving a previous of candidates who will go to the polls, in which case a Conservative might get in. Where there are crofter mem-bers no one will dream of fighting for a seat. A resolution in favor of the nationalization of

land was carried by an overwhelming majority in the Trades Union Congress. This is a mater it would be easy to underestimate the significance of. It does not portend an immediate advent of predatory legislation. It is very doubtful if the delegates who took part in the discussion expressed the views now prevalent among trade unionists. There was no evidence that they acced under the mandate of their constituents. But assuming that they are in earn est, few men have better opportunities of propa-gating and popularizing them. It is scarcely probable that the still less instructed multitude with whom they moderate their zeal or restrain their extrava-

LONDON. Sept. 12.—At the marriage of the Duke D'Aosta and Princess Letitia some very beautiful effects were secured by novel arrangements. The carricade escorting the carriages, which was composed of officers clad in medical Savoy costumes and divided into four troops, were dressed respectively in blue and green These with trumpets performed an equestrian quadrille on the plaza in presence of a vast throng of sightseers, of whom it is estimated 60,000 belonged outside Turin. The marriage has no interesting political features. It is the first time since 1859 that a member of the Bonaparte family has made a marriage into one reigning families in Europe, and this or one reigning families in Europe, and this might be important if any prominent guests from France had been present. This was not the case, however, the few the father of the bride invited being obscure Benapartiet nobles of small weight to their party. What further robe the event of political significance is the absence of the bride What further robs the event of eldor brother, Victor. She was anxious I should come, but the royal family in Italy al took her father's side, who refused to ask the unfilial prince unless he would eat humble pie and admit his father's authority. Victor de-clined this condition and staid away, so there is not even a united Bonapartist party to meet whatever prestige might occur from the

Mr. Labouchere says: I am sorry to hear that the relations between Emparor William and his mother are more strained than ever. The fault is not altogether on the side of the Emperor, as the Empress Victoria has done and said many foolish and indiscreet things during the last six months. It seems that, al though the Empress gave up her husband's papers which dealt with political and military subjects, she has retained a mass of correspond ence which the Emperor considers he ought to possess. Empress Victoria's health is not in a very entistactory state. She is in a condition of considerable nervous excitement. Her visit to Scotland has been postponed, and I now understand that the Empress will not stay with the Queen more than three weeks, but that early in November she will leave Berlin for Florence, Rome and Naples, with the intention of remaining in Italy till the end of May.

LONDON, September 13.—The difficulties to be surmounted before the Convention for the Suppression of Sugar Bounties can be practically operative are still so serious that the convencan scarcely be an accomplished fact. Four Governments have withheld their signature, one has signed conditionally, and another, the United States, has never been formally represented. Further than this, the convention will not come into force for three years; and will expire at the end of ten. Meanwhile the attention of the public will be centred on the clause which prescribes methods for the exclusion of bounty-fed augar from the ports of the signa-tories of the convention. That is to be done "either by prohibiting these articles altogether or by levying thereon a cuty which must neces-sarily exceed the amount of the bounty, and which shall not be levied on smoar which shall not be levied on sugar not bounty-fed coming from the con-tracting party." There can be no mistake of the meaning of this provision. It is commer-cial retaliation applied by contracting to non-contracting powers. For England this is obviously a very serious departure which may involve a great deal more than the question of bounty-fed sugar. Even supposing the policy suggested were to benefit the sugar refining suggested were to benefit the sugar refining industry, is it not likely to provoke a war of

The second of th

tariffs between contracting and non-contracting powers, in which England would be infinitely the most vulnerable of all parties concerned.

This convention will probably make one topic more for the autumn session.

It goes without saying that Sir Morrell MacKenzie's reply to his German rivals is looked forward to with very great interest both in Eugland and on the continent. American can correspondents in London were very eager to purchase American rights of the work, which were eventually secured by Mr. Brisbane, re-presentative of the New York Sun. The price paid by Brisbane was £500, and not £300, as has been stated. The brochure will consist of about seventy or eighty pages, and I am in a position to say that one startling item in the book will appear on the cover.

London, Sept. 14 .- Although Michael Davitt says he did not give out his statement for publication he admits its authenticity. The testimony which Pavitt purposes to give before the Parnell Commission will of itself make Parnell's innocence of any complicity with the Phenix Park murders clear and irrefragable. Both Michael Davitt and Henry George say he was thunder-struck, horrified and deeply agitated when he heard the news, and that it was only Davitt's strong persuasion which prevented him from retiring from Parliament and politics then and there. Everyone knows Michael Davitt is and there. Everyone knows Michael Davitt is the soul of truth and honor, and his evidence in this case will serve to strengthen the constitu-tional agitation which has done so much to ad-vance the Nationalist cause and will help the Vance the Nationalist cause and will help the Liberals, whose alliance he seems to think so lightly of, whether he wills it so or not. No matter whom it hurts or helps Michael Davitt can always be trusted to speak the truth.

The despatch from Congo saying Major Birttelot was murdered by his carriers is very

deficient in details, and may prove only one of a large crop of sensational but untruthful rumors about affairs in Central Arfica. If this news is accourate a serious disaster has befallen the expedition, which left Yambuga on the Aruwimi River last spring, for Emin Pasha's station, Wadelai, with 500 loads of goods for Emin; which Stanley was compelled to leave behind him. Major Barttelot is the officer whom Stanley left in charge of his camp at Yambuga a year ago last June. Barttelot was to follow Stanley with the rest of the goods as soon as a sufficient number of carriers were obtained. Tippu Tib had his hands full keeping the disaffected Arabs at Stanley Falls in subjecsion, and for many months was unable to furnish the carriers he had promised. Bartte-

furnish the carriers he had promised. Battlelot's efforts to procure carriers in the vicinity of
Yambuga were fruitless.
Finally Tippu Tib and Mr. Jamieson, one of
Stanley's officers, raised a force of carriers, and a
note from Jamieson, dated April 15, this year,
said Major Battlelot and he were preparing to
'leave Zambuga for? Wadelai with Tippu Tib and
'900 men. A later despatch announced the exredition had extend. The carriers were, for pedition had started. The carriers were, for the most part, natives recruited fram Kasongo, the home of Tippu Tib.

London, Sept. 15.—The rumors that Mr. Goschen will replace Mr. Smith as leader of the Government party in the House of Commons, is becoming widespread, but nevertheless attracts few believers. While it is thought to be thoroughly understood that Mr. Smith will be transferred to the higher branch of Parliament, a large number are idelined to the beheft that Mr. Goschen's succession to the leadership is improbable for the reason that although he is improbable, for the reason that although he is a splendid debater, he lacks the tack requisits to acceptability in the place, as his several en-counters with the Opposition have shown.

Mr. Wm. Redmond, member of Parliament for Fermanagh, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment yesterday for violating the Crimes Act, declined to take an appeal and will fulfill his term without murmuring. Mr. Redmond expressed himself to his friends as hopeless of the successful issue of an appeal against the judgment of the Court and declared his preference for serving his term without in-terruption before the severe stage of the winter

Sir Charles Russell, who returned to London to day from a sojourn at Carlabad, expresses confidence in his ability to force the Times to show its hands in the matter of Mr. Parnell's action against that paper, either before or during the trial of the case. It is stated that the Times has already apant £20,000 in defending its publication of articles against the character of the Irish leaders, and will likely find itself compelled to spend as much more to defend pending acts.

Monsignor Dillon, the head of the Catholic Church at Buenos Ayres, is in a dying condition in Dublin.

The Vicercy of India has informed the Government that his reason for postponing the proposed mission to Cabul was that he was assured that the Ameer would conquer the rebels, and he did not desire that British officers should be present at the butcheries which were certain to

THE MURDER OF MAJOR BARTTELOT.

The tidings of the murder of Stanley's chief ine things of the nurder of Stanley's chief is enternable. Major Barttelot, created a great senation here in London, as it is now generally credited, and led to a general expression of pessimistic views regarding the fate of Stanley bessimistic, which have long been gathering. There is really no close connection between the two, for Major Barttelot was many hundred miles behind Stanley when the fatal meeting occurred, and could scarcely yet have had time to over take him if there had been no interruption of his progress. What is more important is the news that Tippoo Tib was in July last, when the present message was despatched, sulking in his own home at Nyangive, which is 300 miles south of Stanley Falls and away from the line of the relief route. This raises suspicious there that Tippoo Tib knows Stanley is beyond the

help of a rescuing party.
Young Barttelot was a very clever and energetic officer, with a distinct vocation for adventures, but possessed a most arrogant manner with his inferiors, and full of the notion that the natives could only be managed by shooting on the spot the first who showed signs of dis-content. The officers who served with him content. The officers who served with him in the Soudan told me to-day numerous anecdotes of this nature, which probably will explain why he got into trouble with his carriers. Stanley told me just before he started that he had a great general liking for the st Major Barttelot's qualities, but specially valued his intrepid resolve to have his own way, no nis insteple resolve to have his own way, no matter what it cost. Apparently this quality also has its disadvantages. Major Barttelot was a tall young man with a strong face, but an ugly mouth. He went through the Afghan ugly mouth. The went unrough the Alghan campaign as a mere stripling, volunteered for the Soudan service when only 24 years old, and was when killed under 29. His father, Sir Walter Barttelot is one of the best known Tory members in the House of Commons, and be

longs to a very old family.

greatest impeachment case of the century. Yet for the sittings of this commission a room hold. A NEW PONTIFICAL DECORATION. ing only 125 persons has been selected. Parnell is on hand, and, although not in good health, he feels confident. George Lewis is thoroughly prepared for the struggle, his entire vacation having been given to the working up of the case. He is confident of showing that the let-

ters are forgeries, and says he will prove the Times has been imposed upon by renegade Irish-men in America. The Times people are wor-ried, notwithstanding that they express great confidence. They rely on opening the case to the consideration of all sorts of questions and all phases of the Irish question; their anxiety to get outside matter into the case showing that they feel weak as to Parnell's letter.

Pasteur's ineculations have not been followed

with by any means invariable success. There have this year been three cases of death during treatment and two cases after completion of treatment. The first case was that of Madan e Julie Surazin, of St. Maurice, Switzerland, aged 44, bitten on July 1, 1888. Madame Surazin was placed under treatment July 4. During the night of August 3-4 she died in the hospital Broussais. Two rabbits were inoculated with trepannition from the person taken from Madame Surazin and they died with rabies on August 18, fourteen days after inoculation.

The second case was Joseph Gneiss, aged 27, bitten July 13, 1888, on the left side of the upper lip. On August 5 he was seized with attacks of vomiting; on August 6 he became violent, and on August 7 he was placed in the hospital at Necker and died of rabies on

The third case was that of Ferdinand Labaume, bitten by a cat and placed under treat-ment on May 30. He died in July. Two others

ment on May 30. He died in July. Two others died after completion of treatment.

Some fifty reporters could not get in the Parnell inquiry room. The expenses of the Times so far exceed £50,000. All the Times witnesses have been handsomely provided for at hotels. The expenses of Mr. Parnell are not so high,

but are still very heavy.

LONDON, Sept. 17—The Commission appointed by parliament to examine into the charges made by the Times against Mr. Parmell and other Parnelitte members of the House of Commons opened its first session at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Probate Court. Owing to the limited size of the court room, it was impossible to admit more than a select few of the public.

Representatives of the press occupied the quik of the space, two hundred reporters, representing prominent London and American newspapers, having obtained sickets of admission. Judges Hannon, Smith and Day, who compose the commission, entered the court room

Sir Charles Russell and Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal member of Parliament for the tess division of Fife, appeared for the Parnellites, and Mr. Ruegg watched the case for Mr. O'Donnell. Judge Hannon said the circumstances under which the Commission met were novel. He stated briefly the scope and nature of the principle on which the Commission pro posed to conduct the inquiry. The Commission, he said, were directed to inquire into and report upon charges made against certain members of the House of Commons and other persons in connection with the O'Donnell-Times action.

The Commission held that the enquiry should be restricted to the charges that were made the cause of that action. Parliament also gave them in addition to their special powers all the powers vested in judges of the high courts.

For although We know well that for the enthusism of the course in the real of all years to the constant the real of th of justice. They proposed in the first instance to make the enquiry as though it were an issue between Mr. O'Donnell and the Times, reserving to themselves the power to call anybody who might be able to throw light on the issue therein involved. The enquiry would be carried on in accordance with the rules of the ordi-

pary court. Before proceeding Judge Hannon asked Sir Charles Russell for whom he appeared. Sir Charles replied that he represented eighty-four Irish members of Parliament. Mr. Graham said he was retained with Attorney-General Webster for the Times. Application was made for permission of the representation of Scotland Yard by counsel. Judge Hannon said be

would decide upon the application if it were found that the enquiry involved the police. Sir Charles Russell demanded that he be al-lowed to inspect the letters and photographs lowed to inspect the letters and photographs bearing on the case, and that the commission issue ar order for the discovery of the documents upon the authority of which some of the Times' charges were made. He asked that a commission be appointed to take evidence in the United States, and that an order be issued releasing Mr. Dillon from jail, so that he may give testimony before the commission. He wanted especially to see the Egan Harris letter, which he claimed was a forcers.

which, he claimed, was a forgery.

Counsel for the Times agreed to produce certain letters, but objected to the commission issuing an order for the discovery of the docu

SAVING THE SACRED HOST.

At Vanidio, near Turin, the beautiful sanc tuary of St. Anne has been accidentally burned down. Whilst the fire was in progress a band of millitary men heard the cries of seven Sister Whilst the fire was in progress a band of Charity, who were in a room at the top of the church. It was absclutely impossible for them to get out. Then the courageous soldiers ran to the rescue and succeeded in saving the terrorstriken ladies. Just at the same moment a lieutenent, having heard that the Sacred Host lay in the tabernacle of the church, threw him-self into the flames and, rushing to the sanc-tuary, he secured the Host and brought it into the place where the Sisters were. Then he returned, and, paying he attention to the danger he was incurring, succeeded in saving the mir-aculous picture of St. Anne.

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN.

The Catholic young man is an ideal which varies to the conception of different minds. Many of us are inclined to think that he is characterized by goody goodyness rather than by manliness. If there are types which seem to bear out this notion we may ascribe them to the taint of Pharlesism, which comes of too conscious effort at appearing good. We want to perceive in the Catholic young man the rugged virtues of honesty, patience, cour age, sobriety and public spirit; these virtues for every day use-and not those rarer virtues which turn up the whites of their eyes when we meet them. Our contact with the Catholic young man must leave the impression "Here is a man," rather than the impression "Hhre is a Catholic," although, of course, we like to see the man show his reli gious colors. We want the good, wholesouled makings of a man in our Catholio youths; the genuine, democratic homo-natural, independent, truthful, broad. We do not want the dilettanti at theology or the dude in morals.—American Exchange,

LEO XIII.

IN FUTURE REMEMBRANCE. That by God's great gift and godness Our years have been so prolonged that We have been happily enabled to celebrate the fiftieth year of Our priesthood, is a cause of joy to Us, not for Uur own sake, but for the sake of the Church and Uur own sake, but for the sake of the Church and the Apostolic See. The celebration of that anniversary is full of countersigning evidence of the deep devotional fervor and unanimity of feeling which all Catholics preserve towards the Vicar of Christ, and of the fact that these difficult times cannot destroy or break the harmony of affection and submission which all Christian people posses with the Apostolic See. Indeed, in every part of the world wherescover the people posess with the Apostolic See. Indeed, in every part of the world wherescover the Catholic name is known, so many and so great have been the tributes of affection offered to Us that We might almost say a friendly rivalry was set up in the different displays of good will and generosity among all peoples towards Us. We speak of what is known to everybody and of things for which We give thanks to God, the Author of all good. Moreover, all Christians on every possible opprtunity have never permitted any occasion of filial piety to Us to pass by. Indeed, no one is ignorant that in innumerable places the day on which We calebrated our places the day on which We celebrated our Sacerdotal Jubilee was observed with festal Sacerdotal Jubilee was observed with festal solemnities, that thank-givings were offered up for the preservation of Our lifeas for some public good; and that in commemoration of that day many works of Christian charity were commenced—as proved in the help given to the poor, in the houses of refuge opened for women, in the youths received for education, in slaves redeemed from slavery.

Our beloved city witnessed the engrous Our beloved city witnessed the enormou-crowds of pilgrims who for many months continually flocked hither to testify publicy to Us devotion and affection. We received money differing from each other in race, language, and customs—not only for the countries of Europe, but from the shores of Africa, America, Asia, and Oceanica, who made the journey to R and to give testimony to their unity of faith and filial piety. It was a sight remarkable in its in and very pleasing to Us, embracing, as We do, all countries in the same love and affection. There were other offerings, moreover, which do not escape Our recollection and gratitude, for We received them with as willing a sense of pleasure as that feeling was which prompted their donation. We speak of gitts of every sort which almost all Catholics hastened from all parts of the world to offer to Us as a mark of affection. They were as varied and numerous as the places which sent them—some being gifts which the works of nature, others which artistic skill and industry produced; some were conspicuous in substance and appearance; others delighted beholders by their very singularity. Since then these gifts were brought from all quarters of the gloce, from every rank of life, so that the costly offeriogs of princes have lain side by side with the humble gifts of the poor, We have made a point of collecting them all together and exhibiting them in the halls of the Vatican for the glory of the Apostolic See. And we may much rejoice and give thanks to God, as is befitting, that Our efforts have been crown ed with succes, and that We have accomplished Our desired end. But it is Our wish to confer some mark of gratitude on those men who undersiasm of the occassion the seal of all was too keen to need encouragement. We are not ignorant that in the arrangement of the different pilgrimages, in the disposition and care of the gifts, in all the duties commanded by love and devotion, the energy and watchfulness of these men have been beyond compare. And We know that many good women made themselves most zealous in their anxiety to lend their help in arranging the business connected with the Jubilee. For this reason We wish that some souvenir of the event and some testimony of Our good will to these deserving people should be put on record. Therefore We command that from Our mint a token of gold and silver, in the form of a coss, to take an octagonal shaded by the interposition of four lillies, be cast. In the centre a small medal will be placed, on the right side of which will be atamped Our name and image; on the left the Pontifical insignia, with the inscription "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice." The extremes of the cross on the observe will bear a comet, forming with the lilies the crest of Our family, and on the reverse the incription "Prid. Kal. Jan. MDCCCLXXXVIII." And as a sign of the honor We permit its owners to wear that the other ways of the side of the complexity of the complexit it attached to a purple silk ribbon, with striped white and gold lines at each extremity, on the left breast. Moreover, to each and all found deserving of the decoration, We lovingly grant in the Lord the Apostolic Blessing, the harbinger of heavenly gifts.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the seal of the Fisherman. June 17th, 1888, in the eleventh year of our Pontificate.

M. CARD. LEDOCHOWSKI.

STILL MARCHING ON. (Special Correspondence.)

DESERONTO, Sept. 17 .- A branch of the C.M.B.A. was opened here September 10th, by Bro. P. J. Shannon, of Belleville, District Deputy for the counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, with a membership of 13. The following officers were elected: Evan Jas. Edwards, president; Michael Marrigan, 1st vice-president; Thomas Hart, 2nd vicepresident; Henry Jeffers, recording secretary; Edward Breaugh, financial scoretary; Wm. Wilson, marshal; Patrick Butler, guard; Patrick F. Flood, essistant recording-secre-tary; Jos. Houle, jr., chancellor. M. Mar-rigan, M. Johndrew, Jos. Houle, jr., Alex. Therien, Wm. Wilson, trustees. The branch is to be known as St. Vincent de Paul branch No. 86, and they expect to increase the membership to at least 25 before the close of the year. Bro. Shannon expects to open a branch in Picton scon; a town he will not find any difficulty in starting a good branch Branch 86 sends a fraternal greeting to all rother branches.

THE CATHOLIC PRIEST

AND THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.) SIR,—Some time ago I received from the Rev. Mr. Miller, pastor of the Scotch church in Genos, Italy, a copy of the fifteenth report of the Harbor Mission there. In that report the English missionary, Captain Clucas, tells, among other things, that he once met on board a ship a young man,

him a copy of Father Lambert's "Notes on Ingersol," which he had received from a cap-tain who had himself been brought out of the darkness of infidelity by means of it. I felt it to be my duty to write to Father Lambert and tell him what I had just stated. I had no doubt that hearing of good done by means of his book would both please and en-courage him. I accordingly wrote to him and took the trouble to copy in full the paragraph referred to. Honor to whom honor is due. Well, in course of time, I received a reply from the father, of which I here give a copy : WATERLOO, Aug. 31, 1881.

REV. Sin,—I beg you to pardon me for my calpable detay in replying to your kind letter. I am glad you think my little book a good work, and I can assure you that your telling me so gives me great pleasure and encouragement. It must be a good book indeed, when a "true blue" Presbyterian minister, and a "true blue' Carlielic priest can shake hands over it.

The incitent narrated in the report of the Missionary is very gratifying to me. I have not seen the Methodist minister's pamphlet of which you speak, but I should like much to see it. If I over get within hailing distance of you I shall call on you, and I want you to make the same

resolution in my regard.

Again thanking you for your thoughtful kindness in writing me a word of encouragement, I remain, yours sincerely in Christ, L. A. LAMBERT.

Elder Mills, Ont.

DAVITT ON AGITATION.

WHY BE CONCLUDED THAT IRISH WERE NOT ADAPTED FO. IT BY SECRET CONSPIRACY.

the Discloses the Fend that Existed Between the Fentan Party and Those in Favor of Constitutional Agitation-How he was Tracked to be Murdered.

London, Sept. 12.-Mr. Davitt in his abata et of the statement be proposes to make before the commission, commencing with occurrences of 1866, says that he became acquainted with Mr. Peruell and Mr. O'Donnell or his release from Percell and Mr. O'Donnell or, his release from Portland Prison. During his imprisonment, after much thought, he concluded that the Irish were not adapted for agitation by secret conspiracy, and formed a plan of open combination. He communicated his views to the leaders of both the revolutionary and constitutional parties. Among the latter he found a disposition to resent Butb's policy of conciliation.

Among the Tenjans he received more encourage. Among the Fenians he received more encourage ment than he had expected. After his tour in America he started a movement to make the land question the basis of agitation.

He controverts the Times's theory that this new departure had anything to do with the new departure originated in New York. Although defending the American proposal so far as it included his scheme for supplanting secret con-spiracy, he says he was convinced that an alliance between the Constitutionalists and Revo-. and therefore tool an independent line without consulting either Mr. Parnell or the Fenian leaders. In 1879 he started an agitation against landlordism with funds received from his American lectures. He applied to John Boyle O'Reilly, Patrick Ford and John Devoy for assistance. He received £500 from the National or skirmishing fund. but as the Fenian press objected to the use of the fund for constitutional agitation he returned the amount. Mr. Parnell offered money from the resources of the League.

Mr. Parnell's official connection with the

movement began with the organization of the League in October, 1879. Parnell during his absence in America, in the winter of 1879, forwarded to the League £60,000, to be distributed for the relief of distres. In 1880, Davitt, going to America to form an auxiliary League was expelled from the Irish Republican Brotherhood for advocacy of constitutional agitation. Since then there has been constant hostility between the Leaguers and the Fenjans. Early in 1880 four men visited his lodgings in Dublin, designing to murder him. At the same time a Fenian gang, headed by "Phonix Park" Carey, broke up his meetings in the Rotunda. About this time, if he and other leaders in

favor of open agitation had not been removed from the control of the League by the Government imprisoning them, the inviccible con spiracy would never have been heard of. Or the morning following the Phoenix Park mur-ders he met Parnell, who, greatly excited, said he had resolved to send his resignation to the Cork electors that very day, retiring utterly from Irish politics. Parnell declared that no man could be safe where irresponsible conspirators organized deeds of that kind, aiming deadly blows at the constitutional movement or the threshold of victory. Davitt succeeded in persuading him to reconsider. On the same day the manifesto condemning the murders was

Mr. Davitt, although taking a prominent part in the National League, co-operated with Mr. Parnell's delegates to Chicago in 1886 in trying to influence the convention in the direction of a pacific policy. He was afterwards condemned to be shot by the council of dynamics of the paragraphs. miters of the Rossa faction because he had de nounced the use of dynamite in Chicago.

Mr. Davitt couclides with a reference to the plan of campaign, of which he disapproves as only proposing to lower rents, thus tending to prolong landlordism.

A TEMPTING OFFER. The London Star writes as follows regard-

ing His Eminence Cardinal Newman, who short time. ago celebrated his 87th birthday. Few people are aware that Cardinal Newman, when a young man at Oxford, and in rather straitened circumstances, had some thoughts of devoting himself to journalism as a career. An excellent opportunity offered itself, for he made such an impression on the directors of the Times by some letters nor till he has enjoyed the friendship of such that he had contributed to that journal on the Education Question, under the nom de For men's friendship tor one another are alplume of "Catholicus" that he was offered ways more or less shaped by a business feelan engagement on the staff at a very handing; whereas women's for men are generossome salary—£1,800 a year is the figure at ity itself. Happy the man who has a woman which reports put it. "Shall I be free," was for his friend—thrice happy he who has her in his reports put it. Shall I be lied, was his repease to the tempting offer, "to say what I think?" We need not give the reply, nor add that Newman preferred to retain his liberty of conscience, even at such a price, but in the solid confidence of her husband, in the second officer, who made a great One can not help thinking how full of pos-show of his infidelity. The captain lent abbilities was that eventful choice, in his reliance upon her intelligence and truth, in his reliance upon her intelligence and truth,

MY IRISH COLLEEN.

JAMES LAVALLIN.

There's a light in the eyes of my Irish colleen The azure blue skies not half as serene, Nor the stars that shine down from their high

Are as bright as the light in the eye sof my love. Drink a toast to her health, may she long reign as queen O'er my heart and my soul, my own Irish col-

Have you seen the sun's rays chase the shadows

In the calm summer days when the meadows are gay? Or the moon beaming down on the waters at

night Lave a silver lined track in its pathway of tght? Theo judge, if you can, of the light and the

Taut flash from the eyes of my Irish colleen. Oal the sparite of gems that they dig from the

Or the ceep, flashing bues from the rarest of Or the bahtning that gleams from the storms at Sre g'ormy and dark when compared with their

No dismonds d'er glittered on empress or queen s is ight as the eyes of my Irish colleen. Oh! He pleasure I feel when I meet her at

dawn, As lightly sto tries, like a gentle young fawn; If we wild my heart's pulsing, when I see her at n en, Ne for as a resei ud in the sunshine of June; At the mances I get when at eve on the green A in its a noncoming my Irish colleen.

Town a bumper I'll fill to my Irish colleen, Whose boney blue eyen are so fair and sorene, First the sears that shine down from their high theen a above. Would pale in the light from the eyes of my

D i. k a toass to her health, may she long reign or ray heart and my soul, my own Irish col-

lern.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

PROOF THAT BALFOUR INTENDED TO KILL HIS PRISONERS.

We defy the Government, and Mr. Balfour first of all the Ministry, to ignore the letter which Mr. W. J. Lane, M.P., has addressed to the Press. It supplies an explanation of Dr. Ridiey's suicide. "I have not a doubt on my mind," writes Mr. Lane, "but that the unfortunate gentleman committed self-destruction rather than face the ordeal of admitting that he allowed himself to be bullied by Dr. Barr and the Prison Board into pun-ishing John Mandeville so severely." And he gives reasons for his positive opinion. He was a Coercion prizoner in Tuliamore Jail, under Dr. Ridley's care, and he marrates his experience in order to do justice to the dead. Mr. Lane was reduced to an extreme degree of weakness by being distinct of and and water. Dr. Ridley begged of him to go into the hospital, "because," said he, "d you do not they will starve you to death 'cre." It was a matter of principle with Mr. Land, and be declined to accept the friendly suggestion. Then Dr. Ridley smuggled food into the prisoner, and when Mr. Lane became so weak ened that he could not rise from the flage, Dr. Ridley put the case to him in the following words: "I must either defy the Prison Board or have an inquest on you, and as I don't wan't a verdict against me for killing you. I will give you exercise in spite of them. Two days later the unfortunate physician told Mr. Lane that his action had brought upon him "a terrible reprimand from Dub lin:" that he had orders to certify that Mr. Lane was fit for punishment; and that a Resident Magistrate would be brought in for the purpose of giving the necessary order of committal to the special dungeon. So through the whole narrative we see the working of the machinery that killed John Mandeville with a slow refinement of torture, excelling the devillah devices of mediaval executioners. We see it in the touching, simple, terrible account that John Roche, of Woodford, gives of his treatment in Galway jail. He was foremost among the brave men who stood up to defend the Clanridarde tenents against the merciless designs of their Most Ignoble landlord; the Government, as allies of Lord Clanricarde, have brought him to death's door. They ordered his release be-fore his contonce had expired, when they believed that he was about to die on their hands. The latter of Mr. Blunt find up the omissions in Mr. Roche's letter as to the responsibility for the policy of torture. Mr. Balfour has been as good as his word. Over the walnuts and the wine he told Mr. Blunt a year ago that his Coercian prisoners would die of the treatment that they would receive. The fulfilment of his prophecy lay in his own power, and he has proved himself an unerring prophet of evil. He caunot conquer Ireland, but he can kill individual Irishmen.

lishmen give it never a thought,-Dublin Freeman. WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

Englishmen of education and refinement

shudder as they read in the solemn verse of

the great Italian the tale of how Ugolino and

his sons perished in the Hunger Tower. Deeds not less black because commanded in

canting phrases of the glossing tongue of a "constitutional" Minister are perpetrated

within a day's journey of London, and Eng-

Till a man has experienced the affection of an amiable, intelligent, unsophisticated woman, he knows not half the charm of life; nor till he has enjoyed the friendanip of such his wife. To be this, her husband's friend, is woman's trumph. For the glory of her life lies not in her admiration of her lover,

The same of the same of the same

WRITTEN FOR THE POST. HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

WHITE LIES.

A Glaring Defect in the Training of Child ren-The Lie Direct and Indirect-The Lie Preposterous-A False Standard of Truth and Untruth Prevalent - The Lie Bomestic-The Lie Conventional.

A GLARING DEFECT IN THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN-INDIRECT LYING.

From the earliest dawn of reason in the mind, a carefully nurtured child is taught to regard the telling of an untruth as the very gravest offence against itself and others of which it is possible to be guilty.

Yet while parent and teacher are positive on this point, and also on exacting punish ment for such infractions of the moral, a child of ordinary intelligence will soon learn that those natural guardians in their desire to believe the best possible of their charge, unconsciously commit an error in judgment by discriminating between a lie told in thought lessness, and probably for the sake of effect or simply for "for fun," and one told delierately, and for the purpose of serving a self.h or malignant end.

A child may not be so ready to discern the fault in reasoning, but he will certainly notice the distinction, and not be slow to profit by

It is the same to him as if the parent or tutor had said to him : "You may not eat black currents, but you may take your fill of the white ones."

In other words, "You can wash the Ethicpian white." In still plainer language, We shall be very severe, indeed, upon direct lying; but you shall find us inclined to be indulgent when a lie is told indirectly. Such a defect in training is simply ruinous, and yet how common is it?

Parents and teachers are as a conscience to the child while yet he is incapable of judging for himself, and their influence is therefore limitless.

THE LIE PREPOSTEROUS

One episode of my early school-life has been with me through many years. A visitor, one and alluding to the common childish vice of telling untruthe, said:—"Of course I am not speaking now of what is commonly known as one believes them. For instance, if one little girl were to say to another, 'I have a doll as enough to believe it."

A FALSE STANDARD OF TRUTH AND UNTRUTH PREVALENT.

Such an instance as the above shows that the conviction is widespread that falsehood and its hateful associate incredulity take early root in the infant mind.

Such is, alas, often enough the case to war-Such is, alas, often enough the case to war-rant the assumption, yet it is one over which stove to stiffen. Beat whites very light, stir

we may well grow indignant. Imagine the pure mind of a child accustomed to accept every thing on trust, believing in those set over it as in the fact of its own existence. Why, it is insulted, out-

raged by the very idea of falsehood. And to think that it must be the innocence of childhood that must first be sacrificed; that the hands that are guiltless yet of wrong must be the ones to pass on the base coin of a spurious standard of truth, or their very companions shall have liberty to scoff at

I don't think I overstate the matter in saying that the worst wound and one the longest remembered by an honorable spirit is a high meat rack, to the dripping pan con-when it is first made sahamed of its of humanity.

THE LIE DOMESTIC.

That child is happy indeed in his home who learns the first lessons of dissimulation

There is nothing like a solid grounding in the principles of right living, right thinking and true speaking so calculated to choke out the thick crop of wrong doings that have falsehood as their root.

the father afford no protection, the mother give no affection, the brothers and sisters no help or kindlinger, then home itself is a lie, and its very name a profanation.

And, just here, a word to mothers. Good, loving mothers all, we feel, who read On, watchful and tender mother, you love the little child who is put into your hands to guide and guard. You are very careful that nothing shall enter its body but what shall be wholesome and nourishing. You are anxious, not only over its physical health, but over the fashioning of its apparel, and the very laundrying of its laces, but are you quite as solicitous about its steadfast adherence to its truth? The white mind of your child must be preserved from the muddy taint of unworthy associations. Teach him to love truth, and he will love and bless you all his life, and no scoffing nor sneers of the world outside will ever shake his trust in you or

what you have taught. THE LIE CONVENTIONAL.

This species of lie is percanial, and its name is "legion."

It is the outgrowth of an overstrained politeness, but what would the world of society do without it.

Conventional lies are unfortunately plentiful as blackberries. They grow on every If those alone who have been untouched by them were allowed to speak of them, they

would have few voices raised in their condem-Those who chaie most under their tyranny. are most likely from their natural sensitiveness to shrink from appearing boorish or rude

ly indifferent to the feelings of others. So a subterfuge is adopted, and certainly the "not at home to callera" is as well understood in its social import to the servant who receives and delivers the message as to the guest who is spared the pain of perceiving that her visit at such a time is an unwelcome

intrusion. But sometimes unlooked for disclosures take place, which would be ludicrous if they were not so very unpleasant.

Sometimes the message is bungled sadly in the delivery, making the recipient feel decid-

edly awkward. Sometimes, on the contrary, the astuteness of the servant is a match for the unessy suspicions of the visitor, and the ill-timed curi-

osity of the one honored by the call. undesired company with the words, "Mr. the persons who were coming to see him. this case of men who pun.

One day he remained at the window a moment too long, and his visitors had a full view of him as they came up to the house. His man, however, met them at the door with the assurance that " the master was not at home. But we saw him just now at the window, cried an astonished member of the party. Then it must have been his ghost," said the man, as he shut the door, and the old gentle-man had again the satisfaction of watching them from the post which he deemed so secure from observation, depart as they had come.

MARIANA:

SILVER AND GOLD. Farewell, my little sweetheart, Now fare you well and free; I claim from you no promise,

You claim no your se promise,
You claim no yows from me.
The reason why?—the reason
Right well we can uphold—
I have too much of silver, And you've too much of gold! A puzzle, this, to worldlings,

Whose love to lucre flies, Who think that gold to silver Should count as mutual prize. But I'm not avaricious, And you're not sorgid souled;

I have too much of silver, And you've too much of gold ! Upon our heads the reason Too plainly can be seen; I am the winter's bond slave,

You are the summer's queen ; Too few the years you number, Too many, I am told; I have too much of silver, And you've too much of gold.

You have the rose for token,

I have the rose for toxen,
I have the sobbing verper,
You, morning bells at chime.
I would that I were younger, And you grew never old— Would that I had less of silver,

But you no less of gold. -EDITH THOMAS.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A SIMPLE TEST FOR DRINKING WATER A few cents' worth of saturated solution of permanganate of potash, which may be procured at any drug shop, will be enough to test drinking water. Drop one drop of his co-lution into a tumbler of drinking water. If the water changes to a dirty brown it is unfit entitled from his position to speak with to drink; if it remains a clear bright rose authority, in addressing a class of little girle, color for an hour or two hours, the water is comparatively safe.

VEAL CUTLETS .- After the cutlets are trimmed, salt and pepper them and broil while lies, because they are not told from a them on each side over a brisk fire for five desire to do harm to any one, and because no ne believes them place them without delay on a one believes them. For instance, if one little buttered dish by the fire. While the cutlets are broiling prepare the sauce for them. big as this house, that could scarcely be Mix three eggs with two tablespoonfuls of counted against her us a wilful falsehood, flour, seasoning with a very little nutmeg and because it was not calculated to lojure any salt and pepper; then mix carefully with one, and because there is no one simple two cups of milk and pour over the cutlets. Put the dish in the even until the cutlets are well browned; then serve,

SEA FOAM. -A duinty accessory with stew ed fruit. Take eight eggs for a family of six, beat the yolks light, and, add one large cup of milk and a little sait, beat thoroughly. tanapuonful of butter. When hot pour in the in a little salt, and pile it up on the yolks. Piace it in the oven a few minutes, when taken out cut in diamond shape with a sharp knife; lift each one separately with an eggturner.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING .- Make a tin batter with a quart of milk and a pint of flour. Stir the milk gradually into the flour; add six eggs, breaking them in one by one, and a teaspoonful of salt. Beat the batter long and thoroughly and pour it into a greased driping pan three-quarters of an hour before the roast of beef with which it is to be served is done. Remove the beef, which should be on misplaced faith in the goodness and truth ping from the meat while it is cooking, When the most is done the pudding be ready; break it into squares and lay them on the platter around the beef.

POTATO SALAD WITH SOUR CREAM DRESS-NG.—The best potato salad is made with a French dressing, which contains olive oil as its chief ingredient. Sour cream, however, is a good substitute for cil in vegetable salads, when good oil cannot be obtained, as is often the case in country districts remote But if home itself be but a hollow nest; if from towns. Take one cup of rich sour but from towns. Take one cup of rich sour cream, mix with it one tablespoonful of lemonjuice and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a pinch of cayenne, a tablespoonful of sait and a pinch of sugar. Cut in cube small boiled potatoes, season them while warm with a little sait and pepper and set them on the ice to become thoroughly chilled. When cold add a tablespoonful of grated onion to every pint of cold potato. Mix with the sour oream dressing, add two tablespoonfuls of God's cake, go ! honey ; my dear, go, dis minute mixed chives if you have them and serve ice cold.

> How to Test Cannud Goods .- If vegttables and fruits are put in glass it is easy to see whether they are working, but in the case of the canned goods of the shops, it is more difficult to distinguish the good from the bad. A few rules given by a physician for testing canned goods may prove valuable to many.
> Examine every cap of the tin cars to see that there are not two holes coldered instead of one. If a second hole be found in the can it means that the contents have begun to spoil and the can has been punctured, the gas

let out and the can cealed up again. Secondly, examine the head of the can to see if a line of testa is seen around the solder, to his neighbour, 'Lask you, is there any use as at the side of the can. If this line is not attempting to make an Englishman understand seen reject the can. It has been sealed up this country? Over and over I have told him with a poisonous amalgam made of muriate of zinc instead of ordinary solder and resin. Thirdly, press the bottom of the can to see pigsty. Birtie de Vere gave a kitchen-range to one of his farmers' wives, and found she put if it can be pressed up like the bottom of a sewing machine oiler: if so, the contents contain decomposing gases.

Fourthly, reject every can that shows any rust on the inside of the cap or on the inside of the can around the cap.

If these precautions are heeded and canned

goods are used soon as they are opened, there comparatively little danger.

INSECT PESTS.—Borax placed in bedsteads vill effectually exclude bugs. Where a wash is needed, nothing is more sure than household amonia applied in its pure state. It is more cleanly than pure kerosene, and leaves no unpleasant odor.

THE USES OF GROCERY PAPER.—The COATRE THE USES OF GROCERY PAPER.—The coarse-brown grocery paper is a great absorber of grease. Keep it in sheets, one above the other, with a board on top. This paper will absorb the grease inside and outside of iron kettles, frying pans and other ut-nsils, by making a loose wad and wiping out the grease. In this way much slopping of water, much waste of soap, and terribly dirty disholoths and towels will be avoided. Brown paper laid over and under a grease spot on a garment, and then osity of the one honored by the call.

A laughable instance of the latter occurs to me. An old gentleman, very rich and very ecceptric, living in strict retirement, had a trusty man-servant, who used always to meet the paper it can be burned or strained through the soap grease, if it is full of fat and underly desired company with the words "Mr. no soot or other particles on it.

man had a window like a loop-hole oontrived in the outside wall of the house, as to give him a good view of itate in mentioning the obvious conclusion in

在"我就是这样,我们就不管的。"

GODFREY, THE FENIAN. BY MRS. HARTLEY.

CHAPTER XXIX - Continued.

Chichele repeated the words. 'Miss Marion?' questioned Kitty by way of reply, staring at him as if she did not think he knew what he was saying.

'Yes, Miss Marion-Miss Mauleverer. Is she "Well then I she is," replied Kitty, with a tone and manner which plainly conveyed "What then," what if she is?"

then,? what if she is?'
He stared at her, dumbfounded at this most unexpected attitude. Her wrinkled, crabbed face had assumed an expression of blank inquiry, mingled with wonderment and distrust.
'Frightful old witch i' thought he; then aloud and pleadingly, 'could I see her for a moment.'

moment? moment?"
'Kitty, Kitty Macan!' sounded from an inner room. It was Miss D'Arcy's voice.
'Yera, child!' snapped the janitress, proceeding to move the door forward, 'how do I—

ah, go home! but the word died on her lips at the sight of a coin which the visitor most oppor-

tune'y displayed.
'Musha, then, your honor!' exclaimed Kitty, with a queer change of tone and manner; 'wait a bit, honey jewel, till I see what herself la wantin'.' She darted into the aitting room and shut the door. Chichele stamped with impatience, and took out his watch staring at the dial without steins it. He could hear the pony fidgeting about on the wet gravel behind the laurel-trees. A crow flew overhead with a loud croak. The house cat appeared at the end of the passage, and seeing the stranger, stood still and stared, and then withdrew dis-

creetly. It seemed an eternity.
He was about to apply the whip handle ence more to the door panel, when the sitting room door opened, and Kitty Macan appeared once more. Holding one hand discreetly before her mouth, she approached him again.

mouth, she approached him again.
'I am in an awful burry, I say. Can I see
Miss Marion?' Kitty gave him a curious look.
'Step in—go in dere.' A push indicated a
door on the opposite side of the hall. He opened this and entered, while Kitty Macan, holding semething clutched tight in her hand,

ascended the stairs,
The room in which Chichele found himself save for a big old painted press, was destitute of furniture of any description. A ruinous ald bath-chair was laid away against the wall. A saddle that had evidently not been used for a long time was lying on the hearth-stone. The low window sill was deep enough for a seat, and he let himself drop into it, straining his ears for a sound. He could hear the creaking, deliberate tick of the big old clock in the passage. He

fancied that he could hear between the ticks Miss D'Arcy's Laboured breathing from the other room. The faintest sound seemed loud and startling; the ticking of the clock, preternaturally slow, grew more distinct every moment. He jumped up at last.

'I shall lose the train,' he groaned. 'I can-not go!' He flung himself into the windowseat again, feeling almost faint with anxiety and suspense. At that instant the door opened, but it was not the old woman; it was Godfrey who stood there before his astonished eyes, Godfrey with

his hair all tossed, his cheeks burning crimson, and his eyes haggard and clouded like those of one in a lever. He had no waistcoat on, and his shirt was open at the throat. He had advanced almost into the room when his eyes fell on Chichele, who, astonished beyond measure, was almost in the act of speaking. Godfrey leaped like some guilty creature, then in the same instant backed out and clapped to the door without a word.

Chichele remained swift for an instant, scarce ly breathing. Then he rushed to the door.
'Mauleverer I' he cried, 'Mauleverer, I say but the wind carried his voice away down the empty passages. Not one word came back in

reply. Godfrey had vanished utterly. He was thinking about this strange proceed ing, and trying to realise what it might mean, when Kitty Macan reappeared coming down the stairs with a very important air, and holding something in her apron.

'Dere!' she said, presenting him with a twisted bit of paper; 'dere now, my dear young gentleman, and don't be coming here again. O Lord! For God's sake don't be coming Dis is no house for the likes of you. Oh no my beautiful young gentleman, no place for You has no call with dese Mauleverers.

out before his astonished eyes
'I cannot come down—I must not. Do not come here any more. Do not write, or ask to see me. I cannot iell you the reason. We must not meet any more. M. M.'
'Die is no place for de likes of you, sir, I say.' Kitty's eyes were fixed on his with a threatening defiant look, and as she sp ke she

'What does this mean?' questioned Chichele. 'What are you?-go and ask Mr. Mauleverre to come here for a moment—go l' almost voci-ferated Chichele.

No, den!' answered Kitty truculently. will not and he would not come if I did. Go your way, my dear young gentleman, dis is no house for you or de likes of you What has you to do wit' de Mauleverers? On! for now!'
Chichele obeyed her like one in a dream

holding Marion's note elenched in his finger he descended the steps, pushed his way through the laurels, and was gone immediately from her vision.

CHAPTER XXX.

While Chichele's thoughts were engaged in storming the enchanted castle on the farther shore of the Barretswater, Tighe O'Malley, his guest Courthope, and Lord Fredbury, were in the library holding an animated discourse

together.

You, of course, have custom on your side, eaid Courthope. 'I grant all that, but I must say I cannot see any chance of improvement so

long as these customs obtain here.'

'Now, Fredbury,' exclaimed Tighe, appealing to his neighbour, 'I ask you, is there any use that if we built pigsties for these people, they'd let lodgings in the house and go and live in the the turkey to hatch in the over. As for duiries, it's all stuff. Some of the people keep the milk in the same room as they sleep in—I might say nearly all the small people do. If I built dairies they would continue to do so. They don't know of any better or more civilised way of living, and they don't want to be different from their fathers and mothers before them or their neighbours round about them.'
Tighe spoke almost angrily. He had ob-

Tighe spoke almost angrily. He had observed Courthope's disapproval of many things said by himself in elucidation of the Irish problem, and put this down to Saxon incapacity. He had latterly begun to suspect something more than congenital stupidity on his quest's part. 'Just like them,' said Tighe to himself angrily. 'Want all the world shaped to their pattern. No wonder this country is in the state it is, when it is governed by the like of Jack Courthope, turning up their noses at everything, and expecting us to be English and Irish at the

'There is certainly need of example,' observed Courthope drily.

Lord Fredbury glanced at him. He too resented being lectured; but as well as an Irish landlord, he was an English landowner, which Tighe O'Malley was not...
Land of your own, eh?

Er, yes-place in Cornwall, returned the M.P.

He was thinking how glad he was that his property lay in the South of England, and the south of Ireland, and he thought of Tighe's queer ways, his handing out money to the beggars—even their goodwill he found it necessary to purchase—his assumption of an Irith

Tighe. Frightful job when a youngster runs

brogue when speaking to any of his tenauts or dependants. In his way, O' his ley appeared to be quite as much afraid of them as they were of him. Extraordinary country, extraordinary people, and abominable saytem!

'It's rubbish to talk of improving these people until they make their minds to be improved. Lord Fredbury was the speaker. They recent everything and distrust everything that is done for them. My Berkshire tenants are never done crying out to me to im-

ascribe the unaccountable abstitude of the Irish to the advice of their clergy, Tighe would have corroborated him heartily and instantly. Seeing, however, that an individual opinion was expected from him, he became timid, as usual. Tiphe would face a battery of artillery, and never healtate as to consequences, but he was a Celt to the backbone, and the habit of pleasing

countenance Fenianism—oh, most certainly !'
That's no answer at all !' said Courthope bluntly. He felt angry, remembering how Tighe had sweggered to him about having given Tighe had swaggered to him about having given wood for the roof of the new chapel, and a site in the demeane. If he disapproved of the priests why did he do that? It was like buying the goodwill of the beggars, He got up and walked over to the window. 'I don't care how soon I go home,' he murmured to himself; 'and I never will set foot in this open Pandora's here of accountry while I am alive. Never felt box of a country while I am alive. Never felt well since I came, either; some of the evils have got in my shoulder-blade. He twiated himself rather victously. Either the priests support the people, or they don't,' he added, turning round.

"They may not support them in Fenianism," said Lord Fredbury, "but it's my opinion that they don't care to see the people improving 'In that the priests might very well reply,' Tighe said, 'that spiritual not temporal maters are their care. They leave temporal affairs

Courthone said pothing. He was trying to recollect something said to him a few days before which contradicted this last statement of lighe's. He could recall only the impression left by the words, not the words themselves, so be

'Where do you draw the boundary line? That's the question. If these people,'—Lord Fredbury raised his voice—'choose to bid up the rents of their own farms, the against the other, are we to refuse their money? I candidly confess I have often refused a tenant's offer, and given the preference to a man who bid less, because I thought the one was simply wasting his capital, and would never give the land its due in the way of stock and manure,

Tighe looked admiringly at the speaker; he himself could not boast of such a sucreme height of self-sacrifice as that. Courthope's face expressed interested attention-inwardly be was thinking to himself that a more naive admission of selfishness he had hardly heard. After a

'You evidently admit that the tenants are not the best judges of their own interests.'
'How could they be?' Tighe exploded. Most ignorant people in the world! You c uld not get them to breed decent animals, no matter what rounds you went to. They know nothing on earth of anything—least of all of farming-and won't learn.'
'Won't learn?' echoed Courthope.

'They will not. There are schools provided by the Government for them, all to no purpose.' 'Hah!' said Lord Fredbury, 'there's where their priests come in. They disapprove of the

them? No-except some primary schools, and these seminaries for the education of young priests and laymen. We can't interfere, and don't, in

'It is incomprehensible—utterly!' 'Well,' said Lord Fredbury, 'I was lately in Cumberland, and was crossing from—I forget the places. A man—very shrewd, well-informed fellow—sitting beside me on the coach told me be did business in Ireland every year, had spent

never expected to.' Courthope offered no remark to this. He felt it was hopeless to pursue the subject further He felt angry as well as despondent, half thinking that both were mystifying him, yet unwilting to doubt their bona fides. So after a minute or two he left the room to get ready some mat

ters for the post-bag.

Tighe and Lord Fredbury, as soon as the door had closed On the bewildered Courthope, did not exchange a grin like the augurs of old, though there was to the full as much of an understanding between them. Tighe threw a glance of pity and deprecation after the retreating figure of the member of Parliament, and then looked at Lord Fredbury with a semi-

convince them that this isn't a border county of England, or one of the shires. Courthops in London is one of the nice t, pleasantest fellows you could wish to meet, but he took it into his head that he wanted to understand Ireland—

the tentence most cloquently.

Regular tourist, ch? poking their neses into everything! Hope he isn't going to write a book, and serve us all up in sauce piquante' 'Oh, not he, poor fellow ! last thing he'd ever

think of. Tighe, who was evidently marting, resumed: here. I vow and declare nothing will teach them till we treat them like the Danes of old—

them till we trent them like the Danes of oldnail a few of their skins to the mast of the Irish
mail-bat, by way of warning to the others?

A note was put into his hands at that instant.
'That Lethbridge again!' he muttered, running
his eye over it. 'We ought to be on our way
to Sessions. I fear I must go and see Lethbridge first. Will you go on? I'll follow as
soon as I can. The dog-cart will come back for you, if not, you can have the gig. I'll run down to the barracks in a trice.'

Tighe was driving rapidly in the direction of the barracks. Just as he turned out of the gates he met Chichele riding hard. He half

'You are cit to-day, Blanche says, he cried,
'My dear boy, so serry to lose you! I really
am sorry he's going,' he thought to himself. 'If
they were all like him one wouldn't want to
nail their skins on the packet boats. Nice,
gentlemanly, poor chap!' At this moment the ony was turned round and made to draw up to the side of the dog cart. Chickele was holding out his hand to Tighe.
Good-bye, old fellow! You can't fancy how

eorry I am to go.' There was something in the tone of this that struck Tighe—he could not tell how or why.

his neck in that collar. Now for this truly in fernal Jack in office.

It was now raining up as the door of the bar racks. "A policeman sprang to the horse's head, saluting as he did so. "A great many people went into their houses. Jim Cadogan came out of his mother's shop and scowled at O'Malley. It was about they and he had just risen. ley. It was about twelve, and he had just risen, but not yet made his toilette. He leaned against the door jamb and watched Tighe's dog cart as if he could glean some information from it.

The sub-inspector, Lesthbridge, who had sent up a special measurger; to Barretristown to ask

Tighe to come down at once, was sitting in his private room.

Good morning! he said, rising and holding out his hand.

out his hand.

Tighe shook the proffered hand rather coldly.

The noticed a kind of swollenness about the Quite so? answered the sub-inspector.

officer, a little nettled. 'Would you mind sit-ting down here? Yes, that's is now; and here you have—— he lowered his voice so that Tighe could barely catch the words—'the re-port of the man who was out with the boys last night. Read that for yourself,'
O'Malley took the report with the air of a

martyr performing his duty for duty's sake and with great condescension to unworthy trifles, and began to read it part'y to himself, partly mumbling it audibly.

Lethbridge watched his face. He was thoroughly irritated by O'Malley's attitude, but

bided his time. Presently he saw a black cowl overspread the rubicund jolly countenance of the squire of Barrettstown,
"By Jove!" he said; 'a raid on the house! My wife is too delicate to stand that-whew! No

time to lose either.' 'It won't be to-night, so you need not hurry. I expect a good half-dozen false alarms first This is an important step you see, and might

lead to a proclamation of martial law.

Tighe did not reply. After a few minutes he said, 'The daring of this? The barracks within signal almost—visitors in the house, too—three men-half a dozen servant men [!-all of us armed! Lethbridge, I believe it is all a hoax ! Look here! said the sub-inspector. Have you any idea that anybody wants you out of the way—shot, I mean? Eh? Has any one in this place any motive in especial for attacking you—trying to kill you—eh?'
'No, certainly not!'

'Ha, well ! you have not read the list of names in that report. Have you observed in whose hands the Fenian prayer-book and memorandum popers were found last night?"

'Godfray Mauleverer! By Jove! that's a young beginner! I say, this is very unpleasant!"

I must tell you, 'said Lethbridge, 'that it is matter of public belief here in the town that i you were—out of the way, you know—Godfrey Manleverer would take everything.'

What? that he would get Barreststown! They all know he is a bastard. Oh, come, Lethbridge, that's rubbish? 'Yes, I know all about that. The fact re-"Yes, I know all about this. In a fact remains as I tell you. They are ignorant enough for anything, and it is an additional element of danger for you."

'Whew!' whistled Tighe, getting up and

smoking very hard, 'whew !'

There was a considerable pause.

Of course we could lock him up for this, or half of 1t,' remarked the officer.

Pho! stuff! not at all!' hastily answered Tighe. If they want my scalp that won't keep it for me. Beeides, you know, I don't want the poor young fool harmed. I must really see about the whole business—have neglected it too long altogether. Marchmont was right enough

I must get them out of this place altogether.'

'Mind you, O'Malley," said the sub-inspector,

'the boy king we nothing of his friends' intentions
in his behalf. In fact, that part of the business
is more rumor that has come to me. They all know perfectly well that he has no claims to the estate, but they expect the sky to fall when the Fenians are triumphant, and to be able to do what they choose, and they will choose to put him in Barrettstown Castle, and think they will be able to the sky t think they will. You are a mere detail to be shelved by the way.

'Just so! And any zealous friend of his may

pick me off at any minute—in his interests, if not in those of the cause. Pleasant look-out! Tell me, did your fellows carry off all his papers

after they tracked him to the gauser's hut?'

'Oh, no! disturbed nothing! Killets copied everything of any importance.'

'Well, if you had carried off his precious museum, it would have given the young fool a

wholesome fright. Eh? think so? 'No! Betwr wait until we get some more into our hands. You see, I get more "information" than I want, but that list of names in a known handwriting is worth all the talk put together. Toat's your look out completely; but if we dont interfere just now, as you advise, my house is to be attacked, and I am to be shot, with a view to clearing the road to my estate for this young sporteman.'

'Have a guald—get five or six constables
I've advised you often enough.'

Tighe answered with a grimace, and leaving against the mantelpiece, kicked the fender with his boot heel. A guard! after all his boasting to Courthope of the happy relations between his people and himself, and the complimentary comparisons to be inferentially drawn between his neighbors' affairs and those of Barrettstown It was intolerable! Brown of Lees Castle, parvenu, who had came into the country only a few years, had four policemen and a barrack on his ground, but that Tighe O'Malley, of Bar his ground, but that Tighe O'Malley, of Barretistown, one of the stock county set, should
be reduced to any such position! It was a
stinging thought! He exploded at last—'I
won't bother with a guard. No, I could not
stand it, Letibridge! I shall run up to Dubi'm, and see Miniver' (the duke who was bee
vicercy). 'There are a great many considerations I cannot allow this plot to corrector bed tions. I connot allow this plot to come to a head. You ee, family considerations and that sort of thing are involved. It would never do to have that poor boy publicly disgraced and exposed especially as you tell me he is left in the dark as to this design on my life. No! no! Better to leave, to go away until the autumn. I must remove Lady Blanche at once. If you'll telegraph to me as soon as they settle the date of the attack I'll come back to receive them.

I'll go up this very day and see the Duke.' 'His Excellency won't be able to do more for you than I suggest, observed the sub-inspector, 'This is an exceptional, quite exceptional

case,' returned Tighe loftily. Lethbridge was well accustomed to these exceptional cases, which were indeed the rule, according to his experience. He said no more, and Tighe O'Malley mounted his dog-cart and returned at full speed whence he had come. He had not been long out of the town when his agent, Captain Marchmont, entered the barracks in quest of the sub-inspector.

'O'Malley has just gone,' said this last. 'I fancied, perhaps, that you heard he was here, and wanted to see him.'
'I do not,' answered the agent. 'Why do you not parauade him to have a guard? There has been work carried on above our place that

makes one feel uneasy for him.'
Lethbridge shrugred his shoulders. I have been trying to impress him with not only the fact that he is in general danger and has been for some time, but that he is actually a marked man. Only since last night to be sure, but—look at this.

Captain Marchmont read the papers handed Captain Marchmont tead the papers nanged to him and laid them down with a grave face. 'That unhappy boy mixed up in this! It is really too bad, and now, I suppose, the case is hopeless. I don't like interfering, but I begged O'Malley over and over to do something for

those poor people.'
But he did! He offered to educate the boy. I really shink he did all in his power.'

Well I as I was the person employed to communicate his offer to Father Conroy, and through him to the Mauleverers aunt and guardian. I ought to know exactly how matters stand. Our friend offered to educate the boy.

refused !! Lieshbridge spoke with the true spirit refused !! Liethbridge spoke with the true spirit of Irish Evangelicalism.

Naturally, Miss D'Aroy and Father Conroy treased the offer as a deliberate instilt—just as in their place I should have done,' remarked Captain Marchmont.

Lethbridge stared. 'Why, you don't mean that O'Malley ought to have done anything clear?

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Far be it from me to dictate to O'Malley. 'Far be it from me to dictate to O'Mailey.
O'Malley and you are two upholders of the English Government in this country—a comment of mine as a mere Englishman would be an impertinence. Besides, you have means—he nodded to the table where the spy's reports lay—'of informing yourselves of what is going on that I do not possess—and would be deviliah sorry to

He noticed a kind of awollenness about the constabulary officer's manner, and put on his critical anobbing air.

'Morning, Lethbridge! Well, what's up now? Is it a haystack overheated again, or have you another "rising" coming off the very night Lady Blanche has people coming to dinner?"

'Something nearer home still,' answered the officer, a little nettled. 'Would you mind sitofficer, a little nettled. 'Would you mind sitofficer.

Marchmont in a restrained, carious tone.

Marchmont in a restrained, carious tone.

No; Roscommon.

My father was a clergy.

'No; Koscommon, may have was a ciergy.
man in Roscommon,'
'Humph! What do you mean to do about
young Mauleverer?'
'Oh, I can lock him up any minute!'

Throw him into jail! into a common jail!

Yes, of course! and I really think that
O'Malley seems not to like the idea; it would
be the best thing to do, Keep him safe, you know, out or mischier.

'What? throw him into the company of criminals? That young boy? ob, stuff! Leth-

criminals? That young coy? oh, stuft! Leth-bridge, think what you are about. Give him a friendly warning. He has one terrible griev-ance against society as it is. Don't, in mercy, add more to his burden! To imprison him would be to cast a ruincus stigma upon him for his whole life.

'That's his look-out, not mine. What have I to do with his interests? I am chiefly concerned that he does not shoot O'Malley, or any. body else in my district. These people, Mau-leverer and his gang, are making war on

'May be so! may be so! I sometimes ask May be so! may be so: 1 sometimes ask myself, as a member of that august body, what we do for them. However, leave that.'

Lethbridge stared at him. Captain March. mone was putting on his has to go, and his grim gray face seemed to be sterner than ever.

'Lethbridge, you have rome experience of these
per ple, and so have I. We are now within nine
weeks of the longest day. The nights are too
clear and too shore, and the people, moreover,
are busy all day cutting turf. I don't believe
that their warriors have town to be seen as are tusy all day cutting turf. I don't believe that their warriors have much appetite for nocturnal exercises. It is my opinion that nothing of any sort will take place before late autumu. Induce O'Malley to go away if possible, or to have a strong guard."

'He won't do that, but I think he is well enough inclined to go away. He is going up to town to day to see the Duke of Miniver."

'Ah! well, let's hope that between them they may settle something of advantage to all concerned. Good day! Let that boy alone, I adcerned.

cerned. Good day! Let that boy alone, I advise you. Captain Marchmont pulled his old white hat tightly down on his head, and made his way to tlie street.

'Abominable system! he ruminated as he went. 'Degrading and degraded! Heaven send that I may be able to settle my children in the world somewhere out of this plague-ridden country l'

CHAPTER XXXI. Tighe O'Malley drove home by no means at as quick a rate as he had started. Black care sat on the cuchions beside him. He was in a quandary of no ordinary sert. Threatened and in danger he acknowledged himself to be, but it

was not cowardly fear, of the physical sort at least, that filled his micd and bent his brow.

'What will Courthope think of this? Won't Fredbury laugh? The thought stung him like a cut from a whip-lash. 'I'd like to—ugh! That Lethbridge—I believe that fellow is at the bottom of it all. These cads? their whole prospects depend on stirring up disturbness. spects depend on stirring up disturbances—more he does the better chance of promotion for him. Wanting to put that beat Mauleverer in jail—my own kith and kin, if he is a bastard—a

boy-a child! why! He pulled his hat well down over his eyes, and turned out of the barrack door and down the street. Friendly were the faces turned towards him, though he never gave one of them a farthing—scorning to buy civility and goodwill like O'Malley and his peers. Lord Cork, Anty, Peggy, Judy and Peter, and the rest, touched their five levels and the rest. their forelocks and bobbed to him as to 'a good man and fair-dealing gentleman, that had no

two ways about him.'
By this time Tighe was in such a towering passion that he pulled up the horse violently as if he were about to turn round and execute con-

dign punishment on Lethbridge.

A tremendous fine leating is what that fellow wants. Why did I miss the chance of it? Hello there! he shouted to a man who was working a grass cutter on the terrace. 'Has Lord Fredbury gone yet?' 'Yes, sir, went out the Dublin gate a while

ago there."

Tighe swept up to the steps, leapt down, throwing the reins to the groom with a 'Wait' and ran in quickly. He made straight for the morning room. Lady Blanche and the Courthopes were there.

'Ah!' he said. 'I mustrum up to town to night

There are some quar complications on fost according to our friend Lethbridge.'
'Oh oh!' attered Courthope, sitting bolt up in his chair.

'Fredbury's not long gone, is he!' questioned Tighe, so rapidly that ('our hop, could not speak. 'I hurried home thinking to catch him,

and try and see the Dake or at least De Burgho.

I shall drive straight after him. 'His men have gone with him ; you will be 'Phoo!' snorted Tighe. 'I'll never take a guard as long as l'm alive. I'll have no protection. Stuff! Blanche, will you just give my man directions? I must go to these Sessions,

and am late chough. Bye bye everybody !'
'That's first rate,' said Tighe to Limself;
'and by the time this is over, I shall just have leisure to say good-bye and cut my lucky without having to explain everything to Jack Courbhope, Eeq., M.P. It is he and the likes of him have this country in the s ato it is in. If they'd the trial country in one s ato it is in. It was, a let it alone it would do very well. I'll be in town to-night, see what's-his name first thing in the morning, and telegraph to Blanche to come on at once to-morrow, They'll think I heard something in Dublin—got a tip from the Government!

He was so delighted with his own masterly finesse that hilarious good-humor took the place of the morning's resentment, and those cases which remained to be disposed of when he reached the court house were dealt with by him with a casuistical leniency that roused the ire of his brother magistrates, the laughter of the attorneys, and the gratitude and contempt of the delinquents.

Something more than twenty-four hours later Tighe was seeing the Courthopes off to Lordon by one of those Irish mail beats which he had so recently purposed to decorate in parbarous wise with the skin of an English tourist. He had forgotten all about that now, and was in had forgotten all about that now, and was in great good-humor with himself and sterybody it else. The Duke had not seen him, nor the secretary De Burgho neither. Both were tired of giving interviews to alarmed, or would-be alarmist, country squires. The Fenian army was a mere skeleton, the eternally promised 'rising' an ignis fatuus, evanescent and fleeting as the phanom ship of the Flying Du'chman. The permanent officials who jerk the wires, that move the purposts called Viceroy and Co, were just making up their minds that they were tired of the game, that the bubble they had so elaborately blown must be pricked, that their friends and relations the lawyers, that hungry pack ever yelping at the Castle gates, must be let have their innings. Bo everybody wore his gravest face; the Dublin paving-stones talked High Treason, or Treason Felony, and one might have thought from the bearing and conversation of the official class, whose interests as a Protestant. His offer was compled with versation of the official class, whose interests that, to my mind, prohibitory restriction. Were deeply involved in making the most of Quite right too—perfectly right! The idiots the situation, that the Queen's cross makes in

prove their houses—improve their land. I lend them steam ploughs, often send them presents of stock, of manure. Here they seem to be afraid equally of your friendship and your

enmity.

Do you ascribe this to the action of the priests?

I should be sorry to make that statement,' replied Lord Fredbury after a pause.'

Courthope looked at O'Malley expectantly. Had Lord Fredbury replied that he did not ascribe the unaccountable attitude of the Irish

people was ingramed in him. His besitation was plainly manifested.

'I—er—I—I must say I think they have an extraordinary hold on the people, but they dis-

remained silent.

pause be spoke.

Do the pricets then provide schools in lieu of

these matters. They will not be helped by us, and they don't help themselves.'

you. You has no call with dese Mauleverers. Ah, dear God! Run home, my lovely young gentleman! De blessin' of the Lord follow you is my prayers dis night—run!

He was paying her but scant attention. The paper was untwisted, its solibary page all spread but selected his allowed by the solibary had even when the began. I field him I had been burn and brought up in Ireland, and very rarely left is, and that I did not understand it at all, and over himself and the selection of the

apologetic air.
'They're hopeless! Nothing on earth will

God help him !--and ever since he came over here with na---' An ex; r-saive shrug finished

There was a pause for a few minutes, then Englishmen are very irritating out of their own country, most all of them when they come

The dog-cart was at the door, and in a minute

pulled up. ' You are off to-day, Blanche says," be cried.

'Come back, then! Get done the work and come back. I hope it's nothing bothering. You're looking vexed.'
Chichele shook bis head. He was very pale, and his eyes had a worn anxious look, The pony

started and plunged. 'If not now, whenever you care to-delighted to see you—roomal ways ready—Blanche only too pleased to see you. Tighe had to bawl this last, for the pony saw the gate open, and seemed anxious to relieve the gate-woman of the trouble

ter pleased, you know, if you were going over

a more comfortable visit. Chich is coming over a more comfortable visit. Chich is coming over soon again, he says.

'Oh is he?' she ejaculated rather faintly. 'Oh is he?' she ejaculated rather faintly. Her old fears returned tenfold. She looked at Highe as though she would have liked as much to shoot him as one of his own Fenian tenants. As the ship clove her way out of the harbor mouth she and her husband turned from the montemplation of the voluminous white hand-contemplation of the voluminous white hand-termined which their late host, in his character of Irish entertainer, was energetically waviong to them. Courthope gave himself a shake as if of relief.

way to the Royal George xacht Club to see who might be there.

'I'm not inhost itable,' he said to himself, with profound conviction. 'No, my worst enemy could not say that if me; but I confess enemy could not say that of me; but I confess I'm unfeignedly glad to see the back of my dear friend Jack Courthope. English people are best in their own country. That everlasting criticisisg, comparing—they can't take anything by itself—everything is relative with them, damnably comparative, as I heard in some play. It's a most detestable attitude of mind, and one and all of them put it on the minute they have got their valities packed.'

By this time he was at the club. Standing

By this time he was at the club. Standing under its low partico were some three or four men of his sequaintance, all Irish, all landlords, men of his acquaintance, an irish, an irishinoris, all having run up to town to convince everybo'y that the country was in a fearful state, that there was nothing wrong at all, that it was overgoverned, and that it was not governed at all. Such a happy concavenation of differences augured well to Tigha O'Malley for a pleasant envivel evening after his own heart. No than convivial evening after his own heart. So they tat down together to dinner, and from the chaos of pessimism and optimism, the conflict of each man's experience, opinions and desires, there was evolved, by the time the talk had drifted in the usual inevitable manner from argument in the usual inevitable manner from argument to witty anecdotes, only one solid dogma, sub-scribed equally by all, i.e. that no Englishman ever did, could, would, or had any right to understand Ireland or the Irish. CHAPTER XXXII.

The flight of the O'Malleys, it need not be said, left Barrettstown in a perfect whirl of excitement. It was a surprise; every one of their actions had been seen and commented on, and this move had not been led up to. Mr. Ansdale's visit to the Fir House had been duly ecounted by the red-baired musician, but that excited little comment. He went there to pay his respects to the Mauleverers. 'It's not more is respects to the Mauleverers. 'It's not than what they ought all of them to do, said Lord Cork. Then came Tighe's visit to the police barrack. They surmised that the intended raid farms, of which he had probably got wind, had frightened away the family, and every one was in consequence very proud; it was an earnest Jim Cadogan, who just future successes. Jim Cadogan, who just on was drinking particularly hard, wagged his head delightedly when the news reached him trude's convent school, nor even disdesined the that the master was after sending down word sanity communion and spiritual fellowship of from Dublin to her ladyship to come up on that the ragged fraternity at the chapel door on Sunminute, and that all the luggage had to go, and day, disbursing pennies among them with a the servants were to be sent back to London. liberality that invoked far more than market the servants were to be sent back to London. liberality that invoked far more than market value of blessings. They knew she did not heed a tribute to the local b's and c's; not so pleasant their 'good word,' that she did not live by

to grin and chuckle with the rest over the rapid discomfibure of O'Malley, reflected not too comfortably upon the fact that a custom worth ten pounds a week to him had been carried off from pounds a week to him had been carried on from the town. The beggars also missed Tighe O'Malley's ostenbations sixpences. However, Andy and his spouse, with Lord Cork and the rest, shook their rags philosophically and dreamed consolatory dreams of the nice cabin and potato garden that loomed in the near future for each of them. It gave an air of reality to the hitherto somewhat shadowy conspiracy. Something visible and taugible had at last come of the nocturns! meetings, subscriptions and drillings. Even the Jew's barplet thought much better of himself, and practiced his nigger melodies more

The only person in the town who really had a the to the true meaning of the C'Malley's exodus was the agent, Capt in Marchmont, and he kept his opinion to himself. Fisher Paul Concy heard from the hosekeeper that Lady Blanch had been telegraphed to by 'himselt' to come up to town without delay. This puzzled his reverence grantly, for he did not believe that there was any real danger to the family, and, mor over, he know how little O'Malley cared for the conspir-cy. There was something else, something else under it all, and as soon as his two o'clock dinner was eaten he put off the old case ck and donned the body coat of circumstance, surmounted his grizzled pate with the Carolina hat of ceremony, and strolled lessurely down the road in the direction of the town. All Barrettatown dined at two or thereabuts, and from every cabin door issued the unmistakable smell of potatoes, varied occasionally, in the case of the poerer dwelling, by Indisn meal, sometimes burnt. Here and there the pot, still smoking, had been rolled out by the side of the door, where the hungry and complaining hens, tantalized, mounted guard around th. Alaboring man or two, who had come home for dinner, touched their hats to his reverence, as they took their way back to work. Here and there such of the children as cald not be accommodated at the table or round the kish, sat on the decreteps, gnawing potatoes in full view of the live stock, some of whom seemed inclined to dispute possession with them. Father Paul drave off a cur dog that had put his forefeet in one urchin's lap, and was trying to get hold of his potato. The owner's mouth was too full to cry for help, but not too full to grin his thanks to his pro-

Over the bridge and along the other side of Pensive and almost uneasy, he knew not why. At last he turned in at the side gate of the Quaker's house, bending as usual the Carolina hat to avoid the contact of the ivy pendant overhead.

Kitty Macan was in the hall. The door being open, she hade him her usual reverential wel-toms, and opened the sitting-room door. 'Well, well, well, Miss D'Arcy! How do I and you to day?' he said, laying the hab on the

'Well, well, Miss D'Arcy ! How do I find you to-day?' he said, laying the hab on the table where the little lamp burned before the statette, and then turning round. Juliet D'Arcy looked up at him. She had an anxious bewildered look, that disappeared in great part at the sight of her trusty friend, but she seemed excited about something.

'I thought you would payer come, father, to Oh! Father Paul, do you know that all the come and the significant of the significant

of fond for days will she cat. Oh dear I oh deed I dear I and, Godfrey, you are no better.

Let me alone, Aunt Jul!' Godfrey answerd Paul.

Less me alone, addition in a low but augry voice.

They were sitting at the table with her. The long it was a fast day—consisted of type, and milk; a loaf of whole meal bread, most division of the second second

danger of falling to the music of the Jew's barps freshly baked by Kitty in her pot oven, smoked on its platter. Juliet had a coffee tray before her, and salad, which she had learned to eat [well | said Courthope, 'we should be betwhen travelling, was piled in an old glass dish that was shaped like a boat and mounted on a stand. Gertrude had not yet returned from

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with us.

Tighe treated this with his usual manner, at once scornful and jocularly good humored. He felt thoroughly glad to have shipped the gentlefelt had not yet returned from stand in the ship of the property of

taking up the lapsed thread of a previous discourse. You can eat if you choose. Father

Conres. You can east if you choose. Father Conroy, I will offer you a cup of coffee.'
'I won't take any coffee, said Marion, who thought that this was addressed to her.
'No one asked you,' said Miss D'Arcy angrily. 'It is time enough for you to refuse the miss. I do not have the work to a contract the contract to the As the and her husband turned from the mouth she and her husband turned from the mouth she and her husband turned from the mouth she and the hoat, in his character kerchief which their late hoat, in his character kerchief which their late hoat, in his character for the hoat, in his character was an ergebically waving of Irish entertainer, was energebically waving to them. Courthope gave himself a shake as if the them. Courthope gave himself a shake as if the them. Courthope gave himself a shake as if the them. Courthope gave himself a shake as if the them. Courthope gave himself a shake as if the them. Courthope gave himself a shake as if the them. Courthope gave himself a shake as if the them, miss. I do not know what to do,' she said, setting down the coffee-pot on the tray, and turning round helplessly to Father Paul. The said turn

white tech were gleaming; her dark eyes were white tech were gleaming; her dark eyes were bright with vexation.

'I vow I never want to see the place or people again. It is fearful, fearful! Gives one the again. It is fearful, fearful! Gives one the search of the Ten Commandments turned inside the line of the Ten Commandments turned inside out or something dreadful of the sort. It has not agreed with me either.'

She heard him with delight.

'I should fancy not. Really, Jack, you know, the mouldiness of that house! Why, know, the mouldiness of that house! Why, serry room smelt, and as for the rest—if the serry room smelt, and as for the rest—if the serry room smelt, and as for the rest—if the serry room smelt, and as for the rest—if the serry room smelt, and as for the rest—if the serry room smelt, there! Ida, now! That will do, "There, there! Ida, now! That will do, my dear. Tighe and Blanche were as kind as could have been wished. 'It's not fair, you know," mention had struffed his handlewshiaf the properties of the common was surely going on, the girl was so pale and unhappy-looking. Then Marion gave her arm to Miss D'Arcy, and helping her with one hand, turned her chair leack from the table and round to the firation of the common was surely going on, the girl was so pale and unhappy-looking. Then Marion gave her arm to Miss D'Arcy, and helping her with one hand, turned her chair leack from the table and round to the firation of the common was surely going on, the girl was so pale and unhappy-looking. Then Marion glow her aid with hand out-atreached as though to aid her.

Marion looked down her cheeks.

'My dear creature!' said Father Paul, half rising and leaning forward with hand out-atreached as though to aid her.

Marion looked up and round. Seeing her chair, stooped and kissed her cneek, and taking up the coffee-pot, finished louring out the copy of the common was surely going on, the girl was so pale and unhappy-looking. Then Marion gave her arm to Miss D'Arcy, and helping her with one hand, turned her could nave been wisted.

It is now is usual place. Juliet seemed calmed again, and having sighed deeply, fixed her eyes on Father Paul's face asifin expectation. Father into his pocket, and was leisurely taking his route to the Royal George Yacht Club to seewho ing Marion's movements. He seemed to be lost thought and found to the seemed to be lost in thought, and forgot the coffee which, untouched yet, was in his hand. Marion presently withdrew into the window-seat, and letting berself fall sofuly into her own favorite corner. picked up the book that lay open there, and seemed as if she read.

'You have not told me how you are. Miss D'Arcy, asked Father Paul, after a moment or

wo.
'I am not well,' replied Juliet querulously. She stooped forward and picked two or three sods out of the turf-basket beside the fire, and threw them on it, sending with practised hand each sod exactly on the spot that needed it. 'I am not well, Father Conroy. I have had no sleep, and I do not know why. I am disturbed and anxious. These children have no consideration for me, air! You have seen just now—' an elequent gesture of her hands finished his. 'They have no pity, no pity upon me. Godfrey there!

Father Paul turned about in his chair, evi-

dently with the intention of addressing Godfrey, but the youth's place was vacant. The instant that Father Paul had seated himself he had rise n and glided gently and noiselessly out of the room. Father Conr. y sighed heavily and resumed his pose. Julies D'Arcy wiped her eyes with her pockes handkerchief, and seemed to grow calmer. His presence and mute sympathy always affected her. She needed this solace most on those days, now growing rater and rater, when her mind was tess clouded than usual, and she could best re-alise the state of things around her, grasp and take into account her circumstances. Then it was that Godfrey's moody dark looks oppressed and terrified her, that Marion's quiet sudness and depression weighed on her, like some ter-rible accusation, shapeless and unworded yet, but growing in intensity and volume, a gather ing storm that one day must break—and then—to think merely of their future, of what must come, when she herself should have stepped over their horizon and be gone, made cold perspiration stand on Juliet D'Arzy's brow. At these times she prayed, caused others to pray, wrote to the holy monk in Dijon, to the Carmes discalqués somawhere else, sent notes of requests for prayers to the nuns in Ger saintly communion and spiritual fellowship of was it to hear that all the guns at Barrettstown opinion, nor care about it, and they respected had been sent down to the barrack, a raid on which last would be manifest folly a great compliment, even the ungracious Judy an falt it to be such say to each one over the side of her bath-chair, as che handed a coin, 'Say a prayer for my in-tention, my good woman,' or 'my good man,' as the case might be, and they one and all fulfilled the request with good will. They forgot that she had a soul to save, and forebore to save even to themselves that her motive was telfish, as they dropped lines of curtseys and bows to the bath chair as it came and went among the crowd in the chapel yard.

Then the cloud seemed for another while dispelled. She was growing weaker, physically and mentally, as time went on, and it was not often now, perhaps happily for them all, that she was in a condition to trouble herself about the almost tragic circumstances of her family.

Father Paul felt as she did, but his anxiety was ever present. Juliet's, if scuter, was but intermittent, thanks to her malady. He tried to reason himself out of his gloomy toreb diugs, and to shake them off, wherea Miss D' vrey dwelt deliberately upon hers. Whenever she could grasp them as all, she never let go her

'He does not mean it. There, you distress yourself for nothing !' the old priess said sooth-

Marion lifted her head and looked at him for a moment. All dimmed as they were with weeping, a world of despair was in her eyes. At that moment the door opened at the bid-ding of no uncertain hand, and Gertrude, her cheeks glowing red from running, her brown curls all flying loose, tossed her music folio and bng of books into a corner.

Father Paul !' she said, and first kessing her

grandaunt's chek, she went and rubbed her cheek agains; his shoulder. His face brightened at the sight of her-Ah,

ah l' he uttered, pleased, 'Get your dinner !' ordered Miss D'Arcy. Marion, ring for hot potatoes for the child, and see that there are eggs boiled for her. Here is a

beautiful ege, a turkey's egg, Gertrude.

'No, I'll have a little one. There, Aunt Jul, give me my own pullet's egg—that pretty little yellow one that I brought you in this morning. Dear, ah dear! What dinner is that for the

Dear, an dear! What dinner is that for the child, and she growing so fast? grumbled Father P.ul. 'Take the turkey's egg. do!'
'No!' said the object of all this solicitude, very curtly and decidedly. 'Father Paul, I was kept in to-day. It was all that Sister Rose de Lima-she's so cross! There is no pleasing her.'

'That's true, Lord knows!' ejaculated Father Paul. 'But if you were kept in, how are you home so soon?'

Gertrude laughed. 'I came through the window. She locked the door, and raked out the fire, and as soon as thought she would be well at her dinner, I just climbed up on the desk and opened the window and got cut. I was so hungry! That keeping in is dreadful nonsense l'

Here. now! said Kitty Macan, laying down

at the sight of her trusty friend, but she seemed excited about something.

'I thought you would never come, father, today, and shat Kitty Macan was so long over the dinner. We are late, you see. Marion, Marion, I say, will you finish your dinner? Not a crumb of food for days will she eat. Oh dear! oh dear! oh dear! and, Godfrey, you are no better.

'What let Paul, do you know that all the collection of the day before gone away, Lady Blanche and climber. We are late, you see. Marion, Marion, I say, will you finish your dinner? Not a crumb of food for days will she eat. Oh dear! oh dear! oh dear! and, Godfrey, you are no better.

A tastter of great interest-Five per cent. a

ENDURANCE.

How much the heart may bear, and yet not How much the flesh may suffer and not die I question much if any pain or ache
Of soul or body brings our end more nigh. Death chooses his own time; till that is worn, All evils may be borne.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel. Whose edge seems searching for the quivering

life; Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal That still although the trembling flesh be torn.
This also can be borne.

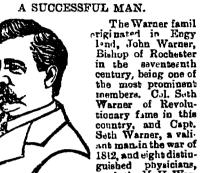
We see a sorrow rising in our way,
And try to flee from the approaching ill,
We see some small escape—we weep and pray—
But when the blow falls, then our hearts are

still, Now that the pain is of its sharpness shorn— But think it can be borne.

We wind our life about another life. We hold it closer, dearer than our own—
Anon it faints and falls in deadly strife.
Leaving us stunned, and stricken and alone But ah! we do not die with those we mourn; This also can be borne.

Behold, we live through all things-famine, thirst. Bereavement, pain; all grief and misery,
All wee and sorrow; life inflicts i.s worst
On soul and body—but we cannot die,
Though we be sick and tired, and faint and

Lo ! all things can be borne.



Bishop of Rochester in the seventeenth century, being one of the most prominent members. C.l. Seth Warner of Revolu-tionary fame in this country, and Capt.
Seth Warner, a valiant man in the war of
1812, and eight distin-

guished physicians, mark the H. H. Warner line in America. H. H. Warner was born in Van Buren, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Jan. 19th, 1842. After an education at Dr. Wright's Academy at Eibridge, and acquiring the tin-amith's trade at Memphis, N. Y., he went west for five years. In 1870 he returned to Rochester as General Agent of the Mosler Safes of Cincinnati, O., and for ten years was the most successful safe dealer in the country, and amassed a furtupe.

In 1879 he was prostrated by a severe disease.

The best physicians gave him no hope of recovery. It was at this time that he used what is now known as Warder's safe cure and was fully restored to health thereby. Realizing that the world needed such a specific for kidney discovery he was a very such a specific for kidney discovery he was a very such that if it cursed. ease, he made a vow when sick that if it cured him he would spend his days proclaiming its merits to the world. On his recovery ne bruan at once manufacture, and to day there are seven laboratories and the branch bouses in seven different quarters of the globe. In 1883, the Warner Astronomical Observatory, erected and endowed by Mr. Warner, was completed at an estimated expense of \$60,000. It is located on East Avenue, and is the finest private Astronomical Observatory in the world. The telescope cost \$13,000 Since 1879, astronomical prizes to the extent of \$5,000 have been awarded by Mr. Warner for scientific discovery. In 1882 he was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1886 H. H. Werner & Co. put Werner's Safe Yeast upon the market, and in 1887 Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, designed to reach diseases for which Warner's Safe Remedies are not

The Safe Remedies building on N. St. Paul St., with its four and a quarter acres of flooring, is one of the busiest and most imposing structures of the kind in the world. In 1887 H. H. Warner was quanimously elected President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, a compliment that the city and all who knew him confessed was more than well deserved. His inaugural address to that Coamber was notable for its radical views and thorough-going sensible recommendations.

nas iron gray hair splendid physique, is a nan of great energy, and tery. The prize came in good time, as I is one of the moss thorough-going and public- needed the money badiy, as you know I have spirited citizans of Rochester.

CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES

are often inherited, but the disease itself may gain a foothold through impure blood, bad diet, unventilated rooms, etc, keep the blood pure and the circulation perfect by means of Burdock Blood Bitters, and thus ward off consumption, which is simply scrofula of the lungs.

The rain of terror-For a lady with no umbrella and a new bonnet.

Joseph Rusan, Peroy, writes :- I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a Ismeness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me. A bad cigar is like the small boy at school-

always trying to go out. THE ACTION OF Cartor's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please, Try them.

"Man wants but little here below." But he gets it below zero too often for comfort.

Holloway's Pills .- Pure Blood-When the Blood it pure, its circulation calm and equable, and the nerves well strung, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these essentials of health by purlfying, regulating, and strengthening the fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heart-burn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

When a man owes a good round sum he some times finds it extremely hard to square up.

MALADIES MULTIPLY ONE ANOTHER, A simple fit of indigestion may—especially if the constitution is not naturally vigorous—throw the entire mechanism of the liver and bowels out of gear. Sick headache follows, poisoning of the blood by bile ensuer, and there is grave and serious disturbance of the entire system. Check the threatened dangers at the outset with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the medicine that drives every impurity from the blood.

Young Sappy: I was knocked senseless by a polo ball two years ago. Old Sappy: How long before you expect to recover?

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customor who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used: to quote his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

There is no courage but in innocence, no con stency but in an honest cause.

POPULAR SCIENCE. The Popular Science News says there is no

best to sweat gas known. It has been stated that since the sunflower has been cultivated on certain awamps of the Potomac malaria fever has decreased. At the mouth of the Scheldt, in Holland, it is stated that similar results have been observed.

Sir John Lubbock says: "There is no doubt but that bees can distinguish colours and are attracted to bright colors, associating these with those that contain stress of honey, and are guided by those colors to select their honey from the same species of plants.

Eighteen years ago, when the airbrake was tried, it required eighteen seconds to apply it to a train 2,000 feet long. Four years later the time was reduced four seconds. Recent experiments with the airbrake on freight trains show that it can be applied to every car in a train of that length running at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and that this train can be stopped within 500 feet, or one-fourth of its own length, and all this without any serious jolt-

Artificial silk is the latest discovery, and judging from the details of it that are to hand, it seems likely that the silkworm's occupation will soon be gone, and that he may retire to his will soon he gone, and thus he may retire to his cocoon and lament his lost importance in silence. The new material is made, we are told, from a kind of collodion to which has been added perchloride of iron and tannic acid. The process of manufacture is somewhat complicated, but the result seems to be all that can be desired in the way of providing a substance practically equal to good silk.

How Storms ARE MADE. -Our earth only receives a small fractional part of the sun's heat; but, whatever that may be in the year, more or less than the average, the entire surface of our earth must feel and be subject to the effects. And one thing to certain-namely, that a year, or series of years, of excessive sun heat will inevitably be years and seasors of excessive atmospheric disturbances, because increase of heat will produce excess of eva oration, excess of electric action, and, necess rily, excessive precipitation; and, during a prevalence of this excess of sun heat, there mu-t be over limited areas violent stormsboth summer and winter. When very large arears of the atmosphere have been, by exces of heat, brought into an unequal state, as large areas of lower stratum

of highly heated air and vapor, which is also intensely electric, the conditions to produce sandspouts, waterspouts, and tornadoes are fully ripe. The upper and colder layer of the atmosphere cannot cool the lawer highly heated and vapor ladened stratum so evenly and quickly as to prevent vents in the form of funnels forming from the lower stratum to the bigher stratum and causing a rupture which takes place upward in a pipe from, just as water in a tank or basin, having a bottom means for discharge by a pine, flows out with a whirling motion—in our northern hemisphere always in direction of the hands of a clock-and so the heated, highly lectric and successivly vapor laden a mosphere breaks into the cold atmosphere above when at the level of the "dew point" invisible vapor becomes visible, parting with its latent heat, which so rarifies the arras to force some of the condensed atmosphere in visible cloud, mounting thousands of feet above the condensed dew point and into a region above the highest peaks of the highest

mountain. To feed this pipe, or, as in some cases, pipes, the lower stratum flows in from all sides to rotate and ascend with intense velocity of steam power, sufficent to produce all the disastrons effects of the wildest tornado, there being almost a vacuum at the ground or water line, as the phenomenon may be on the land or over the sea. On the land trees are twisted and uprooted. On the land trees are twisted and uprooted, houses are unroofed, solids various kinds are lifted from the earth, and humin beings have been blown away like dead leaves. There are also, records of railway wagons having being blown off the rails. In deserts entire caravans have been buried beneath a mountain of blown saud-camels, horses, and men; while in Egypt there are rains of cities, massive temples and monuments deep buried in the adjoining desert sands. At see many a good ship caught by a tornado has been overwhelmed and sent to the bottom whole.—Pall Mall Gazette.

MOBILE PRIZES HOW-WHERE-

WHEN. Mr. Frank McKeor, a clever gentleman, of McKeon & Menker, wno operate a restaurant, said that it was a fact that he and Mrs. Boyle held one-twentieth of ticket No. 53,-469, the second capital prize of \$100,000 to the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lotneeded the money hadly, as you know I have had plenty of bad luck. We were burned out last fall. Another misfortune was loring \$306 in a recent bank failure. The Southern Express Company collected it for Merare. McKeon and Boyle.-Mobile (Ala) Register, July 15.

THE GERMAN HOUSEWIFE. SHE SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE TO THOSE OF

OTHER NATIONS. In the richest German household the mistress superinteads the kitchen and lends a hand to the cook. There are dishes which she always makes with her own hands, because her Fritz likes them so. She may boast thirty-two quarterings on her escutcheon and be very proud of berings on her escutched and be very proud of her lineage, but she has no nonsensical ideas of its being degrading to put on a canvas apron, lard a piece of veal, make jams, or dole out with her own hands prunes that are to be put in the potato stew. She keeps her best attire for Sundays, and makes it serve on many of these festal days for she does not follow fashious blandly or in a hurry. On ordinary days she blindly or in a hurry. On ordinary days she dresses with a plainness that would excite the contempt of a French woman; but then her culinary pursuits do not prevent her from being by far the intellectual equal of her French or Belgian sister. She reads serious books that she may be able to converse as an equal with her well taught sone; she practices music that she may remain on a level with her daughters, who are trained to be brilliant pianists; and she finds time to read the newspaper in order that she may understand what her Fritz has to say about the topics of the day.

IF THERE EVER WAS A SPECIFIC for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.

Ease by day and repose by night are en joyed by those who are wise enough to apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to their sching muscles and joints. A quantity easily held in the plam of the hand is often enough to relieve the most exquisite pain

The most difficult thing in life is to know yourself .- Thales.

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

The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them.

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

A man must ask leave of his stomach to be

Holloway's Corn Cure is the arctile to use. Rolloway's Corn Cure is the arctile to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns. Bake from two to three hours. The state of the s

HEALTH,

Scarlet fever is a specific poison which emanates from the person of the patient, and can be caused by no other means. Diphtheria is contagious, but may arise from fermenting filth, etc. Typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera are not directly communicable from parson to person, but are spread by the de-jects of their victims, which contaminate the water supply.

theria. The mucous membrane of the throat, particularly of the tonells, is studded with numerous small holes called follicies. These follicles secrete mucous, and when the throat is inflamed from any cause mucous and pus collect in the mouths of the follicles, appearing as a whitelsh exudation. The tonsils are of local inflammation, the disease being known as tonsilitis. The confusion that exists is between tonsilitis with points of exudition, and diphtheria with a f dae membrane.

BENEFITS OF LUNG EXERCISE.—But the greatest benefits to be derived from lung exercise are not in the cases of healthy individuals, but rather in those whose vital capacity is below the normal—who are hollow chested stopping and feeble in their treathing. The imperfect development of their respiratory functions invites disease; their lungs are from the field in triumph. valuerable. Proper exercise will throw off debility, and render then less liable to dis ease. We may even go a step further, and say that in many cases where lung discase We may even go a step further, and actually exists breathing exercise is one of the most valuable elements in treatment. I have often been gratified with the way in which a consolidated lung in obronic pueumonia of long standing, and slow progress, would improve under proper lung exercise. Indeed, in some of these cases it has seemed that pro perly regulated exercises have rendered greater service than could be derived from ordinary drugs. - John L. Davis, A. B., M. D.

A REAL LIVE BARONET.

Personal followers of Sir John Macdonald are angry because Sir Charles Tupper has obtained a title which will descend to his heir, whereas Sir John's honours will disappear with him, unless he secures something higher than he now has, The conferring of a baronetcy on Sir Charles has revived the story so often told by him, to the effect that after Confederation, when Sir John Macdonald was made a knight, and S.r Goorge Cartier ignored, Sir Charles undertook to pacify Cartier by urging the Imperial Government to make him a byronet. The British Government objected on the ground that Cartier was too poor and would not be able to keep up the dignity in keeping with such an honour. Tupper overcame this objection by pointing out that Cartier was an old man and childless, so that the title would die with him, so Cartier became a baronut. Considering that Sir Charles Tupper is the only living Canadian baronet having male heirs-Sir George Stephen having none-and remembering the objections to making Cartier a baronet, and Sir Charles' arugument thereon, it must be clear that S:r Charles has satisfied the Imperial Government not only that he has a son worthy to wear the title, but that he and his heirs are, and will be possessed of sufficient wealth to prevent the possibility of the bar-onetcy becoming degraded. The heir to the title just conferred upon Sir Charles Tuppor is the eldest son, Mr. Stowart Tupper, barrister, of the legal firm of Macdonald & Tup-per, Winnipeg, who is now about thirty-four years old.

CONTEMPT.

There is not in human nature a more odious disposition than a propense to contemp is a mixture of pride and ill nature. Nor is there any which more certainly denotes a had mind, for in a good and benign tomper there can be no room for this sensation. That which constitutes an object of contempt to the malevolent becomes the object of other passions to a worthy and goodnatured man; for in such a person wickedness and vice must raise hatred and abhorrence, and weakness and folly will be sure to excite compassion; so that he will find no object of his contempt in all the actions of

LESSONS OF THE LONE CHURCH YARD.

In the lone church yard, what lessons of wisdom may be learned! Tomb stones speak with greater elequence than ever came from human lips. The tall tapering monuments, the little marble slave and rising mounds of earth, all plainly testify that a few feet below sleeps cold and silent the dust of those who only a short time before were strong and active, and perhaps great in the idea of their importance. When living they imagined themselves most likely no common soldiers in the great struggle of life; yet what remains of them now? We to-day think, perhaps, just as they thought; yet in a few years hence our dust shall be lying cold and low as theirs. A stone may tell for some time where we lie; but even this soon crumbles away, and the wanderer of another age will pass us by unnoticed.

DISINFECTING WITH COFFEE. (From the Boston Transcript.)

Coffee is a handy and harmless disinfectant. Experiments have been made in Paris to prove this. A quantity of mest was hung up in a closed room until decomposed, and then a chafing dish was introduced and five hundred grammes of offee thrown on the fire. In a few minutes the room was completely disinfected. In an other room sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia were developed and ninety grammes of coffee destroyed the smell in about half a minute. It is also stated that coffee destroys the smell of

musk, easterum and assalestida.

As a proof that the next assalest are really decomposed by the fumes of coffee and not merely overpowered by them, it is stated that the first vapors of the coffee were not smelled at all, and are therefore chemically absorbed, while the other smells gradually diminish as the fumi-

gation continues The best way to effect this fumigation is to pound the coffee in a mortar and then strew it on a not iron plate, which, however, must not he red het.

AN UNDOUBTED PROOF of the beneficial qualities of Burdock Blood Bit-ters is found in the thousands of authentic testimonials published by the proprietors. The ori-ginal letters being in their possession, they can furnish positive proof as to their genuiness at any time

TOOTHSOME RECIPES.

SQUASH FRITTERS.—One pint of cooked aquash, one pint of milk, two eggs and a little salt, and sufficient flour to make them turn easily on the criddle.

RIOE BISCUITS —Mix with warm water a tea-cup of boiled rice, two pounds of flour, two spoonfuls of yeast; let it rise, and bake

BARED PLUM PUDDING .- Take two quarts of

SUCH SWEET PAIN.

[From the Old Colony Memorial] If happened a few days ago on one of our side streets, not two minutes walk from the Memorial office, and the leading actress was a small girl, who had her eyes shut tightly in order to get her mouth open further, while big teardrops oczed from between the closed lids and trickled slowly past her crimson nose and down her in flamed face. She was crying audibly, aud could have been heard for four blocks. In her hand was a whacking great pickled cuoumber, of the Two or three drops of the homospathic time ture apis mellifica in a tablespoonful of water is a good externs! remedy for hives. It almost immediately alleviates the intense itoding caused by this troublesome eruption. Fifteen drops of aromatic apirts of ammonia in a little awestened water, taken interally every half hour, often speedily relieves. This is the dose for an adult.

There is a very common disease of the throat, accompanied by a whits exudation, which is frequently confounded with diph.

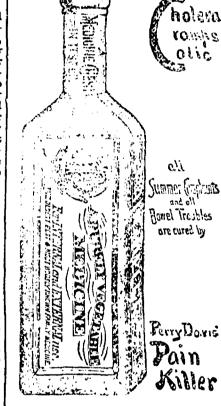
PROMPT RESULTS.

was very sick with bowel complaint last summer. I tried other medicines but all was no use until I tried Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. The next day I was like a different man." Geo. H Peacock, Stroud, Ont.

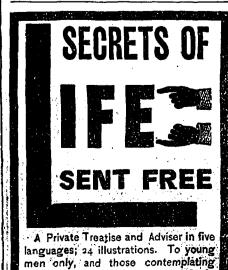
AFFAIR OF HONOR.

Two hair dressers having quarreled in a public louse, retired to fight it out. The one was tall and thin, the other fat and plethoric. After tall and thin, the other int and plethoric. After a few rounds, the fat man, finding his breath sone, barely gasped, I'll fight no more." The other anxiously catching the half formed sounds, exclaimed, "What does he say?" "Says! cried one of the seconds; "why, he says he'll fight another hour." "The deuce he does," cried the other; "then I'll fight no long r." The fat man was accordingly degred with any training the degree of with any training degree of with any training degree with any training degree of with any training degree with the same areas of the same areas as a second and the same areas as a second man was accordingly declared victor, and carried

"Is there any cure for snoring?" asks an exchange. We believe there is but one sovereign cure, namely, to keep awake.







marriage should not fail to send for it.

DR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

... 68 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

The state of the second second

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itmited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUK WITNESS" at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 100 per line cach subsequent insertion. Special States 200 per line. Special rates for contracts on supplication. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of kirths, eath and Marriages 500 each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE RUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

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see by date on the address label when we scription expires.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY....SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

AT PRESENT there are four vacancies in the Ontario Legislature-East Elgin, East Northumberland, Frontenac and North Lanark. Elections to fill these seats all take place on the one day, October 11th.

MR. MERCIEB is the only Premier of this Province who has ever showed a disposition to give the Irish minority fair play in the distribution of patronage. For this reason, among others, he deserves the confidence and support of the Irish electors,

THE Kazot says, "no effort will be spared to befog and conceal the real questions' in Montreal East, and forthwith it proves its declaration by belogging and concealing all it can. This is the only bit of truth the organ has ventured to utter for a long time, and we hasten to give it credit for it.

THE idea of English statesmen drafting constitution for Canada, giving her representation in the British parliament, as proposed by Mr. Morton Frewen, is one which will not take in Canada. The union of Ireland and England is too glaring an example of national destruction to be copied by half a continent two thousand miles from London. Besider the recollection of Downing street rule has not been wholly obliterated. We want none

the department of which Dawdney is the tackle others."

MR. DAVITT's speech, about which so much has been said, was truly an echo from the Irish heart. No man alive has so close a touch to his people as Michael Davitt, and he feels with them that English sentiment, which took fire at the recital by Mr. Gladstone of Neapelitan and Bulgarian outrages and long and fiercely glowed with the white heat of indignation, kindles slowly at the more ghastly horrors of Balfourian tyranny in Ireland.

Anolition of the Legislative Council is true Reform measure which we hope will be carried out in this Province. Experience has proved the Upper Chamber is not only expensive, but dangerous, when it is not use less. Ontario gets along admirably with one chamber, why not Quebec? As for dual representation, it is a palpable fraud when the representatives are appointed by the same party to hold seats in both the Legislative Council of the Province and the Senate of Mr. White. the Dominion.

ALL over the world, wherever his wonderful stories of the stars have been read, the news of the death of Prof. R. A. Proctor will be received with genuine sorrow. In his day he did a great deal to popularize the mysteries of science and in his special field of astronomy he had no rival as a writer. There is a charm, an elevation, a beauty, in his writings, which will give them vitality for many generations. He wrote to educate, to elevate the common people, and his renditions of scientific truth are so embedded In the language and thought of the age, that they may be said to be immortal,

BALFOUR has laid his murderous clutches on another Irish member of parliament. William Redmond has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for an alleged offence under the Orimes Act. Mr. Redmond is one of the most popular members of the National party and a young man of rare endowments. Both he and his brother, who is also held for trial, are well known in America. where the news of their suffering will cause both regret and indignation.

The state of the s

Foster in the Macdonaldite caboose. He was billed to speak at Beaverton, North Ontario, a Scott Act county, the other day, and, in order to give the affair a true Tory character. the managers of the demonstration laid in a big stock of whiskey and other liquors. The temperance people got wind of the grog and the officers of the law pounced down and reized several hundred dollars worth of liquid enthusiasm. The pionic was a very dry affair in consequence and far from being as enthutiactic as the managers had calculated.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE has given another proof of his public spirit. With that consideration for the interests of his Province which has always characterized him, he has handed over to the Minister of Education \$2,500 to be applied to scholarships in the Political Science Department of the Provincial University. The money was carned by Mr. Blake in pleading the case of the Province against the Dominion Government and the St. Catherines Milling Company. Mr. Blake's unselfish act will no doubt be highly appreciated by the friends of progress who have for some time been earnestly working to make the much needed new branch of higher education a success.

An article from our city contemporary, the Herald, which we reproduce, contains fair exposition of both eides of the disailowance question in relation to the Magistrates' Court. Among anecdotes of the Bar it is related that a certain Prime Micister, having appointed a political follower to the Berch. told him to give what judgments he thought right, but never to give his reasons or he and apple women thrown in, rather than an would be lost Sir Sparrow Thompson forgot the wisdom of this admonition when he gave his reasons for the veto of the Magistrate's Court Act. As a consequence he has put admit, but the market boat, dirty, noisy, unhimself in a hole, from which he will find it picture: que though it be, is infinitely more a proof of confidence from his own countryhard to extricate himself.

DRUNKENNESS having increased alarmingly in France of late years, the Government appointed an official commission, with Léon Say as president, to investigate the manufacture Bonsecours market. and sale of spirituous liquors, with a view to suggesting any changes in existing laws that may seem advisable. Alarm is felt because of the mental and physical degeneration resulting from excessive use of stimulents. The commission find that resort has been made to impure substances for the manufacture of alcohol, owing to the disease which affects the vines, and recommend that all alcohol Containing more than two-thousandths of impurities, be rejected. High license is also advocated as a means of reducing the number of salcons. This whole action indicates a grave sense of danger and a desire for re-

A New scheme for organizing the Radical party in England has been suggested by Mr. Labouchere in Truth. The idea is to enroll all Radicals in a sort of army with regiments of voters and officered from colonels down. The qualifications, or tests for admission, into the army are also set forth. "These migh: be," he remarks, "the disendowment and Tory sheets are crowing over Mr. Dawd. | discatablishment of the Established Church; ney's election by acclamation in East Assina. | the abolition of all hereditary rights to legis. bols. It strikes us that there is little to late; a strict policy of non-intervention fall. grow over. The protestion of the ballot was | shroad; economy in all departments of gorrefused by the Government to the Northwest ernment; one man, one vote; and the paywith the evident purpose of buildozing the ment of members." And he adds that when electors, who are nearly all at the morey of these reforms are carried, the army might override the constitution and grant or with-

> AT LAST the Government appears to have succeeded in reconciling the differences among saide. the faithful of Cardwell and induced them to adopt Mr. R. S. White as their candidate. The constituency is almost a close borough and has always been used by Sir John Macdonald as a refuge for candidates who could not be elected anywhere else. Of Mr. White, personally, nothing can be said one way or another. He has never come before the public and has yet to win his spurs. Nevertheless, his nomination is an admission by the Tories of Cardwell that there are none among them fit for a seat in Parliament. This may be quite true, and, if it is, the Liberals should make an effort to prove that the imputation does not also apply to them, An Ontario constituency which has to seek a candidate in Montreal must be a place where popular self-respect is stagnant if it has not ceased to exist. The Liberals should take immediate stops to contest the election with sisted on the veto in this case, will demand.

Ir would seem by the utterances of the Conservative press that there is a strong movement on foot to induce the Federal Government to veto the debt conversion Act passed last session of the Provincial Legislature. The organ of the Dominion Government at London, the Canadian Gazatte, is quoted as an authority against the local Government. As well might the Montreal Gaze'te be thus quoted. Both get their inspiration from the same source. It is evident, however that Mr. Mercler has to fight an active, unscrupulous enemy, but we are quite convinced that the people of Quebec, when they understand that he is atriving to lessen their burdens, while the Conservatives would keep them entlayed to agement of Provincial finances. foreign bondholders, will rally to his support and in defence of the right of the province to manage its own affairs in its own

As the Presidential contest waxes warmer. the increase of Republican strength becomes more marked. More than ever is it also seen that the result hinges on the Irish vote. The President's Rotaliation message was, in reality, a bid for that vote, but it now the right of the people of Quebec to direct generalled and strong in numbers-not mutiappears to be pretty well discounted as a the disposal of their taxes will disappear, nous, spathetic and undisciplined. Accepting stance in which British statesmen have been

your enemy would like you to do, and do the Provincial government and say how and in exact contrary." This is a sound sentiment, and should not be lost on Irish Americans. If they will observe the situation they will see that every Tory and enemy of Ireland and America is deeply, clamourously anxious for the re-election of Mr. Cleveland and the perpetuation of Democratic power. The London Times, Joseph Coamberlain, Arthur Ballour, the Montreal Gazette, in fact every Tory on both sides of the water are Cleveland men. That ought to be enough. The Irish voters see what their enemies want them to do; therefore, let them take the advice of the English general and do the exact contrary.

THE Quebec Telegraph draws a comparison between the harbor of that city and the harbor of Montreal. "In Quebec," says our lively contemporary, "the warships anchor off the harbor in clear, deep water, but in Montreal the 'Pylades' was placed in a berth at the wharf opposite the Bonsecours market. This beautiful little vessel is almost huried beneath the huge pile of carts, lumber and vegetable crates, before the stands of hucketers and apple women. Montreal harbor cannot show to advantage and it would almost be as well for our sister city people to come down to Quebec in future to see a warship riding with ease and grace in the stream." Perhaps, it would be as well that thing with another, we confess to a vulgar prejudice in favor of the huge pile of carts, lumber and vegetable crates, with hucksters empty harbor of clear, deep water with a warship in all its beauty showing to advanttige. A warship is very tine and grand, we pleasing to us. But the Telegraph is right. Quobec is military and naval in its nature. blatory and surroundings. A man-of-war there is quite in its element. Montreal, on the contrary, is mercantile. Here a warship is out of place, and nowhere more so than at

THE GREAT QUESTION.

There can be no blinking the issue in Montreal East. The great question at issue, apart from the generally bad and unfortunate policy of the Dominion Government, is the preserva tion of Provincial rights.

By the application of the veto to an act of the local Legislature, perfectly within its constitutional capacity, the Federal Cabinet has brought the central authority of the Confederation into direct conflict with the people of this Province, and actually asks them to send a man to Parliament from Montreal East to vote away those rights by which alone they can hope to preserve their standing as free citizens. The cool audacity of the demand indicates how little the Torics value the intelligence, independence and patriotism

of the people. Mr. Mercier and hisparty cannot and wil not recede from their position, because it is perfectly constitutional, and involves a principle by which not only the Local Government, but the Province Itself must stand or

are called upon to decide is therefore simply this :- Shall the Tory combination at Ottawa hold as they please, the right inherent in the people of Quebec to legislate for themselves? But let us examine what the legislation is which the Federal authority seeks to set

On the advice of the Minister of Justice, who, by the way, is a lawyer from Nova Scotia who knows very little, if anything, acout Quebec law, the Ottawa Cabinet has

disallowed the Act to smend the law relating to District Magistrates. It is not necessary to repeat here the facts cited by Mr. Merciec showing this piece of legislation was not sure after all. The New York Telegram, imultra vires. What we desire to point out is pressed with the gravity of the situation and that should the electors of Montreal East vote | alarmed at the possibility of defeat, endeavors for the return of a supporter of the Federal Government, they will virtually declare their of complacent security by telling them Federal ministry that control over the provincial courts guaranteed to them by the Act of Confederation.

Mark, then, what follows.

Other persons, having influence at Ottawa as great, if not greater, than those who inin fact, they have already demanded, the disallowance of the Debt Conversion Act. In this act Mr. Mercier seeks to relieve the tax payers of the Province of a heavy charge created by his predecessors. By the propoposed conversor and consulidation of the debt, a very large sum of money, which is now drained annually from the earnings of the people to pay interest to foreign bondhelders, will be diverted, among other much needed improvements, to the cause of education, the opening of roads, the building of bridges, and generally to the development of | Maine declares that her brigades are solid and Provincial resources. The Dominion Minis frantic efforts to break her lines have proved try are only staying their hands to see how a dismal failure. the people will act under the Magistrates' Court act veto, before venturing on the more delicate ground of interfering with the man college were discounted long ago. But the

Should they find sufficient encouragement in the pending contest to take this ster, they tacking columns that the Republicans are will hasten to strike another and more fatal solidly formed all along the great front of blow at Provincial autonomy.

In no particular of government are the Orown or the power acting in its name, then army remains fully up to the regulations of in the management of the public revenues. and, if it be once admitted that the Federal authority can thus interfere, every vestige of PROFESSOR FOSTER, the ten dollar a night party move unworthy of the chief magistrate Men, chosen as Messre. Thompson, Dawdney, this as a fair view of the situation, it would advocate vol. Prohibition, has possess as ad of a great nation. An English general is Bowell and Haggart were chosen, will exer be folly to suppose there will be loss solidity. backslider since he became the Hon. W. E. credited with having said : "Find out what cise the functions heretofore belonging to the

what way the local revenues shall be applied. Are the electors of Montreal East, are the people of Quebec province, prepared to make this surrender of their liberty and independ-

ence ? If they are, Federal ministers will itel fustified, and we are sure they will not by vetoing the Jesuits Estates Settlement Act. The Francophobist and Orange Tory press of Ontario has demanded this exercise of Federal authority, and threats have been indulged in at certain quarters of what may happen, wishes of his western supporters in this connection.

It will thus be seen that a very grave crisis has been created by the unconstitutional exercise of the veto. The most cherished rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of this province have been invaded with dangerous insiduousness, and unless they meet the enemy with a united and determined front now, they will find it impossible hereafter to recover the rights they will have lost through votes of the promised land, and Connecticut English statesmen had this end in view when their own apathy and blindness.

MONTREAL EAST ELECTION. Last Friday's meeting to select a candi date for the House of Commons in the eastern division was a large and thoroughly representative gathering. Great enthusiasm and we should have to go to Quebec when we the utmost harmony prevailed. The political want to see a warship. For, taking one situation is one which demands the most active and determined efforts for the preservation of our constitutional rights, and we see a good augury of success in the numbers present, and the spirit manifested at last night's meeting. Mr. Laurier, who recently silow us to trade with them, we can trade scored a signal victory in Halton, one of the with ourselves. We are not straid or dismost thoroughly English constituencies of Ontario, ought certainly to count on no less men in Montreal. The questions to be decided are the same, but deepened and intensified by the recent upigstifiable invasion of Provincial rights by the Federal Government. Sir John Macdonald and his aupporters will leave no arts untried to secure the return of their candidate. A result so unfortunate would be halled and heralded as a condemnation of Mr. Mercier and tha Nationalists, as well as of Mr. Laurier and the Dominion Opposition. It is therefore the duty of every man who would preserve Provincial autonomy and confine the centralizing | Was it not because of the irritation and indigtyrancy of Ottawa within constitutional bounds to turn out and work his best till the last vote is cast.

Mr. Polrier, the candidate, unanimously chosen as the Liberal standard bearer, is a young man of great ability and one of the best speakers in the Province. His selection is a direct challenge to Mr. Chapleau, who last asssion wreaked his vengeance on him by securing his dismissal from the translators' office, House of Commons. Mr. Poirier's offence was that he had too freely criticized the Secretary of State, especially in connection with affairs in the Northwess.

Mr. Poirier will now have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Chapleau on an equal footing and of returning the compliments that gentleman paid him in a place where he had no right of reply.

We hope the Liberals will get their organization completed at once, as there is only about a week to do everything. Pelling takes place on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

The Tories have not yet named a candi date, but whoever will take the field as a beaten out of sight and it seems pretty certain that he will.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-NECK AND NECK.

Democratic newspapers in the States, which were lately quiet certain that Mr. Cleveland's re-election was a foregone conclusion, are showing signs of uneasiness and, in some instances, of fear that things are not so to awaken the Dimocrats from their dream while they complacently whisper:-- 'This reading the political barometer, it warns the Democrats that everything up to date indicates that it isn't only a shower, but a regular full grown storm, and it will take a Damocratic cyclone to meet it and beat it. And the sooner the Domograts arrange the political conditions for the proper sort of an atmosphoric disturbance the batter.

Oregen, Vermont and Maine have been heard from, states which never went Democratic in a presidental year and which no one expected would break the record, but it was shown that in Oregon the drift was Republican; that in Vermont the majority rolled up interests. When the British Parliament was quite abreast of the old-time figures ; and

These are not pivotal States, the Telegram points out, for their places in the electoral elections just held in them indicate a degree of fixedness which serves notice on the atbattle, extending from Oregon to Maine. The defections and changes haped for have people more jealous of interference by the not materialized; the discipline of the great political warfare.

The Republican forces are thus shown to be welded together by excellent tactics, well tendency is towards healing them as the confliot intensifies.

In order to let the people understand the mathematics of the situation the Telegram gives the electoral figures. The Electoral College has 401 votes, making 201 necessary to a choice. Of this number the Republicans heistate to complete the conquest of Quebec may reasonably be allowed 182, which includes California and several close Northwestern States. The solid Democratic column. over which no one will dispute, foots up-153. The doubtful States, so called, represent 66 votes, viz., New York, 36; New Jer- ent day who entertain and give expression to should Sir John Macdonald fail to meet the sev. 9: Indians. 15; and Connecticut. 6. Nineteen votes added to the Republican column of 182 will elect, but it takes fortyeight additional votes for a Democratic victory. New York and New Jersey combined, which may safely be classed as Democratic, us that in place of adding strength to the Em. yield forty-five of this number, three short of pire, we are simply a source of weakness to victory. The balance must come from either it, and the sooner we sever the tie that oon. Connecticut or Indiana. One of those States will be enough. Should Harrison carry his United Kingdom, both politically and comown State (15) his party would be within four mercially. There is not the least doubt that could more than supply them.

Basing its estimate on these figures, the scheme of Confederation, Telegram declares the race to be "neck and neck," with the casting vote in Connecticut, the writer quoted thinks that the question thus making the result extremnly problematical.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD ON RETALI-ATION.

At the opening of the Agricultural Exhibition at Kingston recently, Sir John Macdonald made a passing allusion to retaliation :

"Cauadiant," he said, "are to be excluded or no act of theirs. Well, if they will not mayad at any threatened attempt to hamner our commerce or cripple our resources. The the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1853. It showed that we could rely upon our own resources. While we should like to contlaue to trade with our neighbors in the freest manner, we can afford to do without it, and can afford to weit with calm self-respect the uutcome of the matter."

Whilst the buncombe and hypogrisy of this deliverance are manifest, it will be admitted that it is about the wiseet attitude Sir John could assume at the present moment. Of course Canadians are to be excluded for no action of theirs, but are they not excluded because of the action of their Government? nation roused in the United States sgainst Canada by the conduct of the Canadian Tories that the Reciprocity treaty was abrogated in 1854? Undoubtedly! The effect, Sir John says, will be the same now as then.

Let those who remember the effects of abrogation and the culmination thereof in the commercial disasters of 1857, say if they are delighted at the prospect presented by the Premier. The loss and suffering was onormous and widespread. Of course an intelligent, industrices people made the best of a bad case, but how much more prosperous this country would have been had Reciprocity continued and the Tories of Canada refrained from that epen sympathy with the South which excited the just wrath of the American people! The spirit which encouraged and abetted the St. Albans raiders is the same that to-day imposes the contemptible tax on peach backets. Nothing is too wicked or too mean for it i auggest or perpetrate.

If the United States to-day talk of non-Intercourse with Canada it is because of the supporter of Macdonaldism deserves to be unfriendly conduct of our Tory government and party. Sir John talks of "calm selfrespect." In reality he is delighted that he has again succeeded in raining another cause of estrangement between Usnadisas and Americans. Retaliation is the very thing he ! most desires, and the Americans are very short-sighted to play into his hands. They can kill Macdonaldite Toryism as dead as Cheops by adopting a directly contrary course and, if they are wise they will do so.

ENGLAND AND THE DOMINION.

A correspondent of the St. John Globe reviews the conduct of Great Britain towards the colonies of North America in a very canwillingness to surrender and abandon to the this is not a promising nor a wise did manner. Too loyalty of the colonists time to go about whistling with their hands down to a very recent date was ever selfin their pockets and their eyes on the skies sacrificing, as he justly observes while the statesmen of the Empire never took them or isn't going to be much of a shower." Then, their interests in o consideration when entering into trade arrangements with foreign countries, neither were their trade and commercial interests taken into consideration at the time of the drawing up of the Navigation Laws of the Empire. At that time both their trade and commerce were sacrificed for the benefit of the British ship owner, merchant and manufacturer. When the British government repealed the Navigation Laws which prohibited foreign vessels from entering our ports to emopete with its own in carrying our lumber to the British markets. it was done for her own and not our took off the duty on Baltic timber and allowed it to enter her ports duty free, to the great injury of our lumber trade, we were not taken into consideration, as the Eoglish government was simply legislating for and in the interests of the inhabitants of the British Isles.

When the British government made the Ashburton Treaty with the government of the United States and handed to the State of Maine a large portion of this Province, it sacrificed both our rights and our interests for the advantage of the British people. At the time England was engaged in making the Washington Treaty with the United States, she sacrificed our rights and interests by re. fusing us permission to present our bill to the American government for the damage done us at the time of the Fenian raid, in every in this as a fair view of the situation, it would called upon to protect colonial rights and in deuxieme edition, Montreal, des presses the situation of the loss solidity terests, they have been sacrificed for those of the first edition of this work; appeared the mother country, and this policy will be. and the Comparison of the contributed the state of the contributed of

may be differences here and there, but the pursued towards us as long as we remain appendage to the British Crown.

The leading statesmen of England during the last sixty years have again and again ad vocated not only in their places in parliament but through the columns of the public press the separation of these colonies from the mother country. Among those statesmen who entertained and gave expression to the views while living were Earl Russell, Lords Ellenborough, Brougham, Gray, Monck, Ashburton and St. Vincent. Among the preminent public men of England in the pray the same views are Lords Dufferin and Derby and Mesers. Bright, Gladstone, Foster, Lowe. and Chamberlain. In addition to this, the London Times and other journals throughout England have plainly and bluntly informed neots us to it the better it will be for the they encouraged and forced upon us the

For these and other similar considerations, soon to be decided is Independence or Annex.

VETO !

As might have been anticipated, there was a great gathering at St. James' Market Tours. day night to hear the leaders of the Liberal. Nationalist party discuss the question of disallowance. We surrender all our available space to a verbatim report of Mr. Mercier's speech, in order that our readers may have a thorough knowledge of the ground on which he stands. It will be seen that he does not mince matters, but takes issue directly with the people in power at Ottawa. Certainly it is an extraordinary thing to see one party to a constitutional dispute exerciaing a veto on the acts of the other. Is Sir John Macdonald like the castaway sailor, able to sing:

"O, I'm the cook and the captain, too, And the mate of the Nancy brig, And the bostswain tight, and the midshipmite, And the crew of the captain's gig."

We think not. We have, the Lord help ua written constitution on which the great centralizer puts his own construction. "As you are probably aware," he said at New. market, "I am a constitutional lawyer, and I will teach the little tyrant that he cannot infringe on the Dominion." It was the boat of a man who had infinite confidence in himself. But how did his boasting pan out! The "Little Tyrant" yanked bim to the foot of the throne and proved in four special cases in which he had exercised the veto that he was wrong.

Now let us consider the nature and source of the veto. In its origin it is the prerogaof the Crown. Queen Victoria can exercise the veto by refusing to put her signature to a bill passed by both houses of parliament. But dare she refuse. King George III. was the last monarch who tried that game, and it con England half a continent. Is Sir Sparrow Thompson, who says he acted on the demand of Mr. Chapleau, greater, from a constitutional point of view, than the kings and queens of England?

As Mr. Blake pointed out and compelled the British Government to acknowledge when he insisted on the revision of the Governor-General's commission, Her Majesty cannot delegate to her subordinate a power which she does not herself possess.

Curious to state, there have been a number of acts passed by the Legislature of Quebec and vetoed by the Federal Government. In c one of these instances was the veto pubished in the Quebec Official Gazette, which alone could give the Federal authority legal standing in the Province. The vete, therefore, in every case failed, and every act passed by the Provincial Legislature is binding in law in spite of the veto.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec cannot of his own motion publish anything in the Quebec Gazatte. He can do nothing without the advice of his ministers, and until Mr. Mercler advises him to publish Sir Sparrow Thompson's ridiculous proclamation Sir John Macdonald's veto, or Mr. Chapleau's veto, or Bill Smith's veto, like the Queen's writ in the county of Ottawa of old, don't carry.

The Bleu party has been so indoctrinated with the idea that they have a right divine to govern wrong in the Province of Quebec, and so accustomed to run to Sir Jehn and force him to carry out their beheats, that they can not concelve it possible for anyone to be legitimate because they have been baptized,

But the fun of the thing is that in forcing Sir John to dismiss Letellier de St. just, they ied their own hands. They cannot keep within the constitution and dismiss a Lieut. Governor for refusing to do what they dismissed a Lieut.-Governor for doing.

The whole thing from a legal and journalistic point of view is intensely amusing. And now what are they going to do about it?

LITERARY REVIEW.

A MEMENTO OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE of the very Rev. Edward Sorin, Superior-General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame College, Indiana.

This is a sermon by the most Rev. John Ireland, D.D., Archbishop of St. Paul, delivered at the celebration of the Golden Jubiles of Father Sorin, the venerable Superior-General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. The preacher is one of the ablest on our Continent, and finds sufficient inspiration for his elequent discourse in the memories connected with the life of the founder of the Notre Dame University Indians. Under his guidance and leader ship the Congregation has grown with sur-prising rapidity and succeeded in widesing and confirming its influence.

1878, being published in the United States. Its object is one of prime importance to French Canadians, the expatriation of their fellow countrymen. Because of the mistakes in treatment received by this important subject at the hands of public writers and speak ers, Mr. Beaugrand considered it proper to put in the popular form of a romance the true condition of affairs which induces Canadians to settle in the United States. In the first part the reader is introduced to the typical family of the French habitant or peasant, while the adventures of an emigrant family are portrayed in the second. The author has undertaken the work with a definite purpore, namely, to vindicate those who have been forced to emigrate by the sheer scarcity of the means of subsistence, from the charges of moral baseness and lack of patrlotism, and by faithfully describing any improvements in their condition, to clearly indicate the in-ducements which will be required to bring them back to their native country. As bookwith a mission, all must respect Mr. Beau grand's work and recommend it to those whe wish to know the truth concerning the excdus of French Canadians to the United States.

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SEPT. 19: 1888

THE COURT IN DISPUTE. (Montreal Herald.)

The Gazette is somewhat bumptious and tries to be sarcastic over the disallowance of the District Magistrates' Act, and indicates by its language, as clearly as anything cen, that it is more interested in what it regards as the discomfiture of Mr. Champagne than it is over the more serious matter of a conflict between the Dominion and Local Governments. A temporary victory gained by Sir John over Mr. Meroler causes it intense satisfaction even if to secure that temporary victory the constitution is strained to the breaking point. Our contemporary does not venture to dispute the right of the which deprives Sir John of political patronage constitute the District Magistrate's Court, the B. N. A. Act is quite clear and explicit. Snb-section 14 of section 92 of that act, speci- and also "A bas le veto." fies as among the exclusive powers of the Provincial Legislatures :

The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts.

This seems pretty clearly to establish the fact that the Provincial Legislatures have full power, not only to organize and maintain, but also to reorganize and remodel Provincial Courts, and to abolish Provincial Courts, if such a step should be necessary, in order to carry out the reorganization, and this power has hitnerto been exercised without obstruction by the Provinces. There can be no doubt, if the language of the British North America Act means what it pays, that the Quebec Legislature has full power to establish the Magistrates' Court for the Distriot of Montreal. The only question then will be as to the power of appointing the Magistrates. This is the point on which the Minister of Justice claims that the Act is in conflict with Federal authority. He does not dispute the right of the Provincial Legislature to organize the court. He "to appoint these judges, the provisions also which relate to their terms of "office, their qualifications for office and "their mode of removal from office are clear-"Provincial Legislatures." The Minister of my observations in three heads: Justice has narrowed the matter down to a fine point, so fine, indeed, that he may realize ere long that it would have been better for ave allowed it to be decided by a been vetod. test case appealed in the ordinary way to the Privy Council. In regard to the appointment of judges, Section 96 of the B. N. A.

"The Governor-General shall appoint the judges of the Superior, District and County Courts, in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New

Act 83 V8 :

Here is the power of the Federal Government definitely limited as to what judges they shall appoint, The power to appoint Magistrates, Police Magistrates, Civil Court Commissioners, etc., is vested in and exercised by the Local Logich tures, and to this day no objection has ever been raised by the Federal Government. The right of the Local Lagislature to organize a District Magistrates' Court being admitted, and the power of the Federal Government in the appointment of judges being expressly limited, it seems to be only in accord with common sense that the Local Government, and not the Federal, should appoint the presiding justices of the District Magietrate's Courr. Indeed, it looks like a high-handed and autocratic proceeding on the part of the Federal Government to interfore with the veto power in a case in which the weight of argument and presumptive evidence appears to be on the side of the Pro-Vincial Government.

A PLEA FOR COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Professor Richards makes a new plea for college athletics. He argues that two essentially new forces are at work in those days, destined to sap the physical strength out of young men, and thus emasculating character. These influences are concentration of population in cities and the increased demands made by knowledge on brains and nerves. To show how population is concentrating he gives the following figures: In Yale in 1857, of every 100 students, 21 1-5 came from cities of 30,000 inhabitants or over. In 1871, of every 100 students, 44 came from such cities. In 1887, 55 out of every 100 This is a remarkable showing, But the proportion in Sheffield Scientific school has rieen still more rapidly. He maintains that the system of athletics in colleges and elsewhere helps to counteract the disintograting forces of city life, to strengthen the young men against ill health, against the forces of low living, and keep them out of crimes against-self and society. It is well known that base habits are associated with local physical disorders, and a course of physical culture invariably is responded to by moral gain. It is the one most important lesson in morals our age has to learn.—Globe-Democrat.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISEASE. A writer in Chambers' Journal speaks of the facts as decidedly noteworthy, that the common opinion that excessive mental occupation gravitates towards insanity is not only verified by facts, but that, on the contrary, one of the foremost of living physicians doubts whether alienation of mind is ever the result of overstrain; it is to physical, not to mental derangement, he blinks, that excessive work of the bring generally suits that excessive work of the bring generally gives rise. Insanity, he points out, finds the most suitable material for its development among the clouds delisses, while the commendation of physical diseases are originated wince."

THE OLD LAW.

It to physical, not to mental derangement, he shall be advocates of at least five years standing and shall be advocates of at least five years standing exercised with great caution, and only in cases \$100. This law has remained in force since its standing. This law has remained in force since its standing. The same rebuke was being standing. The output of the commendation of the commendation of the commendation of physical diseases, while the sum claimed does not exceed \$100. This law has remained in force since its standing of the first of the sum claimed does not exceed \$100. This law has remained in force since its standing of the same rebuke was force of the sum claimed does not exceed \$100. This law has remained in force since its standing. The same rebuke was the great caution, and only in cases \$100. This law has remained in force since its standing. The same rebuke was the great caution, and only in cases \$100. This law has remained in force since its standing. The same rebuke was the great caution, and only in cases \$100. This law has remained in force since its standing of the same rebuke was the great caution, and only in cases \$100. This law has remained in force since its standing. The same rebuke was the great caution, and only in cases \$100. This law has remained in force since its standing. The same rebuke was the great standing of the same rebuke was the great standing of the same rebuke as \$100. The same rebuk

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Sir John's Veto Denounced Vociferously

BY AN IMMENSE MASS MEETING.

The Right of the Province to Appoint Dis trict Magistrates . Undeniable-Hon. Mr. Mercier's Eloquent and Logical Address-The Province to Take a Firm Stand to Preserve Its Autonomy Against Provincial Encroachment - An Enthusiastic Gathering.

The mass meeting at St. James market Thurday night to protest against the vetoing by the Federal Fovernment of the act for the appointing of two District Magistrates for this district, was One of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Monereal. The gathering represented all shades of politics, creed and nationality, and was most orderly and attentive throughout. Hon. Mr. Mercier arrived from Quebec by the C.P.R. He was met at the station by a host of his friends and supporters, among whom were Provincial Court; it simply disputes the right Fancois Langelier, Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., ef the Provincial Government to appoint the presiding justices of the new tered a carriage and drove to the medium. Court. The animus is apparent—anything St. James market. The decorations were on a which deprives our doublet political patronage is hateful to Torylom. As regards the right grand scale, and there was also a display of fireand power of the Provincial Legislature to works. Upon the arrival of Mr. Mercier a hot air baloon was sent up, on which were discernable the names of Blake, Mercier and Laurier.

> The arrival of the honorable Premier of Quebec was the signal for loud and continued cheering. Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., was appointed chairman and on the platform were Hon. Messrs. Laurier, McShane, Laugelier, Mesers. Chas. Laugelier, M.P., Robidoux, M.P.P., Sauvalle, George Horne, G. W. Parent, C. Beausoleil, M.P., A. Carrier, Prefontaine, M.P., Doyon, M.P., and Gauthier, M.P., Rochelezu, M.P.P., Hon. G. Duhamel, M.P.P., Oardin, M.P.P., Ex Mayor Beaugrand, Carroll Ryan, L. Frechette, poet laureate, and many other well known citizens. Hon. Mr. Mercier was in good voice, and his telling remarks and arguments were frequently interrupted by vociferous applause.

After a few words from Mr. David, Hop, Mr. Mercier said :

You have met to consider the disallowance, quite recently announced, of the act of the Que-bec Legislature commonly known as "The Dis-trict Magistrates' Act," and to protest—if you deem it proper—against such disallowance. You possess this right, and you are free to approve or condemn the action of the Federal authori-

I come here before you not as a politician seeking for a condemnation of adversaries, but Legislature to organize the court. He rather as a friend of the province and of its only claims that "the provisions of the autonomy, in order to study with you the grave "Act which profess to confer upon the question, which demands your consideration. I he had had a copy of the bill before him the litetenant-Governor in Council the power index. You are the people and you are form the 8th August, according to his own rejudge. You are the people, and you are consequently the judges of the political acts of gov-

ernments.
When you have heard my remarks, examnied "their mode of removal from office are clearby authorities, and well weighed the whole,
by ly in excess of the powers conferred on the
by you will render your judgment. I shall divide

1. The nature of the law in question; 2. The doctrine of disallowance;
3. The reasons why this law should not have

This act was passed at the last session and is intituled: "An act to amend the law relating "to District Magistrates." It was sanctioned on the 12th July last and contains the following creamble:

"Whereas in the judicial district of Montreal, the number of cases in civil matters before the Superior Court and the Circuit Court is so high that, notwithstanding the permanence of the sittings of their Court, the judges presiding them are unable to hear them and decide them all with the despatch that would be suitable to the parties interested."

"Whereas to remedy this state of things and in the interest of the administration of justice it has become necessary so as to permit of the judges of the Superior Court attending exclusively to the affairs which are more immediately connected with that court, to abough the holding of the Circuit Court in the district of Montreal and to establish there a Magistrates' Court before which all the cases, proceedings, matters and things which are "proceedings, matters and things which are "now within the jurisdiction of such Circuit "Court," Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

The first section reads as follows:

"The Lieuteuant Governor-in-Council may,

by proclamation, abelish the Circuit Court sitting in the district of Montreal, and established in the city of Montreal, for the said district a special court of record under the name of 'D. strict Magistrates' Court of Montreal.'"

And the second section declares that this Court shall be composed of two judges called "District Magistrates of Montreal."

Lastly, section 4 enocts that these magistrates shall hold office during good behavior, but may be removed from effice only upon the joint address of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

He then referred briefly to the issuance of the

proclamation, the appointment of the magistrates and official information received from the Minister of Justice intimating that the Act had been disallowed because it had been ultra vires, and then pointed out that consequently the grounds of the disallowance are:

1. The authorization given to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to appoint these judges is

ultra vires;

2. The provisions relating to their term of office, to their power to sit, and to the mode of their removal from office are always ultra vires: The discussion is therefore limited to these

two points. It is no longer in question to deny our right to abolish the Orcuit Court or our right to extend the powers of the District Ma gistrates' Court of the District of Montreal: render them irremovable within the limits laid down by section 4.

As the title and preamble indicate, the object is only to extend to the district of Montreal the

jurisdiction of the District Magistrates' Court. The District Magistrates' Court was established in 1869 by the act 32 Vict., Chap. 23, intituled, "An act concerning district magistrates in this Province," and the first section of which reads

as follows:

"The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may,

diction as to certain specified offences, and civil jurisdiction over all demands not exceeding \$25,

jurisdiction over all demands not exceeding \$25, or in all actions for tithes or taxes or for penalties under the License Act. By the Act 35 Vict., chap. 9, the civil jurisdiction of these magistrates was extended to \$50 By the Act 37 Vict., chap. 8, sec. 11, it was enacted that no District Magistrate already named or who might be named in the future shall be removed or dismissed from office by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council unless the reasons or grounds of such removal or dismissal be set forth in the Order in Council authorizing such removal or dismissal, and the right to establish District Magissal, and the right to establish District Magistrate's courts, with civil jurisdiction, is declared to be unrestrained (section 1) for any county, city or town in this province.

The act 41-42 Vic., chap. 8, permits the Lieutenant-Govarnor to abolish, by proclamation, this cours whenever he deems it advisable.

Lastly, by the act 48 Vic., chap. 15, the civil invisition of the District Maximum and Courte Lastly, by the act 48 Vic., chap, 10. the civil jurisdiction of the District Magistrates' Courts in the county of Gaspé, including the Magdalen islands, and in the county of Saguenay, for that part of the same extending eastward to the Jeremie islands, is raised to \$99.

Thus before the passing of the Act of last seision which is now in question, the law concerning District Magistrates was in force all

cerning District Magistrates was in force all over the Province, and its jurisdiction was extended in certain districts to \$99. The salary of the magistrates was limited to \$1,260.

extends the jurisdiction for the district of Montreal to \$100, or one dollar more than for County of Gaspe, the Magdalen Islands, and a part of the Saguenay district. Further, the salaries of the magistrates for the City of Montreal, instead of being \$1,200, are raised to \$3,000. It is right to add that the tenure of office is somewhat modified, Instead of being removable by simple order in Council setting forth the reasons for their dismissal, the two magistrates of Montreal can only be dismissed upon a joint address of the two branches of the Legislature. These are the only important changes made in the law.

Note well that this law has been in force since 1869; that there is no trace in the Ottawa blue books of any attempts having been made to disallow it, and that it seems to have never entered the mind of any Minister of Justice that it was

ultra vires,
When the bill was under discussion in the Legislative Assembly, the Opposition objected that we were too much in a hurry to name the magistrates, inasmuch as the Federal Government had decided to act and make the appointments so long demanded by the Bar. This ob jection was met by the adoption of an amend-ment to the effect "That the new district mag-"istrates shall only be appointed one month after this act shall be sanctioned in order to "allow the Federal Government to appoint the "two additional judges, whose appointment has "been authorized, and if such appointment is made before the expiration of or ie month from "such sanction, then the proclamation putting this act into force shall not be issued."

The law was sanctioned on the 12th July, and, on the 14th, the Attorney General traus-mitted to the Minister of Justice a duly certified copy of it, together with a copy of this resolution.

This letter remained unanswered, and on the 29th August last, that is to say, more than six weeks after it had been transmitted, Hon. Mr. Turcotte telegraphed as follows to the Minister of Justice:—"Will you be kind enough to give an answer to my letter of the 14th July last, drawing your attention to the appointment of District Magistrates in Montreal."

The reply of the Minister of Justice was re ceived two days later, on the 31st and was as follows:-"Was absent from Ottawa and did not receive letter referred to in your telegram; can find no trace of its receipt in department.
Will you kindly send duplicate of it? This was done on the 1st September.

It is well to remark, however, that, if the Minister of Justice could not on the 31st August find any trace of the Attorney-General's letter, he had had a copy of the bill before him

I do not wish to charge the Minister of Justice with having stated an inexactitude, but I may be allowed to say that it is very strange that an official letter, recorded in the depart ments of the Quebec Government, and forwarded on the 14th July, did not reach its destination; and that it is still stranger to hear the Minister of Justice stating, on the 31st August, that he can discover no trace of that letter, when on the 8th instant he admits in his official of Canada could not legislate as remore to the Governor-General, that a copy of their federal duties. I do not, I do not wish to charge the Minister of Justhe law in question has been transmitted as far back as the 8th August.

Before concluding this first portion of my remarks, I wish to recall that the establishment of this Magistrates' Court at Montreal was beyoud question a useful reform and one of great advantage to small creditors and poor debtors. Without taking into account the necessity of a summary court, in a position to desputch the business with rapidity, it is well to recall, too, that the expenses of this court would be necessarily moderated and more in keeping with the means of the poorer classes. The maintenance of this tribunal would favor the collection of small debts and especially the wages of laborers and ordinary small cluims. I sincerely believe that opposition to the law in question means opposition to a reform of general utility.

2.-THE DOCTRINE OF DISALLOWANCE.

There can be no doubt that the veto is an absolute and arbitrary power. The sovereign authority may say, "I disallow, because it is ney will to disallow." This is the theory of absolute and tyrannical governments. But this doctrine is not accepted by constitutional governments. like ours. It is only necessary to cite a few authorities to prove my assertion. Take Todd (page 367), and he will tell you that:

"The rights of local self-government heretofore conceded to the several provinces of the Dominion are not in any wise impaired by their having entered into a federal compact, and that no infringement upon those rights which would be at variance with constitutional usage or with the liberty of action previously enjoyed by the provinces when under the direct control of the Imperial Government, would be justifiable on the part of the Dominion executive."

Sir William Richards said in the case of Savem vs. the Queen:

"Under our system of government the dis allowance of statutes passed by a local legislature after a due deliberation, asserting a right which they claim to possess under the B N. A. act will always be considered a harsh exercise of power, unless in cases of great and manifest necessity, or where the act is so clearly beyond the powers of the local legislature that the pro-priety of interfering would be recognized."

In the same case Hon. Judge Fournier said "No doubt this extraordinary prerogative exists and could even be applied to a law over which the Provincial Legislature has complete jurisdiction, but it is precisely on account of its extraordinary and exceptional character that the exercise of this prerogative will always be a delicate matter. It will always be very difficult for the Federal Government to substitute its opinion instead of that of the Legislative Assembly in regard to matters within their province."
But we have no need to cast about for any other authority than Sir John A. Macdonald himself. In a report dated the 8th June, 1869,

he said : "In deciding whether any act of a Provincial Legislature should be disallowed or sanctioned, the Government must not only consider whether it affects the interest of the whole Dominion or not, but also whether it be unconstitutional; whether it exceeds the jurisdiction conferred on Local Legislatures, and, in cases where the jurisdiction is concurrent, whether it clashes with the legislation of the general Parliament. "As to the importance that the course of local legislation should be interfered with as little as possible, and the power of disallowance

oriminal and civil jurisdiction—criminal juris.] the Minister of Justice for report, and that he, with all convenient speed, do report as to those acts which he considers free from objection of any kind, and if such report be approved of by Your Excellency in Council, that such approval be forthwith communicated to the Provincial

Government, That he make a separate report, or reports, on those Acts which he may consider: 1. As being altogether illegal or unconstitu-

tional.

2. As illegal or unconstitutional in part.

3. In cases of concurrent jurisdiction or clashing with the legislation of the general Parliament 4. As affecting the interests of the Dominion

generally. And that in such report or reports he gives his reasons for his opinions.

"That where a measure is considered only partially defective, or where objectionable as being prejudical to the general interests of the Dominion, or as clashing with its legislation, communication should be had with the Provincial Government with respect to such measure; and that in suca case the act should not be dis llowed, if the general interests permit a course, until the Local Government has the opportunity of considering and discussing the objections taken, and the Local Legislature

has also an opportunity of remedying the defects found to exist." ("Sessional papers, Canada, Vol. 3, No. 6, 1370, No. 35, pages 6 and 7.)

THE REASONS WHY THIS LAW SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DISALLOWED.

The grounds of disallowance given by the authority to regulate their tenure of office, their power to sit and the mode of their removal from

office.

1. The law is not ultra vires. (a) It is the extension of a statute accepted as constitutional since 1869 and pronounced to be

This proposition is incontestable. The statute now under consideration amended the original statute of 1869, which last has been amended on various occasions, and its constitutionality has been acknowledged by the Federal authorities or, at least, has never been disputed by them.

As far back as 1869 the Lieutenant-Governor-

in-Council obtained the power to name district magistrates, with civil and criminal jurisdiction, and this civil jurisdiction has been increased, as already shown, to the sum of \$99 in the case of certain claims, and to an unlimited amoundia the case of municipal and other taxes. It was thus that the Court of Appeal, in 1876, in the case of the Corporation of St. Guillaume against the Corporation of the County of Drummoud, maintained a judgment of the District Magistrates' Court condemning the appellant to pay a sum of \$1,880. This decision, which was unanimous, and rendered by His Honor Judge Sanborn, Judges Monk, Kamsay and Tessier being also present on the Bench, will be found in the 7th volume of the Legal Review. page 562. The right to name these magistrates was formal'y admitted by the Court of Appeals in the case of Regina vs. Horner, reported in Cartwright's Cases on the British North America Act, Vol. II., page 317. In this case the question was upon an application to set saide a ju gment rendered by a district magistrate, on the ground that his appointment was illegal and contrary to section 96 of the British North America Act, which confers on the Governor-General alone the right to appoint the judges.

Here are Judge Ramsay's remarks:—
"The Privy Council in the case of Coote L. R. 4, P. C. 599 recognizes the general principle that the executive power is derived from the legislative power, unless there be some restraining enactment. In this case it is said there is such an enactment (Section 96 B. N. A. Act). That section specially reserves the nomination the Superior Court, the County and District Courts, save the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to the Government of Canada. It is quite clear that without this section the appointment of all the Judges would be in the hands of the Local Government; and tho sole question than is whether a "district magistrate" is a district judge? Some argument was attempted to be drawn from section 130 B.N.A. Act; but that is only a transitory clause, providing for the position of these local and penalties they were subject to before the union. In saying they are federal officers, the ties on legal or constitutional grounds, but solely statute must be understood, as to for political reasons, and for the purpose of an

to their local duties. I do not, then, see that section 130 affects the question before the court; and we are of opinion that district magistrate is not a district judge within the meaning of section 96 of the B.N.A. Act. We are therefore against the petition on this

Is would be difficult to find an authority more to the point.

The case of Coote, cited by Judge Ramsay, gave rise to a judgment which energetically affirms our pretentions. In fact, the Privy Council in England, therein recognized the power of the Local Legislatures to create lav courts, not only of civil, but also of criminal jurisdiction, as also the power to nominate magistrates to sit in such courts, basing itself on ection 92, paragraph 14 of the British North America Act.

(b) Statutes of other provinces similar to There is a multitude of them, but as their ecumeration would be too long, I shall confine inyaelf to a few only.

The New Brunswick statute, 39 Vic., chap. 5,

provides that courts shall be established for the trial of civil causes before commissioners anpointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council The jurisdiction of the commissioners is limited to \$40 in actions of debt, and \$16 in actions of damages, and was further restricted in special cases. On application to set aside judgment obtained before a commissioner appointed as above on the ground that since the passing of the B. N. A. act, a Lieutenant-Governor had no power to appoint judges of any kind, the New Brunswick Act was held to be invalid. (Allen, C. J. & Duff, J., dissenting. Genong vs. Bayley, Supreme Court, N. B. I. Pugsley & Burbridge, page 324).

In the Province of Ontario there was in paintened at the union in addition to the

In the Province of Ontario there was in existence at the union, in addition to the Superior and County, Courts, other courts, styled Division Courts, for the trial of small causes; of these Division Courts there were several in every county; and they had since their establishmen; been always presided over by the County Court judges. An Ontario statute passed after the union, provided in effect that two or more counties might be grouped together by the Lightenant-Governor grouped together by the Lieutenant Governor for judicial purposes therein specified, and the act conferred on the County Court judges of grouped counties the same authority to try suits in each of the grouped counties as they possessed in their own counties respectively. was held that the Provincial Legislature had complete jurisdiction over the Division Courts, and could appoint the officers to preside over them, and that the enactment in question, as regards these courts, was valid. Armour, J., diesenting. Wilson vs. McGuire—Q. B. D.,

On referring to section 112 and 116 of the Judicature Act of Ontario (1877), we find the Legislature of that Province practically authorized the nomination of judges for civil purposes, under the name of Masters, who sit in chambers, decide questions of practice, and the law declares their decisions as valid for all legal purposes as those of the judges of the same courts. This law, which has been in force for some years, has never been attacked, either by the courts or by the Federal executive.

A recent act of the Legislature of British

Columbia, 49 Vic., chap. 6 (1887) provides that stipendiary and police magistates shall here after have civil jurisdiction in all actions for debt wherein the sum claimed does not exceed

mentioned, and to the division courts of union, and far from our present system, the district of Algoma, a certain extended jurisdiction. Objection was taken to the constitutionality of this act, but the Minister of Justice, who was then the Hon. James Mac-

donald, said in his report:
"If this law were the first of its kind passed by a Provincial Legislature, I would hesitate for a long time before recommending that it be left to its operation, inasmuch as it seems to trench on the powers conferred on the Governor-General of Canada by article 96 of the B. N. A. Act. 1867.

"Inasmuch, however, as Provincial Legislation has been previously left to its operations, whereby certain judicial powers in civil matters whereby certain judical powers in civil matters have been conferred upon stipendiary Magistrates and having in effect the powers of the Division Courts of Ontario have been constituted, I do not feel at liberty to object to the provisions of the present act, provided the jurisdiction professed by the former legislation, upon the subject, which has been left to its operation has not in effect been substantially extended."

It is very permissible to ask why the rule laid.

It is very permissible to ask why the rule laid down by the Hcn. James Macdonald, in 1880, has not been applied in this case.

(c). Objection drawn from the irremovability of the magistrates.

The Minister of Justice pretends that in giv-

ing to these magistrates the tenure of office accorded to Judges of the Superior Court the act in question becomes unconstitutional. It is, however, astonishing to see the objection raised against our Magistrates' Act, when it was not taken against a similar provision in Chap. 9 of the 47 Vic. The latter statute was introduced Minister of Justice are two in number; want of and passed under the direction of Hon. M. authority to name such magistrates and want of Taillon, and contains precisely the same clauses Taillon, and contains precisely the same clauses

as that of last session.

How comes it that these clauses are valid in a law passed by our predecessors and invalid in a law passed by us.

I leave again to impartial men the task of re-lying to this very pertinent question.

2. This law was necessary.
(a) State of Judicial affairs in Montreal. Month after month there is a large accumula-tion of arrears in the business of our courts, whether Superior, Review, Appeal, or Circuit, and the judges and the bar have long demanded that something should be done to that the Dominion will name the judge. This put an end to this sorry situation. Among is absurd, but such is the law, and it must be the remedies suggested was the appointment of two additional judges, asked by the Quebec Legislature, by unanimous vote of its members. This law was passed in 1887, and the Government last session had still done rothing towards complying with the legitimate desire of the representatives of the Province.

This remedies suggested was the appointment of judges when they are necessary for the proper administration of justice. This had been done, and 181 John's Cabinet ministers said they would make the appointments out of courtesy. Still nothing was done. Mr. Mercier had given all the time possible to Ottawa to act and when the possible to Ottawa to act and when the remedies suggested was the appoint-ment of two additional judges, asked by desire of the representatives of the Province. Thereupon, the law now in question was proposed and passed, but, in adopting it, we wished aill to give the Government the advantage of nominating the two judges; and with this view the resolution I have already cited was General transmitted as far back as the 14th July last copies of the law and the resolution.

CONCLUSION.

It is very manifest to every impartial mind that the Magistrates' Act is not ultra vires, and that the reasons given by the Minister of Jus-tice for disallowance are unfounded.

The result of that disallowance, if it were to take effect, would be disastrous, and create a general disturbance in the judicial affairs of the district. It is difficult to estimate the bearing of all the consequences, and we may well ask ourselves if the putting into effect of the dis-

allowance will revive the Circuit Court.

Everybody knows that the disallowance has no retroactive effect, and cannot annul what has been legally done in the legitimate application of the vetoed law. The proclamation which has abolished the Circuit Court, has been legal ly issued in virtue of a law in regular form. Th disallowance may prevent the regular and legitimate operation in the future of the district Registrars' Court; but, leaving no retroactive effect, can it legally revive the Circuit Court, legally abolished by a regular proclamation? The disaster which would result from the absence of a Circuit Court. or of its substitute, the District Magustrate's Court, will be readily understood. I have explained the law as I understand it, and I am forced to de-clare that the law now in question is, in my humble opinion, perfectly constitutional, and

authorities the power of disallowance, declares that the veto shall remain in operation without a message or a proclamation from the Lieute-nant-Governor. Under the circumstances, what is the duty of the Quebec Government? It is to cause the popular will to be respected, ex-pressed as it has been by the majority in the two branches of the Legislature, and to resist, by all legal and constitutional means, the unjus and tyrannical exercise of the power of disallow ance. I have no right to say any more. I stop here, convinced that I shall be understood and approved by the sasonable men in both parties

HON. MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

Hon, Wilfrid Laurier was then loudly called

for and upon rising was greeted with loud cheers, which lasted several minutes. In pre-sence of an immense gathering, such as this, he said, there must necessarily be men who have in the past been loyal to the Conservative party and who have no doubt upon many occasion smothered the voice of their conscience in fol that there were Conservatives present because no doubt they realized the importance of the subject now under discussion, and that it was one which was of vital interest to this province and to the Dominion generally. He felt sure that if the Conservatives who were present were fair minded, just and impartial men, they could but not admit after listening to Mr. Mercier's able expose that the Province was in the right in this struggle which was now opened with the central power. The Government at Ottawa must be reminded that the people of this pro vince have a Government at Quebec, and that they intend seeing to it that that Government is respected, and that the rights of the province are not trampled unand that der foot. As long as Sir John possesses the majority of the people's representatives at Ottawa, he has the power to govern the Dominion; but it must also be remembered that as long as Mr. Mercier has the majority at Quebec be will govern this province, and the Tories might as well admit this fact at once. (Applause) The question now at issue was one of great importance to the city and district of Montreal because it related to the administration of justice here; but it was also of great in terest to the Province generally. The other Provinces were also interested in this question, because when the rights of one Province were attacked those of all the Provinces were men aced. This veto is the last act in a long series of similar acts performed by Sir John in following up a policy of centralization which has brought to him nothing but failure and disaster. It is a well known fact that Sir John first at tacks his opponents in the provinces, and that for this purpose he lays down the despotic hand of the central power upon the autonomy of the provinces. This time that iron hand has fallen upon the fair Province of Quebec, and power has again been used to further the interests of a political party. This power of veto was employed against Ontario by Sir John in disallowing the Streams Act. That act of the Provincial Legislature of Ontario had been disallowed no less than three times only for the purpose of fur-thering the interests of a political friend named Peter McLaren. But the people of Ontario, headed by their veteran premier, Oliver Mowat did not submit. On the contrary, their carried their case to the foot of the throne, and there her John received the Icsson which he had in-

union, and far from our present system, o'r was most distasteful to him. And while on this subject, he was glad to have the opportunity of paying this tribute to the memory of Sir Geo. Cartier, that if Canada had to-day a Federative Union it was due to him, hecause he had persistently opposed the designs of the present leader of the Conservative party. But concerning disallowance it was with regret that he saw the Province of Quebec stand up alone for its rights. Quebec was then largely represented by Tories who were servile instruments in the hands of Sir Juhn. To-day, however, he could assure his hearers that Quebec would not be alone in defending her rights, hecause (h) Liberals of the whole Dominion would stand by her to the end. (Cheers). Justice and truth are always certain to triumph in the end and the Province had both justice and truth at its side in this matter. (Applause.) Mr. Mergier, sing he had come into proven her to the side of the course of the course had been and truth at its side in this matter. (Applause.) Mr. Mergier, sing he had come into proven had been and the course ha its side in this matter. (Applause.) Mr. Mercier, since he bad come into power, had done many things, but if he had secured but this one thing—the Inter-Provincial Conference—he would be entitled to the gratitude of the people of the Dominion, and especially of those who believed in the autonomy of the provinces. Among the many important subjects discussed Among the many important subjects discussed by that conference was precisely the veto ques-tion. For his part he had no hesitation in sa-ing that the veto power was a relic of the middle ages, and should have been relegated into obliages, and should have been relegated into conviction with the oligarchy which once ruled supreme over this fair country. He, hoped, for the welfare and good name of his native province, that the men of Quebec his native province, that the mem of Quebec would show as much backbone as had their countrymen of the other provinces, and that they would teach Sir John another lesson by reminding him that the mother Province of the Dominion was determined to stand up or fall by her rights. (Tremendous applause.) Sir John has ruled supreme in Quebec since Confederation, but the days are past when he could point to his servile partisans in this Province and say "Do this." The people have awakened from their lethargy, and now that Sir John has forced a fight upon Mr. Mercier he will find out that he has made a mistake and a great mistake. (Aphas made a mistake and a great mistake. (Applause.) The constitution declares that Quebec will constitute the court in the Province, but that the Dominion will name the judge. This nothing was done it was his duty to see that the interests of justice did not suffer, and he had acted himself. After carefully reading Sir John Thompson's report on the matter, he could not viow the resolution I have already cited was adopted, to the effect that the Magistrates Act should not come into force until one month after its ranction, to allow the Federal Government to name the two additional judges, whose appointment had been authorized last year. It was with this view also that the Attorneycome to any other conclusion but that the law merely an extension to this district of a court had existed elsewhere in the Province since 1869. Sir John's conduct in this affair was nothing less than shameful, and his action must be accepted as an open menace to provincial autonomy, and a long step towards centralization. If so many Conservatives were now found supporting Mr. Mercier it was because of these principles of Sir John, which were the principle cause of the split which were accepted in the Conservation. the split which now existed in the Con-servative party. It was fortunate for the electors of Montreal East that they would have the opportunity of declaring in a few days whether they were going to submit to Tory tyranny, or whether they meant to uphold their institutions intact. It was their bounden duty to protest against the action of the Ottawa Goverament in their own name and that of the province, and the only practical way of doing this was by electing a man who would go to Ottawa decided to fight for the rights of Quebec, and to sustain the policy inaugurated by the Premier of Quebec. (Loud cheering.)

Hon, Mayor Langelier, of Quebec, and Mr.
L. O. David then delivered eloquent addresses, after which the following resolutions were

unanimously adopted :-Moved by Hon. R. Thibudean, Hon. W. Prevost, and Messrs. L. O. David, Robidoux, P. H. Ray, Dauvalon, Cresse, Boismonu, and Ald. Prefontaine, Beausoleil, Hamelin, Berger, Perreault, Laurier, Grenier, Rainville, Robert

"That the Federal Government having refused to give effect to the law passed by Provincial Legislature in the session of 1887, to ncrease the number of judges of the Superior Court, so that at all times there would be judges sitting in the Circuit Court, the Local Government found it necessary, in the interests of the administration of justice, to grant the request of the bench, bar, and public, to create a special tribunal presided over by two magis-

trates:
"That to give the Federal Government time to fulfil its duty, the Local Government caused to be enacted by the Local Parliament, that the new law would not come in force until a week after its sanction;

"That the Federal Government, in allowing the time to expire which had been given it, and awaiting until the new court had been organized to disallow the law, has violated all the principles of right and equity, struck a blow at the autonomy of the Province and at the administration of justice, and that it deserves public condempation."

Proposed by Messrs. O. Robert, E. Bedard, H. Dupre, D. Globensky and others:
"That this meeting binds itself not to support

any cardidate who will not condemn by speech and vote the Government which has once more despised the rights and interests of the Province of Quebec in vetoing the District Magis trate's Bill."

Mr. Robidoux, M.P.P., also made an eloquent address, while Mr. Doyon, previous to the arrival of Hon. Mr. Mercier, kept up the interest of the meeting by delivering an able speech.
The meeting, which was brought to a close at 11 e'clock, was one of the most successful assemblages held in this city for a long time. The people dispersed after cheering for Mercier, Laurier, David and Povrier, and after repeated-ly shouting, "Down with the veto," "A bas le veto."

POWERFUL MAGNET.

Major W. R. King, the commandant at Willett's Point, New York, has made one of the largest and strongest magnets in the world. Last December Mejor King happened to see two large fifteen-inch Dahlgren guns lying unused, side by side on the dock. He conceived the idea that a magnet of enormous power could be constructed by means of these cannons with submarine cable wound about them. The experiment proved very success-

ful. The magnet, which stands ten feet from the ground, is eighteen feet long, and has eight miles of cable wound about the upper parts of the guns. Some faint idea of its power may conceived from the fact that it takes a force of 25,000 pounds to pull off the arma-ture.

COULDN'T FORGET THE OLD LIFE. "It is 18 years since I ran a locomotive," said an old engineer to the Gossipper, "yet I never seen one without longing to get on board and grasp the throttle. In 1870 I was in a wreck on the Illinois Central, and came out, or rather was dragged out, with both legs and one arm broken. That accident brought me in \$10,000 in cash and a life position on the road ; that is to say, the Illinois Central is bound to give me a position should I apply for it, or pay me regular wages instead. Some time ago I was in the shore where a handsome locomotive was receiving her finishing touches. She's a beauty, said I, and I'd like to run her. You can take

On the Irish Situation.

A MAGNIFICENT ORATION.

Upwards of 2,000 Liberals, hailing from the Pottery towns, visited Hawarden Park on the occasion of the annual picnic promoted by the members of the Burslem Liberal Association. Advantage was taken of the opportunity by the party to present to Mr. Gladstone an illuminated different and also a handson wash.

party to present to Mr. Gladstone an infuminated address and also a handsome vase.

Mr. W. Woodall, M.P., accompanied a deputation representing the excursionists into the drawing-room of the Castle, and there introduced them to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who were accompanied by Mr. W. H. Gladstone and the Rev. Henry and Mrs. Drew. The vase was a magnificent work of art. In the centre was a symbolical figure of Liberty holding in one hand the scales of justice and in the other a broken chain. On the right and left were figures chain. On the right and left were figures of Homer and Dante. There were also figures of a Vestal in a pleading attitude and a historian recording the deeds done in the name nasorian recording the deeds done in the name of Freedom. On the back of the vass, in the centre, was a presentment of St. George, supported on one side by William Wallace, and on the other by Brian Boru. The pedeatal bore the following inscription:—"Designed executed at Burslem for a few Liberals of that town, and presented by them to Mr. Gladstone as a slight expression of their admiration, affection, and gratitude, 1888.

Mr. Henry Leigh presented to Mr. Gladstone an address, expressing admiration for the great services he had rendered—"services which have extended human freedom, lightened the financial burdens of the people, promoted equality in religion, lifted up the level of morality in politics, vindicated the claims of the poorer classes to self-government, achieved more than the promise of reconciliation between Ireland and England, and in every way aided the growth

of the people."
Mr. Joseph Hollins then, on behalf of the working men of Burslem, presented the vase. Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging the presentation, reminded the company that he has always felt a very great interest in the work of the Potteries district. In his opinion Wedgwood was the greatest man who ever, in any wood was the greatest man who ever, in any age or in any country, applied himself to the important work of uniting art with industrial development. He made England a great exporting country of his own wares. What he manufactured was so much better than other countries could produce, that they were glad to send here and buy it, and pay all the cost of carrying it to St. Petersburg on the one side, or the Mississippi on the other. In all the features of Wedgwood's work he had all the features of Wedgwood's work he had ever considered the most significant and interesting the unvarying attention which he gave to form. Form was the true foundation of the perfect work, and as far as he could make out it had not been sufficiently studied in this counit had not been sufficiently studied in this country before Wedgwood's time. The men from the Potteries were in a very important respect the stewards of the reputation of this country. The porcelain manufactory had been highly characteristic of this country. He doubted whether there was any country in Europe in recent times that had exhibited to remarkable and so spentaneous a hibited so remarkable and so spontaneous a power of excellence in earthenware and pottery as England. He believed ours were the first establishments for the production of porcelnia which had attained to a high European reputation, and had made themselves permanent from generation to generation without being supported by a Government grant. Obelses ware which was so beautiful, was supported by assistance from the Duke of Cumberland to the extent of £300 a year; but after the cassation of that grapt the Chelsea manufacture sank, and the Ware of Worcester, Derby, and the potteries, of which Wedgwood was the father, so far as the higher class of work was appropriate the country and obconcerned, took root in the country and ob-ained a name in the world. These institutions, hich never owed one sixpence to any court or introval favor, produced in the last century work that hore a high and honorable place among all the best porcelain of the world.

After delivering the address, Mr. Gladstone and the company left the castle, and proceeded to the terrace, from whence the right hon. gentleman made a speech to the assembled excursionists. In the course of his speech, referring to the figures of Ireland and Poland on the vase, he said: The artist very naturally sought to find a parallel in the whole breadth of

' THE ENGLISH TREATMENT OF IRELAND, and in order to find such parallel he had to travel all the way to St. Petersburg from a free country, from a country in which I think there are no less than six million voters. He had to travel to a land where the resolute will of the Sovereign is the mainspring of government. He could not find in Italy, he could not find in France, he could not find in Spain, he could not find in Germany or in Austria—in none of those great countries could be find a parallel to the case of Ireland. All those great countries have made either a full acquisition of popular institutions or considerable steps on the road to them, and nowhere among them could he find a parallel to the case of Ireland. He had to go to Russia—ay, gentlemen, and I must tell you this. I am not sure that he found must reli you this. I am not sure that he found a perfect parallel even there (cheers). Let us be just to Russia. I will say these two things: In the first place, I know comparatively little about the conduct of Russia to Poland, but I know a good deal about the conduct of England to Ireland. In the second place, it is atated by Russians—I am not sure that he reliable is a stated by Russians—I am not sure that he found is a stated by Russians—I am not sure that he found is not sure place, it is stated by Russians-I am not prepared to affirm it, neither am I prepared to deny it, that the only difficulty and only controversy is with a portion of the Upper classes in Poland, and that the bulk of the people are happy and are not included in the question be-tween Poland and Russia. In the third place, it 18 the fact that in former generations the Poles and the Russians fought and fought desperately and the Russians together the Russians bad this excuse at all events—that they were putting down an enemy whose hostility, if it had not been checked, would have been fatal to them selves; but that is not the case with England and Ireland (cheers). Ireland was never hostile to England. Ireland did not invade you.
("No.") Ireland did not trouble you. ("No.")
You invaded Ireland;

YOU PUT YOUR HEEL DOWN UPON HER NECE; and this not for one generation or two-for the question between Russia and Poland, I mean the question of Russian oppression in Poland, is comparatively a modern one, but yours is a story of seven hundred years (cries of "shame.") Well, gentlemen, however that may be, it is sad enough, and the reference to England makes it sadder still. I cannot undertake, gentlemen, to lay be-fore you in full to-day all that may and ought fore you in full to-day all that may and ought to be said in relation to the proceedings of the present majority in Parliament—a majority which I must say sits there upon false pretences (hear, hear, and cheers), a majority which became a majority by promising the people of this country that, though they objected to Home Rule, they would give Ireland equal rights—that they would not subject Ireland to coercion, instead of which they have subjected Ireland to coercion without any outburst of crime

to the minds of Englishmen (cheers). I feel, I hope deeply in the interests of Ireland and for the happiness of England—I beg your pardon; for the interests of Ireland and for the happiness of Irishmen; but that which wounds me, that which stings me, that which stings me, that which stings me, that which stings me, that which I find insufferable and intolerable is to think of THE SHAME OF ENGLAND IN THE FACE OF THE WORLD,

WORLD,

for using the vast, the enormous, strength that

for using the vast, the enormous, strength that the generous she possesses to practice oppression upon Ireland (choers.) Well, gentlemen, what are the latest exhibitions of the feeling that I deplore, and that in my opinion is so diahonoring to a high-minded nation, which the English people undoubtedly are. Well, one of the last that you very wise with the continuous that has been arrived the continuous that the continuous tha doubtedly are. Well, one of the last that you have heard about it a Commission that has become very tamous (laughter) to inquire, as it was [said, into cases which have arisen between Mr. Parnell and the Times. The House of Commons was so fastidious that it would not trust its own members according to the constitutional usage in a select comsultant of these letters he will be covered with ing to the constitutional usage in a select committee to examine into this question, although that was the request made by Mr. Parnell and his friends, and although they, knowing quite well that a majority of the committee must be hostile to them, yet they accepted that disadvantage cheerfully and made that their suit to the House of Commons. The House of Commons at the friends, and not only covered with shame, but all his power and influence, all his political career—everything for which as a public man he lives—will be utterly gone and destroyed. Yes, that is to say, if he is found to be the author of the letters. But he is not the author. If these letters are found to be forged, and I must say that the language of the Times within the last few weeks doubt, I never heard it denied, that had an language of the Times within the last few weeks English member been made the subject of gives rise to the strongest suspicion that the similar accusations of the Times and had similar accusations of the Times, and had be made such a request, there would not have been the smallest hesitation in agreeing to it (cheers). However.

A COMMISSION OF JUDGES HAS BEEN AP-

POINTED about which has been said, and much, perhaps, have to be said hereafter, but I will say nothing at the present moment about the commission itself, because there is going to be a proceeding before the public which we must hope will be judicial in its character; but I will say some-thing on the conduct of the Government and the Parliament, for, remember, gentlemen, when we speak of the Government that the responsibilities of the Government, which are primary in the first instance, come to be only secondary when their acts have been adopted by the majority that sits behind them. Sits behind them—no, I am wrong (laughter). It is a minority that sits behind them made into a majority by gentle-men who sit behind us (renewed laughter), and some of them are so tender in their attachment to us, I mean those gentlemen who support the Government in all their worst proceedings, that they make it a point to sit upon the bench immediately behind us. In all my recollection that bench immediately behind the front bench of the Government, or the Opposition as the case may be, has always been reserved for the fondest and closest friends of the party (laughter). But, if it were not invidious to refer to names, I could give you or my friend Mr. Woodell could give you in a moment, the names of a lot of gentle-men who sis upon the bench immediately behind us, what they call in Parliamentary phrase, putting their knees into our backs (renewed laughter), and at the same time, whose votes are the real basis on which stands the power of the Government, and of whom, gentlemen, I will say to you in passing that there gentlemen who call themselves Liberals and call themselves Unionists—

A Voice—Traitors.
Mr. Gladstone—And whom we believe to be disunionists (cheers), and whom, without depart-ing from the laws of politeness for the sake of truth, we venture to call Dissentient Liberalsthese gentlemen are the people upon whom there rest for the present the wrongs of Ireland, greater responsibilities than either upon the Tories behind the Government, or even on the Government itself (cheers and cries of "Bravo").

HOW THEY HAVE DEEN USING MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell is a man who lies at present

under an accusation of the gravest characternamely, that of having been the author of certain letters, which letters, if they were written by him, disqualify him from receiving the respect of any honest man, and which, should it be found he is their author, will inevitably destroy all that is valuable to him in the world, namely, his political power and position. Well, his political power and position. Well, gentiemen, he is going to be tried upon vague and general charges, it may be, besides these letters; but the letters, it is admitted by the most impartial men, even stand upon an equal footing. Now, I am going to test the proceedings of the Government and of the inajority by reference to the equality or inequality of the footing on which Mr. Parnell stands with that on which the Times stands, the highest type of approbation in view of the highest type of approbation in view of the light of the footing on the light of the light o so as to help you in judging of the the Irish people (cheers). And there is not a manner in which Mr. Parnell has been used. I doubt that if any one of those 21 gentlemen myself six years ago believed that Mr. Parnell were to go before his constituents thay would was engaged in injurious, dangerous, and even return them either without a contest or ruinous political schemes, but I never charged Mr. Parnell with personal dishonesty (hear. hear). I never saw the smallest ground for charging him with personal dishonor. As to ruinous political schemes, why, gentlemen, for the last 30 or 40 years what have the Tories been engaged in but ruinous political schemes? (Laughter). That is not a reason for taking away the character of a man. Mr. Paruell is entitled to an equality of tooting. Now let us see whether he is to enjoy that equality. He is called upon to go before the commission; this commission is to enquire into all the proceedings connected with charges of disorder and crime in Ireland since the time when the Land League was established in the country, that is to say the year 1879. It is properly observed that these inquires may extend over years, as at any point of these inquiries allegations and charges may be raised against Mr. Parnell. How is he to defend himself? He is to defend himself by counter. The most eminent counsel in the country will be employed against him. If he is to have fair play he must have men of the same rank employed to defend him (hear, hear). Lord Herschel (cheers) in an admirable speech in the House of Lords, to which no Tory landlord could be found to offer a reply, and no dissentient Liberal meddled in the matter; when it was left entirely to the two Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland, without a single independent legal supporter to back them—Lord Herschel has pro-perly observed that this employment of eminent counsel is an expensive luxury. They cannot work and they ought not to work without firstrate solicitors, and the employment of eminent counsel for an inquiry extending over a field no man knows how wide, and reaching over a time no man knows how prolonged, what does it mean to Mr. Parnell? He has aunounced himself in the House of Commons as what is called a poor man—a man independent, but of moderate means. Such a suit as that means to Mr. Parnell ruin. In the debate on the second reading of this Commission Bill a pentleman whom I won't name, but whom I will describe (laughter) in Parliamentary language the member for West Birmingham, made a speech, and he said that a plea had been raised on the part of Mr. Parnell that the expenses of this inquiry would be ruinous. He thought there was great force in that plea. He thought the Government ought to attend to it and make some provision accordingly but the Government raid no attention (laughter) in Parliamentary language the mem-

the generosity of Parliament in its present con-duct to Mr. Parnell and the Irish party. Aye, but that is not all. I must carry the com-parison a little further. Mr. Parnell has, and

VERY WISELY INSTITUTED A SUIT IN EDINBURGH.

gives rise to the strongest suspicion that they are forged letters, what will be the position of the Times? In the court there will be equality, because, while Mr. Parnell is liable to be punished. ished in the shape of his good name, on which he wholly depends, the Times does not depend upon its good name (laughter). The Times is not read for the morality which it preaches or for the hon-orable principles on which it is conducted. It is read for i's admirable Parliamentary reports; it is read for the letters of all eminent persons that are sent to it; it is read on account of its general power and influence. But if the Times is convicted of the forgery, I doubt whether it will lose one hundred subscribers. No; but there may be damager, and the damages are placed, I believe, at a very high figure. But that is in the court of Edinburgh. How is it before the Commission. The Government or the majority in Parliament have provided that there shall be no action at law and no damages arising out of the matter pr duced before the Commissioners, so that if Mr. Parnell is found guilty of the authorship of the fecture he will be a ruined man both in perse and in character, and in the whole of his future life. The Times, by an express clause in the bill, is protected from any action at law and from paying one farthing (shame), and that is the sort of justice, which a Tory Cavernett, a Tory munority. which a Tory Governmen', a Tory minority, awelled into a majority by distentient Liberals and the House of Lords at their back, have and the House of Linds at their back, have thought fit to administer to the representative of Ireland, as a worthy crown to all these dark histories of English operassion and of Irish suffering, which, unfortunately, the historian has had to record. Well, now, I go from that Commission stating that there is a great deal more to be said about it, and a great deal probably may have to be said about it. I only endeavor to bring before your view clearly and deavor to bring before your view clearly and plainly this one question of the gross inequality in which Mr. Parnell has been sent before the Commission, while all his hopes, and all his fair and reasonable expectations are not those given to him by the Government or Parliament, but those which he has wisely and properly sought for himself by inviting in Eduburgh the action of the judge and jury on principles of fair play, where, if it shall appear that the Times has committed a wicked and outrageous wrong, the Times will suffer in that point where perhaps its feelings are quite as scute as in any other department—namely, in its purce (cheers and laughter). Now, you heard a great deal, and the papers have been full the last few weeks, of proceedings in Ireland connected with two

CORONER'S INQUESTS and these proceedings have brought into new light a portion of the system on which Ireland is governed. There are sent by Ireland to the House of Commons, as its constitutional representatives, 85 gentlemen who are termed Nationalists. They are 85 gentlemen of that way of thinking. Then there are 16 gentlemen who represent constituencies in Ireland, and represent the Tory party, and two gentlemen who sit for Dublin University, which may be properly described as the well known close borough of the Tory Government and the only close House of Commons, as its constitutional repreby a large majority (hear, hear). I believe that is true probably of every one, but certainly of the great mass. Well, now, what I want to call your attention to for a few minutes is this, the mode in which those gautlemen are treated. They are persons in a station of life not generally very wealthy men; but very many of them, so far as we are concerned, are independent men. Not one of them lives on the public, not one of them draws one forthing, I believe, from the Exchequer. These gentlemen going into prison find themselves put upon a footing of equality with all the felons of the country; and here, gentlemen—I don't like to be mealy-mouthed in such a case—(cheere),

IT IS A SHAMEFUL, IT IS AN INHUMAN, AND A BRUTAL PROCEEDING, not of the Irish constabulary, who are the faithful and obedient instruments of what they are told is the law, but of the Irish Government, the Euglish Government and of the majority of the House of Commons, and not of the Parliament itself (cheers). Now, give your minds, I beseech you, to this question of associating the political prisoners with the ordinary criminals. The ordinary criminals have gone there most commonly from motives that are selfish and degrading: that is the reason why people are put in prison. For the most part they have done acts that deserve that character; but these done acts that deserve that character; but these gentlemen, supposing them to be wrong, are mistaken men, acting from what they regard as a public duty and acting within limits, for as they say, and as I believe, their actions tend much more to the repression of crime than to the commission of crime (cheers) Well, the language of the Government is that they ought to be treated like the common felon.

Now, here I go back to a recollection of my own.

I don't know whether possibly some of you may remember and many may have heard that thirty or forty years ago there was a great feeling in this country and in Europe with reference to the system of Government pursued in Naples and in the prisons of Naples. I had something to do then with stirring up that feeling. When I was in Naples I had visited a prison of Naples as well as I could, because I need hardly say that I did not do it with the countenance and approval of the Gevenment. I found that system of government abominable. I found the case of prisoners abominable; but this I will tell you,

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prison dress, to sleep upon a plank bed, and tives and the sexton of the Protestant church more even than that. What I call your attention to is this—that they are compelled also to discharge other menial offices of a character which I think they ought to be spared in relation to their own cells and the keeping of them. But what I call your attention to is that they are compelled to associate with the felons and the villains of the land, by taking exercise among them; and if they refue to do it they are put into solitary cells and fed upon bread and water (shame). You have seen lately a great deal in the newspapers about two coroners' inquests in Ireland—one of these upon a certain

DR. BIDLEY. whose name can hardly be mentioned without sympathy for his melancholy end, and the circumstances which brought it about; and the other a certain Mr. Mandeville. Now, some things are disputed about Dr. Ridley, and it is rather difficult to get to the bottom of the case. We say nothing except what I think we know; but what we know is this—that Dr. Ridley, who was evidently a humane man, and who was the medical officer at Tullamore Prison, was so shocked with the treatment that he had to administration. minister, that he used to carry to the prisoners, when they were his patients, food probably found by himself, and at his own cost. That I do not know actually, but I think it must have been so. He used to carry to them food prohibited by the rules of the prison and at the rick of being reprinted do r area diminsed by the Prisons Rusrd in or even dismissed by the Prisons Board in Dublin. Now what would you think it that had been in England? If you found prisoners in weak health, or even in the infirmary or in condition of health in which they ought to be sent to the infirmary, what would you say if you found they were fed in such a way in English prisons when the doctors themselves found it precessary in a concepled and clandestine mannecessary in a concented and claudestine man-ner and in defiance of the rules to carry to them food for their support and health? You would be shocked at it—you who are Liberals—and your Tory friends would be shocked at it; and one thing I want you to do is to try and make your Tory friends individually sensible of the nature of the transactions that are now going on. Dr. Ridley did this; about that there is no doubt. It is established in evidence, it is not questioned, nor ls it at all for the moment supposed that Dr. Ridley was a man of Home Rule sympathics. I have never seen that alleged. There does not seem to be the smallest idea of it. As I have said, Dr. Ridley was subject or continually under the apprehension of being subject to the rebukes of the Prisons Board for carrying to prisoners food necessarily required by their

WHO ARE THE PRISON BOARD ?

The Prisons Board in Dublin are the Executive Government, if I am rightly informed. I do not believe it is so in England. I hope not, and I believenot, although I know the Tory Govern-

It is admitted that he was a man of remark ably vigorous health and powerful frame. He was imprisoned under the Coercion Act. He remained in prison for a certain time; I forget whether it was two months or more. That does not very much matter. He came out of prison.

On his coming out of prison a great change appears to have been observed by his friends in his appearance, and he seems to have been con-tinually seeking medical advice. Mr. Mande-ville came out of prison and lived for some months, but apparantly in a lowered state of health and constitution. He then died rather suddenly, and a question was put in the House of Commons whether an inquest should be held upon him to ascertain the cause of his death. The Government declared that there could be no cause at all for holding any inquest upon him. It was a perfectly regular and ordinary thing that a man should die, and he might die shortly after he had been in prison, but it did not fellow the prison had anything to do with it. The inquest was opened in Ire-land, appointed, as we are told by a gentleman who gives his name to support the statement— Mr. Sidney Halifax - not by any political party, but by the family of Mr. Mandeville, and he adds that the greatest opposition was offered to it by the constabulary authorities. The constabulary authorities, recollect. don't mean what they do here. If you find the constabulary authorities opposing an inquest here they would do that under the authority of the head constable, and the head constable one nead constable, and the head constable would do it under the authority of the magistrates, and the Government in London would have nothing to do with it. But if they oppose an inquest in Ireland the meaning of that is that the Government oppose it, but the constabulary in Ireland is governed entirely by the political administration of the day (hear, hear)

SAT, and the inquest declared that (I don't know the exact words) they considered that the treatment in prison apparently constituted a matter in near connection with the death. Upon that I don't presume or venture to give any opinion at all. It is plain that Mr. Mandeville suffered severely in prison, but I am referring to it for other matters. This inquest was mentioned in

THEY OPPOSED THE INQUEST, BUT THE INQUEST

meet together in Ireland, undoubtedly there being some other Irishman in the same room, and when they actually one and all return a cer-tain verdict which is inconvenient to the Gov-ernment, this legal verdict is immediately denounced by the Government who pretend to be the organs of legality. They tell you that the the organs of legality. They tell you that the verdict should be treated with contempt. Now, gentlemen, I have said to you that I do not venture to give an opinion. It is not my business; it is beyond my scope to give an opinion whether Mr. Mandevili's illness in prison, whether his treatment in prison had a material or direct share in bringing about his death, but what I do think it right to bring to your prison in a first of all the conduct of the Contemps your notice is, first of all, the conduct of the Government upon the subject, always hearing in mind that the conduct of the Government is the conduct of the Parliament, and the conduct of the Parliament is the conduct of the majority of the voters of this country (be-r, hear). I call your attention to the conduct of the Government upon the subject when this inquest was held. Of course they had there their representatives. It is very proper that they should, and what did they attempt to prove? They tried first to prove that Mr. Mandeville was a drunkard, and of course to slander the man in order to lead to the conclusion that that was the cause of his death. Well, but it was established on the contrary as to Mr. Mandeville's habits that they were those of strict temperance. Then came the evidence of Mrs. Mandeville, the widow, and her evidence told a grievous account of his treatment in prison, and the evidence of five doctors was produced who more or less by their evidence supported the idea that his health had seriously suffered. and that the treatment that he received had something to do with his death. One of them, I think, had certainly gone as far as to warn the prison authorities that if they persevered in the treatment that was actually going ou in the treatment that was actually going ou, something worse would probably happen. What did the Government do? They sent down an English doctor, a certain Dr. Barr (laughter), and Dr. Barr gives his evidence in Ireland, and his evidence is that Mrs. Mandeville, the widow, and the five doctors who had given the evidence that he disapproved of had all parjured themselves (laughter). I am not only sure whether that is the correct version or quite sure whether that is the correct version, or whether of the five doctors he said that two were incap ble and three were perjured. may take which version you please (aughter) And as to Dr. Barr, I am only showing you what kind of men the Government use through the Prisons Board for their purposes in Ireland as illustrative of the system of government in Ireland, by which it is that they hope to convert the frish people to abandonment of all their national aspirations. The first course of the Government is to blacken the character of Mr. Mandeville; their second course is to denounce the widow as a per jurer, and all the medical men as either per gentlemen, he is going to be tried upon vague and general charges, it may be besides these letters; but the letters, it is admitted by the most impartial men, even has to be tried, and we must hope that the commission of judges which has been appointed will essential in the administration of judges which, now, what is essential in the administration of justice, under whatever form, is that the two parties should stand upon an equal footing. Now, I am going to test the proceedings of the Coramona was described as the well proposed in the Tory Government is bringing about a state of things in which to have been sent to prison, not for any crime in Ireland there is aintown the Prison Board is the Constitute the majority and support them. Through them the Prison Board is have been very difficult even for this Parliament; the method of constitute the method of the Prison Board is the Constitute the prison Board is the Constitute the prison Board is the Prison Board is have been very difficult even for this Parliament; the precedence of century crime in Ireland there is aintown to be tried upon and at once into the case of century crime in Ireland there is aintown to be tried upon to the the constitute the method of covernment which is privately and support the method of covernment is bringing about a state of things in which to have been sent to prison, not for any crime, because of crdinary crime in Ireland there is aintown the Prison Board is the Covernment of the Co jurers or incapables, if they were not all per jurers, which I rather think was also alleged by Unionists who make up the majority and support them. Through them the Prison Board is governed, and through the Prison Board the medical officer is liable to be dismissed, and stands in dread of being dismissed if he carry the prisoners tood which he thinks necessary when they were imprisoned for offences constituted under the Crimes Act of the Government.

Now I come to

THE CASE OF MR. MANDEVILLE.

It is admitted that he was a man of remark. not ask you what your judgment is. I know pretty well by your appearing here to day what your judgment is upon these transactions; but I ask mysolf whether there is

Iriends aware—for I am firmly convinced they are not aware—of what they are doing. The ordinary Tory voter will say, "Oh, I vote for Mr. So-and-so, my emplyer. I vote for Mr. So-and so, my landlord. I vote for Mr. So and-so, my clergyman (laughter.) I vote for Mr. So and-so, my master, heing a domestic servant." Now, that will not do. They cannot shift the responsibility in that way, and you ought to make them understand individually that they cannot shift the responsibility. Genthat they cannot shift the responsibility. tlemen, there are a great number of cases of oppressed nations. If P. land is an oppressed nation, it is oppressed by one man; and that, if there is a nother thing much more horrible, But there is another thing much more horrible, and that is the case of a nation oppressed by another nation—the mass of a community oppress ed by the mass of another community. if these things are true, and a sample of what is going on in Ireland—where trial by jury has become a thing of the past, where the whole work of agrarian offences is committed to a set of gentlemen who are removed by the Govern-ment, appointed by the Government, promoted by the Government, destitute in almost every case of legal education, and who likewise are police officers almost as much as they are judges. If these things things constitute that system it is really a most formidable question, and it is for Englishmen question, and it is for Englishmen individually to consider whether they wish to be responsible for such a state of things. There is nobody else on whom the ulti-mate responsibility rests. I know it is difficult to make them understand it. It can only be done by persistent effort, by perseverance, by done by persistent eftors, by perseyerance, by repetition. But privately you may do it if you will try to bring the thing home to their honest and intelligent minds. I should like to tell you how I would illustrate this question. Supposing there was a question of raising some large national building, in which the whole country was deeply interested; supposing that prises majority in Parliament—a majority processes of this inquiry would be reincome, because these, heat, and chear), a majority which because a majority by promising the there was great force in the control of the property of the part of the processes of this inquiry would be reincome, the processes of the processe

that we ought all of us to carry away from meetings of this kind; and I say there is, and that is, gentlemen, to try and make your Tory friends aware—for I am firmly convinced they are not aware—for they are doing.

now we have lived into a very different state of taings. I have told you there are six and thirty million of people in this country. Take your last election. Six million of those, of course male adults, voted. That is to say, the great bulk of the male adults had the vote and they chose the members, and the members formed the majority who chose the Government which regulates the countabulary the grant and the majority who chose the Government which regulates the constabulary, the army, and everything else by which Ireland is kept down. How is it possible for those pecple to deny their responsibility? They undoubtedly are liable. It is true each of them does not do much, but they do as much as they can. One vote is not much among millions, but one is all they have, and the millions are made up of the ones. In a national monument they would claim their share, because they would be proud of their monument. In the case of this structure, which unhappily glares in the face of the world so conspicuous is it, they ought to feel they have done the utmost they could. Probably if they had had ten votes spiece they would have given them as one. They acted according to their ability; if their share towards continuing and extending that mournful mass of misusage and oppression which for so many centuries and so many generations has marked the conduct of England to which for so many conturies and so many generations has marked the conduct of Eugland towards Ireland. I commend these things for your wards Ireland. I commend these things for your consideration and your individual exertion. It is impossible this can go on very long (hear, hear). A dissolution of Parliament will put an end to it. Parliament as the Times very sagaciously observes, may last for seven years, and it is a great pity that all those mischiefs should go on for so long a time. You may be able to produce so decided an opinion upon the country that even long tefore that time a change may come. The Tories might find it convenient to change, but whether that he so or not, centlemen, your business is to labor at once for the happiness and the honor of your country, and for the relief of your country fator at once for the happiness and the honor of your country, and for the relief of your country from proceedings which reflect disgrace upon it, and which prevent her peep's from attaining to that position which they ought to hold, and from cheristing those warm and unbroken affections towards you which inwardly they feel, and which since the Liberal marky has desired. and which, since the Liberal party has devoted itself to their cause, they have taken every opportunity of manifesting to the world (cheers).

A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Gladstone for his address and for the use of the Park.

do. Very few of them had votes at all. But

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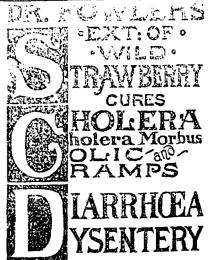


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HEROIC MISSIONARIES.

The Hard Lot of the Poor Indians in the far North-The Hardship and Misery Surmonnted by the Priests.

To the Editor of The Post and True WITNESS: To the Editor of The Post and True Witness:

At the request of His Lordship Bushop Clut,
I present for publication in the columns of your
valuable paper the following letters, which I
have translated from the French. They cannot
fail to be of interest to your numerous readers,
showing as they do the hard lot of the poor Inshowing as they do the hard lot of the poor Indians of the Far North and the heroic zeal of the undaunted missionaries, who condemn themselves to a life of hardship and misery for the spiritual welfare of these poor unfortunate people.

P. F. O'DONNELL, Priest. St. Mary's Church, Montreal, } September 13th, 1888.

ATHABASKA, July 4th, 1888.

TO HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CLUT, MONTREAL : My Lord and Dearly Beloved Father,—We have received your kind letters, but alas! there is sadoess mingled with the joy which they bring us. Already everything was being prepared to give Your Lordship a reception such as the North has never witnessed; and behold, as the form us that your return to our wide. as the North has never witnessed; and behold, as the North has never witnessed; and behold, you inform us that your return to our midst has been post; and until next year. However, as God has willed it so, we have only to say: "Domin non nostra voluntas sed tha fiat" (Lord not our will but thine be done). As a compensation, he sends us the Rev. Father Grouard, who is coming to reside at the Nativity as Superior of the Mission. I do not know him personally, but so many kind things are said of him that I thank Heaven in advance for planing as under such a precious director.

him that I thank treaven in advance for placing as under such a precious director.

Most painful, My Lord, is the news I have to tell you. It may be even said, without exaggeration, that this year will figure as assuredaggeration, that this year will figure as assuredly one of the most disastrous in the annals of Arthabaska. If you remember, in my last letter, I pointed out the ravages, caused by let storms of last fall, which, in breaking up the ice after our nets had been placed in the water, readered our fishing material uncerviceable. By dist of labor and industry, however, we succeeded in repairing them pretty well: but these ceeded in repairing them pretty well; but these first accidents were but the fore-runners of misfortunes far more serious, which were soon to follow. Famine came well nigh extermination a great portion of our poor Indians.

Ever since the month of November they be-Ever since the month of knovemoer they began to arrive here in loads of two, three and
four families, so emaciated and exhausted from
hunger that they could hardly drag themselves,
along. More than once were they seen disputing
the dogsover the filthy slops that had been thrown
in their troughs. It was a heart-rouding sight.
We assisted them, assuredly, as far as our secure. We assisted them, assuredly, as far as our scanty means would allow; but, living as we were ourmeans would anow; out, fiving as we were out-selves from hand to mouth, so to say, having all our own orphans on our hands, and being all threatened to run short of the necessaries of life, what could we do in presence of such a lings number of indigent, who were equally worthy of our compassion. The result was that there iny of our compassion. The result was that there have been many victims, and I am surprised that the tumber was not larger; seeing the impossibility in which the general poverty placed everyone of coming to the relief of the starving.

The first to die was an old Cree woman, the sged wife of Rabaska. She lived with her roungest daughter and two of her grand-chilten. They lived in a little wooden hut behind the fort. Having heard that she had sent for me, I went immediately to see her. Oh what misery! I found her alone and without fire in her miserable house, without fire in a temperature of 43 degrees below zero. She was already here of 43 degrees below zero. She was already here of 43 degrees below zero. Cold and hunger go straight to their oying. Cold and nauger go straight to their work. After hearing her confession, I went im-mediately to bring her the Holy Viatioum. It was with the greatest difficulty she could re-ceive Holy Communion. Her daughter and ceive Holy Communion. Her daugner and her two grand-children could, it is true, have kept up a fire, and thus have spared her the sufferings from cold; unfortunately they were all dying from bunger, and this is why they spend the greater part of the day begging here and there the few mouthfuls of noursalment that kept them alive. This is what the old woman did herself as long as she was able. She expired a few hours after I left.

A little later a scene more heartrending still took place on the other side of Lake Clair. There were there two families, the one Cree, the other Montagnais. They had already enten all their furs; after the furs came the turn of the dogs, and after the dogs the parings of leather and of old shoes that were not strictly indis-

pensable.
Pinched harder and harder by want, they at hat decided to leave for the mission. But they was already we exhausted that they could harily walk. In the troop was an old, infirm woman, and as her infirmities would not allow her to follow the band, what was done? They decided to leave her behind. For her this was neither more nor less than a death sentence. The others arrived here only after travelling term days, and looking more like skeletons than living beings. The poor unfortunate woman, who has since been buried, died in the very encomparent where she had been left; she was the widow of Old Croche.

On all sides was heard nothing but rumors of famine and of starving people. Many died without the success of religion, but some there were Tho received that consolation, among others the wed mother of Wabistikwan, who had taken rings at the Grosse Ile, with his family. She seat for me towards the end of February. As I washes, and as I had consequently to return becameday, I said Mass before the usual hour and started with Brother Henry. To go and setum we had thirty-six miles to cover. Fortumely my young companion had a pair of good eg and strong lungs. There was a time when myorn were strong and vigorous enough, but that a not to-day. When overcome by latigue, that is not to-day. When overcome by futigue, I would throw myself for a few moments upon the sledge; as for him he kept running all the time On my arrival at the camp all the lodians presented them elves to shake me by the hand. Pour people! There also they were struggling with the horrors of hunger. In pits of that they were so happy to see the and the good old bakiskamel said to me: Father, when I see you it is as if I saw God bimself; we were afraid you would not arrive in time." "She who sent for me is there very ill," said I. "Oh, yes; her respiration is bready almost extinct." Hearing this answer, Pressed on without delay to where the her two hands towards Heaven and cried brothers, and of the reverend sisters, that we have sufficiently her: "Thanks, thanks, through until spring without too much suffering refraid to die," I heard her confession at long-refraid to die," I heard her confession at long-refraid to die, I heard her confession at long-refraid to die, While I was prepar. was all I was able to do. While I was prepar-ing her to appear before God, the brother pre-but the scanty dinner we had brought along. Staty as it was, however, we had to divide it with those who crowded around us. I then with the bestow a last blessing upon the dying Priors and we started for home, where we are ited at ten o'clock at night. The following two men brought us the body of that poor woman to be deposited in the cemetery of the mining.

is in the beginning of March, a young half-breed, who was coming from Point a l'Alri, inddenly came across a woman stretched on the how. The disorder of her garments showed plainly that she had fallen there accidentally. Be disting her to be dead, be urged on his dogs at the fall callenge and armed, be found to recovery all gallop and arrived at the fort overcome the fight. Being informed of the fact Mr.

no one knew who she was. But what was not my surprise, when a little Cree boy came run-ning up to me, saying: "Nota Reyalitch primi-tius," father, she is still alive. And, true enough, I found her full of life and in the full enjoyment of her mental faculties. I therefore asked her where she came from, who were her parents and where she lived. She replied that last fall she had come down from the little Red

tected her against the dangers to which she had been exposed, I explained the fundamental truths of religion, and saked her to go to con-fession. She did not even know what confession meant. I explained it to her in a few words, and as soon as she understood that it was the only means instituted by God for the re-mission of sins, she consented without any diffimission of sins, she consented without any diffi-culty. I had been rightly inspired; for the long privations she had endured had so con-tracted her digestive organs that a few days afterwards she died suddenly, choked by the food with which she could not satisfy her ap-petite. She was between sixteen and seventeen years of sge. Poor child! she had remained fainting in the snow three days and two nights. It is astonishing she was not dead ten times over, for the thermometer marked between 35 (thirty-five) and 36 (thirty-six) degrees below

zero. Rev. Father Pascal must have informed you

of the tragic end of Catholic and Laviolette's troops. I will not speak about it.

You see, my Lord, the days we have just passed through have been extremely evil. However, in the invsterious designs of Providence there is no evil which does not result in some good. This is the sweet reward He has reserved for us in the calamities by which we have been overtaken. Up to the present the Chief of the Crees of Little Red River had obstinately refused to embrace the faith. Not content with rejective the grace of salvation, he showed him-self more attached than any of his tribe to the ridiculous and criminal observances which have been handed down to them from their ancestors Well, against all expectation, last winter I had the consolation of baptizing bim and his family. Since then be has come to see us several times,

Want has been succeeded by number times, which country of Arthabaska, which the exception of the highest points, literally present the apparance of a vast boundless sea. There is no forage to be found anywhere. Hence the necessity for us to get rid of our cattle. Rev. Father Pascal has already sold three cows. Could we at least conserve a couple in order to re-establish our flock in better days; but it is very doubtful if we can succeed.

To complete the account of our situation, it remains for me to tell you that our crops are anything but promising. However, there is nothing surprising in that after all the inclemency we have had and which is still con-

During the first part of June the thermometer ranged from nine to ten degrees below zero severy day; towards the eighteenth came a heavy fall of snow, which lasted nearly two days, and since that we have continual rains.

Be kind enough, my Lord, to send me a copy

of the Votive Offices, mine is incomplete and is falling to pieces. Before drawing to a close allow me, my Lord, to sak for one of your most affectionate blessings, and please accept once more the expression of the respectful obedience of the last of your children.

S. M. DOUSSAL, O. M. I.

Letter from Rev. Father Pascal to His Lordship J. Clut, O.M.I., Bishop of Arindele and Auxiliary of Mackenzie: -

Mission of the Nativity, July 13, 1888. My Lord and Dearly Beloved Father-The My Lord and Dearly Beloved Father—The last letter I had the honor of receiving from Your Lordship was dated St. Peter's Church, May 5th, 1888. I had received a previous one from London, Sept. 20th, 1887, whilst a third and former one came also from Montreal bearing the date of February 12th. Thus, My Lord, the mail faithfully brings us your blessings so precious and so consoling for us. The first those two letters gave me almost the assurance that we would have the happiness of seasing our tender father again during the course seeing our tender father again during the course of the summer, and what was still better, of enjoying his presence at the Nativity in our new residence, which is a little more becoming than was the old one, but behold our hopes have been

iliohted. We are again doomed to pass long months before the realization of our desires. This is a great sacrifice for me, my Lord, as it is also, I am sure, for all your children of the North, who were already living in hopes and longing for the happy moment when they would be al-lowed to cast themselves at your feet to receive your benediction. Onr merciful God, whose designs are hidden, has disposed things otherwise. We must be resigned to everything in this world of triels and adore His poly will

You asked me, my Lord, in one of your let-ters to pray and he ve others pray for the restoration of your health. This is a duty, my Lord, in which I do not fail, and I venture to eay, if my prayers had the slightest merit in the sight of God, you would have been, long ago, reunited to your children and restored to

their affection. In reading over your letter, my Lord, I see clearly that your hearts, always so kind and so tender towards us, is afflicted. You look upon yourself as a general removed from his army, as a pilot separated from his crew. This seems to explain that burning thirst for news and details in which your Lordship takes the liveliest interest. I will therefore try, my lord, to do justice to your lawful enquiries and devote the few moments of quiet furnished by the fastness of our moutains to lisp a few words. It will be a kind of reparation for my long silence, and the sobriety of news to which I have been condemned since last fail, partly by my absence, partly by my journey and partly by my numerous oc-cupations, which are increasing year after year owing to the difficulties and the poverty of the

country. The winter which has just passed away, my Lard, will be a memorable one in the annals of the Nativity and its convenir of disaster and mortality among our poor Indians. You have learned from Father Doussal's letter what a parrow escapa we all had from being condemned to all the rigors of famine through the loss of our nets last fall. I wil not attempt to tell you, my Lord, what were then the sentiments of my poor heart, the tears that streamed down my checks told the tale plainly enough to our disheartened brothers. It was only by dint of economy and industry, on the part of our good brothers, and of the reverend sisters, that we

Your paternal heart will be sorely afflicted my Lord, when you learn the bitter affliction with which Divine Providence has visited the greater number of your Indians during the severely cold winter through which we have just passed. At this moment I recall to mind forby, two (42) deaths, and of this number twen y-four (24) were from the effects of hunger and cold. The Crees of Little Red River have dispersed. Several of them have gone to St. Henry's of Vermillion; others have come to swill he number of the Oree element in Athabaska.

Urged on by want, these poor families reached the fort and the mission, after having devoured their dogs, and in the most abject destitution. What was to be done with so many on our hands; how were we to keep them from dying? However, from the bosom of our poverty we However, from the bosom of our poverty we found the means of extending them hospitality for a few days. I gave them a few fishind lines, and they accessed, by dint of crawling along, to the men spoke to her, but they received no latter yets she still breathed. They therefore latter in the latter of the laft breeds furnished them with the manner in any the latter of the laft breeds furnished them with the same and returned with the was dead and to was affect or same evening. They she same evening to be same evening to be same evening. They have been successed, by dint of crawling along our orphans of the school, who was a real skele and returned with the was dead and to was for the success of our holy religion.

The poor little children that had been snatched from famine and death on the road. The sight of them alone inspired compassion. There was a little boy there, whom I propose to place among our orphans of the school, who was a real skele and returned with the was morthfule of hot from hardship and cold, but shey, were compared to light a same evening. The poor little fellow was not able to walk, and the was formless, and he could not masticate solid was after returning from the shanter, where I saw Catholics, stowing them. It was there I saw Catholics, stowing them. It was there I saw Catholics, showing them. It was as a said said the saids.

to light a fire to revive her. They her core over her.

They a few mouthfule of hot returned with her che same evening. Four or five cld women died from with she with or cld, which her che same evening. They means of living. Four or five cld women died from suffering. They means of living. Four or five cld women died from suffering. They means of living and blackened from suffering. The poor little fellow was untable to was close the sum of the stone of t



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to that time I had not heard any very slarming news from our dear Montagnais. I knew they were all dispersed in the depths of the woods since fall, when they left me, after having faitt-fully fulfilled their Christian duties. More in-dustrious than the Crees, in winter they are not dustrious than the Crees, in winter they are not slow in devising means for passing through the rigors of the rough season. They know how to ask of God their daily bread, first by prayer, then with their guns, their fishing lines, their axes and their have snares. But the cou try was becoming poorer and poorer, and the hares had disappeared for two years. I was apprehensive of hearing sad news from one quarter or another, when there arrived one of our good old another, when there arrived one of our good old Montagnais, who, in placing his hand in mine, said to me, while sobbing: "Father, I come to amounce to you a great misfortune; nearly all our kindred are dead from starvation. My brother Antoine is inconsolable, as well as his aged mother. They are very auxious to see you, to hear a few consoling words from your limit.

Consequently, as soon as the Easter feativals were over I went to Lake Brochet. I left the mission with Thomy Huppe, who conducted my little dogs harnessed to the sledge, on which were placed our blankets, our provisions and my little portable chapel, in order to exercise the holy ministry and say Mass.

Hero are the details I gathered from Antoine Laviolette and a few poor women who succeed. lready married.

Having gone forth in quest of game and furs, these poor people pursued their way more than a hundred and fifty miles beyond any habitation, through the ravines and the mountains

It shing has felled in Lake Mamano. Our potatoes and our repearance, The ground is nothing but mire. God has mony trials in store for us.

The net thread is going to render us an imwhich extend through Athabaskaville and Fond du Lac, Fort McMurray and Portage Laloche. The hunting was fairly successful at first, but little by little became very paltry.

Want began to manifest itself very seriously in the camp. The hunters exhausted them-

selves in their vain efforts to shoot the moose and the reindeer that fied before them. Worn out by the fatigues of the chase, the men were the first to succumb. Some of them, from sheer exhaustion, fell in the snow and gave up their souls to God, without anyone being able to find out their last abiding place. Others expired in the arms of their children, who, being thus snatched from the affection of their father, lost also the mainstay of their lives.

Seeing themselves in the jaws of disaster, having nothing to tustain them upon earth except the provident hand of God, these peer unfertunate people directed their course towards Lake Brochet.

The immense distance which separated them from the place of their destination was too great and the cold too intense. The dogs were all dying of hunger. The children were barely able to crawl along, and mothers carried in their arms their infants in swaddling clothes. Stronger than the others, the two women, of whom I have already spoken, succeeded in reaching Antoine Laviolette's. They were nothing but skin and bones, their tongues parched and paralysed from long fasting were capable of articulating but a few plaintive sounds. Antoine immediately set out with Peter, his brother and his two sons bo render assistance to his kindred and their children. His intention was more to bury the dead than to succor the living, as from the account of the two women want and famine had been reigning in the camp for over two months, many were dead, and the others would perish before he could reach them.

Full of confidence in the Divine mercy, our brave Antoine journeys night and day. His heart is filled with sorrow, tears flow from his ayes, yet his fingers count the grains of his chaplet in his mitten. At the end of three days he finds a corpse on the road. It is the body of his brother-in-law Kadaltral, Contracted and dead by the side of a small bundle of wood, which he has vainly tried to set on fire. Further on are two women and four children lying around a two women and four children lying around a little fire, awaiting only the summons of the Divine Master to depart from this world and enter eternity. They all retain a spark of life, but the most of them are unconscious, and can no longer stand on their weakened limbs. He hallons to offer their weakened limbs. them a little boiled fish and restores them to life. Here he leaves his brother and one of his sous to cut wood for them, succor them and administer to their wants. As for himself he pressus on continually onward on the road; but ala-, he meets no longer but a bandoned corpses sown here and there in all directions. The wolves and the other wild beasts are already disputing the bodies. Antoine now, exhausted by his forced journey, is not able to decembly bury the dead. The ground is frozen. He can only withdraw the bodies from the teeth of carnivorou animals by enclosing them in a little framework built in the shape of a small house. This ac-complished, he recites his rosary on their tomb for the repose of their souls. Antoine's strength is fast breaking down, his provisions are exhausted, yet there is still down in the ravice a whole amily, which has been unnoticed. He succeeds in reaching the place; as he approaches he discovers a lodge, still standing, but which is without fire. He enters and beholds a circle of corpses lying around the embers of an -xunguished fire. Passing from the one to the other, he finds that some of them are dead, others have the death-rattle in their throat; nearly all are unconscious and only awaiting death. With a heart sorrowful and afflicted beyond the powers of imagination to describe at the sight of these poor creatures condemned to death, yes, to certain death, for the distance from which assistance could come is great and relief cannot reach them in time

weeping and praying for them, he leaves them behind. Good-bye, he says, until we meet again in beaven, and hastens to retrace his steps. Poor Indians! You pray from time to time, my Lord, for these dear Montagnais; they love my Lord, for these dear Montagnais; they love you as much. For my part, I must admit that this disaster has deeply afflicted me. I have often shed tears at the thought of these unfortunate people, and I still weep for them in the presence of God. So true is this that having reacted the mission, where I had gone to carry works of consolation, I felt the necessity of receiving consoling words myself instead of bestowing them. It was there I saw Catholics, four little children that had been snatched from famine and death on the road. The sight of

gave them several exhortations, prayed with them and for them, heard their confessions, celebrated mass and prepared a dozen for their Easter duty. This spring I profited by all these misfortunes to atimulate our Montagnais a little. We have had a numerous attendance at the mission this spring. To-day I count two hundred and fifty communicus and three hundred confessions.

dred confessions.

We have celebrated a solumn service for the dead in presence of all the Indians. These poor people were greatly consoled and filled with

I am as happy as I can be at learning that Rev. Father Ground is sent to us as superior of the Nativity. The presence of a man so worthy, so holy and so able, cannot fail to do good to our poor neophytes. I am longing for this good fabler to bring us reinforcements. Brother

Henry has left for Sr. Charles.
What expressions can I employ, my Lord. to thank you for your kindness and your charity towards us. Say a short prayer for us, my Lord, recommend our most difficult work to plous souls, present our most problem? respects and our thanks to the Rev. Oblat Fathers of St. Peter's, to the reverend gentlemen of St. Sulpice, to the reverend Grey Nuns and those

of the Hotel Dieu. of the Hotel Dien.

P.S.—I forgot to tell your Lord-hip that the future is coming up glorary before us. The country is loundly ed this spring to such an ex-Laviolette and a few poor women who succeeded, through a miracle, in reaching Lake Brochet, after walking nine days through snow a foot and a half deep living only on trozen rose buds and aspen thank softened by fire. The tribs was composed of five ledges and twenty-eight persons, of whom seven were hunters, the rest being composed of women and children. The following are the names of the most prominent among them: Catholic Laviolette, Baptate Laviolette, Joseph Mackre, Kadaltral, who was already married.

Country is icundated this spring to such an extent, that it is beyond description. Barges pass over Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor difficulty we saved our two oxen. It is impossible to find the least lorage for our cattle. Fish is scarce. The Carboo have entirely disappeared at Fond du Lac. The fills have been submersed. The spring has been very late. The crops will not amount to much. It is impossible to find the least lorage for our cattle. Fish is fource. The Carboo have entirely disappeared at Fond du Lac. The fills have been submersed. The spring has been very late. The crops will not amount to much. It is impossible to find the least lorage for our cattle. Fish is fource. The following are the names of the most prominent among them: Catholic Laviolette, Baptate Laviolette, Joseph Mackre, Kadaltral o'Chambull will not be able to acrive before the middle of July, on account of the ice.

Fish is fource. The Carboo have entirely distant and the least lorage for our cattle. Fish is fource. The first is beyond description. Barges pass over Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor took for Pointe an Monts. It was with the minor the middle of July, on account of the ice. Eshing has filled in Lake Mamano. Our

The net thread is going to render us an immence service. A thousand thanks, my Lord; I will try to send another pair of moccasins, although I am very poor in postage stamps. Would you have the charity to send me a few in a letter, if you please, as well as a few garden seeds—carrols, radishes, cabbage, Siam cabbage and salad. Bess, my Lord, your unworthy, but respectful and grateful child. respectful and grateful child

ALB. PASCAL, Pricat.

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ANDALUSIAN. LADY BETTY. SHETLAND, BLIZZARD. SNOWFLAKE. ARCTIC,

NON-SHRINK ABLE.

Now selling, a really good, genuine, 3-Ply Scotch Yarn, full weight, at 800 lb. S. CARSLEY.

KNITTING YARNS
KNITTING YARNS
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KNITTING YARNS
KNITTING YARNS

The only house in Canada carrying a full as

sortment of BALDWIN & PATTON'S Best Fingering Yarns; all our goods being full weight. S. CARSLEY.

USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD

Use the best thread and take no others. Clapperton takes the lead of any other make. S. CARSLEY.

MONTREAL, September 19th, 1888.

Luke Murphy..... Dennis Barry.
Denis McCeffrey..... 5 00 Joseph Downs..... John Owens..... 10 00 5 00 Michael Leahy..... W. G. O'Neill.

Jas. Dunn, Cote St. Paul (collected) The collectors will report to the secretary, Mr. W. D. Burns, at St. Patrick's hall, every 5 CO Sunday at 2.30 p.m., who will also send collecting sheets to the collectors and to the liberty agents of the Post and True Witness about 2 00 Wednesday. Any persons wishing to take up a collection in their workshops or places of business can procure a sheet from the John McInerny..... Thomas Altimus..... secretary by writing to his address, No. 8 St. 20 00 25 00 Charles Barromme street. D. & J. McCarthy When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, 5 00 10 00 Bernard McGurn.
P. J. Laughran, Algoma Mills.... 5 00 James McIlwaine.... Tobias Butler.
Frank Stafford.....

5 00

1 00

2 00

1 00 1 00

1 00

1 00

1 00

1 00

1 00

1 00

1 00

1 00

*Ex Dividend.

J- Wall....

Thos. A. Lynch

Thos. Kearney.....

Ras & Donnelly.....

Phillip O'Brien....

Thomas Foy....

Friend

John Cleary....\$
Timothy Clarke.....

Patrick from Cork

James Gibbins.....

John Symington

Manus Scullion.....

B. Smith....

Thos. T. Lewis.....

Martin Flynn.....

P. J. Qainn.
Henry McMullin

Patrick Giblin....

Hugh Scullion..... Robert Sannat.....

Michael Mullarky.....

Owen Doherty.....

John Earight.....

Michael Delan
Thos. Harrington.....

Edward O'Brien,....

C. J. McCallum....

Robert Irwin.....

Michael Connors.....

Wm. Dacrott.....

Felix Carroll.

James L'ggat.....

James Burns.....

James Molver
John Wixtead
John Larkin

Fask Latkin.....

Eugene Greene

James Karr,.....

Jeremiah McKenna.....

John Flood.....

Donis Lucey.....

John O'Meally.....

Patrick Mulhern....

Patrick Quinn

Chas, Hagan.....James McNamara.....

John McGrath.....

John J. Hayer....

Wm, Wilson.
W. P. Kennedy
James O'Rielly...

John Flynn.

Joseph Campbell.

Daniel O'Neill....

Wm. Fahey....

John Kenny... Philip McGra'n...

James Meet an Robert E rley Patrick Scullion,

Miche A Barry

Der is O'Brien.
Notcholas McGrath.

Michael Tierney....

Edward Tobin.....

James Kiloran.....

John Kiloran.
Michael McCabe.....

Thos. McCabe.....

Thos. Barrett.....

Jos. Guimond.....

P. Donovan.....

John Lovitt.....

Jas. Murray.....

Jas. Greene.....

James Seymour,.....

John Lynch.....

A Friend.....Lawrence Flynn.....

John Morgan..... Thos. McCarthy.....

Wm. O'Brien....

Patrick Hagan.....

John McArdle.....

Faithful.....

Henry Keenan....

James Ryan.....

Henry Karr.....

Chas, Daffey.....

P. T. Talbott.....

J. P. Doran Michael Sennatt......
Patrick Fitzpatrick.....

William Lowis.....

John Norton.....

Friend

COLLECTED BY M. FITZGIBBON.

Bernard Tansey...... \$ 10 00
Thos. Doherty..... 5 00

COLLECTED BY MARTIN HART.

Martin Hart..... \$ 2 00

COLLECTED BY JOHN CLEARY.

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More commical than the createry kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short wright, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only is cons. ECYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

The Subscriptions Beginning to Come in.

A large and representative meeting was held Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, Mr. Fitzgibbon in the chair. The chair-

man in opening the meeting said notwith-

standing that some of the collectors had only

received the sheet on Saturday, a very hand-some amount had already been subscribed.

He felt sure, judging from the reports of the

collectors present, that the contributions to

the fund would exceed any of the funds here-

tofore collected. He congratulated Mr. Jno. Cleary upon the very large subscription he

had handed in, collected from workingmen,

and he felt sure that there were thousands of

workingmen in the city who would contri-bute liberally were they but approached either by opening a list in their workshops or

by collectors. The secretary stated that the

amount of money handed in would have been considerably augmented, but as several of the

collectors had very little time to spare

during the week, they were out collecting to-

day, and their returns would probably not be

in before the next meeting. The following letters were then read to the meeting :-

DEAR SIR,-I have much pleasure in send-

also enclose my check for \$25, my own sub-scription to the same fund. Please hand these

in at the meeting tomorrow. With hearty

good wishes for the success of the collection, I am, dear sir,

Yours sin erely,

P. WRIGHT, Esq., Treasurer Parnell De-

13 HOSPITAL STREET,
MONTREAL, 10th Sept., 1888. }
DEAR SIB,—Please find enclosed twenty

should esteem it a privilege to be allowed to

may be-to the defeat of the vile conspiracy

of the coercion Government and its "very

old friends" of the Times to blast the reputa-

tion of Ireland's great leader, and to the con-

dign punishment of the conspirators, for

whom all means—forgery included—were equally good provided the end were attained.

P. WRIGHT, Esq., Treasurer Parnell Defence Fund, St. Mary street, city.

Both of these letters were greeted with

loud applause. A vote of thanks was unani-

mously accorded to Mr. John Cleary for the

handsome collection he handed in, and to

those who had contributed towards it. A

vote of thanks was also accorded the 'Long-

shoremen's Society for their very liberal don-

The following subscriptions to the above

Hon Premier Mercier.....\$ 100 00.1

Luke Murphy.....

J. Collins....

H. J. Cloran.
Turner, St. Pierre & Co. (sewir g machine manufacturing co.'y,)

Henry Hart....

Everytime",....

Thos. O'Hara...
'Longshoremen's Society....

J. J. Curran....

J, W. Moore....

Jno. Crowe.....

Luke Murphy.....

J. Collins....

Jno. Reddy.....

H. J. Kavanagh....

Jos. Cloran....

Faithful....

T. Murphy.....

J. Bermingham.....

Thos. Clune....

Fred. Perry.....

M. Hickey.....

P. Higgins.
Jos. Edwards.....

John Conroy.....

Jas. Reilly.....

John O'Hearn.....

T. O'Keefe.....

Jas. Ouddy....

Wm. Conroy.
P. Wright.
M. Donovan.

John Lorrigan.....

B. Wall... P. J. Coyle...

Dannis Casey.....

M. Kelley T. J. O'Neil

PARTITION OF THE PARTIT

 C. Coghlin
 5 00

 M. Fitzgibbon
 10 00

Yours very sincerely,

I am

fence Fund, Montreal.

which detained me.

ation of \$50.

fund have been received :-

MONTREAL, Sapt. 15th 1888.

EDWARD MURPHY.

ing you the enclosed check for \$25 the subscription of Meesrs. D. & J. McCarthy, cf. Robert Dancey.
Serel, P.Q., to the Parnell Defence Fund. I John Leonard.

dollars, my subscription to—I was going to M. J. Mullins
say the "Parnell Defence Fund," but prefer Thomas Walsh.

to adopt the designation of United Ireland and call it the "Forgery Suppression Fund."

It was a cause of very great regret to me that I was not able to attend the public meeting held yesterday to inaugurate this fund. I had fully counted upon being there, but circumstances arose at the last moment.

I trust that the subscription to the fund in James Campbell.

this city will exceed all previous subscriptions | Thos. Griffin

patriotic purposes. Every lover of fair play John Fanning.....

contribute-however small his contribution Michael Noonan

5 00

5 00 5 00

iava haen—for Iriah

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, Sept. 18, 1888. Ontside of Bank of Montreal the market does not show any very material change ov r to 8½c, but 8½c is said to be the highest figure last week's prices. The Bulls in Bank of obtainable for finest Western cheese, August Montreal have been "resting upon their oars," make. The Napanee section was contracted Montreal have been "resting upon their oars, and the Bears have taken the advantage of hammering, which they have done with sone 90 July, 90 to 950 August and 100 September and October, but outside of this district very effect, as will be seen by the following table :

2	Sept. 6, 1888. Sept. 13, 1888.			a> 1	little if any contracting has been done. The	Ł	
U		Sept.	8, 1888.	sepr. 1	3, 1887,	situation at best is very unsatisfactory and	ı
	STOCKS.	Gallera	Burare	Sallana	Buyers	fall of mach made. The sall at the sall at	ĺ
		Sellers.	palers	Bellers.	Buyers	full of weak spots. The cable has declined to	1
,		(1		44s 6d. Prices are more or less nominal as	i.
)	Montreal	224	223	22112	221	follows: Finest colored, 832; do white, 810	1
ı	" Ex.div					to 93a 4 fine 9 to 91a amadi . me unce, 030	l
	Ontario	124	123	1234	1222	to 83:; fine, 8 to 81:; medium, 74: to 8:	
'	Peoples	106	104	106	1037	137777743° 0777747	П
1	Molsons	157½ 211		180 211	155 207	AMERICAN CHEESE MARKETS.	
1	Jac. Cartier	90	208	95	90	n !	
ı	Merchants	134	136	13834	135	Rets. Expts.	
1	" Rx. div					September 11, 1886 71,832 30 541	
ı	East. Town.		12012			Saptember 10, 1887 55,899 31.668	1
ı	Quebec	[115	117	115		1
1	Union	·· <u>··</u>	••••••		92		í
ı	Commerce	118	11714	118	11712	Cable, Fat, Price.	i
ı	" Ex. div				•••••	September 11, 1886 46; 20, 93,	٠
1	Ville Marie						
J	Federal					September 10, 1887 56: 61 30: 114:	٤
1	Hochelaga	9714		9012		September 8, 1888 45s 6d 30s 931	•
ł) ont. Tel. Co	9494	9312	9513	9524	Timera Camb 10 Thomas E	
ı	N. W. Land Co	61	59	62	617	Utica, Sept. 10.—It was far from being a	ζ
ı	Dom, Tel. Co	••••••	••••••		······ }	lively market to-day. Prices were about the	q
ı	West Union Co	521,	52	5234	5212	same as last week, and transactions were	ė
ł	Rich. & Ont. Co Do. Bonds	92.1	02	34.4	01.2	short 1 200 hoves less Pour Atmost	•
ſ	City Pass Ry	210	205	208	205	about 1,300 boxes less. For a time factory.	
I	City Gas Co	21534	215	2154	214	men were supposed to hold back somewhat,	
ı	" " Ex-div			2101	20912	under the impression that they had got to	
ŀ	Can. Pac. Ry		5642	5634	5614 109	Andro loop and the body of the	_
ı			•••••	111.12	109	and tone money, our when they lound they	6
		·····/·	112	•••••••	112 l	could get the same they let their cheese go.	u
	Can. Cent. Bonds	38	30	37	30	They are satisfied that there is no money in	q
	Dundss do	00	30	40	80	16 for burners 3 4)	
	Montreal do	7714	724	80	75	then continue to mention any stery is willy	ł
	Stormont do	90 .		90].		they continue to pay these prices. The sur-	B
ľ	Hochelaga do	120	110	1253	110	position is that they are loaded up with stock,	
1	Merchants Mfg	••••••		•••••	•:::::	and prefer to take more rather than sell what	31
1	Loan & Mort. Co	••••••	••••••	115	110	they have at a loss. So far as we could learn,	×
	Bell Telephone Co			104-31	50	horsever little cheers was seld set to	

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

\$2.40 to \$2.45.

ed is quoted 15: higher. Rolled oats, \$2.90

\$16.50 to \$17.50, as to size of lot. Shorts are scarce, and held at \$21. Moullie ranges all BARLEY. - We have been shown samples of

new Lower Canada barley that were badly sprouted and stained, and consequently unfit for malting purposes. It is thought that a large portion of this year's crop will be unfit for the American market owing to its being 1 00 stained. We quote sales of good malting barley at 65c.

> bright old sweet smelling samples have brought 45c.

condition, in strange contrast with the crop of Ontario. Last sales of old peas were reported at 920 in store, and quotations range from 91c to 92c car lots.

offerings are hard wheat which, as we before stated, will command a premium over the 1 00 new crop as they are wanted for mixing 1 00 purposes. Latest sales of No. 1 northern 1 00 were made at \$1.17\frac{1}{2}\times \text{No. 1} \text{ morthern, \$1.17\frac{1}{2}\times \text{\$1.20}; \text{ No. 1 hard Manitobs, \$1.21 to \$1.23, and No. 2 hard, \$1.19 1 00 to \$1.20. The sale of a lot of white Michigan wheat was reported at \$1.04. We quote Canada wheat nominal as follows: Red and 1 00 | white winter, \$1 08 to \$1 09, but these figures

> BUCKWHEAT .- Advices from the country state that in some districts the buckwheat crop has been completely destroyed by the

1 00 late frost.
1 00 | SEEDS.—New American red clover seed is 1 00 quoted at \$4.90 to \$5 per bushel here. 1 00 Timothy is quiet and purely nominal at \$3 1 00 per bushel.

Pork, Lard, &c -A moderate fair volume of business for the season is reported in mess basket. Some Quebec plums were received of business for the season is reported in mess basket. Some Quebec plums were received of business for the season is reported in mess basket. Some Quebec plums were received of business for the season is reported in mess basket. Some Quebec plums were received of business for the season is reported in mess basket. pork at \$19 per bbl. for short cut clear. car load, however, that figure would be Lard is steady under fair enquiry, with sales at 1110 to 1110 per lb. in pails. Tallow is in good demand with the sale of a round lot regood demand with the sale of a round for reported at 5gc. Chicago short cut clear, per
bbl., \$19.00 to \$19.50; Mess pork, Western,
per bbl., \$17.50; hams, city cured, per lb,
12½c to 14c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb,
11½c to 11½c; bacon, per lb, 11½c to 12½c;
tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c.

FLOUR-Under a fairly a tive enquiry a good business is reported at firm pricer. Sales of strong bakers have transpired at \$5.25 to \$5.35, some holders refusing to sell under \$5.50. In straight rollers a good enquiry is reported with sales at \$5.05 to \$5.10, both on local and Newfoundland account, Some holders now ask \$5.15 for well known brands. Western millers are now asking as high as \$5.25 for straight rollers delivered here. Considerable St. Louis straight rollers has been taken for Newfoundland, Fxtra is wanted for local as well as Newfoundland account, sales of which are reported at \$4.85. Superfine has a wide range, owing to old fancy being included, and we quote \$4 20 up to \$4.70. There is no English demand at present, prices here being too high to admit of shipments being made. We quote:—Patent winter, \$5.50 to \$5.60; patent spring, S5.40 to \$5.65; straight roller, \$5.05 to \$4.05 courselves, \$5.05 to \$4.05 courselves, \$6.05 courselve sacks.) \$5.25 to 0.00; Ontarlo bags-Extra,

OATMEAL, &c .- The market continues quiet, with prices very irregular and unsettled, sales of ordinary oatmeal having been made as low as \$2.30 per bag, whilst the same kind is quoted as high as \$2.70 and \$2.75. Granulat-

1 00 | per bag. BRAN, &c.-The market rules steady at

the way from \$25 to \$28 per ton as to quality.

OATS.-New oats are arriving in wretchedly bad plight, many samples being dark in color and moist. Sales of new are now reported at 41c to 42c per 32 lbs., while

PEAS -The new crop of Lower Canada has commenced to arrive in a very poor and soft

CORN,-No. 2 Chicago cora in bond is quiet and quoted at 660 to 57c.

WHEAT.—The market here continues strong, owing to the fact that the principal

would not be paid for export.

PROVISIONS.

shaded. Western mess is quoted at \$17.25 to \$17.50, but there is little if any here.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria:

tively. There were sales of 54 packages creamery butter at 23c, 24½ and 25c.

LITTLE FALLS. - A quieter day has not been seen on this market for several weeks, and those who are familiar with this business during the season thus far will understand that such a statement does not leave a possibility of any great amount of activity. Nearly all of the ten lots reported at 830 were sold at the very last moment, after it was known that a couple of factories had secured that price. table is as follows: 2,531 boxes at 83, 719 at on commission; farm dairies, 861; total, 7.202. - Utica Herald.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS -A little better enquiry has set in for eggs during the past few days, with sales raported at 15½ to 16½ as to size of lot and quality. Receipts are fair for the season. here is no export enquiry of any moment, BEANS .- One or two car loads of old white

beans are being offered on this market, but there seems to be very little demand for them. Recent sales in a jobbing way are mentioned at \$2 20 to \$2.30 per bushel, Honey.-New strained honey has been

placed at 10 to 11 to in 5 and 10 lb. tins. Honey in combs is in good demand, with sales at 13g to 15g per ib. Hors. -The market is undoubtedly strong-

er, owing to the advance that has taken place n the foreign markets, and choice new Canadian hops are now quoted at 20c to 25c per lb., with an upward tendency. Old hops are also firmer and 2: to 4c higher, best 1887 growth being quoted at 12s to 15c, and 1885 and 1886 growth 65 to 93.

HAY, .- The market remains firm, and sales of new pressed hay have been made in car lots at \$12.50 for No. 1, a few extra lots of fancy being quoted at \$13. Advices from Toronto state that considerable heated hay has been received in that city from this province lately. Prices here range from \$11 to \$13 per ton. In the country prices have adanced \$1 per ton.

ASHES .- Receipts continue light, and prices show an upward tendency, first pots having been sold at \$4.15 to \$4.20 per 100 lbs, and seconds are quoted at \$3 70.

FRUITS. &c. APPLES.-The market is quiet and prices continue to rule low, sales being reported of Ben Davis at \$1 80 to \$2 per bbl. Sales of best varieties of fall fruit have been made at \$2 for export, and quotations range from 1.25 to \$2 as to quality.

PEARS—There has been a great glut of pears on the market, and receivers have been bliged to take just what they could get for bbls were received, sales of which were made at from \$3 to \$6 per bbl, the latter for fine green Bartletts, Flemish Beauties have sold at \$23 to \$5. at \$3 to \$5.

PLUMS. - Supplies have not yet been plentiful and prices range from 750 to \$1.25 per about 60s per gallon.

Grapes—Tokay grapes have sold at \$5 to \$6 per case, and Muscate at \$2 50 per half case. Concord grapes are arriving more freely and selling at 32 to 4½ per lb.

Peaches,—Sales of Delaware peaches are reported at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket for extras and fancles. Canadian peaches are quoted at \$1 to \$1.25 in backets. ORANGES-Jamaios have been received and sold at \$10 per bbl.

DIED.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. McManus. Patrick Bushell. Children Cry.for Pitcher's Castoria:

CREAM BAKING
POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE Its superior excellence proven in millions of home Its superior excellence proven in millions of nomes 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 Cream Baking Po der Joes not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

CHEESE.—A dull dragging market con-tinues to be the leading feature of the posi-tion in cheese, factorymen generally being still unwilling to meet the situation by accepting current bids from the other side. But when sales do take place they exhibit prices below market quotations. Sales of fine French goods are reported at 8: to 82c, but 82c is said to be the highest figure

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LCUIS.

oer box, poor fruit selling at \$2.25 per box Case fruit is quoted at \$5 to \$7. BANANAS - The sale of a car lead of red and yellow bananas is reported at \$1 per bunch, and another car sold at 750 to \$1.50 as to

quality. COCOANUTS .- The market is firmer and prices have advanced to \$6 and \$6.50 per 100. In New York prices have gone up to \$38 per

1,000, against \$23 a short time ago. POTATOES —Farmers who were in with their loads this week complained of rotten potaroes having appeared in a good many fields. Sales were reported at 600 to 650 per bag.

Sweet Potatoes —The market is steady at 1132 | \$5 to \$5.50 per bbl. lively market to-day. Prices were about the same as last week, and transactions were about 1,300 boxes less. For a street of the same as last week, and transactions were about 1,300 boxes less. Onions. - Canadian reds are quoted at \$1.75

GENERAL MARKETS.

under the impression that they had got to SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is very take less money, but when they found they firm for refined augar at 1/2; to 1/2 advance take less money, but when they found they firm for renned augar at \$1 to \$1 advance could get the same they let their cheese go. In upon last week's prices, granulated being quoted at 74c at the refluery and at 60 to 7c it for buyers, and the mystery is why hey continue to pay these prices. The surat 37½ to 390.

CANNED FISH .- Lobsters remain firm at

position is that they are losaged up with stock, and prefer to take more rather than sell what they have at a loss. So far as we could learn, however, Utics cheese was sold out pretty clean in New York last week, but with no margin of profit even on the best. Only two bounds in the profit even on the best. Only two bounds in the highest quotations. The following read to apply a set of re buyers paid the highest quotations The following is the list of sales: 400 boxes at 85. 5619 at 81c, 470 at 81c, 1,683 at 81c, 1,570 at 82c, 2,885 at 82c, 474 at 85c; 1,535 on com, total, 14,636; ruling, 82c. Transactions

The following is the list of sales: 400 boxes at 85. but buyers say they can be bought for less money. British Columbia salmon \$12.50 to \$13 per bbl. for No. 1.

FREIGHTS.—Continue firm at 25c to 30c per

FREIGHTS. -- Continue firm at 250 to 30c per one year ago, 13,236. Two years ago, 12,708 bbl. for flour and provisions to Lower Ports

boxes. Ruling price, 1033 and 933 respectant Newfoundland.

FROM MANITOBA, "I have been cured of chronic diarrhoes by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw berry. I used about twelve bottles of it and am now entirely free from the disease. William McLaren, Clearwater, Man.

THE MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, The receipts of live stock for week ending September 15th, 1888, were as follows:—2,145 cattle, 1,647 sheep, 927 hogs, and 49 calves; left over from the previous week, 115 cattle and table is as follows: 2,531 boxes at 83,719 at 853, 968 at 832, 908 at 832, 307 on p.t., 1,008 on commission; farm dairier, 861; total, 7,202.—Utica Herald.

The stable is as follows: 2,531 boxes at 83,719 at boxes and 36 calves; exported during week, 2,160 cattle and 2,392 sheep; exported previous week, 2,327 cattle and 2,685 sheep. In butcher cattle trade was active, but the supply was largely in excess of the demand and

lower prices were accepted Drovers lost heavily. The supply of theep and lambs were also in excess of the demand, at lower prices. The supply of bogs continues short and there is a lively demand at good prices. We quote the following as being fair average values:— Export, good, average 1250 to 1400, 4½c to 5c; do., medium, average 1100 to 1200, 4c to 4½c; butchers', good, average, 1000 to 1100, 5½ to 4c; do., medium, 3 to 3½c; do., culls, 2c to 3c; hogs, 6½c to 6½c; sheep, 4c to 4½c; lambs, each, \$3.00 to \$3.50; calves, each, \$3.00 to \$8.00.

AN OLD FAVORITE

that has been popular with the people for 30 years is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties of summer complaints of children or adults. It seldom or ever fails to cure cholera morbus, diarrhea and dysen-

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of horses for week ending Sept. 15th, 1888, were, 142; left over from previous week, 14; total for week, 156; shipped during week, 123; left for city, 9; sales for week, 2; on hand for sale and shipment, 22. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G. T. R.: Ex. SS. Circe—19 horses consigned to Thos. David, Weiefred. Dakota; 29 to Cress Bros., Washington, Ill.: 36 to T. A. Donald, Bradford, Pennsylvania: 7 to Chas. Lawson, Watertown, Wisconsin; 3 to W. W. McInnes, Toronto, Ontario. Ex. SS. Montreal:—6 horses consigned to Ormsby & Chapman, Toronto, Ontario; 1 horse to R. Donkin, Maelette, Michigan, Ex. SS. Corean:—1 horse consigned to Jim Kerr, Fullerton, Nebraska; 3 to John Argor, Jamestown, Penn.; 1 to A. Lang; 1 to W. Cudmore; 1 to Geo. Taylor. Trade continues dull. There is a demand for horses but the supply is short on account of farmers not be-

A DOZEN YEARS.

ing through their work yet.

'Dear Sirs,-For twelve years I suffered from dyspepsia and liver complaint and was so weak I could not leave my bed for sight months, and had little hope of ever being cured. Three years ago I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and

Vienna bread has made many fortunes, and one of \$8,000,000 came to Count Zang, who died recently in Vienna. In 1842 he established the first shop for Vienna bread in Paris, and from that gained his wealth.

FITS : All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nervo Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous core. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 031 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

KELLY.—At Carillon, on the 31st August, of brain fever, Mary Ann Julia Matilda, aged 11 years, 9 months and 16 days, youngest and beloved daughter of John Kelly. 6-2 Lemons—The market is dull at \$3 to 3.50

CARSLEY'S COLUMN